



ST. PAUL'S, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

As first built in 1839.

AN
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Prepared for the Semi-Centennial Celebration,
October 6, 1889,

BY
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REUBEN T. DURRETT
1889

DEDICATION.

TO THE MEMORY OF ELIZABETH BATES DURRETT AND
HER DAUGHTERS, LILY BATES AND FLORENCE MONTGOMERY
DURRETT, THIS HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE CHURCH, WITH
WHICH THEIR LIVES AND THEIR DEATHS WERE CONNECTED,
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED BY A HUSBAND AND FATHER.

PREFACE.

At the request of Dr. Perkins, the Rector of St. Paul's Church, the following Historic Sketch was prepared for the Semi-Centennial Celebration of that church, October 6, 1889. It was not intended that it should be read as part of the proceedings of the celebration, it being too long for such a purpose, but that it might be printed for the benefit of those who might want copies. It is now published for this purpose, accompanied by an introduction giving an account of what was done at the celebration. The sketch and the proceedings taken together complete the story of St. Paul's for the first fifty years of its existence. Though not written directly for the Filson Club, this sketch has been deemed worthy of preservation among its archives, and is therefore printed as Filson Club Publication No. 5.

INTRODUCTION.



Proceedings of the Semi-Centennial Celebration.

On Sunday, the 6th of October, 1839, St. Paul's Church, in Louisville, Ky., was consecrated, and it was intended by the rector and vestry to have an appropriate celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this event on Sunday, the 6th of October, 1889. It happened, however, that the Bishop of the Diocese and the rector of St. Paul's were both in New York attending the Triennial Episcopal Convention, and that Bishop Dudley, whose presence was deemed essential to the commemorative ceremonies, could not be in Louisville at that date. It was therefore determined to have the celebration on Sunday, the 3d of November, 1889.

The Congregation.

On that day, Sunday, November 3d, beginning at half past seven in the evening, the semi-centennial of St. Paul's was celebrated with becoming ceremonies in the church-building, on the northwest corner of Walnut and Sixth streets. Every seat in the house and all the available standing-room

were occupied by an immense congregation. The house was literally crowded to its utmost capacity, and never in so large an assemblage were there more order and decorum. All came, remained through the ceremonies, and retired with an apparent full sense of the dignity and solemnity of the occasion.

Survivors of Half a Century.

During the semi-centennial exercises the interior of the church presented a picture worthy of the artist's skill. In the sea of faces that spread from wall to wall and from chancel to tower, there were five with venerable lineaments distinguished from all others. Miss Mary F. G. Brown, Mrs. Daniel B. Leight, Mrs. Dr. William Donne, and Mr. Richard A. Robinson were there, as they had been fifty years ago at the first celebration of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Redick D. Anderson was also there, as he had been at the consecration of the church fifty years before. These well-worn links in the golden chain that united celebrations in the same church separated by half a century were the observed of all observers.

Clergymen Present.

In the chancel, at the western end of the building, clad in their clerical robes, were twelve Episcopal ministers—an accidental coincidence in number with the twelve promoters of the church who assembled at the Louisville Hotel five and fifty years before. They were Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley,

Bishop of Kentucky; Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick, rector of St. Andrews; Rev. C. E. Craik, rector of Christ, and Rev. Roger H. Peters, assistant; Rev. S. E. Barnwell, rector of St. John's; Rev. J. G. Minnigerode, rector of Calvary; Rev. G. C. Betts, rector of Grace; Rev. M. M. Benton, rector of Advent; Rev. G. C. Waller, rector of Zion; Rev. Anselm Buchanan; Dr. E. T. Perkins, rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant.

The Choir and Assistants.

At the keys of the great organ in the northern transept sat John M. Semple, the organist, with the choir of St. Paul's and a corps of amateur assistants around him. There appeared as *sopranos*, Mrs. John M. Byers, Mrs. William H. Dillingham, Mrs. Sarah E. Board, Mrs. Geo. W. Andersen, Miss Mary Griffith, and Miss Amelia Leonhardt; as *altos*, Mrs. Dorothea Berthel, Mrs. Lewis A. Williams, Miss Margaret Byers, and Miss Lily Parsons; as *tenores*, Mr. E. N. Morrison, Mr. Robert Fryer, Mr. John H. Vanarsdale, Mr. Charles R. Kiger, and Mr. William H. Dillingham; as *bassos*, Mr. Lewis A. Williams, Mr. Charles P. Fink, Mr. Percy Parsons, Mr. John M. Byers, and Mr. William H. Byers.

The full choir in front of the huge organ and the robed clergymen in the chancel behind the corrugated pillars of the chancel arch presented a picturesque as well as imposing appearance from different parts of the building. Singers had been chosen, not for numbers only, but for a volume of music suited to the occasion, which was successfully done.

Order of the Exercises.

A printed programme, giving the order of exercises, was distributed in the congregation. The following is a copy:

Anthem.

Except the Lord build the house,
 They labor in vain that build it:
 How amiable are thy dwellings,
 O Lord of Hosts!
 My soul longeth for God;
 Yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord:
 My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.
 Yea, the sparrow hath found her a house,
 And the swallow a nest for herself.
 Even thine Altars, O Lord of Hosts.

EVENING PRAYER (Proper Psalms, 122, 132, 143).

FIRST LESSON. 1st Kings, ix: 1-9.

Magnificat.

My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.

For he hath regarded the lowliness of his hand-maiden:

For, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.

For he that is mighty hath magnified me: and holy is his name.

And his mercy is on them that fear him throughout all generations.

He hath showed strength with his arm; he hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts.

He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble and meek.

He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away.

He, remembering his mercy, hath holpen his servant Israel, as he promised to our forefathers, Abraham and his seed, forever.

SECOND LESSON. Matthew xxii: 1-14.

Nunc Dimittis.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word :

For mine eyes have seen thy salvation,
Which thou hast prepared before the face of all people ;
To be a light to lighten the Gentiles, and to be the glory of thy people Israel.

Nicene Creed.

I believe in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And of all things visible and invisible :

And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, Begotten of his Father before all worlds ; God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, Begotten, not made, Being of one substance with the Father, By whom all things were made ; Who, for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven, And was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man, And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate. He suffered, and was buried ; And the third day he rose again, according to the Scriptures ; And ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of the Father. And he shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead, Whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, Who with the Father and the Son together is worshiped and glorified, Who spake by the Prophets. And I believe one Catholic and Apostolic Church. I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins ; And I look for the Resurrection of the dead. And the Life of the world to come. Amen.

PRAYER.

Hymn 202.

THE Church's one foundation
Is Jesus Christ her Lord ;
She is his new creation
By water and the word :
From heaven he came and sought her
To be his holy bride ;
With his own blood he bought her,
And for her life he died.

INTRODUCTION.

Elect from every nation,
 Yet one o'er all the earth,
 Her charter of salvation
 One Lord, one faith, one birth;
 One holy name she blesses,
 Partakes one holy food,
 And to one hope she presses,
 With every grace endued.

Though with a scornful wonder,
 Men see her sore opprest,
 By schisms rent asunder,
 By heresies distrest;
 Yet saints their watch are keeping,
 Their cry goes up, "How long?"
 And soon the night of weeping
 Shall be the morn of song.

'Mid toil and tribulation,
 And tumult of her war,
 She waits the consummation
 Of peace for evermore;
 Till with the vision glorious
 Her longing eyes are blest,
 And the great Church victorious
 Shall be the Church at rest.

Yet she on earth hath union
 With God the Three in One
 And mystic sweet communion
 With those whose rest is won:
 O happy ones and holy!
 Lord, give us grace that we
 Like them, the meek and lowly,
 On high may dwell with thee.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY THE RECTOR.

Hymn 190.

Glorious things of thee are spoken,
Zion, city of our God :
He, whose word can not be broken,
Form'd thee for his own abode ;
On the Rock of Ages founded,
What can shake thy sure repose ?
With salvation's walls surrounded,
Thou may'st smile at all thy foes.

See, the streams of living waters,
Springing from eternal love,
Well supply thy sons and daughters,
And all fear of want remove ;
Who can faint while such a river
Ever flows their thirst t' assuage ?
Grace, which like the Lord, the giver,
Never fails from age to age.

Round each habitation hovering,
See the cloud and fire appear,
For a glory and a covering,
Showing that the Lord is near.
Blest inhabitants of Zion,
Wash'd in the Redeemer's blood !
Jesus, whom their souls rely on,
Makes them kings and priests to God.

SERMON BY RT. REV. T. U. DUDLEY.

OFFERTORY.

Anthem.

Hope in the Lord, Be of good courage, And hope in him, And he shall strengthen your heart, All ye that hope in the Lord.

“ Praise God from whom all blessings flow ;
Praise Him all creatures here below ;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host ;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

PRAYER.—BENEDICTION.

The Music as Rendered.

The opening Anthem, one of the gems of Gilchrist, was rendered by the choir in superb style. The Glorias arranged from Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony were also finely rendered. The Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in F, by Garrett, were given in a style worthy of these grand compositions. Hymn 202 to the charming music of Wesley, and 190 to the Austrian National Air, by Haydn, when swelled by a multitude of voices in the congregation, filled the nave and transepts of St. Paul's from the floor to the ceiling with a volume of melody worthy of the occasion. The Offertory, the celebrated largo of Handel, was first rendered as a solo by Mr. Williams, and then as a unison chorus by the choir. To say that this glorious composition was faultlessly rendered, both as a solo and as a chorus, is to award it but little of the praise it deserves. It may be doubted whether such excellent music was ever heard before in St. Paul's as was enjoyed on this occasion, distinguished as its choir has ever been for the character of its music.

Reading of the Service.

In the divided work of the numerous ministers in the chancel, the reading of the Service to the Creed was assigned to Rev. C. E. Craik, the Lessons to Rt Rev. C. C. Penick, the Prayers to Rev. Anselm Buchannan, and the Hymns to Rev. Percy Gordon.

The Rector's Address.

The historic address by Dr. Perkins covered the existence of the church from its inception on the 28th of September, 1834, to the present time. All the essential facts were succinctly given, as well as the names of the promoters and many of those most concerned in the inauguration and progress of the church. It was a skillful condensation into a lecture of thirty minutes of the leading events in the life of the church during a period of fifty years. Each rector, from Rev. William Jackson to himself, was mentioned, and the leading acts of his administration set forth.

The Bishop's Sermon.

The sermon by Bishop Dudley, from the text, "For with my staff have I passed over this Jordan," also dealt largely with the history of the church. He alluded to the men and women who, with the spiritual staff of the church, had passed the obstacles of life's Jordan, as the patriarch of old had crossed the river of Canaan with his physical support—who had made St. Paul's great for good during half a century, and then gone to their long rest wrapped in the mantle of its religious fame. St. Paul's did not remain a single church for fifty years, but sent out colonies for the founding of other parishes, whose combined work, parent and children together, had accomplished wonders for human souls. This, however, was the past; and what of the future?

Was St. Paul's to end with the good work already done, or, gathering strength from the impetus which fifty years had given, press onward to the accomplishment of nobler ends? And in thus looking to the future the Bishop, with masterly eloquence, asked for St. Paul's the benison of continuing a temple for the worship of the living God, instead of being turned to unhallowed uses—of remaining a church edifice, filled with the harmony of prayers and anthems, instead of a workshop, with the jargon of worldly pursuits. It would not be keeping religious faith with the founders of St. Paul's to permit the building which they had left in sacred trust to pass to sacrilegious uses at the bidding of fickle fashion or the demand of changeful convenience. Even if the requirements of the future should demand a fairer edifice in a more congenial locality, there should be thrown over the old building, around which cluster so many holy memories of the past, the ægis of an endowment broad enough to protect it from decay and to keep it fit for worship. St. Paul's thus continued would go on and on with its good work into the generations to come a power of the past made mightier by its strength of years. The modern fashion of getting rid of old church edifices and taking up with new ones has its evils mingled with whatever good may come of it. Ground once consecrated by the presence of the church should never pass to secular uses when it can reasonably be avoided. St. Paul's, like the mound on which it was reared, would better stand until time's erosion should level it with the ground than to fall at the hands of its beneficiaries or their descendants.

A Distant Church Participates.

While the offertory anthem was being sung a collection was taken up, which was devoted to the Beattyville Episcopal Church. Beattyville is situated at the Three Forks of the Kentucky River, one hundred and fifty miles from Louisville. And thus these distant dwellers amid the mineral mountains of Lee County were made participants in the semi-centennial of St. Paul's.



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HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LOUISVILLE.



Roman and Hebrew Celebrations.

It was the beautiful custom of the ancient Romans to celebrate, with imposing ceremonies, every one hundred and tenth year of the existence of their government. Why they should have fixed upon the one hundred and tenth, instead of the one hundredth year, for their State festival we know not; but the custom has found such a response in human nature, everywhere and at all times, that with the variance of time only, by leaving off the surplus ten years, we now have the centennial celebration almost universally popular.

The ancient Hebrews, wiser perhaps than the Romans, had their national jubilee every fifty years. On these occasions the lands were returned to those who had alienated them, the slaves were set free, and the obligations of debtors canceled. Whether such a custom was politically wise or could have been made practicable in later times, it was

full of the poetry and sentiment which finds congeniality in almost every human heart. The Babylonian captives returned to their native land, and celebrating their fiftieth year with harps that had hung upon foreign willows is a jubilee full of human sympathy, to say nothing of religious zeal.

What St. Paul's Has to Celebrate.

Fifty years ago to-day St. Paul's Church, in Louisville, was consecrated, and its first jubilee has now arrived. The church has no lands to give back to original owners, no slaves to give their freedom, no debtors to give their debts, but it has a history made venerable by the fifty years through which it has run—a history full of the memories of loved ones at its baptismal font, before its bridal altar, and beneath its funeral pall; a history hallowed by the recollections of mothers and fathers, and sons and daughters, and brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives who sat in its consecrated pews and heard the words of eternal life from its sacred desk; a history made up of the joys and sorrows which have been a part of our religious being for half a century—a history which may not prove less acceptable at this time than were the jubilee gifts to the ancient Israelites. I propose therefore, on this occasion, in compliance with the request of its rector, to present an historic sketch of St. Paul's Church, from its beginning to the present time, as a fitting contribution to its semi-centennial celebration.

The Consecration Sermon.

On Sunday, the 6th of October, 1839, St. Paul's was consecrated to divine worship in the presence of the largest congregation that had ever assembled in any church in Louisville. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, then rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, who, four years afterward, became Bishop of Rhode Island. He was an intimate friend and instructor of the first rector of St. Paul's, and made the long journey from Baltimore to this city before the day of railroads, as we now have them, to preach the consecration sermon. His address, full of beauty and eloquence, was worthy of the occasion and was heard with delight, not only by members of this church but by citizens of other creeds who were present to do honor to the event.

St. Paul's and Other Churches Fifty Years Ago.

St. Paul's, then fresh from the builder's hands, was the largest and handsomest church in Louisville. It presented a front of eighty feet on Sixth Street, and extended westwardly a depth of one hundred feet. In the auditorium and gallery were one hundred and fifty pews, capable of seating about 900 persons. John Stirewalt, the architect, abandoned the flat wall and square interior and massive pulpit, which likened our early churches to unsightly barns, and

designed St. Paul's with pilastered walls and a groined ceiling, above which rose a medieval spire, all in the Gothic style. There were then thirteen other churches in Louisville: Christ Church, Episcopal, on Second Street, between Green and Walnut; the First Presbyterian, on Third Street, between Green and Walnut; the Second Presbyterian, on Green Street, between Center and Sixth; the Third Presbyterian, on Hancock, between Main and Market; the Fourth Presbyterian, on Market, between Eighth and Ninth; the Methodist Episcopal, on Fourth, between Jefferson and Market; the Methodist Protestant, corner of Fourth and Green; the Baptist, corner of Fifth and Green; the Unitarian, corner of Fifth and Walnut; the Catholic Chapel, on Main, near Tenth; and the Catholic Church, on Fifth, between Green and Walnut; the Colored Baptist, on Market, between Seventh and Eighth; and the African, on Center, between Green and Walnut; but none of them equaled St. Paul's in beauty of architecture and in seating capacity. A new style of architecture had been successfully introduced, and the result was pleasing not only to the members of the church but to the citizens at large.

Original Cost of St. Paul's.

Such a church, at that early day, could not have been erected in Louisville without overcoming serious obstacles. Nobler edifices have since arisen in our city and overshadowed St. Paul's both in architecture and dimensions,

but St. Paul's was built fifty years ago, when the population and wealth and taste of Louisville were not what they now are. Our entire population did not then exceed twenty thousand, and not one twentieth of them were Episcopalians. And yet fully fifty thousand dollars were raised at that early day for the purchase of the lot and the building of the church.

Sketch of the St. Paul's Lot.

The lot on which St. Paul's was erected had never been occupied by a previous building within the historic period. When the foundations of the church building were dug the spade passed through virgin soil, and a sketch of this lot previous to its occupancy by the church can not fail to be entertaining.

The Mound-Builders' Occupancy.

That mysterious people we call Mound-builders had occupied the site of St. Paul's for a burying-ground in ages so far back that neither history nor tradition has handed down any account of them. As evidence of this occupancy, a mound stood on the site of St. Paul's, and was there as late as 1821, when Frederick W. Grayson dug it down to fill up the pond on whose margin it stood. Out of this mound relics of the people who reared it were dug, such as human bones almost crumbled to dust, flint arrow-heads, stone axes, etc. Even as recently as the last year, J. C. Baumberger, who now owns the house next to the church on the north, dug up

from the ground near the line between his lot and the church one of the largest and best specimens of the stone ax ever found.

The Red Indian's Claim.

The red Indian succeeded the Mound-builder in the occupancy of this region, if, indeed, he can be said to have occupied any part of Kentucky, which he kept for a hunting-ground. That he hunted here, and even saw himself imaged in the beautiful lake at the foot of his predecessor's mound, is probable; but he never desecrated his favorite hunting-ground with the smoke of his wigwam. The church lot remained under the Indian as the Mound-builder had left it until the Kentucky pioneers came to turn it to the uses of Christianity and civilization.

Dr. Connolly's Ownership.

In 1773 Dr. John Connolly, of Pennsylvania, who had explored this region in previous years, and had been charmed with the beauty of the Falls of the Ohio, determined to make the Falls the headquarters of a colony he had projected that was to extend to the mountains on the east, the Tennessee River on the south, and the Mississippi and Ohio on the west. As a surgeon's mate in the Colonial wars against the French and Indians, he was entitled to 2,000 acres of land, and he employed Capt. Thomas Bullitt, a surveyor of Virginia, to locate this 2,000 acres at the Falls of the Ohio. In

the summer of 1773 Capt. Bullitt was here with his corps of assistants, and ran the lines of the Connolly tract from near the mouth of Beargrass Creek, then emptying into the Ohio between the present Third and Fourth streets, along the meanders of the river to the lower side of the present town of Shippingsport; thence southwestwardly to the intersection of the present Broadway and Nineteenth streets; thence eastwardly to the intersection of the present Shelby and Broadway streets, and thence northwestwardly to the beginning. On this land Capt. Bullitt laid off a town on the high bank of the river just below the present Twelfth Street, and returned his plat and notes to Col. William Preston, the surveyor of Fincastle County, in which the land was then located. Col. Preston, because Capt. Bullitt had made the survey under authority from William and Mary's College and not as one of his deputies, refused the patent to Connolly. Lord Dunmore, however, was the friend of Connolly, and, disregarding the technical objections of Col. Preston, on the 10th of December, 1773, issued the patent, which was the first ever granted in Kentucky.

Before any thing more than securing the patent and laying out the town on paper could be done on the Connolly tract, Connolly himself got into trouble with the Indians and the traders at Fort Pitt, of which he was commandant, and open hostilities ensued. The battle of Point Pleasant was fought with the Indians in the autumn of 1774, and soon thereafter the guns of the Revolutionary War were heard from Massachusetts to Georgia, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the

Alleghany Mountains. Connolly took sides with the mother country, and being detected in a scheme to unite the Indians and Tories against the Colonies, he was arrested and thrown into a prison from which he did not emerge until near the close of the Revolution. While Connolly was in prison all his schemes for the great western colony vanished, and his projected town at the Falls of the Ohio languished. It required other men to make a permanent settlement at the Falls of the Ohio, but the Revolution soon raised them to the front as it had sunk Connolly to the rear.

Connolly's Title Forfeited.

Connolly, having taken the British side in the Revolution, his lands at the Falls of the Ohio were confiscated. They were taken from him by the act of the Virginia Legislature establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls in 1780, and also by the verdict of an escheating jury, which was impaneled the same year by George May, the surveyor. This act of the Virginia Legislature and this verdict of the escheating jury were strangely coincident, happening as they did five hundred miles apart, and with no actor in one of the scenes cognizant of what was going on in the other. The act of the Virginia Legislature, although it took effect as of the 1st of May by a parliamentary rule which made all acts passed at a session bear date as of the first day of the term, did not really receive the official signatures until the 1st of July, 1780; and on this very 1st of July, 1780, the escheat-

ing jury sat in Fayette County, with Daniel Boone as one of the panel, and by their verdict made a double confiscation of the Connolly lands.

First Settlement on Corn Island.

On the 27th of May, 1778, Gen. George Rogers Clark, on his way to the conquest of the Illinois country, landed his volunteers on Corn Island, then a considerable body of land in the Ohio River, in front of the present city of Louisville. Some emigrant families accompanied the troops from Pittsburgh, and these being also landed on the island, became the founders of Louisville. The site of Louisville was continuously occupied by our forefathers after the landing on Corn Island, May 27, 1778. It had thus taken the Virginians about one hundred and seventy years from their first settlement at Jamestown to carry civilization beyond the Alleghanies and plant it upon the shores of the Ohio.

The Town of Louisville.

Only the upper half of the Connolly two thousand acres was appropriated to the town of Louisville by the Virginia act of 1780. The outlines of this one thousand acres began near the old mouth of Beargrass Creek, then between the present Third and Fourth streets, on the Ohio River, and followed the meanders of the river to the foot of the present Twelfth Street; thence took a southwestwardly course to the intersec-

tion of the present Broadway and Nineteenth streets; thence eastwardly to the intersection of the present Broadway and Shelby streets, and thence northwestwardly to the beginning. The trustees of Louisville now having become the proprietors of this one thousand acres, embracing the site of St. Paul's, the next thing to do was to lay it off for a town and people it. The first attempts at a plan and map of the town were crude. John Corbly tried it in the spring of 1779, and so did William Bard, but their plans only extended to one street, straggling along the river front from the present First to Twelfth Street. When Gen. Clark returned from the Illinois conquest in the autumn of 1779 he made a plan and map of the town, which were the best ever designed. All the land between the present Main Street and the river, the whole length of the city, was to be a public park, and another strip, one square in width, was to extend the city's length, south of Jefferson Street, as a central park. Had this plan been adopted Louisville would have been the handsomest city on the continent, with its river park and central park bringing down to our times the grand old forest trees which nature had planted here, and the lot on which St. Paul's stands would have fronted on this central park. Our trustees, however, could not see the beauty of Gen. Clark's plan, and there was no want of wiseacres to furnish them with other plans. George May, the first county surveyor, made a map of the town in 1781, William Pope another in 1783, William Shannon another in 1785, William Peyton another in 1786, Alexander Woodrow another in 1802, and

Jared Brooks another in 1812. All of these maps have disappeared from the city records, and are only known now by copies in the hands of private individuals.

The Acre Lots of Louisville.

The plan with which we are most interested in what is to be said of St Paul's, was that of William Shannon in 1785. Shannon laid off that portion of the town south of Green Street into five, ten, and twenty-acre lots, the five-acre lots lying between Green and Walnut streets, the ten-acre lots between Walnut and Chestnut, and the twenty-acre lots between Chestnut and Broadway. All these lots were duly numbered, and the five-acre lot extending north and south from Grayson Street to Walnut, and east and west from Center Street to half way between Sixth and Seventh, which was numbered "10," is the one with which we are immediately concerned as containing the site of St. Paul's Church.

First Owner of the St. Paul's Lot.

This five-acre lot, No. 10, was sold by the Trustees of Louisville, October 8, 1785, to Samuel Kirby for \$18.33 $\frac{1}{3}$. Mr. Kirby was one of the pioneers of Louisville, and as a merchant in partnership with Benjamin Earickson accumulated a handsome property for his times. He has descendants yet among us in the persons of Judge Emmet Field and the wife of John Roberts, a distinguished member of the Louisville

bar. He died in 1795, having willed his five-acre lot to his only son James and his only daughter Nellie. His son James died intestate, and the entire lot passed to his daughter Nellie, who afterward married Dr. Henry Young. In 1810 Young and his wife sold this lot to John Gwathmey for \$500.

Other Owners of the St. Paul's Lot.

John Gwathmey was a Virginian by birth, and came to Louisville at the beginning of the present century. He was a merchant and manufacturer in the early years of the century, and later was proprietor of the celebrated Indian Queen Hotel. He built the house known as the Grayson residence, which yet stands on the lot immediately north of the church, the oldest brick residence in the city of Louisville. Here five of his children were born, who lie buried beneath the walls of St. Paul's, the site of the church then being the family burying-ground, as it had been a place of sepulture for the Mound-builders uncounted years before. One of his children, Mrs. Samuel H Hillman, born in this house in 1812, and who was present at the consecration October 6, 1839, yet survives and dwells with her son in Cincinnati. This historic mansion, built in 1810, on the margin of a beautiful lake shaded by native forest trees, was something in which the city took pride, and it remains solid to-day, a noble representative of what our architecture had accomplished seventy-nine years ago.

In 1816 Mr. Gwathmey sold this five-acre lot, with other

property, to David L. Ward for \$20,600. It is not possible, at this late day, to determine what Mr. Ward paid for this five-acre lot, blended as it was with other property in the sale. Mr. Ward bought it as a wedding present for his daughter Sarah, who became the wife of Frederick W. Grayson, and in 1823 made a formal deed of it to trustees for her separate use and benefit. Mrs. Grayson was a member of St. Paul's from the 25th of July, 1839, until her death, only a few years ago, and occupied this house from its purchase by her father until her death. Nothing pleased the good old lady better than to talk of her early years, when her pleasure-boat was upon the beautiful lake in front of her residence, and her rooms filled with visiting friends. Until she became the owner of this lot it had always changed hands in its full quantity of five acres, just as it had first passed from the trustees of Louisville. In 1830 she began dividing the lot by selling seventy-one feet on Walnut Street by a depth of two hundred and four feet to Logue & Clark. The following year she sold seventy-six feet front on Walnut street by two hundred and four feet in depth to Edward Shippen, the cashier of the branch of the United States Bank in Louisville, who had purchased the adjacent seventy-one feet of Logue & Clark. Shippen died in 1832, leaving this property to his mother, Eliza J. Shippen, who, while she held it, followed the example of previous owners and made no improvement of any kind upon it. It remained through all these transfers a vacant lot, just as it had come from the Trustees of Louisville in 1785—just as the Mound-builder and the Indian had left it.

St. Paul's Trustees Secure the Lot.

In 1834 Mrs. Shippen conveyed the lot, 147 by 204 feet, to D. S. Chambers, Samuel Gwathmey, L. D. Addison, Robert N. Miller, and William F. Pettet, who purchased as trustees of the then contemplated St. Paul's Church. The price paid by these trustees for the one hundred and forty-seven feet front on Sixth Street by a depth of two hundred and four feet was \$7,500. The ground thus purchased for St. Paul's did not remain as it had come from Mrs. Shippen. There were subsequent purchases and sales and exchanges, some of which were intricate, and which it would be tedious here to detail. An abstract of the title to the St. Paul's lot, kindly furnished by the Kentucky Title Company as their contribution to this semi-centennial celebration, shows that there were no less than twenty-eight of these purchases and repurchases, sales and resales, exchanges, etc., after the Shippen purchase, all of which resulted in leaving St. Paul's lot as it is to-day, fronting one hundred and eighty-one feet on Sixth Street by a depth of one hundred and forty-four feet.

The Church Records.

In thus tracing the title to the lot on which St. Paul's church-building stands, the first steps in the inauguration of the church itself have been, to some extent, anticipated. The church records have, unfortunately, been very imperfectly kept, but fragmentary as they are they preserve inter-

esting facts and incidents of the church history. I now propose to go over these records and produce from them such facts as they contain touching the origin, progress, and present condition of the church.

First Meeting in Behalf of St. Paul's.

The first minute-book, mostly signed by Secretary James B. Huie, but sometimes by B. O. Davis, H. Griswood, or A. Y. Claggett, begins the record of the church on the 28th of September, 1834. On that day twelve citizens, in pursuance of a call published in the newspapers of the city, met at the Louisville Hotel for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal Church in the lower section of the city. The gentlemen who attended this meeting were Rev. D. C. Page, who was made chairman; James B. Huie, who acted as secretary; B. R. McIlvaine, Samuel Gwathmey, John P. Smith, William F. Pettet, Dr. James C. Johnston, Richard Barnes, Dr. J. T. Maddox, John W. Jones, William Wenzel, and Thomas Rowland. After fully discussing the necessity and possibility of another Episcopal Church, they appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, and adjourned to meet again "Saturday evening next, 4 o'clock P. M." As the day of the week was not given in the minutes of the first meeting, it was difficult to ascertain to what day of the month this second meeting was adjourned. Upon examining an old almanac for 1834 it was found that the first meeting, September 28, 1834, was on Sunday, and that the next Saturday, fixed for the second meeting, was October 4, 1834.

Of the twelve citizens who thus connected their names with the movement to inaugurate St. Paul's Church, but few occupied such positions as to secure them places in the annals of their times. Most of them were good men and true in the humble walks of life, whose history went down with them to their silent graves. Promoters as they were of the church, whose history I am attempting to sketch, a few words about each of them are demanded by the occasion. They will be noticed in the order in which their names appear in the record.

Rev. D. C. Page.

Rev. D. C. Page, at the date of this meeting, was rector of Christ Church, in Louisville. Born of English parents, his education had been in the traditional faith of the church whose early minister he became. He married Miss Eliza Ormsby, niece of Robert Ormsby, and was thus associated with the most prominent families of the diocese. In the midst of his usefulness as rector of Christ Church, he was induced by Bishop Otey to go to Natchez to take charge of a church there, made vacant by the rector, Dr. Connelly, going over to the Catholics. His eloquence and zeal saved the Natchez church from any of its members following their former pastor into forbidden paths. While at Natchez he could have been made Bishop of Mississippi, but for spells of religious depression to which he was subject. The clergy were in favor of his being made bishop, but the laity objected on account of these melancholy aberrations. He moved from

Natchez to Memphis, and then returned to Louisville, where it was expected that he would again become rector of one of the Louisville churches, but finally he went to Pittsburgh, where he died about the beginning of the late war between the Northern and Southern States. He was a man of culture and eloquence, and as a reader of the Church Service had few superiors. His melancholy spells, however, greatly impaired his usefulness as years gathered upon him.

James B. Huie.

James B. Huie, the secretary of the first meeting in behalf of St. Paul's, was a grocery and commission merchant on Wall Street, since known as Fourth Avenue. He was a man of strict business habits and an ardent politician, not for the love of office, but for the excitement of political associations. His political ardor led him to join in the late Rebellion at an advanced age. He was a pronounced churchman, and neglected few opportunities of being in his pew or at his post in business meetings of the church. He died here in 1881, in his eighty-second year.

B. R. McIlvaine.

B. R. McIlvaine was a native of New Jersey, and a brother of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. He was an early merchant of Louisville, and had the misfortune to have the walls of his store fall while overloaded with heavy merchandise. His clerk was killed in the fall, and Mr. McIlvaine himself nar-

rowly escaped. He married a sister of Henry A. Dumesnil, of this city, and resided here until about 1850, when he moved to New York. He died in New York about the beginning of the Rebellion.

Samuel Gwathmey.

Samuel Gwathmey was a native of Virginia, and came to Louisville in 1801. When the United States Land Office was established at Jeffersonville, Ind., he was appointed Register, and held the office until removed by President Jackson, to whom he was politically opposed. He then came to Louisville and opened a flour store, which he conducted until he was made president of the Mechanics and Savings Bank. He was devotedly attached to the Episcopal Church, and always gave freely of his means in the cause of charity and religion. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Tyler, in 1850, aged seventy-two.

John P. Smith.

John P. Smith was a Virginian by birth, and came to Louisville in the early 'thirties. He at first engaged in the retail dry goods business, but was not successful as a merchant, and afterward became an educator. He taught school in the Cane Run precinct of Jefferson County, whence, through rain or sunshine, he regularly came to the Episcopal Church in the city—first to Christ Church, and then to St. Paul's after it was established. He died in 1859.

William F. Pettet.

William F. Pettet was a native of England, where he was born in 1794. He came to Louisville in 1815, when the native forest trees and original ponds were the most conspicuous features of the town. He thought he saw in the unsightly place the elements of progress, and he determined to make a beginning and rise with the town. He opened a retail drug store on Market Street, and with his business habits, industry, and economy advanced until he became a member of the celebrated wholesale drug store of Wilson, Pettet & Smith, on Main Street. His success in business brought him an ample fortune, which he used for the benefit of others as well as himself. His bequest of \$5,000 as a trust fund to the Virginia Theological Seminary, the interest of which was to go forever to the education of poor young men for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, has already yielded rich returns, and will go on and on doing its good work and connecting the name of the donor with it when monuments of brass and stone have crumbled to dust. There are to-day six young men in the ministry who were beneficiaries of this fund. He was not only one of those who attended the first meeting for the inauguration of St. Paul's Church, but kept full to the front in all that was afterward done until the ground was purchased and the building erected. He died in 1871, and was buried in the old graveyard on Jefferson, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, among the pioneer dead of the city.

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Dr. James C. Johnston.

Dr. James C. Johnston, a son of William Johnston, the first Surveyor of Customs at the port of Louisville, and second clerk of the Jefferson County Court, was born here in 1787. He was a graduate of the New Jersey College, at Princeton, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He began the practice of medicine in Louisville in 1810, and but few men in his day went to the practice better equipped with professional learning and accomplishments. Had he been poor and compelled to work for his living, there was no height in the profession to which he might not have attained. But the large estate he inherited from his father demanded much of his attention, and he soon gave up his profession for its management. He was a man not only of deep and broad professional learning, but of general reading and more than ordinary knowledge upon almost every subject. He was also a man of exquisite taste, and his judgment upon the merit of a work of art was generally accepted among those who knew him. He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and in the absence of a farm on which to display his care he laid out gardens in which he took constant delight in the growth of shrubbery and flowers. He died in 1864, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, lamented not only by his family, where his excellent qualities of husband and father made him almost worshiped, but by a community who remembered his sterling qualities of neighbor and friend.

Richard Barnes.

Richard Barnes, a native of Maryland, was one of the early merchants of Louisville. He was always an ardent churchman, and was one of those who in 1822 inaugurated Christ Church in Louisville. Again he appears as one of the twelve who set in motion the movement for St. Paul's in 1834. He died in 1861, after having spent an honorable and consistent life in the cause of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. J. T. Maddox appears among the twelve promoters of St. Paul's, and but little outside of the meager church minutes is remembered concerning him. There was in Louisville about this time a physician put down in the early directories as "J. J. N. Maddox," with his office on Second Street, between Main and Market, in 1832, and on Main, between Fifth and Bullitt, in 1836, who was probably the same physician. He returned to Maryland, his native State, about 1838, and thereafter disappeared from our local records.

John W. Jones.

John W. Jones, the tenth name in the list of promoters, is the only one of the twelve now living. He was born in Virginia, and came to Louisville in the 'twenties. He was first engaged in the shoe business with J. M. Weaver, and afterward with William H. Everett in the hardware business. About 1842 he returned to Virginia, and now resides

at Buchannon, in Botetourt County. He has a son, E. Valentine Jones, an Episcopalian minister, who is put down in Dashiell's Digest as rector of Trinity Parish, Huntington County, in 1873. He had a brother, Gabriel S. Jones, who was deputy sheriff of Jefferson County, Ky., and a nephew, Gabriel I. Jones, who is now a citizen of Louisville. Mr. Jones was one of the early merchants of Louisville who made an effort to establish special lines of merchandise in one store, instead of every kind of goods in one stock. In the pioneer stores of Louisville axes and calico, nails and silks, sugar and laces, pills and log chains, flour and raccoon skins, and indeed every thing that was sold at all, were sold over the same counter. The tendency of modern times in such establishments as the Bon Marche, Paris, and Stewart's, New York, is to return to the pioneer fashion of every thing in one store.

William Wenzel.

William Wenzel was a German by birth, and among the early emigrants from the fatherland. He was a musician by profession, but at an early day became an agent for Mrs. Preston in the sale of lots in Preston's enlargement of the city. He made money both for himself and his patroness, and in the course of time acquired quite a fortune, with which he returned to his native land. Wenzel Street, at the upper end of the city, is named after him, and thus by the recognition of Mrs. Preston his name will be forever connected with the first great enlargement of Louisville.

Thomas Rowland.

Thomas Rowland, the last in the list of the twelve promoters, was the Thomas W. Rowland, of the firm of Rowland, Smith & Co., wholesale grocery and commission merchants, on Main Street. At the date of this meeting he was a single man, and may have been inclined to the Episcopal Church. He afterward married Miss Mary E. Young, of Trimble County, Ky., who was a Catholic, and with whom he went to the Catholic Church. At all events he never became a communicant of St. Paul's. In later life he moved from Louisville to Trimble County, where he died about ten years ago.

I have thus sketched the twelve promoters of St. Paul's Church, believing that this tribute was due to their memories on this occasion. I now proceed with the church records.

Organization of St. Paul's Parish.

The second meeting recorded in the minute book in behalf of St. Paul's was on the 1st of November, 1834. The following gentlemen were present: James B. Huie, William L. Thompson, F. T. Thompson, Daniel Brewer, Edward Warren, and Samuel Nock. These gentlemen formally organized the new parish, gave it the name of St. Paul's, made W. L. Thompson, F. T. Thompson, Daniel Brewer, and Samuel Nock vestrymen, and James B. Huie and Edward Warren wardens. For some unknown reason

these proceedings were abrogated or superseded by a subsequent meeting on the 30th of May, 1836. At this last meeting the following organic document was adopted and signed by the parties present, it being in the same words as the one adopted at the 1st of November meeting:

“We, whose names are hereto affixed, deeply impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and wishing to promote its influence in the hearts and lives of our families, ourselves, and neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together under the name and style of St. Paul’s Church, of the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky; and by so doing do adopt the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky, in common with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Done this day and date as above written.” (Signed) B. O. Peers, Richard Barnes, B. O. Davis, James B. Huie, John P. Smith, Joseph Martin, jr., J. T. Maddox, A. Y. Claggett, and Robert C. Thompson.

First Subscriptions to St. Paul’s.

Immediately after the meeting of November 1, 1834, appears, without date, a list of subscribers to the church. One half of these subscriptions was to go to the purchase of a lot, and the other to the building of the church. And if any subscriber should desire a pew in the church after it was ready for use, he could have his subscription credited by the price to be paid for the pew. The following is the list of subscribers and the sums they contributed:

L. D. Addison,	\$100 00
James B. Huie,	100 00
J. C. Johnston,	100 00
B. R. McIlvaine,	50 00

John P. Smith,	\$50 00
D. S. Chambers,	100 00
Robert N. Miller,	100 00
George W. Bruce,	50 00
James Stewart,	50 00
Samuel Bell,	50 00
C. Duncan,	25 00
U. E. Ewing,	25 00
W. F. Pettet,	25 00
Samuel Gwathmey,	25 00
John Bustard,	25 00
J. S. Speed,	20 00
Allen Barnett,	20 00
Thomas Armstrong,	20 00
Edward Warren,	20 00
John L. Martin,	20 00
C. E. Bainroth,	10 00
Temple Gwathmey,	10 00
Lewellyn Powell,	10 00
George Starkey,	10 00
Robert C. Thompson,	10 00
Samuel Dickinson,	10 00
J. B. Bowles,	10 00
Tilman McGruder,	10 00
R. P. Gist,	10 00
John W. Jones,	10 00
J. T. Maddox,	10 00
Presbury & Co.,	5 00
John Elston,	5 00
George D. Fetter,	5 00
P. W. Ward,	5 00
L. B. Durham,	5 00
William Steel,	5 00
F. S. J. Ronald,	5 00

The next recorded meeting was held on the 10th of December, 1835, in Christ Church, when it was resolved that an effort should be made to secure twenty or more per-

sons who would be willing to give their notes for \$500 each, to be discounted and used in the building of the church. It was further resolved that those who thus gave their notes should have first choice of the pews in the church when finished. It was further resolved that B. R. McIlvaine, R. C. Thompson, John P. Bull, Lloyd D. Addison, James B. Huie, John P. Smith, James Stewart, Silas Field, Samuel Gwathmey, R. N. Miller, William L. Thompson, William F. Pettet, and D. S. Chambers should be a committee to adopt a plan for the new church, make contracts for the building of it, and to do whatever might be necessary toward the building.

On the 18th of December, 1835, this building committee met, and, with others who had joined them, agreed to the following subscriptions by note, as contemplated by the resolution of the previous meeting:

Samuel Gwathmey,	\$500 00
B. R. McIlvaine,	500 00
L. D. Addison,	500 00
D. S. Chambers,	500 00
James Stewart,	500 00
George Bruce,	500 00
James B. Huie,	500 00
Benjamin O. Davis,	500 00
William F. Pettet,	500 00
J. J. Jacob,	500 00
William Prather,	500 00
William H. Field,	500 00
N. Hardy,	500 00
Dr. D. W. Desshild,	500 00
James Anderson, jr.,	500 00
Richard Davis,	500 00

Garnett Duncan,	\$250 00
W. J. Lindenberger,	250 00
J. G. Basset & Co.,	250 00
R. Martin & Co.,	250 00
D. Moore,	250 00

This last subscription in notes, amounting to \$9,250, and the previous one in money, amounting to \$1,120, made an aggregate of \$10,370. It was but little of what was needed, but it was a start toward getting what was wanted, and in due time the balance came, though it came through great difficulties and at the end of a long time.

Vestrymen Elected.

At the meeting, May the 30th, 1836, the following vestrymen were elected: James B. Huie, Joseph Martin, Robert C. Thompson, Robert N. Miller, Robert N. Smith, John G. Bassett, A. Y. Claggett, J. T. Maddox, and B. O. Davis. After the vestrymen were chosen they elected James B. Huie and Dr. John Martin wardens, and appointed Dr. J. T. Maddox delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

Movement for a Small Church Building.

The next meeting recorded in the minutes was that of the vestry; at the house of James B. Huie, June 3, 1836. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Dr. J. T. Maddox, R. C. Thompson, and James B. Huie, was appointed to ascertain how much of the subscription money would be left

after paying for the lot bought for the church, and what it would cost to erect a brick church-building on the lot twenty-six feet front by sixty feet deep.

The appointment of this committee of inquiry by the vestry indicates that the vestrymen, at least in part, were at that time in favor of a church 26 by 60 feet, and if such is the fact, it is not to be regretted that the plan of the church had been placed in the hands of the building committee at a previous meeting. A church 26 by 60 would have been inadequate to the wants even of those times, and in a growing city like Louisville it would have been but little better than a waste of the money it would have cost. The building committee fortunately had larger ideas than the vestry, and planned a building with a front of eighty feet on Walnut Street by a depth of one hundred feet. It is likely that Mr. Stirewalt, the architect, had something to do with fixing the dimensions of the building, as he did the style of its architecture. Instead of an ill-proportioned little structure, 26 by 60 feet, we have to thank the architect and the building committee for the ample building they wrought out of the scanty means they had on hand. St. Paul's, as it came from the builders, inspired more respect for religion than could have been gained by any number of churchlets 26 by 60 feet. In discussing the dimensions of the church edifice one of the building committee argued that 26 by 60 feet was fencing off too little territory from the Devil, and that the arch sinner would have too favorable a chance at Christians in such narrow quarters.

Building 80 by 100 Feet Adopted.

On the 6th of June, 1836, the vestry and building committee met in joint session. They resolved to call in one fourth of the subscriptions to be paid about the 1st of March, 1837, and the balance to be paid in four installments, at from three to four months apart. They also appointed committees for the different wards of the city and for the county of Jefferson to secure additional subscriptions. Nothing is said in the minutes of this meeting about the dimensions of the church, but it is to be presumed from the appointment of committees for additional subscriptions that the building committee had overruled the vestry and decided upon a building 80 by 100 feet instead of 26 by 60.

Vestry of 1837 Elected.

The next meeting recorded in the minute book was in Christ Church, on the 27th of March, 1837. At this meeting the following vestrymen were elected for the ensuing year: James B. Huie, Dr. Martin, Robert C. Thompson, B. O. Davis, Dr. Maddox, A. Y. Claggett, Wm. Field, Robert N. Miller, and H. Griswood. The vestrymen then met at the residence of James B. Huie and elected Dr. Martin and A. Y. Claggett wardens. This was the third vestry, there having been none for 1835, either from neglect or from dissatisfaction with the first organization of the parish in 1834, which led to the second organization in 1836.

Laying of the Corner-Stone.

The next meeting recorded is one of the vestry without date. It must, however, have been held not long after the one bearing date March 27, 1837; certainly between that date and the 29th of April following. At this meeting it was resolved to invite Bishop Smith to be present and officiate at the laying of the corner-stone of the church edifice. The minutes show that on the 29th of April, 1837, the building committee, the vestry, Right Rev. B. B. Smith, Rev. B. O. Peers, and Robert Ash met at the house of James B. Huie and proceeded to the site of St. Paul's for the purpose of laying the corner-stone. After prayer by Bishop Smith and the usual ceremony, a copper box containing the records of the building committee and vestry, a copy of the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, a copy of each of the three daily papers then published in Louisville, a copy of the Recorder, and a copy of the Churchman were placed in the corner-stone at the north-east corner of the building. An address was then made by Bishop Smith, after which another prayer was offered, when the meeting adjourned.

Financial Disasters of 1837.

The building of St. Paul's, thus begun in the spring of 1837, was destined to slow progress. It had required from September 28, 1834, to April 29, 1837, about two and a half

years, to lay the corner-stone, and a financial storm was now about to burst upon the country, which would make another two and a half years necessary before the new church edifice could be occupied. The year 1837 is remembered by the aged, who then were in business, as one of financial disasters which made indelible impressions on their minds; and it has come down in history as a period full of ruin to fortunes. Banks suspended, merchants' notes went to protest, manufacturers ceased making wares they could not sell, and even the farmer suffered for seeds to plant into the reproducing soil. Rich men moved from palaces to hovels, and business of every kind slept under a smothering incubus, from which it required years of toil and economy to recover. The business men who weathered this wreck and storm have come down in history and tradition as paragons of finance.

Temporary Quarters for Services.

St. Paul's organization, however, if it could not go on with its building during this terribly hard year, did not go to pieces. On the 17th of February, 1838, the vestry met and appointed a committee to secure a temporary house in the neighborhood of the site of St. Paul's in which to hold services. The minutes give no information as to the action of this committee, and do not indicate what place of worship was secured. Rev. J. W. Craik, in his history of Christ Church, says that the congregation during this time wor-

shipped in the Mechanics' Institute, on Sixth Street, south of Walnut. The Directory of 1837 locates this building on Center between Walnut and Chestnut. It comes down in tradition also, that during part of this time the congregation of St. Paul's worshiped in a school-house which stood on the court-house lot on Fifth Street, between Jefferson and Court Place. This building had been erected by the trustees of Louisville and the justices of Jefferson County in 1805 for a public school, and had, since then, been used by all denominations of Christians for worship, as the court-house had been used for the same purpose. Here Rev. B. O. Peers, so distinguished in the cause of education as almost to have been forgotten as a minister, gathered the little flock of St. Paul's for Sunday worship, though nothing appears in the minutes to show that he had even been regularly installed as rector. In the exercise of that generous nature for which he was distinguished, Mr. Peers was probably ministering to the nascent congregation of St. Paul's without holding the formal office of rector. The only allusion to Mr. Peers in the minutes which could be construed into any thing like the office of rector occurs in the meeting of the vestry, April 24, 1838, where Mr. Jackson is mentioned as rector of Christ Church, and Mr. Peers, in the same connection, as "officiating for St. Paul's Parish." If he had been rector of St. Paul's, there is no apparent reason why the same language should not have been applied to him that was applied to Mr. Jackson. It would have been as easy to call him rector, if he was rector, as to say he was officiating.

Rev. B. O. Peers.

Benjamin Orr Peers was a native of Virginia, where he was born in Loudon County in 1800. He was a son of Maj. Valentine Peers, who distinguished himself as an officer during the American Revolution, and came with his parents to Kentucky in 1802. He was educated at Transylvania University, where he became a member of the faculty and Professor of Moral Philosophy at the early age of twenty-seven. He was educated for the Presbyterian ministry at Princeton College, but changing his ecclesiastical views after graduation, he was ordained Deacon in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Moore, of Virginia, in 1826. He felt, however, that his vocation was that of an educator, and to this end devoted his life. In 1829, by authority of the State of Kentucky, he visited the Eastern States to learn the advantages of their educational system, and his report to the legislature was able and exhaustive on the subject. This report, in connection with that made by the committee, of which W. T. Barry was chairman, in 1822, was the foundation on which our common-school system was built. In 1833 he became President of Transylvania University, and in 1838 was placed at the head of the educational interests of the Episcopal Church. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1842, and is justly remembered as one of the most thorough and accomplished educators of his times. His daughter, Miss Belle Peers, an accomplished and successful educator, now dwells among us and continues the good work of the father into another generation.

Christ Church Helps to Build St. Paul's.

At the meeting of the vestry just mentioned—April 24, 1838—it was resolved to unite the congregations of St. Paul's and Christ churches in a joint effort to secure the completion of the building of St. Paul's. This action no doubt grew out of the influence and purposes of Rev. Wm. Jackson, then rector of Christ Church. His popular and zealous preaching in Christ Church had filled that building to overflowing, and there was a crying necessity for other quarters. Mr. Jackson took hold of the matter with his wonted energy, and so handled the two congregations in joint action that they progressed as one body without the jealousies usually attendant upon such movements. St. Paul's became the work of Christ Church as it was the work of St. Paul's, and the result was that the building began to rise and did not stop until the walls were up, the roof on, and the interior fitted for worship.

New Vestry Elected.

The next meeting noted in the minutes was on the 1st of April, 1839, at which Samuel Gwathmey, Wm. H. Field, James B. Huie, Wm. F. Pettet, John P. Smith, R. N. Miller, J. P. Bull, A. Y. Claggett, and S. K. Grant were elected vestrymen for the ensuing year. On the 19th of the same month the vestry met and elected Samuel Gwathmey and John P. Smith wardens.

Records of Building Committee.

At this meeting John P. Smith was appointed a committee to call upon Richard Barnes for a copy of the proceedings of the building committee since the joint action of St. Paul's and Christ churches. If copies of these proceedings were obtained, it is to be regretted that they were not transcribed in the minute book of St. Paul's. Nothing appears in the minute book about the proceedings of the building committee except the placing of a copy in the corner-stone of the church edifice. With this exception the seeker after information must look outside for what was done in erecting the church-building. It can not be learned from the minutes how the church progressed after the laying of the corner-stone, nor when it was finished, nor when even it was consecrated. One might almost infer from the meagerness of the minutes on this subject that when a copy of the proceedings of the building committee was intended to be placed in the corner-stone, that rather the original was there deposited without a copy being kept.

Progress of the Church Building.

There are now and then, however, statements made in the minutes from which we can infer that the building of the church edifice was progressing and reaching a completion. At the meeting of April 19, 1839, for instance, a committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Mrs. Dr. Powell,

and Miss Hendrick, were appointed to raise money for the purchasing of a carpet for the church. Also a bill for clearing away the brick from the front of the church was ordered to be paid, and Mr. Pettet was authorized to advance \$200 for the building of an organ. Again, at the meeting on September 9, 1839, it was resolved that the basement of the church-building should be graded and paved, that a fence should be put around the building, that columns should be placed under the girders, and tin down pipes on the walls. It was further resolved at this meeting, that if any five or six gentlemen would lend their notes for \$100 each to pay for these things, the money should be refunded to them out of the first moneys that came to the church "not otherwise appropriated." Under this resolution John P. Smith, James B. Huie, Samuel Gwathmey, John P. Bull, G. W. Bruce, and S. K. Grant each promptly gave his note for \$100. These things would hardly have been done unless the church-building was nearing completion, or at least approaching a state in which it could be used for worship.

Rev. Wm. Jackson First Rector.

At this last-named meeting, September 9, 1839, Rev. Wm. Jackson, then rector of Christ Church, was made rector of St. Paul's. As something has been said about Rev. B. O. Peers officiating for St. Paul's Church without being its formal rector, as many erroneously think he was, it may be well here to copy from the minutes what was said and

done when Mr. Jackson was made rector. The following is the preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, It being understood by the vestry of St. Paul's Church and building committee of same, and all interested in its erection, that said church was to be occupied by and placed under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Wm. Jackson; therefore, it was

"Resolved, That the said Wm. Jackson be recognized as rector of the same, and be requested to enter upon its charge from the time of its consecration.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above be handed to the Rev. Wm. Jackson."

First Owners of Pews.

The last meeting of the vestry recorded in the first minute book was on the 16th of September, 1839. At this meeting it was resolved to meet in the church-building on the next day to fix the prices at which the various pews should be sold and rented. Nothing is afterward noted as to this meeting of the 17th, but there immediately follows a list of notes taken for pews which must have been disposed of, and which is here reproduced for the purpose of showing the early friends and supporters of the new parish. The list aggregates the sum of \$11,692.55, and is as follows:

John Bustard, }		\$700 00
Ormsby Hite, }		
J. Anderson, jr., . . }		235 00
J. Newton, }		
S. K. Grant, }		290 50
R. J. Swearingen, . }		
Henry Fletcher, . . }		75 00
H. Carey, }		

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

Joseph T. Morris, . . . }		
Edwin Morris, . . . }	. . . . .	\$310 00
Samuel Gwathmey, . . }		
Henry S. Tyler, . . . }	. . . . .	75 00
J. G. Bassett, . . . }		
Thomas Bates, . . . }	. . . . .	175 00
John Barbee, . . . }		
Dan Fetter, jr., . . . }	. . . . .	265 00
J. B. Foster, . . . }		
Thomas Kane, . . . }		
Thomas N. McGrath, }	. . . . .	562 00
Hamilton Smith, . . . }	. . . . .	505 00
B. O. Davis, . . . }		
James Speed, . . . }	. . . . .	460 00
J. Speed, . . . }		
B. O. Davis, . . . }		
Robert N. Miller, . . }		
John P. Smith, . . . }	. . . . .	220 00
W. W. Worsley, . . . }		
M. Kenneday, . . . }	. . . . .	480 00
E. Webb, . . . }		
W. Nesbit, . . . }	. . . . .	89 10
J. Everett, . . . }		
W. F. Pettet, . . . }	. . . . .	198 00
W. J. Lindenberger, }		
E. W. Rupert, . . . }	. . . . .	55 00
J. C. Ford, . . . }	. . . . .	90 00
John S. Snead, . . . }		
Wm. F. Pettet, . . . }	. . . . .	140 00
A. Throckmorton, . . }		
J. Everett, . . . }	. . . . .	705 00
Thomas Forsyth, . . . }		
Paul Reinhard, . . . }	. . . . .	570 00
Richard S. Davis, . . . }	. . . . .	360 00
William N. Bullitt, . . }		
Prentice & Weisinger, }	. . . . .	720 00
William Prather, . . . }		
M. Prather, . . . }	. . . . .	85 00

James Hewett, . . . }		\$340 00
W. B. Clifton, . . . }		
A. Gray, . . . }		335 00
P. R. Thompson, . }		
C. C. Spencer, . . . }		300 00
S. Twitahill, . . . }		
D. S. Chambers, . . }		152 18
W. Garvin & Co., . }		
C. M. Strader, . . . }		605 00
James Thompson, . }		
R. Steel, . . . }		455 00
Levi Tyler, . . . }		
F. S. J. Ronald, . . }		302 50
J. P. Smith, . . . }		
John P. Bull, . . . }		260 00
D. B. Leight, . . . }		
J. W. Knight, . . . }		305 00
M. J. Ballard, . . . }		
D. B. Leight, . . . }		268 57
John P. Bull, . . . }		
J. Maxwell, . . . }		280 00
F. W. Prescott, . . }		
N. T. Burnley, . . . }		585 00
Ch. J. Clark, . . . }		
Paul Reinhard, . . }		140 00
Martin Reinhard, }		

Conseeration of St. Paul's.

With the walls of the church-building up, the roof on the floor laid, the rubbish cleared away, the lot fenced in, an organ bought, the floor carpeted, and pews sold to the amount of \$11,692.55, we should naturally think the building about ready for consecration and use. Nothing, however, appears in the minutes to this effect. It would seem that the recorder

thought when the church was finished his work was likewise done, and that there was no further use for records. Hence we must look outside for the consecration of the church and its passing from the hands of the builders to Christian worship. Mr. Craik, in his history of Christ Church, mentions the 6th of October, 1839, as the day on which St. Paul's was consecrated, and so does Mr. Robinson in his sketch published in the History of the Falls Cities. This is believed to be the true date of the consecration. As has been previously stated, the consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, of Baltimore, on the 6th of October, 1839, to the largest congregation that had perhaps ever assembled in any church in Louisville; for St. Paul's was then the largest church in the city, and it was crowded to its full capacity. It is to be regretted that the sermon preached by Bishop Henshaw has not been preserved among the records of the church. Like the address of Bishop Smith at the laying of the corner-stone, it has not been cared for, and thus have perished from its archives two important chapters in the history of the parish. The 6th of October, 1839, was on Sunday, and by a happy coincidence in Nature's marshaling of the days in their flight over the earth the 6th of October at the end of fifty years is on Sunday again in 1889. The semi-centennial of St. Paul's therefore blends with the Sabbath of the Lord, and borrows additional solemnity from the union. It is worthy of being remembered also, that the first meeting in behalf of St. Paul's, September 28, 1834, was on Sunday.

First Communion in St. Paul's.

On Sunday the 27th of October, 1839, the first communion was held in St. Paul's, and on that occasion the following members of Christ Church came with their rector, Rev. Wm. Jackson, and became communicants of St. Paul's:

John Bustard,	Mrs. William L. Booth,
Miss Margaret Bustard,	Mrs. Adelaide Dumesnil,
David S. Chambers,	Mrs. Early.
Mrs. David S. Chambers,	Mrs. Wares,
John P. Smith,	Miss Catherine Raddie,
Mrs. John P. Smith,	Mrs. Dr. Brite,
Samuel Gwathmey,	Mr. Joseph C. Talbot,
Mrs. Samuel Gwathmey,	Mrs. Joseph C. Talbot,
Dr. Llewellyn Powell,	Mrs. Ronald,
Mrs. Dr. Llewellyn Powell,	Mrs. J. B. Forde,
Mr. Elston,	Mrs. Thushley,
Mrs. Elston,	Mrs. McCue,
Mr. William F. Pettet,	Mrs. Toumgold,
Mrs. William F. Pettet,	Mrs. Stevens,
Mr. Robert N. Miller,	Mrs. Neben Carter,
Mrs. Robert N. Miller,	Mrs. Jefferson Clarke,
Mrs. Judge Miller,	Mrs. Webb,
Mr. Earley,	Miss Beers,
Mr. William L. Booth,	Miss Howe,
Mr. L. Pike Maury,	Mrs. Wm. C. Peters,
Mr. A. Y. Claggett,	Mrs. Caroline Anderson,
Mrs. Martha Snead,	Miss Early,
Mrs. John P. Bull,	Mrs. John A. Reed,
Mrs. Theodore Kane,	Mrs. Judge Speed,
Mrs. Richard Steele,	Mrs. Young Young,
Mr. L. Grant,	Mr. Woods,
Mrs. Grant,	Mrs. B. O. Davis,
Mrs. Marie Berry,	Mr. Richard A. Robinson,
Mrs. Martin,	Mr. Goldsborough Robinson,

Mr. J. Reinhard,	Mrs. Myra Pearce,
Mr. Paul Reinhard,	Mrs. Mary Miller,
Mrs. Paul Reinhard,	Mr. Gilpin,
Miss Martha Reinhard,	Mrs. Gilpin,
Mrs. J. S. Gordon,	Mrs. Dr. Knight,
Mrs. Sarah M. Phillips,	Mrs. Susan D. Peasley,
Mrs. Strader,	Mrs. D. B. Leight,
Mrs. Rowland,	Mrs. Emmeline E. Payne,
Mrs. Wm. H. Booth,	Mrs. Adele Everett,
Mrs. Sarah Fitch,	Mrs. E. M. Scantland,
Mrs. Amanda Kendrick,	Miss Mary Payne,
Dr. B. H. Hall,	Mrs. J. Lindenberger,
Mrs. Dr. Hall,	Mrs. Dr. Donne,
Mrs. Judge Brown,	Mrs. May A. Jackson,
Miss Mary Brown,	Mrs. N. Read,
Mrs. Wilson,	Mr. Parker.
Mrs. Sands,	

This list of names is in the hand-writing of Rev. Wm. Jackson, the first rector, and has been literally copied. Full Christian names might have been supplied in some instances, and in others the middle names or letters, but it was thought best to transcribe the list just as it came from the hands of Mr. Jackson. The omissions in Mr. Jackson's list will hardly cause any not to recognize friends or relations.

Survivors of the First Communicants.

Of the ninety-one communicants thus listed who joined in the first celebration of the Lord's Supper in St. Paul's on the 27th of October, 1839, only five are known to be now living. All the others—eighty-six out of ninety-one—have gone from among us forever. They either sleep in the old graveyards

of the city or in the new cemeteries, or have laid them down to rest in places more or less distant from our city. The good shepherd who on that occasion, fifty years ago, came with his flock from Christ Church to St. Paul's, and wrote their names on the first leaves of the church register, and hoped with the fullness of his great heart to watch over them for years, was among the first of them to sleep the sleep which knows no waking. The five survivors are Richard A. Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Fitch, Miss Mary F. G. Brown, Mrs. Sarah A. Leight, and Mrs. Amelia N. Donne—one man and four women—one of the stronger of our race and four of the weaker. The occasion demands some notice of these venerable Christians who are the only living links in the mortal chain that binds us to the first sacrament of St. Paul's.

Richard A. Robinson.

Richard A. Robinson, a son of Lyles Robert Robinson, of Spring Hill, Frederick County, Va., was born on the 23d of October, 1817. He was educated at the Winchester Academy in Virginia, where he received an excellent English education suited to the business life which he made up his mind at an early day to pursue. At the age of fourteen he was placed in the store of a leading merchant of the town, where he was fortunate enough to acquire a practical business education. While thus employed his father died, and he saw his younger brothers and sisters taken from the paternal roof to be brought up among relatives. The one wish

of his young heart now fixed itself upon him, to gather these younger brothers and sisters together again. To this end he sought a broader field of action than the little store in Shepherdstown afforded, and looked to the great West for hopes of fortune. He selected Louisville for his future home, and arrived here in 1837. For his first four years in Louisville he found employment as clerk in different stores, and then in 1841 embarked in the retail dry goods business for himself. In 1842 he retired from the dry goods business and began the retail drug business. In 1846 he began the wholesale drug business on Main Street, and pursued it until the great firm of R. A. Robinson & Co. was established in 1855. He is still a member of this firm, which, after a successful existence of thirty-four years, is yet one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Years ago he realized the ruling hope of his young manhood in seeing all his brothers and sisters (except one sister married and located elsewhere) united with him in Louisville, and had the satisfaction, moreover, of seeing them prospering with the growing city.

Another bright vision which no doubt also flitted across his young mind, to make a fortune in the expanding West, has also become a reality. He can now count his houses and lots and stocks to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and has reached that stage in which his large estate is of itself making other fortunes by its own increment. While he has thus been making his own success in life, he has been one of the most charitable and public-spirited of our citizens. In starting his sons in business he was the

projector of the great wholesale hardware establishment of Robinson Bros. & Co., and to him more than to any other is due the successful inception and progress of the Louisville (Kentucky) Woolen Mills. His success in all his undertakings has been due to his great industry, his sound judgment, his varied business capacity, and his spotless integrity.

He has been a member of St. Paul's Church from the first communion, October 27, 1839, and during all these fifty years has been a consistent, charitable, and enlightened Christian. In June, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza D. Pettet, a daughter of William F. Pettet, one of the pioneer merchants of the city, who is yet the exemplary wife of his accumulated years as she was of his young manhood. Should the kindly Fates grant to this venerable couple another three years of wedded life, and permit them to celebrate their golden wedding, they will have another proof of how much they are loved and honored by the numbers that will pay their respects on that occasion.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fitch.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fitch, whose maiden name was Dumesnil, and who is a sister of Henry A. Dumesnil of this city, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1816, and came to Louisville in 1833. In 1836 she was married to Thomas B. Fitch, a merchant of Louisville, who was born in England and came to Louisville in 1822. In 1844 they removed to Louisiana, and then to Owensboro, Ky., where they resided until the death

of Mr. Fitch in 1850. She is of French origin, as her maiden name indicates, and her ancestors were among the pioneers of France in this country. She is the mother of Henry D. Fitch, of this city, and now resides with her daughter, the wife of Gen. D. W. Lindsay, of Frankfort, Ky.

Miss Mary F. G. Brown.

Miss Mary F. G. Brown, who appears on the register as Miss Mary Brown, is a daughter of Judge William Brown, of Williamsburg, Va. She was born in Williamsburg in 1814, and came to Louisville in 1832. She has always been an educator, and during long years of teaching has preferred children to pupils of more advanced years. She laid the foundation of the learning which now distinguishes many of our citizens, and is still engaged in the good work of educating the young. With a warm and generous heart, devoted to the church and the school, she has passed an enviable life, and yet lingers among us to teach our children and be thanked by their parents.

Mrs. Sarah A. Leight.

Mrs. Sarah A. Leight, a daughter of John P. Bull, one of the pioneer supporters of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1813. In 1821 she came with her father to Louisville, where, in 1832, she was united in marriage to Daniel B. Leight. Mr. Leight, a native

of Maryland, had a common ancestry with the Daniel Leight who in 1791, with Capt. William Hubbell, made one of the most gallant fights with the Indians that ever occurred on the western waters. He came to Louisville in 1828, and died in 1866, at the head of the great dry goods house of D. B. Leight & Co. At his death he was senior warden of St. Paul's, of whose vestry he had long been a member. Mrs. Leight has been a member of St. Paul's ever since the 27th of October, 1839, when she first partook of the communion there. Her six and seventy years rest lightly upon her, and she is yet an attendant of the church before whose altar she communed half a century ago. Always loved for her womanly virtues and Christian graces, she yet holds a firm place in the warm heart of the church, and is greatly respected by the community at large.

Mrs. Amelia N. Donne.

Mrs. Amelia N. Donne, a daughter of William Noble, was born in Henderson, Ky., in 1811. Her parents moved to Cincinnati in 1813, where she remained until her intermarriage with Dr. William H. Donne, of Louisville, in 1834. She then came to Louisville with her husband, and has remained here ever since. Dr. Donne was a popular physician here until his death in 1862. He was a grandson of Capt. John Donne, who came to the Falls of the Ohio in 1778, and was one of the favorite officers under the command of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Capt. Donne was in the cele-

brated campaign of Gen. Clark in the conquest of the Illinois country in 1778-89, and when Fort Jefferson was built in 1780, on the bank of the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio, Capt. Donne was prominent under Gen. Clark in erecting the fort and defending it after it was built. Mrs. Donne, now bearing her seventy-eight years, is hale and hearty, and bids fair for other years which her many friends wish her. She has a brother, James F. Noble, now living in Cincinnati, who has been for years connected with the management of the great Longworth estate. Her father, William Noble, was a distinguished merchant and boat-builder, and when he died, in 1827, a monument was erected to his memory by the merchants and steamboat men of Cincinnati.

S. K. Grant.

When the church-building was finished and the cross placed upon the summit of the spire, there was one of the early vestrymen and liberal contributors to St. Paul's who drew poetic inspiration from the view. This was S. K. Grant, father of Mrs. Howard M. Griswold of this city. He was born in Maysville, Ky., in 1812, and came to Louisville in 1830. He first engaged in the salt business here, but afterward became a book merchant. He was one of the victims of the cholera which visited our city in 1851, and died at the early age of thirty-nine. He was a poet of no mean order, and has left some manuscript verses of more than ordinary merit. The following verses, written by Mr. Grant on first

seeing the cross on the summit of St. Paul's, are not given as a specimen of his poetry but as being appropriate to the occasion. They are as follows:

Lift up the Cross, lift up the Cross!
Let it surmount each loftiest spire,
And beam, the beacon of the world,
To warn it from eternal fire.
Lift up the Cross, lift up the Cross!
Let every eye the token see,
And look through it to Him whose blood
Streamed for them from th' atoning tree.

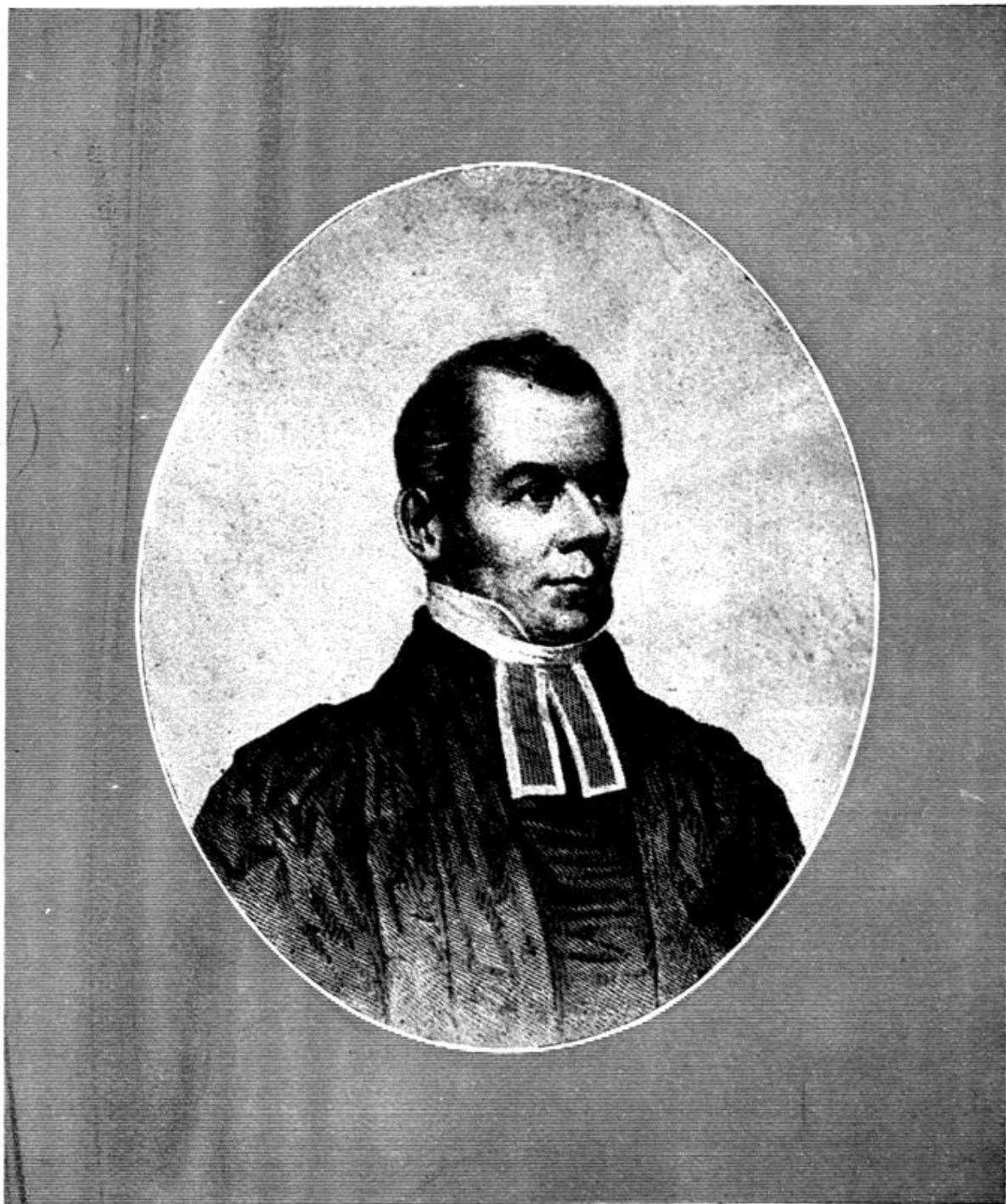
Lift up the Cross! Rome shall not have
Our birthright in that blessed sign;
We still will bear it on the brow,
We still will rear it on the shrine.
So that be ours, and we be His—
All other things we count "but loss;"
Our single hope, The Crucified,
And all our glory in the Cross.

We have now gone over the history of St. Paul's from the beginning to the first rector and his congregation in the church edifice and at work. The lot on which the church-building stands, the church edifice itself, the promoters of the church, and some of the early members have been sketched. There were other members no less worthy of notice on this occasion, but where there are so many it would not be possible to do more than merely mention names, and this has been done. Neither would it be possible, within reasonable limits, to go so much into detail in the subsequent history of the church. All that can be done is to present the different rectors, and group around

them the leading facts of the progress of the parish during the fifty years that followed the consecration of the church. This I now propose to do.

Rev. William Jackson.

The first rector of St. Paul's, as has been before stated, was Rev. William Jackson, a native of England, where he was born in 1793. In 1817 he came to America, and the following year began studying for the ministry under Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, then rector of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore. In 1820 he was admitted to deacon's orders, and soon after took charge of St. George's Parish, at Havre de Grace, Md. Here he remained until 1822, when he was ordained priest and became rector of St. Paul's at Chestertown, Md. In 1827 he became rector of St. Paul's, Alexandria, Va., where he remained until 1832, when he was called to the rectorship of St. Stephen's, New York. Here he remained until 1836, when he made a visit to England. On his return from his native land, in 1837, he was invited to the rectorship of Christ Church, Louisville, which he accepted, and of which he took charge in July of that year. He remained with Christ Church until the consecration of St. Paul's, and on the 27th of October, 1839, he and ninety-one of its members celebrated the first communion in St. Paul's, he having been made rector of St. Paul's September 9, 1839, as previously stated. He died on the 23d of February, 1844, after four years and four



REV. WILLIAM JACKSON,

First Rector of St. Paul's, 1831.

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months' faithful, hard, and exemplary work that yielded good results in his new parish. He was an earnest, attractive, and efficient speaker, and had one of those magnetic natures which attracted and held the affections of those who came within its sphere. Death came to him in the midst of his usefulness, and at an unexpected hour. While sitting in his study, on Friday, February 16, 1844, preparing his sermon for the coming Sunday, he had reached the following words: "By eternity then, by an eternity of happiness, we demand your attention to your own salvation. It is Solomon's last great argument, and it shall be ours. With this we shall take our leave of this precious portion of God's word." When these words had been written, he was stricken with paralysis and never spoke again. He lingered until the end, when, as the morning of that day dawned, his spirit took its flight to the better world, for which he had spent his life in preparing others to go. He lies buried beneath the chancel of St. Paul's, and a marble tablet on the wall ever reminds those who enter the church of the moral and Christian worth of one of the best of men. His wife, Mary A. Jackson, who wrote a life of him, published in New York, in 1861, lies buried by his side, and thus they rest in death beneath the chancel in a sepulchral mound reared upon this spot by primordial man at a period so remote as to have transmitted neither a history, a tradition, nor a name. During his rectorship there were in St. Paul's 140 baptisms, 68 confirmations, and 88 communicants added to the original 91. At his death there were 111 communicants in the church.

Bishop Smith.

From the death of Mr. Jackson to near the close of the year 1844 Bishop Smith was rector *pro tem.* of St. Paul's. Rt. Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith was a native of Rhode Island, where he was born at Bristol in 1794. He was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., where he graduated in 1816. He was ordained deacon in St. Michael's, Bristol, R. I., in 1816, and priest in 1818 by Bishop Griswold. In 1820 he was rector of St. George's, Accomac County, Va., and in 1822 of Zion at Charlestown. In 1823 he moved to Vermont, and took charge of St. Stephen's, at Middleburg, and in 1828 had charge of Grace Church Mission in Philadelphia. In 1830 he came to Kentucky and became rector of Christ Church, Lexington, where he continued until 1837, although he was made Bishop of Kentucky in 1832. He died in New York in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety. His early work in the new Diocese of Kentucky was hard, but he never neglected it, and in addition to his duties as Bishop he rendered good service as Superintendent of Public Instruction, and as a contributor to the press.

Rev. John B. Gallagher.

Rev. John B. Gallagher, a native of Georgia, where he was born in 1812, came here from Savannah toward the close of the year 1844 to take charge of St. Paul's as its second rector. Equal to Mr. Jackson in intellect, learning, and the

gifts of the speaker and reader, he surpassed him in gentleness and refinement of disposition. His pulpit oratory and reading were fascinating, and his intercourse with the families of the church such as to endear him to all Christians. In manner he had the gentleness of a woman; in opinions reached by conviction, he had the firmness of a Stoic. During his administration St. John's, on Jefferson between Tenth and Eleventh streets, was organized. An ample lot was purchased and a suitable brick building erected in 1847, and when it was ready for occupancy, in 1848, a colony of members from St. Paul's went there and formed the nucleus of a new congregation. St. John's, now a flourishing church, may be called the first off-shoot from St. Paul's, and the beginning of that expansion which has since extended the influence of the parent church so far and wide. Mr. Gallagher died in February, 1849, after an illness which had ensued upon the death of his wife the previous year. He sought relief in the more genial climate of his native South, but to no effect. He never recovered his health, but continued to sink until the final end was reached. He lies buried in the old city graveyard, on Jefferson between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, among the pioneers of the city, and a marble tablet on the walls of the church recalls his memory, as a similar one does that of Mr. Jackson. During his administration there were in St. Paul's 204 baptisms, 110 confirmations, and 146 communicants added to the original 111 left by Mr. Jackson. At his death there were 176 communicants in the church.

St. John's Parish.

As the prime movement in behalf of St. John's has been claimed for Rt. Rev. J. C. Talbot, late Bishop of Indiana, it is due to the memory of Mr. Gallagher to state here that while he was rector of St. Paul's, and Mr. Talbot was officiating as his assistant in deacon's orders, the church of St. John was inaugurated as a mission of St. Paul's. At the diocesan convention which assembled in Christ Church, Louisville, in May, 1847, Mr. Gallagher reported St. John's organized as a mission of St. Paul's, and this was its first appearance in the records of the diocese. In this connection the following letter from Simon S. Bucklin to the present rector of St. Paul's will be read with interest. Mr. Bucklin, now residing in Providence, R. I., was once a prominent citizen of Louisville, and is a son of the first mayor of Louisville. His letter is as follows:

Simon S. Bucklin's Account of St. John's.

REV. E. T. PERKINS, D. D., Rector St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky.

Reverend and Dear Sir: The building of St. John's P. E. Church, situated on Jefferson Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, originated with the Rev. J. B. Gallagher, rector of St. Paul's Church, in about the year 1846. Mr. J. C. Talbot, late Bishop of Indiana, a member of its communion, had been a student under its auspices, and was ordained deacon September 25, 1846.

It was thought St. John's would be a good field for his ministry when advanced to the priesthood.

I was a member of St. Paul's vestry, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and, under instruction of the rector, undertook to procure a suitable

building lot. I succeeded in obtaining that on which the church is built by subscriptions, principally from our communion, the lot-owner giving liberally. It was then resolved to build a church, the cost of which should not exceed \$3,000, and that no contract should be made without money in hand to pay for it.

Subscriptions were then got, and meetings held at St. Paul's; when something over \$2,000 had been subscribed a building committee was formed, of which I was a member; then a meeting was held in Christ Church, at which a small sum was collected. Mr. William Cornwall, of that church, was then added to the building committee. Bishop Smith submitted a plan obtained from the East of a plain church, which met general approval. It was a source of satisfaction that I was enabled to maintain the resolution to build *only for cash*, hence no debt was entailed on St. John's. I remained on the committee long enough for this purpose. There should be evidence at St. John's in proof of these facts; but though obligingly furnished by the present rector, Rev. S. E. Barnwell, with what there was in his possession, I found only one old book of record, not the original, when Mr. Talbot took charge, and in it this explanation. "St. John's Parish, Louisville, Ky. The first item of interest in the parish we quote from a private letter of its well-beloved first rector, the present Rt. Rev. Bishop of Indiana."

Extract: "Ordained deacon in St. Paul's Church, September 25, 1846, and assisting for a time in that parish, in 1847 I started with a colony of sixteen persons, by request of the Bishop, to found a new church in Louisville; St. John's is the result. We worshiped one year in the old Tenth Street public school-house, never having over twenty-five persons present. Early in 1848, I think, we went into the church, where we had from the start good congregations. I was ordained priest in St. John's Church, September 6, 1848."

In the same book appears the following memorandum: "In transcribing the names of communicants from the 'old register,' I have thought it unnecessary to show all the changes in the communion prior to this date, and have therefore copied only the names of the present communicants of the parish. J. C. T., October 20, 1852." The "old register" should be recovered if possible.

When Rev. J. C. Talbot, at the request of the Bishop, started out with a colony of sixteen persons, the *church lot had been bought, the money subscribed for the church, and the building fairly under way.* As trustee of the public schools I was offered, by the principal of the Tenth Street school, a Sunday-school of about fifty scholars. This offer I accepted, and carried on

the school for about a month. Mr. Gallagher was in New York at the time of this transaction, and I had quite a correspondence with him, requesting that he should instruct Mr. Talbot to assume charge of the Sunday-school, about which he appeared reluctant or dilatory. This was done because the rector of St. Paul's had supreme control of the mission. This school became the nucleus of St. John's Sunday-school.

You requested of me a recital of facts in regard to this mission of St. Paul's Church, and I have stated nothing that is not within my personal knowledge (except the memorandum and letter from Rev. Mr. Talbot) and true beyond controversy.

Very truly yours,

SIMON S. BUCKLIN.

LOUISVILLE, May 10, 1886.

Rev. W. Y. Rooker.

Rev. W. Y. Rooker, an Englishman by birth, succeeded Mr. Gallagher as rector of St. Paul's, and began his ministerial duties in May, 1849. Mr. Rooker was a striking figure in the pulpit, and was possessed of rare gifts of eloquence. He seemed, like Mirabeau, the great French orator, to have studied striking words and sentences, of which he had a good store, and which sometimes came like thunderbolts upon his hearers. Compared with Mr. Gallagher Mr. Rooker was an ax of the stone age which went crashing to the place designed, while Mr. Gallagher was a polished blade incising its way unfelt to the objective point. His captivating oratory soon filled the pews in St. Paul's with the young and gay in search of entertainment, but they mostly went away as they had come, carrying no lasting religious impressions. He could fire the imagination and arouse the passions, but when he sought the response of religious warmth from the hearts of his hearers there often came a sepulchral coldness. Under

his administration discords for the first time arose in the church, and took the place of that harmony which Mr. Jackson had brought with his colony from Christ Church, and which had continued and grown under him and his successor until it became a characteristic of the new parish. The church grew under Mr. Rooker, for the impetus it had received under Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gallagher would have carried it forward by its own weight had Mr. Rooker been even a less eloquent and able pastor. There was, during his rectorship, a lot purchased in Portland which gave rise to the present parish of St. Peter's, the second off-shoot or colony from St. Paul's. In March, 1853, Mr. Rooker resigned and returned to England. His reports to the diocesan conventions are so imperfect that it is not possible to give reliable statistics of his administration. He made no report for the years 1852 and 1853, and only partial ones for 1849, 1850, and 1851. His successor reported, in 1854, that Mr. Rooker left the church with 155 communicants. His partial reports show that there were, during his rectorship, 66 baptisms, 23 confirmations, and 45 communicants added to the church.

Rev. Henry M. Denison.

Rev. Henry M. Denison, a native of Virginia, was elected rector to succeed Mr. Rooker, and came here from Williamsburg in November, 1853, to enter upon the duties of his office. He was a man of brilliant talents, extensive learning, and of the highest moral and religious character. He was a

fine reader and an eloquent speaker. He soon began to bring back to harmony the discords his predecessor had made, and, had his health permitted him to have remained long in the parish, his good works would have been manifest in its growth and character. The loss of his estimable wife, however, added to bodily afflictions, and in May, 1857, he resigned to accept the rectorship of St. Peter's, in Charleston, S. C., where he hoped his health would be benefited by a change of climate. Here, disdaining to flee from the yellow fever which was then raging in the city, and preferring to remain where he could administer the consolations of religion to the dying, he was himself attacked by the destroyer, and died in October, 1858. During his administration, and by his noble exertions in the year 1856, the parish of St. Andrew's was organized and started by a colony from St. Paul's, and thus became the third off-shoot from the mother church. While he was rector there were 104 baptisms, 81 confirmations, and 123 communicants added to the church. When he resigned there were 233 communicants in the church.

Rev. Francis McNeece Whittle.

In 1857 Rev. Francis McNeece Whittle, a native Virginian, then rector of Grace Church, Berryville, Va., was elected in the place of Mr. Denison, and came to Louisville to begin his work in October of that year. Mr. Whittle was born in Mecklenburg, County, Va., in 1823, and received his theological education at the Alexandria Seminary. He was made

deacon in 1847, and ordained priest in 1848. He was rector of Kanawha Parish from 1847 to 1849, of St. James' Parish from 1849 to 1852, and of Grace Church, Berryville, from 1852 to 1857. In 1867 he was elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia, which led to his resignation of the rectorship of St. Paul's in February, 1868, after having filled the office for more than ten years. Upon the death of Bishop Johns, in 1876, he was made Bishop of Virginia, and when the Diocese of West Virginia was formed, in 1877, he chose the old diocese, in which he yet remains Bishop. His earnest and impressive sermons, his constant attention to the wants of his parish, and his fine social qualities, made Bishop Whittle a great favorite in Louisville, and many were the regrets when he reached his decision to resign his rectorship. He was here during the civil war, and his great tact in making himself offensive to neither side, while strictly attending to his ministerial duties, insured a harmony in St. Paul's which could hardly have been attained by any other course. During his administration the church of St. Paul's prospered, in spite of the impediments of the civil war covering one half the period. The rectory to the south of the church-building, a three-story brick residence, standing on a lot with a front of sixty feet on Sixth Street, was purchased during his administration. Zion Church, a fourth colony from St. Paul's, on the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, was established, and St. Paul's Chapel, in the northwestern part of the city, was also organized. Never before were the missionary activities of the parish so great nor devout Christian workers so numerous as in

the later years of Mr. Whittle's administration. In 1860 the Methodist Church, known as Sehon Chapel, on the corner of Third and Guthrie streets, was purchased by members of St. Paul's and Christ churches, and subsequently deeded to the wardens and vestry of Calvary Church. And thus came into being the present flourishing parish of Calvary. During the administration of Mr. Whittle there were 347 baptisms, 270 confirmations, and 409 communicants added to the church. When he resigned there were 382 communicants in the church.

Rev. Edmund Taylor Perkins.

Rev. Edmund Taylor Perkins, of Leesburg, Va., was elected rector of St. Paul's in March, 1868, and in May following came to Louisville and entered upon his duties. He has continued his rectorship from that distant date to the present time—a period of more than twenty-one years—doubly as long as Bishop Whittle held it, and longer than the combined period of rectors Jackson, Gallagher, Rooker, and Denison. During this protracted period he has so endeared himself to the congregation by his unwearied attention to their wants and his sterling religious character, by his offices at weddings and funerals and baptisms and confirmations, at the fireside and in the pulpit, that he has become an indispensable part and parcel of the parish itself. Dr. Perkins was born in Richmond, Va., on the 5th of October, 1823, and was educated at the Alexandria Episcopal High



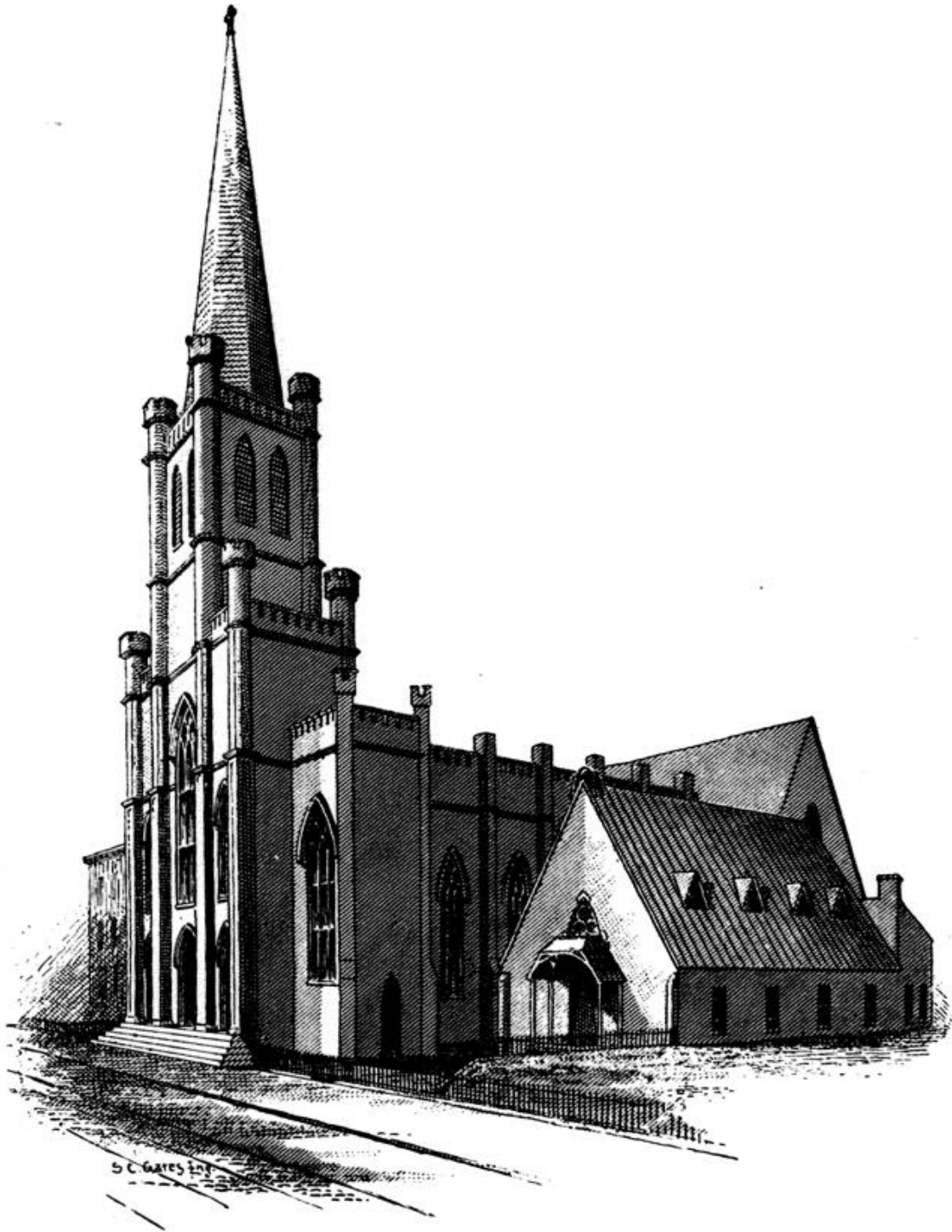
REV. EDMUND T. PERKINS, D. D.,

Present Rector of St. Paul's, 1883.

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School and the Virginia Theological Seminary. He was ordained deacon in 1847, and promoted to the priesthood in 1848. Before coming to Louisville he was rector of Trinity Church, Parkersburg, Va., for six years; then eight years at Wheeling Va.; then one year at Smithfield, in the Isle of Wight County, Va., and finally two years at St. James' Church, in Leesburg, Va., whence he came to this city. During the civil war he held the positions of missionary at large for the Episcopal Church of Virginia and chaplain at large for the Confederate Government. Many anecdotes are told of him during the war of how he neither feared cannon-balls nor contagious diseases in ministering to the needs of the sick and dying soldiers. Wherever duty called he went, through sunshine and cloud, through heat and cold, with an eye single to the spiritual needs of the soldiers, neither hearing the thunders of hostile artillery on the one side nor seeing dangers on the other. During the administration of Dr. Perkins the congregation of St. Paul's has been enlarged, and the off-shoots of the church strengthened. The church property of St. Andrew's, a mission of St. Paul's, on Chestnut between Ninth and Tenth streets, was sold in 1865, and in 1868 a new church edifice was erected on an ample lot, 150 by 200, on the northeast corner of Kentucky and Second streets. which was the gift of Richard A. Robinson. The wisdom of this change has been fully shown by the progress of St. Andrew's in its new quarters. St. Andrew's is now a flourishing parish, and before long its congregation will worship in yet another new church-building, larger and more in

accordance with the demands of the times. In 1869 Mrs. Helen Key, a member of St. Paul's, gave the ground, and, with a few others, furnished the means to build the church and rectory of St. Matthew's at Gillman's Point, some five miles from the city, in Jefferson County. St. Matthew's is one of the oldest parishes in the diocese, having been represented in the diocesan conventions as early as 1840. Its first buildings, however, were consumed by fire, and the communicants were without a gathering-place of their own until Mrs. Key made this gift. Mrs. Key was a daughter of Hon. Alexander Scott Bullitt, one of the most distinguished of the Kentucky pioneers, and went to her long home but a few years ago, after living a protracted Christian life, and leaving St. Matthew's as a monument to her memory more durable than stone. Changes for the better occurred in consolidating St. Paul's Chapel, at the corner of Eighteenth and Rowan streets, with Emanuel, at the corner of Fourteenth and Maple, and making of them Emanuel Mission, at the corner of Fourteenth and Broadway, and finally disposing of the property of the Emanuel Mission and devoting the proceeds to the establishment of the present flourishing Zion, at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets. Emanuel Chapel, which disappeared in this change and consolidation, was chiefly the creation of William H. Merriweather, one of our most tireless and devoted Christian workers. Mr. Merriweather's efforts in establishing Emanuel can not, however, be fruitless as long as they are represented as they now are in the prosperous church of Zion, at the corner of Eighteenth and



ST. PAUL'S, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

As enlarged, with Chapel and Rectory, 1889.

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Chestnut streets. In 1869 began, in St. Paul's, the movement which resulted in the establishment of the John N. Norton Infirmary. This noble charity is deemed by many as one of the most important works that has been accomplished during the administration of Dr. Perkins. It supplies a home, with the comforts of domestic life and the advantages of science, to the infirm and the afflicted, whose surroundings in life shut them out from these advantages. It has already proven a blessing to many, and as the years come and go in the future these blessings will be multiplied and extended.

Enlargement of St. Paul's.

In 1872 St. Paul's Church building was so greatly enlarged and improved that it practically became a new and modern edifice. The original building, in the form of a parallelogram, 80 by 100 feet, was changed to the Egyptian cross by adding to the west end a new structure 44 feet east and west by 118 feet north and south. The auditorium of the old building became the nave of the enlarged structure, and the north and south additions its transepts, while the middle addition became the chancel. In the north transept the organ was placed, and in the south additional seats for the congregation. The building thus enlarged has fifty-four side pews, one hundred and two middle pews, and seventeen transept benches, with a seating capacity of 930, which other seats in different parts of the building increase about one hundred, making an entire seating capacity of 1,030, although in the alterations

the gallery, which was a part of the original building, with considerable seating capacity, was removed. A handsome chapel was also erected on the lot to the north of the church-building, and the Sunday-school transferred thereto from the old basement. The whole of these improvements cost about, \$50,000, and made St. Paul's again one of the largest and best arranged church edifices in the city. On the 4th of September, 1873, Bishop Cummins preached a beautiful sermon commemorative of the reopening of the church-building in its new dress. His text was from Haggai, second chapter, ninth verse: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts: and in this place I will give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." The text was peculiarly appropriate and the sermon full of eloquence and beauty. Bishop Cummins, like the great congregation who heard him, was really delighted with the fine appearance the church made, and his feelings manifested themselves in his words: The choir seemed also inspired by the new and imposing appearance of the church, with the organ taken from the gallery and placed in the north transept, and gave such music as had seldom been heard in St. Paul's, though celebrated for its music.

Dr. Perkins is a finished scholar, a thorough theologian, and of extensive and varied learning. His sermons, almost always read, are scholarly and logical, and delivered in a forcible and earnest manner. He makes no attempt at oratory or display, but tells what he has to say in such a plain and straightforward manner that there is no difficulty in un-

derstanding what he says or following him in the thread of his argument. During Dr. Perkins' rectorship there have been 1,159 baptisms, 776 confirmations, and 1,048 communicants added to the 382 left by Bishop Whittle. There are now 561 communicants remaining after the numerous depletions by colonizations, removals, and deaths.

Rev. Percy Gordon, Assistant Rector.

Within the last few years the multiplied duties of the rector of St. Paul's grew so onerous that an assistant became a necessity. Last year this office was tendered to Rev. Percy Gordon, who accepted it. Mr. Gordon is a native of Savannah, Ga., and was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Decatur, Ala., when he came to Louisville. He was born in Savannah in 1862, and educated at the University of Virginia and at Columbia College, New York. His education fitted him for the law, but he had not been long at the practice when he reached the conviction that his duties were those of a minister of the gospel. He promptly threw aside his Blackstone and took up his Bible instead. He was ordained deacon in 1886, and in 1888 raised to the priesthood. He is a young minister of fine address, and reads the Church Service as but few can read it. His sermons are well prepared, and then delivered orally in a pleasing and unostentatious style. The short time that he has been here has made him many friends in the congregation, and given bright omens of his future usefulness and success.

Vestry of 1889.

The present vestry of St. Paul's consists of the following members: Richard A. Robinson, J. H. Lindenberger, John T. Moore, Dexter Hewitt, William H. Dillingham, George S. Allison, Charles H. Pettet, E. N. Maxwell, N. B. Gantt, William H. Byers, and B. M. Creel. There is an unfilled vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bullock.

Hon. William F. Bullock.

William F. Bullock, a native Kentuckian, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1807. He was graduated from Transylvania University at the early age of seventeen, and while in college was distinguished for scholarly attainments and oratorical gifts of a high order. After studying law in Lexington he came to Louisville at the age of twenty-one, and began the practice. He rapidly rose to distinction at the bar, and in 1846 was appointed by the Governor Judge of the Fifth Judicial District. He remained upon the bench until 1855, when he again returned to the practice. He became a member of St. Paul's September 24, 1843, and during his long connection with the church as communicant, vestryman, and warden, was as distinguished for his religious character as he was in secular life for learning, ability, and probity, as lawyer, legislator, and judge. He died August 9, 1889, aged eighty-two.

Of these vestrymen, Richard A. Robinson is senior warden, and J. H. Lindenberger junior warden, E. N. Maxwell is treasurer, and William H. Byers secretary.

Standing Committees, 1889.

The standing committees are on building, on accounts, and on music. The Building Committee consists of Charles H. Pettet, Dexter Hewitt, and B. M. Creel. The Committee on Accounts consists of E. N. Maxwell, Charles H. Pettet, and N. B. Gantt. The Committee on Music consists of W. H. Dillingham, George S. Allison, and William H. Byers.

The Choir of St. Paul's.

The present choir consists of a quartette and chorus, of which J. M. Semple is organist, Mrs. John M. Byers, soprano, Mrs. Dorothea Berthel, contralto, Clement A. Stapleford, tenore, and Lewis A. Williams, basso. In this quartette of well-balanced voices Mrs. Byers raises her clear sweet voice to the highest notes with ease, while Mr. Williams descends to the lowest with a massive volume of melody, and also rises to the heights of the superb tenor. Mrs. Berthel, with a volume and range of voice rarer even than that of Mr. Williams, glides with marvelous sweetness from high C to low C over three full octaves, and Mr. Stapleford, though not distinguished for either volume or range of voice, brings to his tenors a fine culture which yields sweet and commanding melody. The late Edward Gunter, one of the most accomplished musicians that Louisville ever had, was the pioneer organist of St. Paul's, and established for its choir the high character it has since maintained for music.

Tabulated Information of the Diocese.

The difficulty of obtaining statistical information about St. Paul's has induced me to make the following tabulated statement of such information as rectors usually supply at diocesan conventions. The journals of these conventions are so seldom preserved, and in full sets so rare and inaccessible, that it is believed that this table will be of value to a great number of persons. It will at least give information about St. Paul's that ought to be known at its semi-centennial, and that it would be difficult to obtain from any other source.

RECTOR.	YEAR.	BAPTISMS.	CONFIRMATIONS.	MARRIAGES.	FUNERALS.	ADDED COMMUNICANTS.	REMAINING COMMUNICANTS.	SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUPILS.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Jackson, .	1839	4	. .	3	1	6	97	. . . . .	. . . . .
	1840	51	22	8	20	22	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	1841	25	24	9	16	13	91	. . . . .	. . . . .
	1842	29	22	10	14	36	113	152	\$230 00
	1843	33	. .	5	15	11	111	190	11,267 00
. .		140	68	35	56	88	. .	. .	11,497 00
Smith, . . <i>pro tem.</i>	1844	36	19	4	13	23	130	. . . . .	. . . . .
Gallagher,	1845	46	21	4	12	37	156	130	3,100 45
	1846	65	14	10	19	28	177	. .	1,092 23
	1847	40	40	7	10	42	204	. .	1,965 92
	1848	53	35	12	15	39	176	. .	718 50
. .		204	110	43	46	146	. .	. .	6,877 10

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LOUISVILLE.

RECTOR.	YEAR.	BAPTISMS.	CONFIRMATIONS.	MARRIAGES.	FUNERALS.	ADDED COMMUNICANTS.	REMAINING COMMUNICANTS.	SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUPILS.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Rooker, .	1849	14	.	3	1	.	210	96	\$1,058 05
	1850	27	12	5	10	20	164	360	4,445 85
	1851	25	11	5	7	25	178	363	5,654 23
	1852	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1853	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	. .	66	23	13	18	45	.	.	11,158 13
Denison, .	1854	15	11	2	3	29	181	150	1,114 64
	1855	31	25	7	16	25	198	460	3,065 33
	1856	25	22	16	18	41	215	500	7,225 65
	1857	33	23	5	20	28	233	450	5,653 21
	. .	104	81	29	57	123	.	.	17,058 83
Whittle, .	1858	30	27	7	8	40	256	272	5,880 57
	1859	35	29	11	8	32	298	240	7,181 72
	1860	33	16	8	24	19	310	250	7,820 95
	1861	28	31	13	16	31	315	306	6,205 91
	1862	39	29	10	12	42	325	250	2,651 50
	1863	32	17	8	31	39	333	220	3,286 40
	1864	42	14	9	29	32	330	.	10,323 15
	1865	24	21	17	37	50	344	200	11,169 30
	1866	39	47	24	21	63	361	200	10,841 20
	1867	45	39	16	39	61	382	725	19,804 10
	. .	347	270	123	225	409	.	.	85,164 80
Perkins, .	1868	113	37	18	25	50	407	977	8,460 41
	1869	29	32	13	18	55	416	1,122	21,233 97
	1870	68	44	13	24	85	453	1,218	26,413 99
	1871	62	53	13	30	64	489	1,350	30,056 05
	1872	58	23	16	20	52	506	1,200	29,500 65
	1873	50	26	16	28	52	506	550	49,216 45
	1874	86	31	13	27	79	518	525	29,627 30
	Special.	46	35	9	29	63	535	500	21,217 65
	1876	49	15	10	35	46	544	450	14,959 44
	1877	51	47	15	32	71	577	500	18,134 93
	1878	63	32	12	26	52	580	.	16,853 75

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

RECTOR.	YEAR.	BAPTISMS.	CONFIRMATIONS.	MARRIAGES.	FUNERALS.	ADDED COMMUNICANTS.	REMAINING COMMUNICANTS.	SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUPILS.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Perkins, .	1879	47	21	11	33	35	585	370	\$17,164 05
	1880	30	12	15	21	12	585	370	9,900 07
	1881	36	20	12	21	23	591	400	14,397 66
	1882	43	26	14	21	37	575	425	25,965 29
	1883	44	23	12	25	33	580	430	21,176 82
	1884	65	25	20	33	31	525	450	18,000 00
	1885	61	49	16	30	64	545	330	17,003 28
	1886	56	31	14	28	46	540	323	13,968 51
	1887	25	32	9	21	43	547	375	28,006 74
	1888	36	34	15	31	40	537	350	24,346 38
	1889	41	28	14	35	15	561	175	18,360 64
. . .		1,159	776	300	593	1,048	. . .	. . .	473,971 03

AGGREGATES UNDER THE DIFFERENT RECTORS.

RECTOR.	YEAR.	BAPTISMS.	CONFIRMATIONS.	MARRIAGES.	FUNERALS.	ADDED COMMUNICANTS.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Jackson,	1839-43	140	68	35	56	89	\$11,497 00
Smith, <i>pro tem</i> , . . .	1844	36	19	4	13	23	. . . . .
Gallagher,	1845-48	204	110	43	46	146	6,877 10
Rooker,	1849-53	66	23	13	18	45	11,158 13
Denison,	1854-57	104	81	29	57	123	17,058 83
Whittle,	1858-67	347	270	123	225	409	85,164 80
Perkins,	1868-89	1,159	776	300	593	1,048	473,971 03
Totals,		2,056	1,347	547	1,008	1,882	605,726 89

These figures tell their own story. They need no explanation. They give the growth of St. Paul's for the first

fifty years of its existence as nothing else could tell the story. They show that during the half century of the life of the church there have been 2,056 human beings baptized by its rectors, and 1,347 confirmed by its bishops; that there were 547 couples who stood before its bridal altar, and 1,008 lifeless forms that went down to the grave with its blessings; that there have been many thousands of children instructed in its Sunday-school, and 1,882 communicants added to the original church; and that the vast sum of \$605,726.89 has been contributed, under its auspices, to the various objects of religion and charity which came within its protecting care. Add to this the \$50,000 originally spent on the church-building and lot, and the various sums known not to be embraced in the estimate, and we have fully three quarters of a million of dollars, if not more, expended by this church during the fifty years of its life, or at the average rate of \$15,000 per year in the grand cause of human beings in this world and human souls in the world to come. The picture thus presented by the figures in our table is one upon which all may look with pride and thanks on this semi-centennial day—this jubilee of St. Paul's.

First Episcopal Church in Louisville.

Our citizens are accustomed to regard Christ as the first Episcopal Church in Louisville, and St. Paul's as the second. This, however, is an error for which our historians are more or less responsible. The Rev. Williams Kavanaugh, father

of the late Bishop of the Methodist Church in Kentucky, had a Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisville during the first years of the present century. Mr. Kavanaugh was originally a Methodist, but toward the close of the last century came over to the Episcopalians and remained in that faith to his death. Mr. Craik, in his history of Christ Church, speaks of Mr. Kavanaugh as having come with the Hites to the Beargrass settlement as an Episcopalian minister in 1784. Mr. Craik was right about Mr. Kavanaugh being an early Episcopalian minister here, but probably wrong about the date. The most indisputable proof, however, that Mr. Kavanaugh was an Episcopalian minister, with a church in Louisville as early as 1803, will be found in the records of our old Circuit Court. In those early days it was the custom, when a party sued could not be found in the State to be served with process, to issue against him or her a warning order, and to have this warning order read at church immediately after service. There will be found in the records of our old Circuit Court such orders in the cases of Hite against Marsh, Carneal against Lacassagne, etc., etc. These orders direct that they shall be posted at the court-house door, published in the Farmers' Library, and "read at the Rev. Williams Kavanaugh's meeting-house, in Louisville, on some Sunday immediately after divine service." The writer has files of the old Farmers' Library, a weekly newspaper, published in Louisville from 1800 to 1808, in which these notices appear, and also has copies of these warning orders from cases in the old Circuit Court, and they are as here rep-

resented. We can not doubt, therefore, that Rev. Williams Kavanaugh had an Episcopal Church in Louisville as early as 1803, and this was more than twenty years before Christ Church was organized, and more than thirty before St. Paul's. It was, in fact, eight years before the Catholic chapel near the corner of Tenth and Main streets, which the historians put down as the first church of Louisville, was begun.

Pioneer Preaching in Louisville.

Our historians have been wont to be a little hard on the religious character of the early dwellers at the Falls of the Ohio, and to present them to their descendants as living without religion, without ministers of the gospel, and without churches. And yet tradition, confirmed by court records, assures us that there were holy men who visited the early forts and preached to pioneers who were glad to hear their sacred words. In the early forts of Louisville, Squire Boone, a brother of the celebrated Daniel, William Whittaker, Terah Templin, John Whittaker, Elijah Craig, William Hickman, Joshua Morris, Benjamin Linn, Wilson Lee, William Taylor, and others, are known to have preached; and near the corner of the present Twelfth and Main streets there was a church on a lot belonging to Jacob Myers, in which ministers of all denominations preached to congregations that were glad to hear them years before Kentucky became an independent State. This Twelfth-street Church was an humble one, built of logs from the surrounding forest and cov-

ered with clapboards, with no floor but the native soil, and no spotless linen and burnished silver for its communion table; and yet the words of truth then preached by ministers clad in buckskin hunting shirts, with their rifles by their sides as they preached, were listened to by pioneers with the respect that should shield them from coming down in history as dwellers in a churchless and godless town. The records of our County Court show that ministers of the gospel were in Louisville as early as 1784, uniting citizens in marriage, and the presumption is not violent that they preached here as well as performed the marriage ceremony. Besides the forts and the old church on Twelfth Street, the court-house and the school-house on the public square were used in common by preachers of all denominations. It was not unusual also for ministers of particular denominations to hold meetings and preach at private houses. The Baptists, before they had their church at the corner of Green and Fifth streets, held meetings at the residence of Mr. Lampton; the Methodists, anterior to their church on Market, between Eighth and Ninth, held meetings at the residence of Mr. Farquar; the Presbyterians, before their church on Fourth, between Jefferson and Market, held meetings at Mr. Steel's, and the Catholics, before their chapel on Tenth Street, near Main, held meetings at the hospitable house of Michael Lacassgne. These instances are a few only of the many private houses that were used for public worship in early times. That the dwellers at the Falls gambled and drank and fought and bit off one another's ears, and did many bad things, as our his-

torians tell us, may be frankly admitted; but that they were the preacherless and churchless and godless set that they are represented to us is a calumny upon them and upon their descendants. In 1775 Rev. John Lyth, an Episcopal minister, performed divine service for the Transylvania colonists assembled at Boonesborough, and in 1778 Rev. Ichabod Camp, another Episcopalian, preached to the soldiers of General Clark and the emigrant families on Corn Island. From these early days until churches were built in Louisville ministers preached in the forts, in the court-house, in the public school-house, and in private residences; and our pioneer fathers were never a godless set, without preachers and without churches in the wilderness.

