

THE CAREER OF FELIX GRUNDY, 1777-1840

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Springfield, Kentucky.

An address before The Filson Club February 2, 1942.

My interest in Felix Grundy began about ten years ago. I was first attracted to him as I browsed through a mass of old papers in the office of the Clerk of the Washington County Court, at Springfield, Kentucky.

The old papers to which I refer were the Town Records of Springfield, dating from 1793 to 1820, a span of twenty-seven years. Felix Grundy stepped out of the yellowed and dusty papers at the year 1798, and stayed on until the year 1807.

Attracted to Felix Grundy in this manner, and being thereafter desirous of knowing more about him, I sought a biography of him, but none could I find—that is, none of any consequence. I found several short sketches which told meagerly the basic facts about his life; and in the biographies of other men who were contemporary with him, he was mentioned with more or less frequency. However, in this research I found enough about Felix Grundy to convince me that he had occupied an above-the-average role in the affairs of men and events, and that he merited as complete and comprehensive a biography as could be produced by patience, love of the subject, and hard work.

After about two years spent in research and writing, I managed to get together a biography of Felix Grundy. It was published in weekly installments in *The Springfield Sun*, Springfield, Kentucky, the whole running from February to August, 1937. Up to and for sometime after the last installment appeared in *The Springfield Sun* no other published biography of Felix Grundy had made its appearance. Since that time, however, such a volume has been issued. It was written by Joseph Howard Parks, published by the Louisiana State University Press in 1940, and bears the title of *Felix Grundy, Champion of Democracy*.

While Mr. Parks was preparing his manuscript for his biography of Felix Grundy he visited Kentucky. He conferred with me for several days, and asked for and secured permission to use certain data which he had selected from my biography of Grundy. I was most willing for him to use whatever data he

thought pertinent to his proposed book, because I was anxious to see a biography of Felix Grundy published in book form and widely circulated in our country.

With this explanation before you, it will not be hard for you to imagine my amazement when, upon securing a copy of *Felix Grundy, Champion of Democracy*, I found no mention of my previous efforts in the same field printed in *The Springfield Sun* in 1937. More than that, I discovered, too, that the author had the audacity—the word, I think, is not inappropriate—to assert in his book that a full biography of Felix Grundy had not heretofore been attempted and therefore none preceded his own work!

This statement, my friends, is by way of introduction. It is made to let you know that what I shall tell you tonight is from my own biography of Felix Grundy, published about four years ago, and two years before Mr. Parks' book came from the press and claiming to be the first complete biography of Felix Grundy.

The year 1777 was an eventful one. There was war in America. George the Third, of Great Britain, had his redcoated troops here trying to put an end to rebellion. Things were not going so well for His Majesty's troops in that year. "All the King's horses and all the King's men" had not been able to put an end to the rebellion of the American Colonies. It had dragged on for two years. The Continental forces under General George Washington had experienced no end of hard times. On the other hand, the path of the minions of King George was no bed of roses. During the year 1776 the Americans had done considerable retreating. Congress had fled from Baltimore to keep from falling into enemy hands—if not to keep the hangman's rope from their neck. They were beginning to agree that there was a great deal of truth in Benjamin Franklin's warning that "We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Things looked better for the Colonists during the closing days of 1776. Washington's little army had managed to cross the Delaware River, and then march several miles through a blinding snow storm to surprise and capture a large detachment of Hessians troops quartered at Trenton. It was the turn in the road. The way looked brighter for the Continental from Trenton on.

During the year 1777 the war shifted southward. Virginia became the principal battleground. Cannons roared, muskets cracked, sabres clashed, and the year wore away to autumn-time. Then came September—the 11th day of September—and, so far as this narrative is concerned, the war ended at that time. The scene shifts from battlefield to a home on the crest of the Appalachian Range, in Berkeley County, North Western Virginia. In that home, at twilight, on the 11th of September, 1777, Elizabeth, wife of George Grundy, gave birth to another son who in due time, was christened and destined to wear the name of Felix Grundy.

The Grundys are of English stock. The exact date when the first member of the family emigrated to the New World is not known. Felix Grundy's parents had resided in Berkeley County, Virginia, for some time prior to his birth. Several of his elder brothers were born in the house where he first saw the light of day. The Grundy home was removed but a few miles from where the waters of that part of Virginia divided: those running east moving down and out to the dead levels of the tidewaters along the coast; those to the west feeding and flooding the great interior waterway known as the Mississippi basin.

In 1779 George Grundy moved his family from Berkeley County, Virginia, to the vicinity of Fort Redstone, now Brownsville, in Pennsylvania. One year later, in 1780, the family was on the move again. They were off to make a new home in the vast and little explored wilderness called Kaintuckee.

Having improved and entered a tract of land on the waters of Cartwright's Creek, about eight miles west of where the town of Springfield was laid out in 1793, George Grundy, with the help of his sons, built a substantial house of logs. The nearest neighbors to the Grundys, as they learned soon after their arrival in Kentucky, were General Matthew Walton, one of the largest land-owners in Kentucky, and John Waller, whose house was on the ground now occupied by the Priory of St. Rose. The nearest frontier stockades or forts were: Cartwright's Station, built by Samuel Cartwright, one of the original settlers at Harrodsburg; Pottenger's Station, near the mouth of Pottenger's Creek, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River; Sandusky's Station, built by James Sandusky, on Pleasant Run, a tributary of the Little Beech Fork.

There was not so much as a cabin on the site where Springfield was laid out by Matthew Walton in 1793, when the Grundys settled in Kentucky in 1780. Ten or twelve families, however, by the year 1785, lived within a radius of ten miles of the place. There were McElroys and Hardins on the east, Hardins, Cartwrights and Waters' on the south, Wallers, Waltons, Simbrells and Grundys on the west, and Mitchells, Berrys, Litseys, Brumfields and Lincolns on the north.

In 1784, when Felix Grundy was seven years old, his father died, leaving his widow with eight children, of whom six were minors. Grundy's mother was of the rugged, fearless, and hard-working caste. However, she was also a woman of unusual scholastic attainment. She saw to it that her sons, especially Felix, had from her a good rudimentary education. She seemed content to let the elder sons become farmers; but when Felix was old enough she sent him to Bardstown to enter Dr. James Priestly's classical school.

Grundy's mother intended to make a doctor of him. However, when he had been at Bardstown for several months, Grundy made up his mind not to take up the medical profession. Several of his classmates, among whom were John Rowan, John Allen and John Pope, were determined to make lawyers of themselves, and Grundy was soon persuaded that that was the profession for him. He showed unusual talents as a public speaker and debater, hence his instructor kept encouraging him along those lines, until he reached the point where he was fully determined to take up the study of law. So, when he had finished his course in the classics, he went to Lexington where he became a student in the law office of George Nicholas.

George Nicholas was one of the outstanding lawyers of pioneer Kentucky. More students of law were trained in his office than in that of any other lawyer in Kentucky. Several of Grundy's classmates at Bardstown, including John Rowan and John Pope, got their training in the office of George Nicholas. There was a friendly rivalry among the young men studying together, and this served as an impetus to keep Grundy at his studies. In October, 1795, he finished his studies and was pronounced by his tutor ready to launch out to sink or swim in the practice of law.

Grundy, Rowan, and Pope finished their studies at the same time. Rowan was going to Bardstown and he wanted Grundy

to accompany him. Pope had selected Shelbyville as his starting place, and he, too, asked Grundy to join him at the bar there. Both Bardstown and Shelbyville were inviting places, because they boasted two of the foremost bars in Kentucky at that time. But Grundy had made up his mind to hang out his shingle in Springfield. He said he thought he saw opportunity waiting for him at that place, as it was newly established and his practice would grow up with the town.

On the 5th day of November, 1795, Grundy commenced the practice of law at Springfield. The town, at that time, was but a very small village of log homes and stores and one or two brick houses. The courthouse was a log structure, located on ground given to the County of Washington by Matthew Walton. There were a number of taverns in the town, the principal one being kept by George McKay.

Grundy's mother, too, kept a tavern at her home west of Springfield, on the Big Road from Danville to Bardstown. As a tavern keeper she once ran afoul of the law, though it was due to no deliberate act on her part; and the first indictment returned by the first grand jury for Washington County charged her with selling liquors without the proper license. Her tavern, prior to the formation of Washington County in 1792, was in Nelson County. She had procured a license from the Nelson County Court to keep a tavern for and during the space of one year. The license, she thought, should have entitled her to keep her tavern for the full period for which it was issued, which would not have expired until some time after the formation of Washington County. The authorities of the new county, however, thought otherwise; hence her indictment. The matter was satisfactorily explained to the court, Mrs. Grundy obtained a new license and the charges against her were dropped.

Among the first of young Grundy's clients at Springfield was Mordecai Lincoln, son and heir of Abraham Lincoln, Sr. Grundy was employed to help settle the estate of Abraham, Sr. In 1797 he filed a suit in the Nelson Circuit Court in behalf of Mordecai Lincoln against the heirs of John Reed, to settle a land claim. In the papers of this suit is found the only reference so far discovered giving the date of the death of Abraham Lincoln, Sr., which was stated to have occurred in May, 1786. Abraham Lincoln, Sr., was the paternal grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln. Thomas Lincoln, father of the President,

was raised in Washington County, about six miles north of Springfield. Nancy Hanks, the President's mother, lived in the same neighborhood from the time she was a small child until after her marriage to Thomas Lincoln in 1806. Other data in the archives of the Washington County Court at Springfield indicates that Felix Grundy served as attorney at law for the Lincoln family for several years while he practiced at Springfield.

From the day that Felix Grundy opened his law office at Springfield, until he quit the place nine years later, he enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1796 he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington County. He continued in that office for about ten years, resigning in 1806. In addition to serving as public prosecutor, he was repeatedly elected to the Springfield Board of Trustees, and for several years he was president of the board.

Early in 1799 the clamor for a new State Constitution reached considerable proportions. The Legislature provided for a Constitutional Convention, and numerous assemblages of the people were held in the various counties in order to exchange opinions and come to resolutions about the qualifications and sentiments of person to be elected as members to the convention for revising the Constitution. At such a meeting held in Springfield, Felix Grundy and Robert Abell were elected members from Washington County.

During the period of the Convention, Grundy, Abell and another man, who had forsaken the ministry of the Presbyterian Church for the legal profession, were roommates. One evening when the three men were together in their quarters, the erstwhile minister stated that he proposed to have inserted in the constitution that no papist, or Roman Catholic, should be permitted to hold an office of profit or trust in the Commonwealth. Grundy seized his pen and busied himself at writing. After a few minutes he turned to his companions and read what he had written: "Resolved, that it is also provided that no broken-down Presbyterian preacher shall be eligible to any office in this Commonwealth." He then assured the ex-cleric that he would lay the clause he had written before the convention and urge its adoption the moment the provision he had proposed should be presented to that body. Needless to say, neither proposal got to the convention. Grundy was himself a Presbyterian, but he was entirely free from bigotry and intolerance.

Grundy's career as a lawmaker began in 1800 when he was elected to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature from Washington County. He was re-elected in 1801 and 1802. In 1803 he did not stand for re-election, for the reason that he removed from Springfield to Bardstown. However, in 1804 he was back in the Legislature from Nelson County.

During the years he served in the Kentucky Legislature, Grundy distinguished himself as the leader of the opposition to the faction which was formed in 1802 with Henry Clay as its leader. That was the beginning of a long period of political antagonism and debates between Grundy and Clay. The fight began over a bill which was introduced in the Legislature of 1802 for the purpose of incorporating what was styled "The Kentucky Insurance Company." Grundy opposed the measure with great vigor. He endeavored to have the bill amended, but failed. A charter was granted and the Company was given life until January, 1818. For Grundy, however, the battle was not ended. He was determined that The Kentucky Insurance Company should live only so long as it would take the next Legislature to kill it. Throughout the year 1803 he canvassed all the counties south of the Kentucky River, urging the people to send representatives to the Legislature in 1804 who would vote to repeal the Company's charter. He was a candidate himself, to represent Nelson County, and he was elected without difficulty.

Henry Clay was elected to the Legislature for the first time in 1803. He was re-elected in 1804 as the champion of The Kentucky Insurance Company. Grundy was then the recognized leader of the opposition to the company. The climax of the fight over repeal of the company's charter did not come until the last week of the session. Grundy and Clay were the principal actors in a scene never before or since surpassed for argument, oratory and intense and fiery debate. In the debate both men displayed remarkable knowledge of the subject of banking, and each stamped himself as an orator of the first rank. Grundy got his repeal bill through both houses by substantial majorities. Governor Christopher Greenup, however, vetoed the bill. Grundy then sought to have the Legislature pass the bill over the Governor's veto. He was successful in the House of Representatives, and it appeared that the same success was to be had in the Senate. A bit of strategy, however, on the part of Clay, won over sufficient members of the Senate to uphold the veto.

On December 6, 1806, Governor Christopher Greenup nominated Grundy as a judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Benjamin Sebastian. Back of the resignation of Sebastian, and the appointment of Grundy, is an interesting story of intrigue, investigation and exposure far too long for more than passing notice in this address. Sebastian was charged with being a pensioner of the Spanish Government while serving as a judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. He resigned while the Lower House of the Legislature was prosecuting an investigation of his conduct. Felix Grundy and John Pope were the chief figures in the prosecution of Sebastian's conduct; hence both were very much in the public eye and greatly praised for their efforts. Pope was ~~elected a United States Senator and Grundy received the~~ appointment to the Court of Appeals as a part of the reward for the public service they rendered in this connection.

It is interesting to note, too, that Grundy's views on the highly controversial Kentucky Insurance Company issue were not shared by Governor Greenup. He vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature of 1805, repealing the charter of the company which Grundy had managed to get through both houses. However, notwithstanding this difference of views Greenup recognized Grundy's talents and ability sufficiently to appoint him to the highest court of the State, when, in 1806, there was a vacancy.

The Senate acted promptly and approvingly upon the nomination of Grundy to be a judge of the Court of Appeals. On December 10, therefore, Governor Greenup commissioned Grundy to be second judge, during good behavior. On the same day, George Muter having resigned the office of Chief Justice of Kentucky, the Governor nominated Thomas Todd to fill that vacancy. Ninian Edwards was also nominated as fourth judge to take the place of Todd. These nominations were promptly approved by the Senate. Sometime prior to April 11, 1807, Chief Justice Todd was appointed an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, which appointment necessitated his resignation from the Kentucky Court of Appeals. On the aforementioned date, therefore, Governor Greenup (the Legislature not being in session) commissioned Grundy Chief Justice of Kentucky until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, which would be some time in January or February,

1807. Robert Trimble was commissioned second judge in place of Grundy.

Doubtless the appointment of Grundy to be Chief Justice of Kentucky was one of the greatest honors ever to come to him. He was the youngest man ever to occupy that high office, being, at the time of his appointment, a few months short of his thirtieth birthday. The title of judge stuck with Grundy throughout his life. Even when he was a Congressman from 1811 to 1814, a United States Senator from 1829 to 1837, and United States Attorney General from 1837 to 1839, he was nearly always addressed or referred to as Judge Grundy.

While serving on the Appellate Bench, Grundy delivered the opinion in the case of *Cunningham vs. Caldwell*, one of the most celebrated cases ever decided by the court. The cause was argued by Isham Talbot, John Rowan, Jesse Bledsoe and Henry Clay. No more illustrious quartet of legal giants has ever been assembled in a single case. Talbot is regarded as one of the greatest lawyers ever to practice in Kentucky. Bledsoe possessed a strong and powerful intellect and was unsurpassed in popular and forensic eloquence. The abilities of Rowan and Clay are too well known to require elucidation here.

Before he had served one year as a judge of the Court of Appeals, Grundy made up his mind to remove from Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee. He remained in the office up to and including December 17, 1807, when he delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Craig and Johnson vs. Doran and Ashley* (*3rd Kentucky Reports*, page 146). That was probably his last official act as a member of the court. On January 4, 1808, Governor Greenup nominated Ninian Edwards to be chief justice and Robert Trimble to be second judge.

The reason for this decision, which came at a time when he ranked among the greatest of the great in Kentucky, was a subject of much speculation and comment. Some people said that Grundy had political ambitions—that he wanted to become the political leader in Kentucky—but that he found himself eclipsed by the able, ambitious and eloquent Henry Clay. Hence, it was said that Grundy made up his mind that Kentucky was not big enough for Clay and himself, and so he moved to Tennessee to try his fortunes there.

How utterly preposterous this conclusion was, is seen in the fact that Grundy, in moving from Kentucky to Tennessee,

jumped from the frying pan into the fire. If Clay was in his way in Kentucky, in Tennessee there was Andrew Jackson, John Bell, William L. White and Thomas Hart Benton to give him plenty of professional and political competition.

No, Felix Grundy did not leave Kentucky to get away from Henry Clay. In fact, he never did get away from Henry Clay. The two men faced each other from opposite sides of the political fence in National affairs for nearly forty years. When they were members of Congress in 1811 and 1812 they were together on the proposition of war with Great Britain. When they were in the United States Senate, from 1829 to 1840, Grundy from Tennessee, and Clay from Kentucky, they clashed with great frequency. During the decade from 1830 to 1840, when Grundy was the leader of the Jackson forces in the Senate, and Clay the leader of the opposition, the battle which began in the Kentucky Legislature in 1804 was prosecuted with great fury. Where Clay had triumphed over Grundy some twenty-seven years earlier, Grundy then gained sweet revenge as he effectually helped to pilot the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, in the face of Clay's best efforts in opposition.

The truth about Grundy's removal to Tennessee is this: he went to that place to devote his time to the practice of law; because he thought he saw an opportunity there to get ahead in his profession. It was "growing time" in the great Southwest, and there was great demand for legal talent. It was a time when controversies were frequent among individuals, and the law had to step in to vindicate or punish. Lawyers who specialized in criminal practice, if they did so with a fair degree of success, were in great demand. Grundy, though he had spent about ten years as a public prosecutor in Kentucky, and to all appearance with a fair degree of success, never had any great heart for the task. He always had a great deal of sympathy for the unfortunate, the down-trodden, the man in trouble. That sympathy was too great to let him prosecute his fellowmen. It made him half-hearted in most of the cases in which he appeared as prosecutor rather than for the defense.

The great bulk of his practice, outside his office as Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington County, therefore, was devoted to defending prisoners at the bar. For this he received a great amount of condemnation. He was condemned, however, mainly by his professional and political opponents who, in most

cases, were actuated by the sting of defeat. They said that his great success as a criminal lawyer was due to trickery more than to a knowledge of the law and that he was a master of the art of cunning management. But the impartial observer of Grundy's record for winning cases at the bar cannot escape the conclusion that such a record of favorable decisions, in low court and high court, could not have been built wholly on trickery and cunning management.

Everybody of any consequence in Tennessee in Grundy's time recognized him as the outstanding criminal lawyer of the whole Southwest. From his first appearance before the bar in Nashville, when he defended a man named Magness for the murder of Major Patton Anderson, until he abandoned his practice a few months before his death, Grundy's successes were little short of miraculous. Judge J. C. Guild in his "Felix Grundy, A Reminiscence of the Great Tennessee Lawyer," in *Old Times in Tennessee*, says:

"Felix Grundy will always rank among the greatest men this country has produced. He was Tennessee's greatest criminal advocate, and he was the peer of any the United States has produced. . . . He was unsurpassed in developing the facts of a case, and wonderful in the cross examination of witnesses introduced against his clients. . . . When he came to close a case, so clear were his deductions, so striking his illustrations, so systematically would he tear to pieces the superstructure of the opposing counsel, and so vividly portray the right and justice for which he contended, that all who heard him regarded him as the finest lawyer of that or any age. So thoroughly did he carry the crowd with him, that he may be aptly likened to Paul when he made his great speech before King Agrippa, and extorted from that monarch the expression "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

It was a common saying in Tennessee in Grundy's time: "If Grundy can't save you, nobody can." This, doubtless, was due to the fact that in a total of 106 capital indictments, Grundy lost but one case. That was the trial of a man named Bennett for murder. Grundy went into the case against the advice of many of his friends, and in spite of his better judgment. The pleas of Bennett's kinsfolk, however, were so pitiful and so insistent that he finally consented to do what he could to save the poor fellow. "The Bennett Case" from that time to now has been a synonym

in Tennessee, and the surrounding states, of a cause wholly without hope of salvation.

On one occasion, during the Van Buren presidential campaign, Henry Clay visited Nashville and spoke in opposition to Van Buren. Upon arriving in Nashville he inquired for Grundy, and was told that he was absent making speeches for Van Buren. "Ah Ah!" said Clay playfully. "Still at his old tricks of defending criminals." The first time Grundy spoke after hearing of Clay's remark was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Replying to Clay, Grundy said that if he were employed to defend Clay from his political sins, he feared it would be a second Bennett Case. The people understood the allusion very well.

In 1810, three years after he had taken up the practice of law in Nashville, Grundy was elected as a War Democrat to the Congress of the United States. He served from March 4, 1811, until the fall of 1814, when he resigned. He was not slow in learning the way of a successful congressman and very soon he was recognized as one of the leaders in the House of Representatives. His term is conspicuous for his activities in behalf of war with Great Britain; and his speech delivered after the war began, and which was directed against those who were doing all they could to hamper the efforts of the United States toward winning the war, rates as one of the outstanding speeches of that era. Opponents of the war looked upon Grundy as one of the persons chiefly responsible for bringing about hostilities. One strong anti-war leader went so far as to say that "James Madison, Felix Grundy, and the Devil" brought on the conflict.

After he resigned from Congress in 1814, Grundy went back to Tennessee, where he was elected to the Legislature in 1815, and served through the session of 1819. In 1820 he was a member of the important and successful Kentucky-Tennessee line commission. While serving on the commission, his duties brought him back to Frankfort, where he renewed old acquaintances.

When he was not engaged by sessions of the commission, he repaired to the famous Kentucky watering place at Harrodsburg, known as Graham Springs. His resorting there had a two-fold purpose. First, he had brought Mrs. Grundy with him to Kentucky in the hope of improving her health which had been unfavorable for several years. Second, he was then devoting much of his time to the promotion of Andrew Jackson for the presidency, and at Harrodsburg he found a considerable number

& Anthony Brown, Wash. Co. conveying 60 acres on Pottingers' Creek adjoining Henry Smock & John Robertson, for 32 pounds.

Wit: None

Joseph James
Elizabeth James

B-184 - 9 Apr 1798 - Indenture between Michael Randolph & wife Margaret, Shelby Co. Ky. & Luke Mudd, Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on Road Fork of Cartridges Creek for 100 pounds, adjoining Randle Slack.

Wit: None

Michael x Randolph
Margaret x Randolph

B-186 - 3 Oct 1798 - Indenture between Anthony Hundley & wife Charlotte & Azariah Lewis, all of Wash. Co. conveying 150 acres on Chaplin Fk. on a branch of Glens Creek called Denbo for 45 pounds.

Wit: None

Anthony Hundley
Charlotte Hundley

B-187 - 4 Sep 1798 - Indenture between Anthony Hundley & wife Charlotte & Thomas Royalty, all of Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on Chaplins Fork, Glens Creek, and Elk Creek, adjoining Bluford's line for 30 pounds.

Wit: None

Anthony Hundley
Charlotte Hundley

B-188 - 4 Oct 1798 - Indenture between Samuel Grundy & wife Martha & George Edlin, all of Wash. Co. conveying 50 acres on Cartridges Creek for 8 pounds.

Wit: None

Samuel Grundy
Marthew Grundy

B-189 - 4 Oct 1798 - Indenture between Samuel Grundy & Martha his wife & George Edlin, all of Wash. Co. conveying 219 acres on Cartridges for 296 pounds.

Wit: None

Samuel Grundy
Marthew Grundy

B-190 - 4 Oct 1798 - Receipt of George Edlin for 365 pounds, full pay for 269 acres of land.

Wit: Philemon Waters

Samuel Grundy

B-190 - 3 Oct 1798 - Indenture between Uriah Gregory & wife Elizabeth & Clabourn Vaughn, all of Wash. Co. conveying 50 acres on Cartridges Creek for 75 pounds.

Wit: None

Uriah Gregory
Elizabeth Gregory

B-191 - 5 Oct 1798 - Indenture between John Waller, Wash. Co. of one part & Jane McKentire widow of Thomas dec'd & Annie, Betsy, Thomas, Henry, Lydia, Josiah and Priscilla McKentire heirs & devisees of Thomas of other part, all of Wash. Co. conveying 300 acres on Cartridges Creek for 60 pounds, adjoining John Ray, Robert Alvey & Robert Caldwell.

Wit: None

John Waller
Mary x Waller

B-192 - 11 May 1798 - Indenture between John Love, Wash. Co. of one part & "my beloved daughters" Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah & Nancy Love other part for five shillings of each & for "love, goodwill & affection" conveying 1200 acres in two tracts on Beech Fork of Salt River to be divided in equal quantity when each to reach age 18 years, also all household furniture & livestock & to Nancy, a negro woman named Winifred. Robert Abell & Leonard Hamilton appointed to be trustees after death of John Love.

Wit: Benj. Morgan, Winnifred Morgan, Eleanor Morgan

John Love

B-194 - 18 Sep 1798 - Deposition of Daniel Brown concerning a claim of John Hunter & Charles Broadwater on Cartridges Creek.

Comm'rs: Benj. Hardin, Philemon Waters, Josiah Wilson

Daniel Brown

QUERIES

13,274. HENRY, BOAZ, LYKINS, FERGUSON, MILLER

Seek the parents of James Henry and his wife, Louissana (LuAnn) Boaz. Their children were: James Austin, Sullie, and twins Louisa Ann and Lawrence, born in Gallatin Co., Kentucky, 1853. Also seek the parents of James R. Lykins and of his wife Nancy Jane Ferguson. Their child, Mary Elizabeth (born in 1857, in Morgan Co., Ky.), married James Henry Harry. Also seek the children of Leander and Louisa Miller -- Ed, Archie, Charles, Lilly, Mossie -- and their children.

Laura Miller Slade, 3856 Three Rivers Dr., Columbus, OH 43125

13,275. BARKER, MYERS

Seek information on John Lee Myers (born in 1818, in Kentucky). John Lee Myers was married in 1847 to his first wife, Emily Barker (born in 1825). One son was James Myers.

Dorothy Langley, 338 Cherry Lane, Mountain Home, AR 72653

13,276. GRUNDY, HARRIS, STATON

Seek information on the family and descendants of George Grundy (died in 1784, in Jefferson Co., Kentucky) and his wife Elizabeth (born ca. 1833; died 2 May 1824, in Washington Co., Ky.). They had children: William; John; George; Robert; Gardom; Samuel; Charles; Felix; and Mary. Robert Grundy married Esther Staton on 23 Jan. 1793 in Washington Co., Ky. Gardom Grundy married Mary (Nancy) Harris on 10 Sept. 1795 in Nelson Co., Ky.

Jimmy W. Grundy, 9345 Carr St., Broomfield, CO 80021

13,277. POTTER

Seek info on William Jamison Potter (born 1793, in [Caroline Co.?] Maryland), my great-grandfather, who supposedly enlisted in War of 1812 in Anne Arundel Co., Md., fought in Battle of Bladensburg, and arrived in Howard Co., Missouri, ca. 1828. William married Ann C. Hill (born 1800, in Madison Co., Kentucky; maiden name Parten?; 1st married Jack Hill). Four children were: William; Eliza Jane; Mary Jane; and George William (born 1836), my grandfather. George William Potter married Minerva Angeline Gatewood (4th child of Augustine and Marium Johnson Gatewood of Howard Co., Mo.). Six children were: George W., my father; Orange L.; Anna Lou; John M.; Dora; and Arthur Potter. George W. Potter married Maude Drane of Boone Co., Mo., and I am their fifth child, Marie Potter Henry. I will gladly share what I know if anyone can help.

Marie Potter Henry, 805 Besgrove, Fayette, MO 65248

QUERIES

13,388. JAMES, COLE, BRAY, HARDIN

James James married Mary Cole. They came from Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Green County, Kentucky, in 1799, where they obtained a land grant of 100 acres on the East Fork of the Big Barren River. James's son, James James, came to Cole (now Moniteau) County, Missouri, circa 1829, and settled near the present town of High Point. James James married Sarah Bray. Their son, Allan Henry James (born 22 December 1864), married Nancy Hardin; they had 12 children. I seek additional information, particularly regarding the wives--Mary Cole, Sarah Bray, Nancy Hardin.

Gilbert C. Tompson, 1605 North H St., Midland, TX 79701

13,389. DALE, GILL, SHIRLEY

Seek proof of the maiden name and marriage date of Isaac Dale (born in 1751, in Richmond County, Virginia; died in 1820, in Barren County, Kentucky). Isaac Dale and his first wife, Eleanor ???, had a son, William, who married Jane Shirley and lived in Barren and Hart Counties, Kentucky. Seek birth and marriage verification on William and Jane Dale, whose son, William Ezekial Dale, is my ancestor.

Phyllis Dale Gibbs, Rt. 7, Box 314, Murray, KY 42071

13,390. LAWSON, GRUNDY, HARRIS, SLYE, BURCH, JEWELL

Seek information on my Lawson, Grundy, Harris, Slye, Burch, Jewell (?) ancestors. They were in Nelson County by 1793; some lived in Washington County, Kentucky, then in Bullitt County between 1810 and 1830. Gardom Grundy (son of George Grundy) and his wife, Mary Harris, removed to McCracken County, Kentucky, after 1830. Mary Harris was the daughter of Nathaniel Harris and Susannah (Slye) Harris (the widow Burch--his given name?), who moved to Union County, Kentucky, circa 1820; need parentages and places of birth of Nathaniel and Susannah. Gardom and Mary Grundy's daughter, Arethusa Jewell Grundy (born in 1814), married John Crook Lawson, and lived in Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky. William Jewell and his wife, Arethusa, were in Bullitt County in 1819; were they related to Harrises or Slyes?

Nan Overton West, 4822 72nd St., Lubbock, TX 79424-2102

13,391. PEGRAM, McCOY

B. David Beers, 124 S. Florida St., Bushnell, FL 33513

13,392. REED, McELROY, WILSON, HOOVER

Seek information on the ancestors of: Ezekial D. Reed (born 7 March 1833; died 19 May 1908); Mary Ann McElroy Reed (born 18 September 1836; died 23 January 1919) Abraham Wilson (born 1842?); and Eliza E. Hoover Wilson (born 1852?). These individuals lived in Lewis County, Kentucky, and/or Adams County, Ohio. Also seek any written account of the murder of Rosa Pearl Wilson Reed, age 24, on 17 March 1898 in Lewis County, Kentucky.

Pam Willison, 2608 Kennersley Dr., Louisville, KY 40242-3276

T. W. MINTON.

W. A. THORNTON.

MINTON & THORNTON,

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Springfield*

I will send check to pay note against me held by Mrs Sam County in a short time. I have sent note for collection & have not had payment yet but expect it soon. I sold stock bought at low sale on one year's time

*Yours truly
T. W. Minton*

Lucetta @ George W. Grunley

John L m. Read d/o Rev Thomas H Cleland

James A .. Nellie d/o Hon James M. Foyle
moved to Seneca.

Susan m. Joseph Howell - lived in Seneca had
daughter Ethel.

John McElroy m. Lucy Ann Skiles of Warren
is niece of Judge Joseph Underwood.

c. son died as youth.

Mattie m. Robert Dyer

Willie m. January Grunley

Lucy m. Andrew Cochrane. Morgantown Ky

Ella

Cetta

Lillie m. Franklin Ray

Samuel

↓
John

|
James

+st

Hugh

↓
Mary

|
Jane

1880

George W. Brundy 63
Sarah W 45

1860

George W Brundy 44
Luetta 39
John L 14
James A 8
Susan A 6
Louisa Rose 23 lived w them since 1850

1850

Burgess Mason lived in the home of James C Melroy

James C 55
Jane 56
Elij. 17
Burgess 16 grandson

1860
44
1816

John m. Lucy Ann Skiles niece of Judge Joseph Underwood

Jimmy W. Grundy
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

June 2, 1994

Phone [REDACTED]

Marion County Historical Society
116 W. Walnut Street
Lebanon, KY
40033

Dear Sir:

I saw your address in the book "Kentucky Genealogical Research" by George K. Schweitzer. Please send membership information about your historical society and list of books that you have for sale.

Enclosed is a SASE for your convenience.

I am researching the family and descendants of George GRUNDY (d. 1784 in Ky.) and his wife in Elizabeth (b. abt 1833 d. 3 Apr 1824 in Washington Co. Ky.) Elizabeth GRUNDY and her sons John, George and Robert lived in the Marion County area.

I am also interested in any information about Robert E. GRUNDY (b. abt 1827 in Ky) and his wife M. K. (b. about 1831 in Ky.) who lived in Marion County in the 1850's. Robert may have died before 1856.

Another interesting family is George GRUNDY (b. 1816 in Ky) and his wife Sarah (b. 1835 in Ky) and their son John (born 1845 in Ky). They were living in Marion County from about 1850 to the early 1900's. George and Sarah were living in Marion County when the 1900 census was taken.

Any help on these families is greatly appreciated. Please let me reimburse you for your time or any copies that you make.

Sincerely,

Jimmy W. Grundy
Jimmy W. Grundy

Sr. and Rose Ann Jones Fields. The couple was married September 9, 1865 at St. Charles Church. The newlyweds lived with or adjacent to her widowed mother, Rose Ann Mattingly, until her death. In addition to farming, Richard also worked for some time at the Burke Spring Distillery (now Marker's Mark). Later the family moved to Lebanon. In his old age, Richard lived with his daughter, Susie Browning. He is buried in St. Augustine Cemetery; Mahala is buried in Calvary Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky.

Richard and Mahala Mattingly Greenwell were the parents of 15 children.

Thomas (1866) died in infancy; Anna Mary (1867-1932) married Ken Russell; Catherine (1870-1919) married John "Barney" Clements; Alphonsus (1871) died in infancy; Susie (1872-1962) married William Browning, son of Thomas and Nancy Carrico Browning; Sarah Frances (b. 1874) married Thomas Albin Mattingly, an infant who died in 1875; Mary Corine (1876-1958); Richard Kendrick (1879-1964) married Prudence Browning, daughter of Frances X. and Mary Florence Mattingly Browning; Thomas Barton (1880) married, first, Mary Ida Russell, daughter of Mike Russell and, secondly, Edith O'Daniel; Mary Rose (1882-1960) married John Browning, son of Samuel Browning and Margaret Frye; Mary Ida (1886-1974) married Owen Whitehouse; Joseph Benedict (1887) who died in infancy, Mahala (1888-1979) and Francis Edward (1890-1956) married Marie Stuckenberg.

Submitted by Susan Browning Skees

GREENWELL-MATTINGLY

Joseph Patrick Greenwell (1904-1960), s. of John Perry and Anna Bell Hays Greenwell m. Mary Ann Mattingly (1911-1996) d. of James Edward and Julia Ann Ballard Mattingly.

Joe Pat Greenwell's siblings were: Pearl m. Bill Norris, William Leo m. Mary Elizabeth Mattingly, and Stella m. Albert Woods.

Mary Ann Mattingly's siblings were: Mary Elizabeth m. Leo Greenwell, Joseph Adrian m. Janie Powell, Mary Janie (killed by train when 19 years old), and Mary Anna m. George Smith.

Joe Pat and Mary Ann Greenwell m.

in 1928 and had the following children: Julia Gosser, Louise Staton, Pete (deceased) Jean Thompson, Johnny, Martha Thomas, Jane Box (deceased), Gertrude Hebel, Steve, Louis, Linda, Margaret, Bobby, Ronnie, David, Patricia Johnson and Sheila Greenwell.

Submitted by Martha Thomas

GRIBBINS-ABELL

Charles Gribbins married Mary Polly Abell on September 26, 1828 in Holy Name of Mary Church, Calvary, Ky. Polly was the daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth Pierceall Abell. Charles was the son of James and Sarah Gribbins. The will of James Gribbins, Feb. 19, 1823, also mentions daughter, Polly Taylor, son, John, and grandson, Harvey Blare. The Charles Gribbins descendants lived in the Medlock Creek area of Marion County and the Merrimac Creek area of Taylor County. Most of the children and some of the grandchildren were baptized at Holy Name of Mary Church at Calvary. The following children of Charles and Polly Abell Gribbins were obtained from baptism and census records: James (1829, m1 Nancy Tungate, m2 Mary Ann Yowell), John Baptist (1831, m. Eliza Jane Murphy), Elizabeth (1833), William Perry (1834, m1, Bernetta Tungate, m2, Nancy Walls), Martin Thomas (1837, m. Eliza Bright), George Abell (1839-1921, m. Rachel Harmon), Mary Rebecca (1841), Francis M. (1844-1916, m. Margaret Ellen Tungate), Austin (1846-1924, m. Martha Tungate), Henry (1849-1861), Joseph H. (1851-1885), and Sarah (1852, m. Ambrose Bohannon).

James and Nancy Tungate Gribbins are listed in Taylor Co. 1870 and 1880 censuses with their children: Uriah (1851, m. Mary E. Bright), George Alfred (1853-1937, m1, Lucetta Clements, m2, Isabella Ewing, m3, Lena B. Coppage), James Houston (1854, m. Jane Stayton), John F. (1855), Charles (1858), William Clinton (1860, m. Lucinda Wooley), and Joseph (1867, m. Bettie Garrett).

John Baptist married Eliza Jane Murphy, the daughter of Joseph and Juliann Abell Murphy. Their children were: Mary Ellen, Henry Urban, James Thomas (1856-1949, m1, Rosa Raley, m2, Annie Katherine Ellis), John B. (1859, m. Belle Wadkins) and Susan

Ann Gribbins.

William Perry Gribbins married Burnetta Tungate in Taylor County in 1858 and had two sons, William M. and Frank W. Gribbins. He married Nancy Walls in Marion County in 1868 and had these children: William A., John, Charlie, and Cassie Jane (1885, m. William Bright).

Martin Thomas and Eliza Bright Gribbins are listed in Taylor Co 1870 and 1880 censuses with their children: Thomas (1856-1918, m. Mary Ellen Sallee), George W. (1859, m. Malissa Ann Sallee), Henry H., Margaret, Mary, Robert Alexander (1869, m. Mary Theresa Gunter), William R., Emma, Silas (m. Eliza Belle Harmon), and Alice Gribbins.

George Abell Gribbins (1839-1921) was a veteran of the Union army and farmed in the Medlock Creek area of Marion County. He married Rachel Harmon and eight of his twelve children survived him: Elmore (1864-1942, m. Lucy B. Hancock), Andrew Fletcher (1868-1940, m. Ettie Bradford Hancock), Susan A. (m. R.A. Bohannon), Lilley, Leslie (1875-1932, m1, Louise Bright, m2, Elizabeth Garrett), Lou (1877-1961, m. James Lloyd Bohannon), Kernel, Virgie (1882-1922, m. John Green Bohannon), Burr, Walter, Calvin (1879, m. Hattie Gribbins) and Nancy.

Frank and Margaret Tungate Gribbins are listed in Taylor Co 1870 and 1880 censuses with their children: John J., Martha J. (m. Luther Lamb), Charles W. (m. Cordelia Bright), James (1870-1942, m. Georgia Gunter), Quint, Ollie, Emily, Minnie, and Frank.

Austin (spelled Osten in Taylor Co marriage record) and Martha Tungate Gribbins were the parents of four children: David, Rosa, Elizabeth, and Lafayette.

Austin married Maggie Hughes in 1899.

Submitted by Janet Hill Jenkins

THE GRUNDY FAMILY

George Grundy was born in England in 1735 and immigrated to America (date unknown). He ended his travels by settling in what is now Washington County, Kentucky, in 1780. He died in 1784 and his will (dated September 11, 1783) was the first will recorded in the state of Kentucky.



The Grundy Family, circa 1932. Taken at the Robert Lyle residence, South Proctor Knott, Lebanon, KY (property now owned by Bill & Isabel Duley)

1st Row, from left to right: Bob Lyle, Jimmy Grundy, Ella Clelland, Andrew Grundy II, Lill Ray, Harriet Grundy, Molly Lyle
Back Row, from left to right: Mabel Payne Grundy, J.C. Grundy, Evie Lyle, Rob Lyle, Lucy Lyle Blackburn, Hattie C. Grundy

He was survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Beckham, and at least five sons, John, Robert, Gardum, Felix, and Samuel, as well as one daughter named Polly.

One son, Felix, became one of the foremost criminal lawyers of his day and went on to have a distinguished political career. He served in both houses of Congress and served also in President Van Buren's Cabinet.

Another son, Samuel, established a dynasty which, through wise alliances by marriage both by himself and his children, made a powerful impact economically, politically, and socially in Washington County for nearly a hundred years. Samuel's first wife was Elizabeth Caldwell, and she bore him a daughter (who died in infancy) and a son, Robert Caldwell Grundy. She died soon after his birth.

Robert C. Grundy was born in 1807 and although his father, Samuel, was a large landowner and successful farmer, young Robert decided to become a Presbyterian minister. He officiated as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Maysville for twenty-one years, afterwards in the Second Church of Memphis, Tennessee for seven years, and for several years had charge of the Central Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he ended his labors in 1865.

While Rev. Robert Grundy was serving as minister to the First Presbyterian Church in Maysville, he met and married

Sarah A. January in 1838. To this union was born one son, Andrew January Grundy, and one daughter, Sarah, who died in infancy.

Young Andrew was born October 18, 1842, and was educated at Maysville Male & Female Seminary, and in Centre College at Danville, and in 1863 became a teacher at the Maysville Seminary.

In 1871, Andrew married Miss Willie J. McElroy, a descendant of the founding family of Lebanon, Kentucky. In 1872, Andrew quit teaching and settled near Lebanon on 600 acres, part of which his grandson, James Caldwell Grundy, now resides on. Andrew and Willie were parents of eight children, four boys and four girls. Two of the boys did not reach adulthood. The other two sons, John Andrew and James Caldwell lived out their lives in Marion County, as did one daughter, Hattie C.

Two of the daughters, Bessie and Louise, met and married men from Montana and have many descendants in the western U.S. The other daughter, Sarah, married a prominent banker, Will Deemer, from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and there are quite a few Grundy relatives in that part of the country.

James Caldwell Grundy was born April 28, 1890. In the course of his education, he attended the old Lebanon Elementary School. For his prep school training, he attended Mercersburg Academy in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and then attended Princeton University in New Jersey and graduated there in 1913. He intended to become a lawyer, but poor eyesight forced him to return to the farm in Kentucky.

In 1922, J.C. Grundy married Mabel Payne. To this union were born three children: James Caldwell Grundy II, March 22, 1923; Harriet Cochran Grundy, June 15, 1926; and Andrew January Grundy, October 14, 1927. All three children attended school in Lebanon and graduated from Lebanon High School.

In June, 1951, James Caldwell, Jr. married Mary Lois McDonald and they have two sons, James Caldwell III, and Robert.

In May 1949, Harriet Cochran married Caldwell Mason Morgan of Louisville. They had three children, Caldwell Mason Morgan, Jr.; Harriet Grundy Morgan; and Scott McElroy Morgan.

In April 1951, Andrew January Grundy married Margaret Carter LaRue, and they had four sons, Andrew January III, Joseph LaRue, John McElroy, and Thomas Wilson Grundy.

Harriet Grundy Morgan passed away in November 1998. James Caldwell & Mary Lois Grundy and Andrew January & Margaret Grundy live on adjoining farms one and one-half miles from Lebanon, Kentucky, on Bradfordsville Road.

Submitted by Andrew January Grundy II

JOSEPH ADOLPHUS HAGAN FAMILY



Wedding Portrait of Mary Teresa Cecil and Joseph Adolphus Hagan

Joseph Adolphus Hagan was born March 6, 1908, to Joseph Charles Hagan, Sr. and Elizabeth Ellen Porter, who lived on a road off Highway 49, Loretto-Holy Cross Road, Loretto, Marion County, Kentucky. He worked at Loretto Academy for awhile. He married Mary Teresa Cecil February 17, 1931, at Holy Trinity Church, Fredericktown, Washington County, Kentucky. They traveled to Owensboro, Kentucky in a horse drawn buggy for their honeymoon.

Mary Teresa was born July 1, 1911, in Nelson County, to Joseph Arthur Cecil and Mary Ida Johnston. After Adolphus and Teresa were married, they lived on Highway 49, Loretto-Holy Cross Road, in Marion County, Kentucky. In 1935, they moved to the home place of Mary Teresa on the Bearwallow-Manton Road,

door to which he was tied. His energy and sagacity was such that he got in advance of the Indians before they reached the Ohio River, waylaid them, three in number, shot the one riding his horse, and succeeded not only in escaping, but in catching the horse and riding back in safety.

Calloway County

Calloway County, the 72nd in order of formation, and embracing 395 square miles (1873) was erected in 1822, out of part of Hickman County, and named in honor of Col. Richard Callaway; it then included all of the present county of Marshall, also. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, and is bounded north by Marshall County, east by the Tennessee River, south by the Tennessee state line, and west by Graves County. The land is level, the western half as level as a prairie, having been "barren lands" in 1830, but now, in 1873, is covered with heavy timber. The soil is fertile, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of "gold leaf tobacco," the chief staple of the county. There are 15 tobacco factories in the county. The principal streams are Blood River, Clark's River, West Fork of Clark's River, Rockhouse, Bee, and Jonathan Creeks.

Towns - Murray, the county seat, named after Hon. John L. Murray (afterwards member of Congress for 11 years), and incorporated in 1844, is near the center of the county, 14 miles southeast of Mayfield, and about 250 miles from Frankfort; population, January 1, 1873, between 600 and 800, partially reported in the U.S. census for 1870 at 179; has two wholesale and six retail stores, steam flouring and sawmill, wool-carding mill, wagon and carriage factory, tan yard, 12 mechanical shops, two tobacco factories, two hotels, two churches, five lawyers, four physicians, a newspaper, *The Murray Gazette*, and the "Murray Institute," a beautiful building, and an excellent school for the education of both sexes; the business portion of the town, the blocks of the buildings on the north and east side of

the courthouse, was burnt during the Civil War, by a detachment of Federal soldiers, but has been rebuilt. New Concord, incorporated by that name in 1868, but as Concord in 1835, is 10 miles from Murray, in the southeastern part of the county, population about 150; has five stores, a tobacco factory, a wagon and carriage factory, three mechanics' shops, two physicians, a church, and an academy. Wadesboro, 110 miles north of Murray, has one store, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, a tan yard, and two churches. Boydsville, Callowaytown, and Pine Bluff are very small nearby villages.

Washington

Judge Felix Grundy was born in Berkeley County, Virginia on September 11, 1777, and was brought in early boyhood to Washington County, Kentucky. He was educated at Bardstown Academy, studied law, and began the practice at Springfield in 1799. One month before reaching the age of 22, he was elected a member of the convention which formed the second constitution of Kentucky. He was later elected a representative in the Kentucky Legislature from Washington County in 1800, 1801, and 1802; he was elected from Nelson County subsequently in 1804, 1805, and 1806. On December 10, 1806, he was commissioned as one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and on April 11, 1807, five months before he was 30 years old, he became chief justice. Grundy removed to Nashville in 1808, taking the highest rank at that bar, and became a representative in Congress from Tennessee for the years 1811-1814. Afterwards, Grundy was associated in the Legislature of Tennessee, a senator from 1829-1838, and in the latter year, appointed by President Van Buren as Attorney General of the United States. He resigned the position in 1840 before reelection as a U. S. senator. He did not take the seat, however, dying in Nashville, Tennessee on December 12, 1840, aged 63. Grundy was known as one of the most distinguished

lawyers and statesmen of the western country; in the councils of the nations he had but few equals and even fewer superiors. His politics were democratic, of which party he was always a most zealous and efficient supporter.

Franklin County

The Fourth State House of Kentucky - A temporary building rented by the state until the completion of a new capitol. By act on January 31, 1814, John Brown, Daniel Weisiger, Richard Taylor, Wm. Hunter, and Jephtha Dudley were appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend the construction of a new building of brick, not exceeding 120 feet in front by 80 feet deep, two stories high, with two rooms on the first floor for the accommodation of the legislature, and with rooms on the second floor for the courts of justice; and of wings, one story high, detached from the main buildings, for the offices of the register, auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state, all to be fireproof. The commissioners were to solicit and receive voluntary contributions from the citizens; but forbidden to make any contract on the faith of the state, or making the state liable for the payment. It was especially "provided that in no respect whatever shall the passage of this law be considered as a pledge, to the citizens of Frankfort or those who may subscribe to rebuilding of the capitol, of the continuance of the seat of government at Frankfort." The amount paid for rent of "the house prepared for the use of the legislature," was, in 1813, \$1,070, and for rent of temporary public offices, \$575.

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