

GALLATIN COUNTY.

GALLATIN county, the 33d erected in the state, was taken from Franklin and Shelby in 1798, and named in honor of Albert Gallatin. Some of its territory was taken in 1819 in forming Owen county, another portion in 1836 in forming Trimble, and in 1838 the entire western portion was cut off and called Carroll county. It is situated in the northern part of the state, and is bounded n. by the Ohio river, s. by Eagle creek, which separates it from Owen county, e. by Boone and Grant counties, and w. by Carroll. The surface of the country is generally hilly, but well timbered with poplar, walnut, ash, beech, sugar-tree, oak and hickory. The soil is generally productive, especially the river and creek bottoms; stock-raising receives most attention, because of the luxuriant growth of grass and clover. The facilities of reaching the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, by the Ohio river on one border, and the Short Line railroad through the other, is fast developing gardening and the culture of small fruits.

Towns.—*Warsaw*, the county seat—established in 1831, and first known by the name of Fredericksburg—is situated on the Ohio river on a beautiful bottom 4 miles long and a mile wide; is distant from Frankfort 57 miles, from Cincinnati by the river 57 miles, and from Louisville 75 miles; contains, besides a court house and 9 lawyers, 4 physicians, 1 male and female academy, 1 public school house, 4 churches (Methodist, Baptist, Reformed or Christian, and Roman Catholic), 14 stores, 10 mechanics' shops, 1 distillery and grist mill, 3 tobacco warehouses, 2 taverns, 1 newspaper (the *Warsaw News*); population by the census of 1870, 715. *Napoleon*, 7 miles E. of Warsaw and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of the railroad, contains two churches (Baptist and Reformed), school house, saw and grist mill, tavern, 3 mechanics' shops, 3 stores, 2 physicians, and 1 lawyer; population 102. *Glencoe*, on the railroad, 9 miles s. E. of Warsaw, contains church (Baptist), academy, physician, grist mill, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 2 mechanics' shops, and a tobacco warehouse; population about 125. *Sparta*, 8 miles s. of Warsaw, at the crossing of the railroad by the Warsaw and Owenton turnpike, contains 2 taverns, a store, tobacco warehouse, mechanic shop, and 2 doctors; population 60. *Liberty*, 10 miles from Warsaw, at the crossing of the railroad by the Ghent turnpike, contains 3 stores, a tavern, mechanic shop, physician, and lawyer; population 100.

STATISTICS OF GALLATIN COUNTY.

When formed.....	See page 26	Tobacco, hay, corn, wheat.....	pages 266, 268
Population, from 1800 to 1870.....	p. 258	Horses, mules, cattle, and hogs.....	p. 268
“ whites and colored.....	p. 260	Taxable property, 1846 and 1870.....	p. 270
“ towns.....	p. 262	Land—No. of acres, and value.....	p. 270
“ white males over 21.....	p. 266	Latitude and longitude.....	p. 267
“ children bet. 6 and 20.....	p. 266	Distinguished citizens.....	see Index.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM GALLATIN COUNTY, SINCE 1815.

Senate.—Henry Davidge, 1818–19; David Gibson, 1824–30; Robert S. Dougherty,

1830-34; (from the district of Gallatin, Boone, and Carroll, Samuel Howard, 1855-59;) John J. Landram, 1863-67; D. H. Lindsay, 1873-77.

House of Representatives.—David Owen, 1815; Samuel Todd, 1816; Wm. O. Butler, 1817, '18; Wm. Sanders, 1819; Nathaniel P. Porter, 1820; Jos. Taylor, 1822; David Gibson, 1824, '25; Thos. L. Butler, 1826; Robert S. Dougherty, 1827, '29, '35, '36; Thos. P. Metcalfe, 1828; Jere. Strother, 1830; Samuel Sanders, 1831; Samuel S. English, 1832, '33, '39; Osborn Turpin, 1834; Jefferson Peak, 1837; Edmund W. Hawkins, 1840; John Field, 1842, '47; Phillip P. Hanna, 1843; Henry J. Abbett, 1845; John J. Landram, 1851-53; Peter Doran, 1853-55; Jas. A. Duncan, 1855-57; Jas. H. McDaniel, 1857-59; Dr. A. B. Chambers, 1859-63; Aaron Gregg, 1863-65; M. J. Williams, 1865-67; Elijah Hogan, 1869-71; (and from the district of Gallatin and Carroll, Edmund A. Whitaker, 1844; Abraham Scroggs, 1849; Geo. D. Campbell, 1850.) Addison Gibson, 1873-75; P. H. Duncan, 1875-77. [See page 175.]

The Original Boundary of Gallatin county was as follows: "Beginning six miles above the mouth of Corn creek, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Big Bone creek, thence south with the Campbell county line, sixteen miles, thence to the Kentucky river at Rock Spring, near Clay Lick, thence down the river within two and a half miles of the mouth of Eagle creek, thence a direct line till it strikes the road from Shelbyville to the mouth of Kentucky river two miles north of Henry Dougherty's, thence a direct line to the beginning."

The First County Court was held at the house of Richard Masterson in Port William (now Carrollton,) on the 14th of May, 1799, at which time Hugh Gatewood, Jno. Grimes, M. Hawkins, G. Lee, Wm. Thomas, and Benj. Craig presented their commissions as magistrates. The first business transacted was the election of Percival Butler as clerk.

The First Wedding in the county was the marriage by Rev. Henry Ogborn, on July 18, 1799, of Nicholas Lantz and Mary Pickett.

ALBERT GALLATIN was born at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of January, 1761. In his infancy he was left an orphan; but under the kind protection of a female relative of his mother, received a thorough education, and graduated at the University of Geneva, in 1779. His family were wealthy and highly respectable. Without the knowledge or consent of his family, Albert when only nineteen, with a young comrade, left home to seek glory and fortune, and freedom of thought, in the infant republic of America. He was recommended by a friend to the patronage of Dr. Franklin, then in Paris. He arrived in Boston in July 1780, and soon after proceeded to Maine, where he purchased land, and resided there until the close of 1781. While here he served as a volunteer under Colonel John Allen, and made advances from his private purse for the support of the garrison. In the spring of 1782, he was appointed instructor in the French language at Harvard University, where he remained about a year. Going to Virginia in 1783 to attend to the claims of a European house for advances to that State, he fell in with Patrick Henry, who treated him with marked kindness and respect, and under whose advice he sought his fortune in the new and wild country then just opening on the Ohio. In December 1785 he purchased a large tract of land in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he made his residence. His talents for public life soon became extensively known, and in 1789, he was elected to a seat in the convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1793, he was elected to the United States' senate; but lost his seat on the ground that he had not been nine years a legally naturalized citizen of the United States. He soon after married a daughter of Commodore Nicholson. In 1794 he was elected to congress. While in congress, where he continued three terms, he was distinguished as a leader of the democratic party. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson appointed him secretary of the treasury, which post he filled with pre-eminent ability for several years. In 1813 he was made one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of Ghent; and was afterwards associated with Messrs. Clay and Adams at London, in negotiating the commercial treaty with Great Britain. He continued in Europe as ambassador at Paris until 1823, when he returned to America. In 1826, he was appointed minister to England, but resigned, Dec., 1827. He was an able speaker and writer, lived an active, highly honored and useful life, and died on Long Island, Aug. 12, 1849, aged 88.