

MEMORIAL
HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE

FROM ITS
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1896

EDITED BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

III

VOLUME I.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.

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1896

Thomasson & Boone—W. P. Thomasson, W. P. Boone.

Smith & Morris.

John Rowan.	S. S. Nicholas.
James D. Breckinridge.	R. Robinson.
John Kearney.	James I. Dozier.
P. H. Pope.	R. S. Wheatley.
Hamilton Smith.	A. J. Ballard.
William Brown.	William Preston.
W. D. Payne.	S. R. Cockrill.
D. W. Wilson.	W. F. Bullock.
Abram R. Woolley.	Nathaniel Wolf.
Garnett Duncan.	A. Lovering.
R. M. Stewart.	I. R. Green.
W. S. Crawford.	W. B. Cooke.

At the same period, the physicians were:

Richard Ferguson & Son.

Knight & Grant

Cooke & Upson

Caldwell & Son—Charles Caldwell, T. L. Caldwell.

W. C. Gault.

Cochran & Son.

Constant & Ingersol.

Bell & Meriwether.

Day & O'Hara.

C. Rogers & Son—Coleman Rogers, Lewis Rogers.

W. J. C. Baum.

Lunsford Yandell.

J. B. Flint.

J. C. Johnston.

J. W. Hull.

John M. Talbott.

Llewellyn Powell.

U. E. Ewing.

Garrett E. Pendergrast.

John L. Murray.

Henry Miller.

William A. McDowell.

A. P. Elston.

Brown.

The dentists then in the city were:

R. Somerby.

Samuel Griffith.

N. Clute.

Thomas G. Armstrong.

A. Van Camp.

From 1833 to 1835, the Legislature chartered the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the first State banks to go into operation after the financial disasters of the preceding decade. Their formation was the more necessary from the winding up of the United States Bank, a branch of which had furnished the principal banking facilities for the city since 1817. The sound basis upon which these institutions were founded is best attested by their still

vigorous and prosperous condition after sixty years of existence through the trying times of war and financial crises, which swept away so many of their associates during the period since their organization. A more particular account of their organization will be found elsewhere in this volume. Suffice it to say that Louisville received a great impetus in her business development after their organization.

The Louisville Hotel was the first large hotel built in the city, being erected in 1832-33, and modeled after the Tremont House, Boston.

New Hotels. The trend of improvement was in that direction, and to counteract it, owners of property in the upper portion of the city set on foot the erection of the Galt House, which was built in 1835, upon ground occupied for many years by the residence of Dr. W. C. Galt. At the time of its completion, it was regarded as the finest hotel in the United States. It was on the northeast corner of Second and Main, the present site of the L. & N. building, and nearly opposite Washington Hall, a well-known tavern. Under the management of Major Aris Throckmorton and Isaac Everett it acquired a widespread reputation. The former was a typical host of the old school, and bore himself toward his guests more as if he were the host of a private than a public house. He formed the personal acquaintance of every guest, saw personally to their comfort, and was untiring in his supervision of every part of the establishment. In point of social standing he was the equal of any. He had commanded a company in the War of 1812, and his military title was not one of mere courtesy. He was the intimate friend and adherent of Henry Clay, and with him, as with Mr. Crittenden, Governor Poindexter, and other prominent men of the day, he was accustomed to play many a rubber of whist, with just enough a corner to make it interesting. In the vigor of manhood, he was one of the most powerful of men, and in the days when physical strength counted much, he had few equals. He was stern and imperious when occasion called, but with a kind heart always open to worthy appeal, and with a laugh so hearty that there are but few who knew him who cannot hear it still resounding in the chambers of their memory. He was a man of great individuality of character and would have been a leader in any vocation. He was a director in the Bank of Kentucky, and a man of substance and influence in all respects. Charles Dickens, in his Notes, refers to his stay at the Galt House during his first visit to Louisville, in 1842,

as "a splendid hotel" where he was "as handsomely lodged as though we had been in Paris"; and latterly an anecdote has been told of him in connection with Major Throckmorton, which is erroneous. It was not Dickens, but Captain Marryat, an Englishman and the author of "Midshipman Easy," among other books, who was the hero of the adventure.

Marryat was a surly Englishman, and when the major, wishing to show him special civility, went to his room to see if he had everything he wished, Marryat superciliously informed him that when he needed him he would ring for him. The major retired, bottling his wrath, but it was not long before he had an opportunity for revenge. In the middle of the night, a woman's piercing shriek rang through the halls and brought the proprietor promptly to the scene. Upon finding that the trouble arose from Marryat's attempt to intrude upon the company of a lady guest, Major Throckmorton seized the offender by the collar and, leading him to the door, kicked him into the street, with caustic comments upon his conduct then and earlier in the evening, his valedictory being punctuated with epithets and expletives appropriate to the occasion. A book could be filled with the anecdotes of which the major was the author or the subject, and which have been current in the press and club rooms for half a century. No account of Louisville would be complete which did not include a reference to this robust figure and admirable character. And yet, while in no history of Louisville that the writer has seen does there appear any reference to this typical character, everyone, as does every tourist of the time, devotes prominent space to the so-called giant, James Porter, who had nothing particular to commend him, except a few inches in excess of the standard height.

Mr. Isaac Everett was also a man of superior personal qualities and a gentleman of high character. He was one of the first trustees of the University of Louisville, and a director of the Bank of Kentucky. In those days the hotel proprietor was the host to his guests, receiving each personally and treating them as a private gentleman would bear himself to visiting friends. All this has changed, and the latter-day manager of a hotel is rarely seen by or known to the guests, his functions being purely administrative and his time occupied in supervising the heads of the several departments under his control.

As another evidence of the growing culture of

Louisville may be cited the fact that, even at this early date, a theater of high merit was sustained and the best standard plays of the English drama presented to appreciative audiences. The first one of which we have record was erected in 1808. It was, however, little better than a barn until 1818, when it fell into the hands of Mr. Samuel B. Drake, who elevated the drama and established a high standard of histrionic taste. This theater, improved from time to time, being practically rebuilt in 1828, on the north side of Jefferson between Third and Fourth, was destroyed by fire in 1843. The next one was erected on the southeast corner of Fourth and Green, where the Courier-Journal building now stands, and was opened in 1846. It was long conducted by Sarzedas & Bates, of Cincinnati, and sustained a high reputation for more than twenty years. Here Julia Dean won her triumphs in the early fifties; and here, Placide, Junius Brutus Booth, the father of the late Edwin Booth, who had a country place in the suburbs of the city, and other actors of the older school, played to delighted audiences. Among others of that period were the father and mother of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the House in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congress. He was a handsome man, and had a wide range of plays. Hackett, Forest, Jefferson, and many other noted actors also played here. This theater continued to be the principal one in the city until near the close of the war, dividing patronage with the Mozart Hall, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson, just demolished to make way for a large office building, where Jenny Lind sang in 1850—and the Masonic Hall, until Macaulay's Theater was erected in 1867. There are now six theaters, in addition to the Auditorium, which confines itself to special dramatic and operatic performances on a large scale, chiefly in the milder seasons.

In the directory of Louisville for 1832 is an excellent lithographic map of the city and enlargements, drawn by E. D. Hobbs, city surveyor, which shows that Broadway was the southern boundary. East of Preston Street the streets are laid out as far as Wenzel, and from Main to Walnut, substantially and with the same names as now, but there were few or no houses east of Preston Street, that portion of the city being then densely wooded. The blocks were only subdivided into lots as far south as Green Street. From Green to Walnut the subdivisions

Theaters.

First City Map.

Taylor, Benjamin, Private.
 Taylor, Edward, Private.
 Taylor, James, Private.
 Taylor, Thomas, Soldier.
 Thomas, Edward, Private.
 Thompson, James, Private.
 Thompson, William, Corporal.
 Thoorington, Joseph, Private.
 Tillis, Griffin, Private.
 Tolley, Daniel, Private.
 Tolley, John, Private.
 Trantham, Martin, Private.
 Trent, Beverly, Sergeant.
 Triplett, Pettis, Private.
 Turpin, Richard (killed), Sergeant.
 Tuttle, Nicholas, Private.
 Tygard, Daniel, Private.
 Tyler, William, Private.
 Underhill, James, Private.
 Veale, Peter, Private.
 Villard, Isaac, Private.
 Villiers, Francis (killed), Sergeant.
 Voushiner, Thomas, Private.
 Waddington, John, Private.
 Waggoner, Peter (died), Private.
 Walker, John, Sergeant.
 Wallace, David, Private.
 Walters, Barney, Private.
 Ward, Lewis, Private.
 Ward, Thomas, Private.
 Waters, Barney, Private.
 Watkins, Samuel, Private.
 Welton, Daniel, Private.
 Wemate, J. B., Private.
 West, John, Private.
 Wethers, Benjamin, Private.
 Wheat, Jacob, Private.
 Wheel, Jacob, Private.
 Wheeler, John, Private.
 Whit, Robert, Private.
 Whitacre, David, Private.
 White, John, Private.
 White, Laden (Layton), Private.
 White, Randal, Private.
 White, Randolph, Sergeant.
 White, William, Private.
 Whitehead, Robert, Private.
 Whitehead, William, Private.
 Whitten, Daniel, Private.
 Wilkerson, William, Private.

Williams, Daniel, Private.
 Williams, George, Private.
 Williams, John, Private.
 Williams, Zachariah, Private.
 Wilson, John, Sergeant.
 Winsor, Christopher, Private.
 Wood, Charles, Private.
 Workman, Conrad, Sergeant.
 Wray, Thomas, Private.
 Wray, Thomas, Private.
 Wright, William, Private.
 Yates, Isaac, Private.
 Young, John, Sergeant.
 Zimmerman, Frederick, Private.
 Zuckledz, William, Private.

Theodore O'Hara, the author of the verses here given, was the son of Kean O'Hara, an Irish gentleman of education and worth, who
 Theodore O'Hara. came to Kentucky at an early day to escape political persecution, and became famous as an educator of youth in Danville and later in Frankfort, where he died. Young O'Hara was born in the former place February 11, 1820. He graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstow, with high honors, and for a time devoted himself to law, but in 1846 was appointed captain in the regular army, and as such served with distinction in the Mexican War, having been breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the war he resigned his place in the army and returned to the law. But his temperament was too ardent for so methodical a pursuit, and he devoted himself to literature and journalism, having had several editorial engagements at Frankfort, Louisville and Mobile. The same disposition led him to join Lopez in his Cuban expedition, and Walker in his Nicaraguan venture. In the war between the States he served on the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston at Shiloh, and afterward on the staff of General Breckinridge, being always conspicuous for his gallantry. He remained in the South after the war, and died on an Alabama plantation June 7, 1867. In 1873 the General Assembly of Kentucky, by joint resolution, provided for the interment of his remains in her soil, and in 1874 his body was buried with military honors, in the cemetery at Frankfort, beneath the shadow of the monument at the dedication of which he read this poem in commemoration of the soldiers from Kentucky who fell at Buena Vista:

show that this uprising was in self-defense. The Union party was largely in the majority. This had been demonstrated at the polls. The people knew that it was a fact. The State had declined to join the secession movement. The question was, must the Unionists stand idly by and see all the energy displayed within her borders in behalf of the cause which the State had not espoused? If the proposition of neutrality was indulged, how could that position be maintained without some sort of military organization? It was under the manifest necessity of the situation that the first steps towards the formation of military companies other than the State Guard began in the State and in the City of Louisville.

On the 10th of April, the Mayor, who was a Union man, sent a message to the City Council urging measures of defense for the city and the making of necessary appropriations.

Both boards of the Council were almost unanimously Union in sentiment. This had already been shown by the voting down of a resolution to the effect that the true position of Kentucky was with the South, the resolution having received only two votes. It was afterwards shown by many emphatic acts.

Upon receiving the Mayor's message, the lower board at once voted an appropriation of \$50,000, in which the upper board concurred a week later. April 19, a military board was appointed, consisting of the Mayor and the president of each board, to take charge of and disburse the fund appropriated. May 9, the Mayor reported the names of eighteen companies which had been voluntarily organized and offered themselves for the defense of the city. These companies had been formed in April and May. On the 20th of April, L. H. Rousseau, W. E. Woodruff and Charles S. Thomasson, all of whom had served in the Mexican War, published a notice that they would raise four companies for the protection of the city. Among the companies formed at this time may be mentioned the following:

The Marion Rifles—Captain W. E. Woodruff.

Company A—Captain Arthur Peter, First Lieutenant Jesse K. Bell, Second Lieutenant E. G. Wigginton, Third Lieutenant J. F. Robinson.

Newcomb Grays—Captain W. Winlock, First Lieutenant C. M. McGraw, Second Lieutenant T. M. Tachau, Third Lieutenant J. C. Evans.

Council Guards—Captain J. Rubel, First Lieuten-

ant F. M. Hughes, Second Lieutenant Theo. F. Cummins, Third Lieutenant H. C. Mathews.

City Guards—Captain J. M. Duncan, First Lieutenant E. M. Stone, Second Lieutenant W. C. Tyler, Third Lieutenant W. W. Powers.

The non-commissioned officers in this company were J. W. Mitchell, Geo. E. Moody, John Shallcross, H. C. Morton, R. J. Menefee, W. C. D. Whipps.

Avery Guards—Captain A. H. Speed.

Falls City Home Guards—Captain Robert Miller, First Lieutenant David W. Wilson, Second Lieutenant John Daly, Third Lieutenant Peter Roth.

Second Ward Guards—Captain J. R. Hamilton, First Lieutenant R. C. Gill, Second Lieutenant J. C. Gill, Third Lieutenant R. Delano.

Buckner Artillery—Captain E. A. Buckner, First Lieutenant J. B. Watkins, Second Lieutenant A. G. Mun, Third Lieutenant W. J. Norman.

Delph Guards—Captain W. Y. Dillard, First Lieutenant Thos. H. Tindall, Second Lieutenant E. R. Gilchrist.

Jefferson Guards—Captain A. M. Stout, First Lieutenant Geo. W. Bull, Second Lieutenant D. W. Henderson.

First Ward Guards—Captain John L. Treanor, First Lieutenant W. W. Rowland, Second Lieutenant John D. Orrill, Third Lieutenant W. C. Brown.

Island Guards—Captain John M. Huston, First Lieutenant Melvin Rhorer, Second Lieutenant Alf. Needy.

In this company were E. Lockhart and H. S. Belknap.

Bear Grass Rangers—Captain W. L. Prather, First Lieutenant S. Shipp, Second Lieutenant E. G. Minor, Third Lieutenant J. Speed Peay.

E. D. Standiford also became an officer in this company.

Alexander Guards—Captain W. E. Milton, First Lieutenant E. Davis, Second Lieutenant James Gunther, Third Lieutenant Geo. T. Rawson.

Crittenden Union Zouaves—Captain George P. Jouett, First Lieutenant W. B. Hegan, Second Lieutenant E. M. Terry, Third Lieutenant T. E. Elliott.

Jefferson Guards—Captain J. F. Huber, First Lieutenant David Henderson.

Semple Zouaves—Captain John M. Harlan, Lieutenant Alfred Pirtle.

Tompkins Zouaves—Captain Robert Mills.

May 25 the following ordinance was made by the city for the organization of those who had volunteered for the defense of the city:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, that in accordance with authority contained in an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Louisville," approved March 8, 1856, and in accordance with Article 4, Sec. 3, of the charter of the City of Louisville, a volunteer police is hereby established for the City of Louisville, to be styled the Home Guard.

Sec. 2. The Home Guard shall be composed of all citizens of the City of Louisville over eighteen years of age who may become voluntarily active bona fide members of the Home Guard, and who shall take the oath prescribed for other city officers, and in addition thereto further swear to obey the legal orders of all officers legally placed over them when on duty.

Sec. 3. The Home Guard shall be composed of two regiments, with the necessary field and staff officers. Said regiments shall constitute a brigade. A company shall be composed of not less than forty nor more than one hundred privates, and the necessary company officers.

Sec. 4. The Mayor shall be commander in chief of the Home Guard, and shall have power to appoint a brigadier-general, a quartermaster and an adjutant-general. The brigadier-general shall appoint a brigade staff, to consist of a brigade inspector, a quartermaster and a surgeon, each of whom shall have the rank of major, and an aid-de-camp with the rank of captain.

Sec. 5. Whenever an association of individuals shall desire to volunteer as a company of the Home Guard they shall tender their services to the Mayor, furnishing him with a list of the names of the members and officers of said company, which list shall be filed with the clerk of the Common Council. Should the Mayor accept said company, he shall, either in person or by an officer designated by him, muster them into the Home Guard by administering to them the oath prescribed in a former section of this ordinance, and every person who may thereafter become a member of the company shall take said oath.

Sec. 6. The captain of each company shall give bond, with good surety, to be approved by the Council, in the sum of \$2,000, to secure the city against loss on account of the use or misapplication of the arms and equipment of his company.

Sec. 7. The captain of each company shall make requisition on the quartermaster-general for such

arms and equipments as may be necessary for his company, on which requisition shall be endorsed the certificate of the Mayor that said captain has complied with the provisions of this ordinance; which requisition, accompanied by an order from the quartermaster-general, shall be presented to a committee appointed by the General Council for the purpose, when said committee shall make the issue. The committee shall retain said requisition and orders as vouchers to accompany their report to the General Council.

Sec. 8. The Mayor shall have authority at any time to demand from any portion of the Home Guard all arms and equipments belonging to the city.

Sec. 9. Any private who shall fail to obey the summons or order of the Mayor when called out to suppress any riot or to protect the lives or property of citizens of Louisville, or to preserve the public peace, shall be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars, and any officer of the Home Guard who shall fail to obey the summons or order of the Mayor in like case, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be collected in the City of Louisville; and the officer or private so offending may be publicly disgraced by dismissal from the Home Guard by the Mayor.

Sec. 10. All persons who may become members of the Home Guard in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby appointed special policemen for the City of Louisville for the term of one year, unless sooner dismissed.

Sec. 11. All officers elected or appointed under the provisions of the ordinance shall hold their offices for the term of one year—provided, that nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prevent staff officers and officers appointed by the Mayor from being dismissed by the officers appointing them.

Sec. 12. When portions of the Home Guard meet on duty, the officer highest in rank in the line of command shall command the whole.

Sec. 13. When officers are of the same grade, the officer holding a commission of the oldest date shall command; and if of the same date, their relative rank shall be determined by lot.

Sec. 14. All commissioned officers elected or appointed shall be commissioned by the Mayor, who shall issue commissions in the order in which application is made therefor.

Sec. 15. In addition to the brigade herein provided for, the Mayor is authorized to receive into the Home Guard one or more companies of artillery.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.

THOS. SHANKS, P. P. A.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Approved May 25, 1861.

J. M. VAUGHN, C. B. C. C.

W. E. WOODRUFF, C. B. A.

Under this ordinance the companies which have been mentioned were regularly organized as the Louisville Home Guard. The first brigadier-general was Lovell H. Rousseau and the major was John W. Barr, who also acted as adjutant. Colonel W. P. Boone had charge of the companies raised in the western part of the city, and Colonel Curran Pope those raised in the eastern part.

On the 10th of July Rousseau resigned the command of the Home Guard, he having begun to organize troops in Camp Joe Holt, in Indiana, opposite Louisville, some days previous thereto. He was succeeded by James Speed. At the August election Mr. Speed was elected to the State Senate, and upon his taking his seat, September 2, he was succeeded by Hamilton Pope as commander of the Home Guard. John W. Barr continued to serve with the Home Guard organization, with the rank of major, as long as it was in active existence. It was through him that the various companies received their arms, J. W. Baird being his chief assistant. Colonel T. W. Gibson was also active in forming the Home Guard.

In the month of April, 1861, immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, an organization was started, and rapidly grew into large proportions, known as "The Union Club." It was born of the necessities of the hour, and proved to be a very important factor in steadying public sentiment, and in acquainting the Union men with one another. It was a secret organization into which members were initiated after their sentiments were well known, and each member was bound by a solemn oath, placing his hands upon the American flag. It began its existence in the tobacco store of John Homire, on Jefferson Street, near Fifth. The originators were John Homire, John W. Clarke, C. C. Hull, G. A. Hull, C. Z. Webster, F. H. Hegan, H. G. S. Whipple, Robert Ayers, J. P. Hull, Henry Hart, Lafayette Leonard, T. C. Pomeroy, R. E. Hull, N. Beal Gant, R. L. Post, Thos. A. Morgan, W. B. Hogan, John Asbridge. The ritual was prepared by John

W. Clarke and C. C. Hull, and Mr. Clarke became the first president. During the succeeding summer he resigned to take a commission in the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, then being organized by Colonel Curran Pope, and was succeeded by R. L. Post as president. The Union Club had a rapid growth, and in a very short time more than 6,000 members were enrolled in the City of Louisville. This organization deserves mention in connection with the history of military affairs in Louisville during the war, for it was a most efficient agent in the formation of the Home Guard, and in aid of the enlistments which soon began to be made.

The attitude of the city government was so decidedly in favor of the Union as to attract mention in the Eastern papers. When it was announced that General Robert Anderson would come to Louisville, the council voted to welcome him and give him the hospitalities of the city. It adopted many measures for the use and efficiency of the Home Guard. In July it took steps to prevent persons from inducing minors to go off to the Confederate army. A proclamation by the Mayor requested all business houses to close at 4 p. m. every day to allow time for drilling.

The Council passed a resolution in August congratulating Colonel W. E. Woodruff on being exchanged, he having been taken prisoner in Virginia, welcoming him and rejoicing that he could further defend the cause of the Union. It appropriated \$200,000 to be used in encouraging volunteering.

November, 1861, it adopted unanimously a testimonial to Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. P. Campbell, who had left that body to serve in Colonel Curran Pope's Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, "that while the city had lost an able and efficient legislator, our country has gained the services of a true soldier and loyal and devoted man whose voice and right arm will ever be raised in defense of American liberty and the preservation of our glorious Union." Col. Campbell was afterward killed in the battle of Perryville, when major of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry.

January 30, 1862, a similar resolution was adopted as to Colonel A. Y. Johnson, who left the city service to take a position in the field, "in which he can render more valuable service to his country." February 20, 1862, a special tax was levied for the benefit of the families of volunteers in the Union army.

July 4, 1863, the city authorities united with the military in celebrating the day.

The zeal which was manifested in forming military companies intended for the protection of the city met with a decided obstacle in the want of arms. None were obtainable from the State, and recourse was had to the Government. Through the instrumentality of General William Nelson and Joshua F. Speed, a citizen of Louisville, and personal friend of President Lincoln, a number of muskets were ordered to Louisville. An account of the bringing of the "Lincoln Guns" to Kentucky is a thrilling chapter in its history. It came near causing bloodshed in Lexington and other places. Those which came to Louisville were stored in the basement of the court house, where they were guarded. They were issued with great caution by Major John W. Barr. Each soldier receiving one was required to give bond with personal surety for his conduct; in this way the companies were armed.

The men who composed the various companies mentioned naturally entered the regular organization as soon as they began to be raised, but their places were filled by others, and the brigade of Home Guards was kept full until its place was supplied by the regularly enlisted troops. On the 31st of August, 1861, there was a parade of the brigade through the streets of Louisville, about 2,000 being in line, under command of General Hamilton Pope and Colonels George P. Jouett, W. P. Campbell, Wm. P. Boone, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Y. Dillard and Majors John W. Barr and Henry Dent.

This Home Guard organization served to satisfy the immediate demands of the hour, but it became evident that it would be necessary to raise troops for the regular service in the armies of the Union. Under the call for 75,000 troops the quota assigned to Kentucky was filled by volunteering regardless of the position taken by Governor Magoffin. For these troops Hon. James Speed was appointed mustering officer.

Kentucky having taken the position of neutrality, recruiting for the United States service was done outside the State. Early in July, 1861, Lovell H. Rousseau established Camp Joe Holt opposite Louisville, and at the same time W. E. Woodruff proceeded to Camp Clay in Ohio, opposite Newport, Kentucky, taking two companies from Louisville with him. At these two places recruiting was very active. Before the summer was over Colonel Guthrie at Camp Clay raised the First Kentucky Infantry and Colonel W. E. Woodruff the Second, while Rousseau at Camp Holt had enlisted men enough to form the Third, besides a sufficient num-

ber to fill more than two other regiments, as will be seen.

On the 3d of September, 1861, Confederate General Polk occupied Columbus, Ky., and a few days later General S. B. Buckner, who had allied himself to the Confederate cause, occupied Bowling Green and sent a force as far north as Munfordsville. There was a lively expectation that he would advance to Louisville. In view of this General Robert Anderson was directed to proceed to Louisville, where he arrived September 7th. On the 21st he assumed command of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville. Associated with General Anderson was General W. T. Sherman; these officers had no troops, and for the purpose of resisting the coming of General Buckner Mayor Delph and the commander of the Home Guard companies offered their men, and General Rousseau's men were also brought over from Camp Joe Holt. Both were used, and it was owing to their presence that Louisville was not occupied by the Confederates at that time.

On the 17th of September General Buckner's men were at Lebanon Junction and there captured a train of cars, which they ran across the Rolling Fork and then burned the bridge. Some railroad hands brought the news to Louisville, and Mayor Delph at once summoned all the Home Guard captains to ascertain if their companies would go out to meet General Buckner; all volunteered. A. Y. Johnson was put in command by General Hamilton Pope. Generals Anderson and Sherman were at the Louisville Hotel; they sent for Johnson and gave him the rank of major. Sherman and General Richard W. Johnson, who had also arrived in the city, and Albert Fink of the Nashville Railroad, Walter C. Whittaker and General James S. Jackson went out with the Home Guard. They went to the depot at 10 p. m., there being over 2,000 men. While waiting for the train to be made ready, Colonel Rousseau arrived at the depot with twenty-three companies from Camp Joe Holt, more than 2,000 men being with him. The Home Guard reached Salt River about daylight, and while waiting there Rousseau's train came up. It then took the advance and the whole force went on to Lebanon Junction. Sherman then took Rousseau's command and proceeded as far as Elizabethtown on a reconnaissance. At the same time this advance was made from Louisville to Muldraugh's Hill a portion of the Home Guard was sent to West Point at the mouth of Salt River. These

General
Anderson in
Command.

companies were under command of Captain T. W. Gibson. These advances prevented the movement of Confederate troops into Louisville, and the National authorities seeing the importance of the place sent other troops, and the city remained under Federal control throughout the war. At the expiration of eleven days the Home Guards returned to Louisville, leaving Rousseau's command on duty at Muldraugh's Hill.

The Home Guard companies which served as stated were as follows:

Calhoun Artillery—Captain Calhoun.

Anderson Guards—Captain Theo. Harris, First Lieutenant William F. Wood, Second Lieutenant A. N. Keigwin.

Gill Rifles—Captain Ed. St. John, First Lieutenant John F. Ditsler, Second Lieutenant J. C. Russell.

Tompkins' Zouaves—Captain Robert Miller, First Lieutenant Charles A. Gruber, Second Lieutenant C. A. Summerville.

The Tompkins' Zouaves went to the mouth of Salt River.

Avery Guards—Captain S. L. Adair, Second Lieutenant Peter Leaf.

Battle Creek Guards—Captain B. F. Lutz, Second Lieutenant A. Lutz.

Marion Rifles—Captain C. F. Duke, First Lieutenant John Hughes, Second Lieutenant James Barbee.

Louisville Guards—Captain Fred Buckner, First Lieutenant A. Ringwald.

Jefferson Guards—Captain J. F. Huber, First Lieutenant D. W. Henderson, Second Lieutenant Ed. Merkly.

National Guards—Captain A. C. Semple, First Lieutenant E. G. Wigginton, Second Lieutenant J. M. Semple.

The National Guards went to the mouth of Salt River. (In this company were Sergeants W. A. Bullitt, W. W. Gardner, J. Barbaroux, Corporals Robert Vaughn, James Milliken, James Ainslie.)

Prentice Guards—Captain Ed. Shepherd.

Island Home Guards—Captain W. L. Tuell, First Lieutenant M. M. Rhorer, Second Lieutenant A. J. Wells.

Boone Guards—Captain Paul Byerly, First Lieutenant James Fogarty, Second Lieutenant J. R. Boone.

Halbert Zouaves—Captain W. H. Meglemery, First Lieutenant H. J. Smith, Second Lieutenant A. Rush.

Hamilton Guards—Captain F. M. Hughes, First Lieutenant G. W. Conoway, Second Lieutenant D. Abbott.

Dent Guards—Captain Jesse Rubel, First Lieutenant J. R. White, Second Lieutenant W. H. Fagan.

Sumter Grays—Captain J. H. Bournom.

Semple Battery—Captain J. B. Watkins.

First Ward Guards—Major A. Y. Johnson, Captain J. D. Orrill, First Lieutenant Ed. Young.

Delph Guards—Captain John Daly, First Lieutenant Thomas Tindall.

Captain Miller's Company—Captain Irwin Miller. Crittenden Union Zouaves—Captain John M. Harlan.

Villier Guards—Captain Joseph Haveman, First Lieutenant K. Weaver.

Dupont Zouaves—Captain James R. Noble, First Lieutenant William Crull.

East Louisville Guards—Captain David Hooker, First Lieutenant William McNeal, Second Lieutenant John Collins.

Thurston Guards—Captain Jesse F. Hammon, First Lieutenant John Ewald, Second Lieutenant Fred Van Seggern.

Franklin Guards—Captain William Elwang, First Lieutenant P. Emge, Second Lieutenant H. Canning.

Second Ward Rangers—First Lieutenant Charles Summers, Second Lieutenant E. D. Prewitt.

The advance of the Confederates into Kentucky aroused the Unionists of the State to a lively sense of the necessity of immediate action. General James S. Jackson, who had been elected to Congress in June, proceeded at once to Louisville and on September 7th announced that he would raise a regiment of cavalry; associated with him was Captain R. W. Johnson (afterward brigadier-general). This became the celebrated Third Kentucky Cavalry, first led by Jackson and afterward by Eli H. Murray. In it were a number of Louisville men.

September 10th Stephen Ormsby published a call for volunteers for a regiment of cavalry. The same day Curran Pope, George P. Jouett and W. P. Campbell announced that they would raise a regiment, which became the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry.

September 24th Colonel Henry Dent made an organization for provost duty, which became the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry.

September 27th John M. Harlan, now justice of

Troops
Recruited.

the Supreme Court of the United States, who had led a company to Muldraugh's Hill, announced his purpose to raise a regiment. This became the Tenth Kentucky Infantry, in which were a number of Louisville men. Among them were Major Henry B. Davidson, Captains Samuel Matlack, I. B. Webster, William Twedle, Lieutenants William F. Bigelow, H. W. Barry, James Reynolds, John Estes and J. R. Watts.

October 6th General J. T. Boyle announced that he would raise a brigade of four regiments, the first regiment under Colonel W. A. Warner and Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Landrum (the Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry); the second under Colonel Marc Mundy (the Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry); the third under Colonel W. J. Landrum (the Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry); the fourth under Colonel B. C. Grider (the Ninth Kentucky Infantry). These regiments were all promptly raised.

At the same time the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry was recruited by Colonel John H. McHenry; the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry by Colonel Stephen G. Burbridge, Colonel Cicero Maxwell and Colonel Thomas B. Fairleigh; the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry by Colonel Charles D. Pennebaker; the Sixth Kentucky Infantry by Colonel Walter Whitaker; and the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry by Colonel W. P. Boone. The Fifth Kentucky Infantry and the Second Kentucky Cavalry had been already recruited at Camp Joe Holt. The Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry was raised by Colonel D. W. Lindsey. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry was raised by Colonels D. R. Haggard, O. L. Baldwin, William T. Hoblitzel, Michael H. Owsley and William P. Sanders—the latter being the General Sanders who lost his life at Knoxville, and for whom the celebrated fort at that place was named. The Sixth Kentucky Cavalry was raised by Colonels Halisy and Lewis D. Watkins. Later in the war the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry was raised by Colonels R. T. Jacob and John Boyle; the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry by Colonel A. W. Holeman; the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry by Colonels Q. C. Shanks, Eugene W. Crittenden, James T. Bramlette and W. R. Kinney.

All these regiments being raised either at Louisville or in parts of the State more or less contiguous, contained Louisville men, but the great body of enlisted men and commissioned officers from Louisville were in the Fifth, Sixth, Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Infantry, the Second and Fourth Cavalry, and the three batteries raised at Louisville.

A brief account of each one of these Louisville organizations will be given.

Respect to the neutral attitude of Kentucky, as we have seen, caused the first organization of Kentucky men for the United States service to be made outside of the limits of the State. On the 1st day of

The Louisville
Legion.

July, 1861, six companies of men which had been organized in Louisville crossed the river and went into camp on the Indiana side. The camp was named Camp Joe Holt. The six companies were under the following captains: John L. Treanor, 50 men; Lafayette P. Lovett, 80 men; Alexander B. Ferguson, 34 men; John D. Brent, 60 men; William Mangan, 50 men; J. E. Van Zandt, 60 men; in all 334 men. It was under the leadership of Lovell H. Rousseau that this movement was made, and he became the colonel of the regiment formed of these and other companies, and the commander of the camp. In a short time the number of men under Rousseau grew to about 2,500. The men were drilled and arms and uniforms were obtained. About the last of August Rousseau marched the entire force across the river and paraded through the streets of Louisville. He was warned not to do so, but he said Louisville was his home and he would go there. H. M. Buckley had come to Camp Holt from Henry County, Ky., with a company, and being known to Rousseau, and a stalwart, determined man, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel.

While in Camp Holt Rousseau's command was presented with a flag by Mrs. Joshua F. Speed. It was carried throughout the war. One of the incidents in the camp was an address made by Hon. Joseph Holt. The men who had gathered under Rousseau at Camp Holt were formed into the Louisville Legion, or Fifth Kentucky Infantry and Second Kentucky Cavalry and Stone's Battery. A portion also went into the Sixth Kentucky Infantry under W. C. Whitaker.

The officers of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry during its service were as follows:

Colonels—Lovell H. Rousseau, Harvey M. Buckley, William W. Berry.

Lieutenant-Colonel—John L. Treanor.

Major—Charles L. Thomasson.

Adjutants—Henry C. Dunlap, Ed. W. Johnstone.

Quartermasters—Thomas C. Pomeroy, John M. Moore.

Surgeons—John Mathews, Enos S. Swain.

Assistant Surgeons—William E. Gilpin, S. F. J. Miller.

Chaplain—James H. Bristow.

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF THE LOUISVILLE LEGION.

BY COLONEL ERNEST MACPHERSON.

The Louisville Legion is a noted name in the history of Kentucky soldiery. Three commands have borne this designation, though having little in common beyond being composed principally of citizens of Louisville.

In the year 1836 there was organized a company called "The Louisville Guards." Its captain was Thomas Anderson, a prominent and wealthy citizen, engaged in many enterprises, and who was especially active in the organization of various departments of municipal government, not then universal, but now thought to be essential in well regulated cities. John N. Johnson, of the "Louisville Journal" staff, was first lieutenant. Charles Tilden, afterward president of the Bank of Louisville, was second lieutenant, and John Barbee, afterward mayor of Louisville, was ensign. The Louisville Guards was composed of the foremost young men of the town, and was considered the best drilled military company Louisville at that time had produced. If all reports be true, Captain Anderson's company was not only a military and social organization, but it was an influential factor in municipal politics.

The General Assembly of Kentucky passed an act, approved January 21, 1839, entitled, "An Act to
First Incorporation. "authorize the citizens of Louisville "to raise and organize a military "corps to be styled 'The Louisville "Legion.'" Ten companies were provided for; one of dragoons, one of artillery, and eight light infantry and riflemen. As soon as four companies should be raised, they were to constitute a regiment to be styled "The Louisville Legion," and entitled to all the officers that properly belonged to a regiment in the army of the United States. When eight companies were raised and organized, or ten, the command was to constitute a brigade, and to be entitled to all the officers belonging to a brigade in the regular army. The act further declares that "The Louisville Guards" should be one of the companies of the Legion, and should rank as "Number One" therein. In order to facilitate and encourage enlistments

members and honorary members were exempted from the usual militia services and duties. The corps and the companies were to be independent, and not subject to the control of any militia field officer within the bounds of whose command they might be raised. The mayor of the city was authorized and empowered whenever he might deem necessary, in order to suppress or prevent "insurrection, rebellion, or resistance by a mob, of the civil authorities," to order out the Legion, or any of the companies.

Although the corps reported to the Adjutant-General of the State, it was evidently designed to be a local and civic force, auxiliary to the police.

Under this act four companies were organized, and Captain Anderson, the ranking officer, was chosen as the first colonel of the Louisville Legion; Jason Rogers, lieutenant-colonel, and Humphrey Marshall, major. Ensign Barbee was made adjutant.*

It does not appear that the brigade organization was ever effected, but the regiment, or more properly, the battalion, continued with varying fortunes to the Mexican war. Prior to that conflict Colonel Anderson retired from the command, and was succeeded by Colonel Stephen Ormsby, a leading merchant and politician, who had been an officer in the Legion under Colonel Anderson.

The Legion was the first Kentucky command to volunteer, and its services were first accepted by the Federal government. It was mustered into the army of the United States under the Act of May 13, 1846, as the First Regiment of Foot, Kentucky Volunteers.

The Louisville Legion in the Mexican War formed the subject of an interesting debate in the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and as the remarks in that relation give a contemporaneous esti-

*The other companies were the Louisville Blues, Captain Starr; the Kentucky Rifles, Captain Shepherd, and the Louisville Grays, Captain James Birney Marshall.

mate of its achievements by delegates to that convention, as well as illustrate the oratorical amenities of the day, quotations may be appropriate.

In the convention the question arose as to the representation in the Legislature which should be given to cities, and, in the course of his speech, as one of the representatives of the City of Louisville, Mr. William Preston said:

"The citizens of Louisville have always been as ready to give their services to the State as the citizens of any other portion of the Commonwealth. They have ever been among the foremost in the field. The drum has never beat a call to arms that was not promptly responded to by them."
* * * * "Louisville, with one-twenty-fifth of the population, furnished one-fifth of the troops of the State; and within twenty-three days from the time the letter of requisition arrived stating that General Taylor was in danger at Palo Alto, a regiment, the Louisville Legion, reported themselves to General Taylor at Brazos—two thousand, five hundred miles from their city. This exhibited a rapidity of organization and rapidity of movement unparalleled in the country."

When Mr. Ben Hardin, who was like Iago—nothing if not critical—came to reply to this eulogy upon the Louisville Legion he was less complimentary:

"That gentleman said that 'Louisville furnished a large proportion of the men that went out in the last war with Mexico.' In furnishing that proportion, however, it excluded a very large proportion of the balance of the State. There was no draft in Kentucky, thank God; the only drafting was, who should be drafted out, and not who should be drafted in. Five thousand of the best men in Kentucky were tendered shortly after the regiment was filled. It was considered a peculiar favor to Louisville that she got her regiment in while four or five thousand more were rushing forward and offering their services. I consider it a favor to Louisville, and in that regard she stood forth in the place of the balance of the young men in Kentucky. She behaved very handsomely, and she has had one-fourth of the officers that went from the State of Kentucky, when the balance of the State was in nowise behind Louisville. But, sir, when you come to the actual fighting part, the Louisville regiment was not brought into battle. Three days Monterey was besieged, and there were three days' fighting from daybreak to dark, and yet they did not get in."

The president of the convention, Mr. Guthrie, of

Louisville, in response to Mr. Hardin's speech, said:

"I am exceedingly sorry that the elder gentleman from Nelson has seen fit to cast a base and infamous stigma upon the gallantry of the soldiers of Louisville and Jefferson County. He says he sees on that hill (the cemetery of Frankfort) no name of any citizen of Louisville. If he had waited till the monument, which is to be erected there, was completed, he would have seen the name of the gallant Clay, who fell fighting in the foremost ranks; and he would have learned that he was a citizen of Louisville—not born there, it is true—but a citizen by adoption and by choice, as many other of her citizens are, and he would have foreborne the stigma on the City of Louisville, a stigma insinuated, and for that reason more damnable than if it was charged direct. * * *

"It is true, sir, the Louisville Legion shed no blood at the battle of Monterey, and it is true that battle continued two days. But where was the Louisville Legion? They were placed by order of General Taylor to guard the battery that sheltered those who made the charge, and for twelve hours they endured the fire of the enemy without action, unflinchingly.

"Why they were placed there is in the breast of that man, but upon that battery and its safety depended the safety of the army, and he confided it to those whom he believed were sufficient to defend it."

No accurate and complete history of the Mexican War has yet been written; but without derogating from the just fame of other branches of the service, it may be said that the artillery of the regular army, handled by Ringgold, Bragg, the brave O'Brien, and others, was the predominant cause of the success of the armies commanded by General Taylor.

The impression made by the artillery of the regular United States Army upon the forces of Santa Anna was so profound and so disastrous as permanently to intimidate the armies of Mexico. No one more thoroughly than General Taylor appreciated existing military conditions. He was always extremely careful of his artillery. Up to the battle of Buena Vista, or more properly La Angostura Pass (for it was at this place that the battle was fought), his methods evinced that in his mind success could be obtained only by the correct use of artillery. And so in selecting the Louisville Legion to be the especial guard and custodian of the artillery, General Taylor, himself a citizen of Jefferson County, paid his home command a high compliment.

Upon the return of the Legion from Mexico it was disbanded, and there was no military force in Louisville until the formation of the Citizens' Guard in 1858. This famous company, captained by Simon B. Buckner, subsequently lieutenant-general C. S. A., and Governor of Kentucky, became a part of the Second Regiment, Kentucky State Guard, which was composed of Louisville troops, but their history does not fall within the proper scope of this sketch. State policy at the time was unfavorable to the organization of independent commands.

The officers of the Legion in the Mexican War were Colonel Stephen Ormsby, Lieutenant-Colonel Jason Rogers, Major John B. Shepherd, Surgeon Thomas L. Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon John J. Matthews; Adjutants, William P. Fisher, William Riddle; Captains, W. L. Ball, Charles W. Bullen, John Fuller, Charles H. Harper, Ebenezer B. Howe, Florian Kern, William Minor, Frank Saunders, Conrad Schroeder, Benjamin F. Stewart, Francis F. C. Triplett; First Lieutenants, John L. Albrecht, Joseph C. Baird, William T. Barbour, John J. Huff, William Littrell, Patrick McPike, George W. Sigler, Ephraim M. Stone, William White; Second Lieutenants, Lewis Becker, David Black, John R. Butler, William Duerson, John Harrigan, Charles W. Hilton, George D. Hooper, Bedit Huebel, William E. Jones, Reuben F. Maurey, Jacob Pfalzer, David G. Swinner, Richard W. N. Taylor, Levi White, Lowry B. White, and Samuel Withington.

The second Louisville Legion was early in the war between the States recruited at Camp Joe Holt, Indiana, by Colonel, afterward Major-General Lowell H. Rousseau, U. S. A., and others. It was mustered into the army as the Third, but for some cause the number was later changed to the Fifth Kentucky Volunteers.

This command participated with distinguished credit in many of the greatest battles of the West and served through the war. Its history in detail affords a tempting theme which has been assigned to another article in these volumes.

The late General Sherman, speaking of the Civil War, in a letter written in 1880, used this language: "In my opinion no single body of men can claim more honor for the grand result than the officers and men who composed the Louisville Legion of '1861. I would rather possess their confidence than that of any other organization of like size which took part in the great events of our Civil War."

The existing Legion was organized in 1878. The railroad riots of the preceding year, which extended all over the country, and the consequent destruction of property and interruption of business—disorders happily and promptly suppressed at Louisville—emphasized the necessity of reorganizing the State Guard, and the Legislature of Kentucky recast the militia laws of the Commonwealth. In conformity to this act the corps was reorganized.

Through all the intervening years to 1878 a few of the veterans had preserved the old charter, the flag borne by the Legion in the struggle with Mexico, and other regimental relics and property which the veterans transferred to the new command, themselves taking the position of honorary members. The new officers were, in the main, men of military experience, and all except a few of the subalterns had held commissions in the Confederate service. The rank and file was composed of the very flower of the young men of Louisville. In our city to-day many men, among the most successful and prominent, in ways professional, commercial, official and social, are the active, veteran, or honorary members of the Louisville Legion. The companies were thus officered:

Company A: John B. Castleman, Captain; Will Underwood, First Lieutenant; James B. Ferguson, Second Lieutenant. Company B: W. Overton Harris, Captain; John W. Green, First Lieutenant; Ernest Macpherson, Second Lieutenant. Company C: John H. Leathers, Captain; Pinckney F. Green, First Lieutenant; D. F. C. Weller, Second Lieutenant. Company D: Clinton McClarty, Captain; George F. Gunther, First Lieutenant, and Edward Rowland, Second Lieutenant.

These four companies were mustered as the first battalion of the Kentucky State Guard. Captain Castleman was elected Major, Lieutenant Green was appointed Adjutant, Lieutenant A. M. Cunningham was appointed Quartermaster, and Captain L. N. Buck was elected to the Captaincy of Company A.

Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, was appointed Chaplain—an office which he still retains. Dr. Ap. Morgan Vance was appointed Surgeon; Surgeon Vance was afterward succeeded by Dr. Wm. A. Hughes, and he in turn by Dr. David W. Yandell. Upon the regimental organization hereafter mentioned Captain Edward L. Pearce, M. D., was appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Since its reorganization, it has fallen to the lot

Rogers of the girls'. In 1837 a primary school was opened in a rented room in Portland, then just annexed to Louisville, and, in 1838, another primary school near Ferguson's saw-mill, in upper Louisville, near the river. During the three years following three more primary schools were started, one on the corner of Eleventh and Green, another on the corner of First and Walnut, and another on Preston Street. So that in 1840, as the result of twelve years' labor, there were fourteen schools, exclusive of Louisville College, with an average attendance of 948, and an aggregate attendance of 1,227 pupils. The principal teachers received \$750 per year, payable monthly, and the assistants \$400, while the principal of the Grammar School, corner of Fifth and Walnut, received \$900. The school agent—another name for superintendent—was paid \$800. As a fitting recognition of the progress of this great work inaugurated so successfully in the city, while the State was still floundering around, and, despite the brave exertions of good men, the school system seemed doomed to fail hopelessly, the City Council adopted, May 25th, 1840, an ordinance abolishing the monitorial system, and with it all fees for tuition. The enlightened Mayor and Councilmen who performed this good deed to the city and succeeding generations, now more than half a century ago, deserve to be commemorated. Their names are: Frederick A. Kaye, Mayor; George B. Didlake, Jason Rogers, Parker N. Jarvis, Resin E. Butler, Coleman Daniel, James Harrison, John I. Jacob, George Keats, Theodore S. Bell, Joseph W. Knight, David L. Beatty, Edward Wilkerson, William E. Glover, Willard Arnold and Jeremiah L. Kalfus, Councilmen, none of whom survives to witness the handsome superstructure which has risen upon the firm foundation they helped to lay.

In the decade from 1840 to 1850—or, more properly speaking, until the adoption of the second charter of the city, in 1851—the only thing done was in the increase of the number of schools and some advance in the mode of conducting them. At the close of 1850, there were five grammar schools, one for girls and one for boys, in the building on the corner of Fifth and Walnut; a male and female grammar school in the house on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston; and a male grammar school on Tenth, between Walnut and Grayson. In addition to these, there were eighteen primary schools distributed about the city, in localities convenient to the pupils. The hour for opening was 8 o'clock from April to October, and 9 for the remainder of the year. The

pupil was not admitted unless he had been vaccinated. School was opened by reading a portion of the Scriptures, and the female schools closed with singing. In the female schools, every Wednesday afternoon was devoted to music and sewing.

With the exception of the State aid to the Jefferson Seminary, the public schools of Louisville derived but little aid from the State prior to 1840, when her distributive share from the interest on the State school fund was \$831.20. In 1851 it was \$3,850.80, the fund having been increased by a State poll-tax of \$1.50, and a tax voted in 1849 of two cents on the \$100 of property. Whatever money in excess necessary to sustain the schools had been voted by the Council. The city charter of 1851, following the new State Constitution of the year previous, worked a great advance in the system. One provision declared that "no fees for tuition shall ever be charged in said academical department of the said University in said High School for females, or in said public schools of Louisville." It will be remembered that, in 1846, the University of Louisville had been organized, making the Louisville College—now the Male High School—the academical department, so that now all the public schools of Louisville became free schools—the Seminary, which had been the first to be made free, and afterwards a pay school, being the last to be relieved of this burden—eleven years after the others were liberated.

Another salutary change effected by the new charter was to place the schools in charge of a board of trustees, composed of two trustees from each ward, elected by the qualified voters of the respective wards. It further provided that all free white children should have equal rights of admission in the schools; required that the academical department of the University should be opened in the building on the University square; that school houses should be erected in each ward in the city; and (in 1852) that a Female High School should be established. To put in operation and maintain this system a greatly increased revenue was needed, and to this end the charter authorized the levying of a tax of not less than twelve and a half, nor more than twenty-five, cents on each \$100 worth of property; appropriated the city's portion of the State school fund, and all fines and forfeitures in the City Court, and all escheats of property in the city. The City Council was further authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$75,000 for the erection of school houses, and to fully carry out the provisions of the charter