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THE GRAVE OF GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

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To some extent this is a follow-up, though not a continuation, of an article, by me, entitled "Some Recent Finds Regarding the Ancestry of General George Rogers Clark" which appeared in *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, for January, 1935.

The chief purpose of this rambling paper is to give some notes and pictures pertaining to the grave of General George Rogers Clark and present sundry genealogical and other notes bearing on him and his close kinsmen. It will be recalled that General Clark was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1752, on November 9th, O. S., or 20th, N. S., and that his father and family moved to Caroline County when George was a mere child. He died, near Louisville, February 13, 1818, and was then buried at Locust Grove. In 1869 his remains were moved to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville.

General Clark is one of the greatest men in American history and although many books have been written on him and many monuments have been erected in his honor, his life story has not yet been fully told nor does the world feel that all deserved honors have as yet been bestowed upon him. Some day, in all probability, a fitting monument will be erected to him at Louisville.

The Clark family of which George Rogers Clark is a member is identified with Kentucky from earliest pioneer days down to our own times. His parents, John Clark (1725-1799) and wife Ann Rogers (1729-1798), had ten children, all of whom were born in Virginia: Jonathan; George Rogers; Ann; John, Jr.; Richard; Edmund; Lucy; Elizabeth; William and Frances Eleanor.*

* EDITOR'S NOTE: Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston (who adopted his mother's name of Thruston) is a son of Frances Ann Thruston and Andrew Jackson Ballard; a grandson of Charles William Thruston and Mary Eliza Churchill; and a great-grandson of Captain Charles Minn Thruston, Jr., and Frances Eleanor Clark.

The Clarks were public spirited and were home builders. Three Clark homes are of special interest because of their connection with General George Rogers Clark. His father, John Clark, with whom he made his home for a number of years, lived at Mulberry Hill, on the southeastern outskirts of the present city of Louisville. What was General Clark's own home for some years stood opposite Louisville, on the Indiana bank of the Ohio. The last years of General Clark's life were spent a few miles above Louisville at Locust Grove, the home of his sister Lucy Clark and her husband Major William Croghan, where he died and was first buried.

Clark's Illinois Campaign was one of the most remarkable military feats in all history. At the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, it was the direct cause of our Western boundary line being made the Mississippi River instead of the Appalachian Mountains and it made possible our further extension westward to the Pacific Ocean, and beyond. Fascinating as his frontier military career was, it is not my intention to enter into its details here, for that has already been done by many able writers.

In June, 1772, when George Rogers Clark was still under twenty years of age he was a surveyor. He then made his first trip down the Ohio River, and in the fall of that year his father accompanied him on his second trip as far as the mouth of Fish Creek, some miles below where Wheeling, West Virginia, now stands. It was then that George Rogers Clark decided to begin his life work and make his home beyond the Mountains. He had gone early with the westward tide of migration to the upper Ohio. But when the ebb came in 1774, instead of retreating he accepted a commission in that wing of the Virginia Army then under the immediate command of Lord Dunmore and served in what is known as Dunmore's War. In Dunmore's War Clark had his first military experience and taste of Indian warfare, and he ever after made good use of his wonderful powers of observation.

When the tide in 1775 again changed, he went with the flood to Kentucky, but when the ebb came in 1776 George Rogers Clark stayed in the Wilderness and became, to those who remained, the one to whom they looked for advice and leadership.

The youthful enthusiasm of George Rogers Clark about the upper Ohio was sufficient, as already stated, to induce his father to visit that region in the fall of 1772. But after coming to

Kentucky his later enthusiasm was so much greater that his father decided to make another western migration and settle in Kentucky. Young Clark obtained for his father a settlement right to 400 acres and a preemption right to 1000 acres adjoining. This was in rich fertile land in the present County of Shelby near the city of Shelbyville. That, however, was some thirty miles from the headquarters of George Rogers Clark at Louisville, so a tract of about 290 acres, on Beargrass Creek, just south of the present limits of Louisville, was acquired for their home and given the name of Mulberry Hill.

There is a tradition that George Rogers Clark was so busy with military affairs that his elder brother Colonel Jonathan Clark came to Louisville and attended to building the two-story double house at Mulberry Hill. Jonathan's diary makes mention of leaving Caroline County, Virginia, on November 3, 1783—the day after the funeral of his brother John—and coming to Louisville where he spent some time, but fails to make any mention whatever of building the Mulberry Hill log house. The outhouses and slaves quarters were of brick, the spring house was of stone, and all were still standing in 1889 or 1890 when I first visited the house and made a photograph of it with my mother seated on the porch. It had just been abandoned as a residence and was being used for the storage of farm products. Photographs then made by me furnished the basis for the illustration used by Governor William H. English in his *Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark* (1896) (Vol. 1, pages 43 and 44). The one of the house is used on page 34 in my article in the January, 1935, issue of *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, already referred to, and is reprinted in this article. The last of the houses at Mulberry Hill were removed in 1917, soon after near-by Camp Zachary Taylor was established. In 1921 forty-three acres of the original John Clark place—including the site of the home and family burial ground—was presented to the city of Louisville, and so in due time this part of Mulberry Hill is to be converted into a public park and called George Rogers Clark Park.

Taking an inventory of the family of John Clark and his wife Ann Rogers of Caroline County, Virginia, about the close of our Revolutionary War we find that:

Of their six sons five had served as commissioned officers. The youngest, William Clark, then only thirteen years of age,

later served his country with distinction in the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806.

Jonathan Clark, the eldest son, and William, the youngest, both married and left families; the other four sons died single.

Jonathan, the eldest son, John, the third son, and Edmund, the fifth son, served as officers in the Continental line; John Jr. paid the supreme sacrifice. Jonathan and Edmund became members of the Society of the Cincinnati; they remained in business in Virginia until 1802 when they also migrated to Kentucky.

George Rogers Clark, the second son, and Richard, the fourth son, were both in the Virginia Militia aiding in the conquest and retention of the then West. Soon thereafter (March, 1784) Richard lost his life on the Wabash; his body was never found and the cause of his death is not known.

Ann Clark, the eldest of the four daughters, married Owen Gwathmey October 20, 1773. They were still living in Virginia in 1797, but later—just when, I do not know—came to Kentucky and settled near Louisville where they died. Their remains are now in Cave Hill.

The remaining three daughters were all young at the close of the Revolution and not yet married when they came to Kentucky.

John Clark Jr., the next younger brother of George Rogers Clark, was a Captain in the Continental Army. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Long Island and confined in one of the British prison ships where he contracted consumption. When he was released and came home his condition was so hopeless that all plans for removing to Kentucky were postponed until after his death which occurred October 29, 1783.¹

¹ Among George Rogers Clark's near relations who served with him in his early western campaigns or took part in other early western military movements were the following:

RICHARD CLARK, a brother, born 1760; he joined General Clark in March, 1779, but too late to be at the capture of Henry Hamilton; he lost his life in March, 1784, on the Wabash. WILLIAM CLARK, a cousin, son of Benjamin Clark, who was in the Illinois Campaign. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was a surveyor, and died at Mulberry Hill in 1791. MARSTON GREEN CLARK, a cousin, another son of Benjamin Clark, was prominent in early Indiana and Illinois history. He was a witness to the will of John Clark, the father of General Clark. I fail to find any record showing that he served in any of the General Clark campaigns. Other children of Benjamin Clark settled in southern Kentucky, but were not associated with General Clark in any of his campaigns.

On General Clark's mother's side was JOSEPH ROGERS, a son of his Uncle George Rogers, 1721-1802. Joseph was born 1755. He was with George Rogers Clark when

After the death of John Clark Jr., John Clark and his wife, Ann Rogers, made preparation to sell their plantation in Caroline County and migrate to Kentucky. They disposed of such of their personal effects as they felt unwise to attempt to take with them, and among these was a beautiful Sheraton mahogany side-board still preserved in the family of her sister, Mrs. Lucy Rogers Redd, who purchased it.

When they started on their trip² in the fall of 1784 the party consisted of John Clark and his wife Ann Rogers, their youngest son William, then a boy of fourteen and their three young daughters: Lucy aged nineteen, Elizabeth aged sixteen and Fanny approaching twelve. Reaching Louisville in 1785 they spent a few days with their son General George Rogers Clark at Fort Nelson, then went out to their new home at Mulberry Hill some three miles distant.³ As long as his parents lived George Rogers Clark made his home with them, and after their death with his youngest brother, William, who had inherited the home place, until William left in 1804 on the celebrated expedition to the Pacific Ocean headed by him and Merriwether Lewis.

At Mulberry Hill the three younger daughters—Elizabeth, Lucy and Frances Eleanor—were married:

Elizabeth Clark married Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, August 14, 1787. Their home, called Soldier's Retreat, was situated some ten miles east of Louisville. The residence was a beautiful one of stone, whose walls are said to have been four feet thick. Nothing is left of it but the foundation and that is covered with turf. The spring house and some of the out-houses certainly were of stone, for some of them are still standing. The family burial ground is there with a suitable tall marble

they were conveying the 500 pounds of powder from Fort Pitt to Limestone Creek, where, on Christmas, 1776, Joseph was captured by the Shawnee Indians. He was adopted into their tribe and at the battle of Piqua, in August, 1780, was killed while attempting to join the Americans. JOHN ROGERS, 1757-1794, another son of his Uncle George Rogers, was a captain and a prominent man in the Illinois Campaign. He was among those who conducted General Hamilton and others as prisoners of war from Vincennes to Williamsburg. EDMUND and THOMAS ROGERS, two other sons of George Rogers, settled in southern Kentucky. They were intimate with George Rogers Clark but came too late to be associated with him in his campaigns. BIRD ROGERS, the youngest of the brothers of the mother of George Rogers Clark, came to Kentucky in 1799. He died in Lexington. His family settled in the southern part of the State.

² A brief account of this trip as furnished, in 1846, to Dr. Lyman C. Draper by Dr. John Croghan (Draper Mss. 10 J 230) is quoted in "How the Parents of George Rogers Clark Came to Kentucky in 1784-1785," by Miss Ludie J. Kinkead, *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, October, 1928 (No. 1 of Vol. 3).

monument, but only one of the many graves is still marked with an inscribed headstone.

Lucy Clark married Major William Croghan (pronounced Crown) on July 14, 1789. Their home, called Locust Grove, is situated some four miles northeast of Louisville on the hills overlooking the beautiful Ohio River. It is a large two-story house of brick in good condition, owned and occupied by Mr. John S. Waters. The old plantation bell is still in its belfry over one end of the roof. The old family burial ground is on top of a beautiful turtle-back ridge about 100 yards north of the residence. A detailed description of the burial ground will be presented in a later part of this paper.

Frances Eleanor—Fanny—Clark was married three times: 1st to Dr. James O'Fallon, a surgeon in our Revolutionary Army. The license was issued February 21, 1791, but this is one of those many early Jefferson County weddings of which the marriage return has been lost. They made their home with her parents at Mulberry Hill. On the night of November 17, 1791, her first son, Colonel John O'Fallon, later of St. Louis, Missouri, was born and at the same time in another room in the same house her cousin William Clark, the son of Benjamin Clark, breathed his last. So far as I know this William Clark was the first to be buried in the family burial ground at Mulberry Hill.

The second marriage of Frances Eleanor was January 19, 1796, to Captain Charles Minn Thruston, Jr. who when he was a boy of eleven years and seven months had fought at his father's side in our Revolutionary War. Captain Thruston thought that Westport, a village on the Ohio River, some twenty to twenty-five miles above the Falls, had a better prospect of becoming a metropolitan city than Louisville so he established a store at that point and built his home where the handsome Captain Jack Taylor home is today, about one mile above the village. His career, however, was soon cut short, for he was murdered by a negro slave in December, 1800. My grandfather, Charles William Thruston, on the fourth anniversary of his birth, had his hand in his father's when the slave stabbed his master.

Fanny's third marriage, May 13, 1805, was to Judge Dennis Fitzhugh, a grandson of her Aunt Lucy Rogers who married Samuel Redd. Their home was in the center of the block where the Louisville Hay Market now is, bounded by Jefferson Street

on the north, Green Street, now Liberty, on the south, Floyd Street on the east and Brook Street on the west. Judge Fitzhugh died in 1820; Fanny was the guest of her eldest son Colonel John O'Fallon in St. Louis at the time of her death, June 19, 1825.

Ann Rogers Clark died December 24, 1798, and John Clark, her husband, in August, 1799. Both were buried in the family burial ground at Mulberry Hill. In his will John Clark bequeathed the home place to his youngest son William.

In 1802 Jonathan Clark, with his family and his brother Edmund, migrated to Kentucky. He had purchased a plantation adjoining Mulberry Hill where he lived and which he called Trough Spring. Later he acquired also the Mulberry Hill tract which he bequeathed to his son Isaac Clark. Jonathan Clark, his wife Sarah Hite, two sons, John H. and Isaac Clark, and others of his descendants were buried in the family burial ground at Mulberry Hill.

Edmund Clark, shortly after coming to Louisville, purchased 100 acres of the Mulberry Hill property from his brother William. He soon became one of the trustees of the Town of Louisville and was elected Clerk of that body. He it was who suggested that the Clerk be instructed to collect all the early official records of the Town of Louisville that could be obtained and that they be transcribed in a volume. That was done and, with one exception, all the transcribed entries are in the handwriting of Edmund Clark. So we can thank him for preserving such of the records as we now have of the first twenty-five years of our city's existence. For a while he lived on a 600-acre plantation that he owned on the south bank of the Ohio, opposite Wabash Island, but he was not successful as a planter and returned to Louisville where he died March 11, 1815. He also was buried in the family burial ground at Mulberry Hill.

In his great work, *Conquest of the Country North-West of the River Ohio 1778-1783 and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark* (Vol. II, page 825, etc.), Governor English has gone more fully into the Clark's Grant or Illinois Grant of 150,000 acres for the officers and men of the Illinois Regiment than anyone else of whom I know. I therefore refer to that work those who are seeking more information on that subject.

George Rogers Clark headed the commission that selected the site, made the surveys, and allotted the lands of this Grant

so that to each was assigned his quota; he was untiring in his efforts trying to have justice done.

The town site then was, and still is, known as Clarksville, Indiana. About the time William Clark was preparing to go on the Lewis and Clark Expedition, George Rogers Clark built for himself, on a part of the Clark Grant, a cabin on a beautiful location known as "The Point of Rocks." There—opposite Louisville—he lived for some four to five years receiving and entertaining his family, friends and callers, including some of the celebrated Indian chiefs whom he had opposed on the field of battle. The debts which he had guaranteed at Kaskaskia and Vincennes were pressing, and many suits were brought to enforce their payment. Habits of intemperance were contracted, and indulged in only too freely.

Early in 1809 he made a night of it with a party of surveyors who were to leave early the next morning. After they left he stumbled and fell at the fireplace, and one of his legs was burned. The injury was not properly attended to, erysipelas set in and his leg was amputated above the knee. This was before the days of anesthetics, when it was customary to strap such patients to a table, but Clark declined to be so tied. After the operation he went to a resort known as Harrison's Springs, within the present limits of the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana. Either from there, or soon thereafter, he was taken to Locust Grove, the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. William Croghan.

He had suffered a stroke of paralysis, after which he went to town, Louisville, only two or three times. He failed physically—and according to some reports, mentally also—until the end came, February 13, 1818. The members of his father's family to survive him were his brother William, in St. Louis, and three sisters: Ann Gwathmey, Lucy Croghan and Fanny Fitzhugh.

As soon as news of the death of General Clark became known in Louisville, the Courts adjourned and many of the business houses closed in his honor until after his funeral, which occurred five days later, on the 18th. His burial was in the Croghan family burial ground at Locust Grove. The funeral oration was made by Judge John Rowan of Bardstown; members of the bar wore crepe for thirty days.

One would think that the grave of such an eminent man would have been marked by a handsome monument or certainly by an inscribed headstone, but such was not the case. All that was done was to plant a little willow tree at the grave, and that soon died and all traces of it vanished.

When President Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation in January, 1863, Isaac Clark, son of Jonathan Clark, was past seventy-five years of age and living at Mulberry Hill. He had always been a slaveholder and by 1863 felt that he was too old a man to struggle with the new conditions, so he went to live with his younger brother, Dr. William Clark, a practicing physician residing in the heart of Louisville.

Cave Hill Cemetery had been started in 1848 and the two brothers often discussed the question of gathering together the remains of their parents and others who were buried at Mulberry Hill, also those of General George Rogers Clark who was buried at Locust Grove, procuring a lot in Cave Hill and reintering all of them there. Nothing definite was done before Isaac's death which occurred January 27, 1868, so he was buried at Mulberry Hill along with his parents, paternal grandparents and others. In his will Isaac had bequeathed sixty-one acres of his home place to his brother, Dr. William Clark, with the reservation of an acre for burial purposes, and a further provision for building a stone wall around a portion of the family burial ground not to exceed \$2,000.00. That stone wall was never built, but in lieu thereof Dr. William Clark, in an effort to comply with his brother's wishes, acquired, on April 17, 1868—nearly three months after his brother's death—lot No. 245 and, adjoining it, the eastern half of lot No. 244 in Section P, in Cave Hill, which he put in the name of his dead brother, Isaac Clark.

From Mulberry Hill Dr. Clark removed the remains of Captain Edmund Clark, General Jonathan Clark and his wife Sarah Hite Clark and two of their sons, John Hite Clark and Isaac Clark, whose idea and wish in this matter was being carried out. There is nothing to show that Dr. Clark made any effort to remove the remains of his grandparents John Clark and his wife Ann Rogers, nor of their nephew William Clark. The Mulberry Hill burial ground was near the residence. It is probable that Dr. Clark knew the locations of their graves, but they having been buried some seventy to eighty years before, and it being

probable that their remains had entirely disintegrated, no removal was made.

At Locust Grove, however, the situation was different. Major William Croghan died in September, 1822, and his wife, Lucy Clark, in April, 1838. They were married, as already stated, July 14, 1789. They were buried at Locust Grove. They had the following nine children:

Dr. John Croghan, born April 14, 1790; died January 11, 1849. Colonel George Croghan, born November 15, 1791; died January 8, 1849. William Croghan, Jr., born January 2, 1794. Charles Croghan, born February 13, 1796; died December 7, 1796. Lucy Ann Croghan, born October 20, 1797; married General Thomas Jessup, U. S. A. Elizabeth Croghan, born April 9, 1800 (her epitaph says 1801); married, 1819, George Hancock, and died July 12, 1833. Nicholas and Charles Croghan, twins, born June 19, 1802. Edmund Croghan, born September 12, 1805.

William Croghan, Jr., married Miss Mary Carson O'Hara of Pittsburgh, and though his wife and first daughter were buried at Locust Grove he was probably buried in Pittsburgh.

Lucy Ann Croghan became the wife of General Thomas Jessup of the U. S. Army and was buried elsewhere.

The first Charles Croghan died in infancy and doubtless was buried at Locust Grove. The second Charles Croghan had property in southern Kentucky. We have nothing to show where he was buried, but it is probable that he was buried in southern Kentucky.

The Locust Grove property was inherited by the eldest son, Dr. John Croghan, who never married. He died January 11, 1849, leaving a will in which he bequeathed the Locust Grove tract, but made a two-acre reservation for a burial ground, and, it might be well to add that in his will he provided for the disposition, etc., of the Mammoth Cave property which he had purchased. He was buried at Locust Grove.

Colonel George Croghan of the U. S. Army was the hero of Fort Stephenson (where Fremont, Ohio, now is) in the War of 1812. Returning from the Mexican War he was stricken with cholera and died at New Orleans on January 8, 1849, just three days before the death of his brother John, and was also buried at Locust Grove.

In 1868 the historian Dr. Lyman C. Draper made a visit to Louisville while gathering material for that wonderful collection

of manuscripts he gave to the Wisconsin State Historical Society, at Madison, Wisconsin. While here he visited many historical points and interviewed many people, including Colonel George Hancock, whose first wife was Elizabeth, the younger of the two Croghan daughters.

Nowhere does Dr. Draper state that he, in person, visited Locust Grove burial ground. At his request, however, Hancock drew a plat of the family burial ground at Locust Grove, with sites and identity of some ten graves. This plat (or rather a rough copy in Dr. Draper's handwriting) is here reproduced. It will be noted that the grave of General George Rogers Clark is in the center of the plot.

Governor William H. English, in his great work already referred to, states, on pages 897-899, that from Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, he learned that at Locust Grove nine graves were opened before locating that of General Clark and that the identity was established by the military buttons, his reddish gray hair and the absence of the lower portion of the left leg.

The reinterment took place in Cave Hill Cemetery October 29, 1869. A few members of the several branches of the family were invited to attend; among them was my Mother. I was then a boy of eleven, and, not being "sufficiently urged" did not go. I obtained from her then, also from her and others at later dates, slightly different accounts of the exhumation of the remains of General George Rogers Clark, though their account of the identity of those remains was the same.

By them I was told that Dr. William Clark located the old negro who had dug the grave and took him to the burial ground at Locust Grove. After looking over the ground the old negro, pointing to two sites in turn, said, "It is either here or there, but I think it is here." It was at his "here" that they dug and, in the first grave they opened, found the remains which were identified as stated above.

I had visited the old Croghan burial ground on several occasions but my real acquaintance with it came about in 1906 as follows: Some ladies at Fremont, Ohio, were establishing a chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution and, looking around for some patron saint after whom to name it, they selected Colonel George Croghan, the hero of Fort Stephenson in our War of 1812. True, that war was not the right war, but

Croghan came from illustrious Revolutionary stock on both sides. Having decided on that, they wanted to know where he was buried and whether or not his grave was being properly cared for.

They and the other citizens of Fremont (formerly Lower Sandusky) enlisted the services of Colonel Webb C. Hayes—a son of a former President. On consulting the records of the War Department he learned when and where their hero died and the cause of his death, but the place of burial was still a mystery to them. He located, in San Francisco, California, a daughter, Mrs. Augustus F. Rodgers, who was born within a few weeks of her father's death. By her Colonel Hayes was told that she thought her father was buried at Louisville, Kentucky, and from her he obtained permission to exhume her father's remains and to remove them to Fremont, Ohio. He then came to Louisville. The records at the Federal Cemetery revealed nothing. Colonel Meriwether referred him to my brother, S. Thruston Ballard, whom Colonel Hayes remembered as a classmate of his at Cornell.

Soon after the Colonel arrived we drove out to Locust Grove and went to the burial ground. It was a place nearly square and surrounded by a stone wall. The east and west sides were each forty-seven feet long, the west wall being in bad state of repair. The north and south walls were each forty-eight feet long, and in the middle of the latter was a gateway, six feet wide, as shown on the accompanying plat made from notes taken by me that day, June 7, 1906. A kodak picture taken in March, 1911, shows the west wall and many trees within or about the enclosure. Practically all the ground was covered with myrtle to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches.

There were two tombs; the northern, marked "H" on the plat, being a ledger tomb with a carved but solid French sandstone base, with a marble slab over it inscribed to Mrs. George Hancock, née Elizabeth Croghan, 1800-1833; and just south of it, marked "C" on the plat, was a columned ledger tomb with a marble top slab inscribed to Mrs. William Croghan, Jr., née Mary Carson O'Hara who died October 15, 1827, in her twenty-fourth year, and to her infant daughter. When we kodaked these in April, 1916, the tomb had fallen, though the parts were all there.

We also found five small marble headstones that were still standing. None of them had any foundation, being merely

planted in the ground, each at the head of a grave. Instead of a name, each bore initials and all looked wobbly. They were inscribed "McS.," "Mrs. L. C.," "Maj. W. C.," "E. C." and "N. C." These were evidently for Major William and Mrs. Lucy Croghan and two of their sons Nicholas and Edmund, but as to whom "McS." represented we knew nothing, until enlightened by Colonel Hancock's diagram. It indicated: Mrs. McSorley and child, living on Major Croghan's place.

There was one grave, shown on the plat, from which the remains of George Rogers Clark had been removed. It was then the only grave in that burial ground which showed any evidence of having been disturbed.

Studying their enclosure we decided the Croghans evidently had intended to provide for four rows of graves running north and south, and thinking there might be other graves, either unmarked or whose headstones had fallen, we began near the southeast corner and walked north over the ground to the north wall where the eastern row of graves should be, but found nothing to indicate a grave. Then, starting at the north wall and taking the next row of graves, we walked south and noted the data and distances as shown on the plat. There was nothing else between the old grave of General Clark and the south wall.

Then we took the third row and walked north. At ten feet we saw a sunken place that indicated a grave. Following it to the left we found a fallen headstone that had been hidden by the myrtle. It was marked "Dr. J. C.," evidently for Dr. John Croghan. Continuing on that row we found nothing but the two graves with standing headstones marked "N. C." and "E. C." and located as shown on the plat. We then turned south along the fourth row near the west wall, but found nothing until we reached the last possible location for a grave; the sunken ground indicated such. Turning to the right we located a fallen headstone, and raising it we saw the inscription "Col. G. C." At the foot was a smaller or footstone inscribed with only the letters "G. C." We stood up that headstone and took a snapshot, with a part of Colonel Hayes in the picture. And so it was that we found the grave of Colonel George Croghan.

We adjourned for lunch, after which we returned with the proper outfit and exhumed the remains. There was enough of the rotten wood left to indicate that the casket was of mahogany.

He had died of cholera and therefore the casket was lead-lined and hermetically sealed. Organic acids had eaten two or three holes in the lead, through one of which we saw his auburn hair with a liberal sprinkling of gray. We did not cut open the lead casing. Colonel Hayes took casing and all to Fremont, Ohio, where they were delivered to the D. A. R., to be reinterred at the foot of the magnificent monument erected to commemorate Croghan's brilliant exploit at Fort Stephenson.

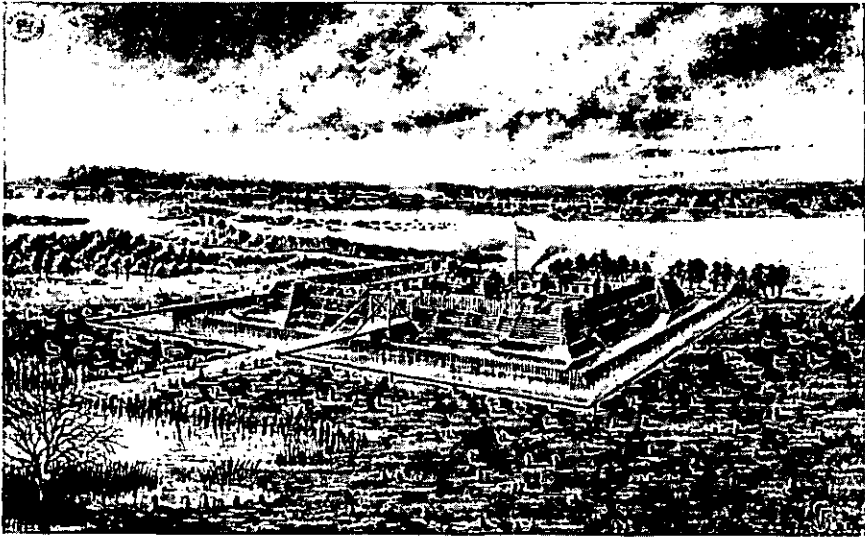
In 1916 Mrs. William R. (Juliet D.) Belknap was seeking a location for a summer home and selected a site which included this Croghan burial ground at Locust Grove. Fearing that superstitious servants "might see spooks" she decided to remove the remaining remains to Cave Hill Cemetery and, accordingly, obtained consent from the Croghan heirs to do so. She acquired lot No. 146 of Section I and had the remains removed May 3, 1916. The tomb of Mrs. William Croghan Jr. was put together as it was originally. At each of the other headstones was found a grave with the larger bones intact.

It might be well to add that Mrs. Belknap did not build the house, and that Judge Charles H. Moorman who married her niece did so later and now resides there.

As already stated, the remains of General George Rogers Clark had been removed in 1869 to Cave Hill Cemetery, and those of Colonel George Croghan in 1906 to Fremont, Ohio.

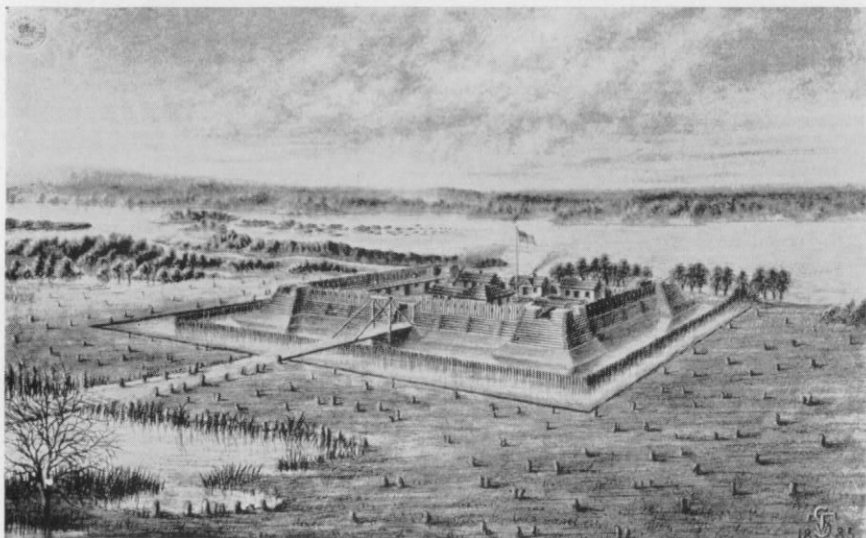
The pictures here presented show how much better the monuments and graves are cared for in Cave Hill Cemetery than in an abandoned family burial ground after the title has been passed on to others.

The reinterment of the remains of the Clarks in Cave Hill Cemetery (Lot 245, Section P.) occurred October 29, 1869, as already shown. About this time, Dr. Clark erected near the head of these graves an appropriate red Scotch granite monument to the memory of his parents General Jonathan Clark and Mrs. Sarah Hite Clark and to their children, and at the head of each of the six graves he placed a simple marble headstone. The front edge of each headstone was bevelled and upon the upper part of that bevel, in raised letters, was the name of the individual whose grave is marked. Below, in incised letters, were inscribed the dates of births and deaths.



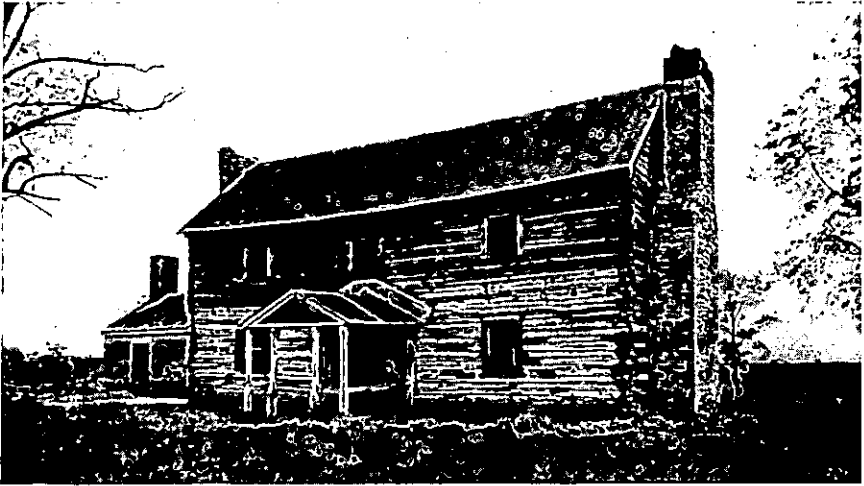
Fort Nelson, built by George Rogers Clark in 1782, as presented in a drawing made in 1885 by "T. S." at the request of Reuben T. Durrett. The original is in The Filson Club. The monument erected on the site of Fort Nelson at Seventh and Main streets, Louisville, bears the following inscription:

To Commemorate the Establishment of the Town of Louisville, 1780. On this Site stood Fort Nelson built 1782 under the Direction of George Rogers Clark, after the Expedition which gave to the Country the great North West. [Erected by] The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Kentucky, 1912.



Fort Nelson, built by George Rogers Clark in 1782, as presented in a drawing made in 1885 by "T. S." at the request of Reuben T. Durrett. The original is in The Filson Club. The monument erected on the site of Fort Nelson at Seventh and Main streets, Louisville, bears the following inscription:

To Commemorate the Establishment of the Town of Louisville, 1780. On this Site stood Fort Nelson built 1782 under the Direction of George Rogers Clark, after the Expedition which gave to the Country the great North West. [Erected by] The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Kentucky, 1912.



Mulberry Hill, near Louisville in Jefferson County, Kentucky, was built in 1784 for John Clark, father of George Rogers Clark. General Clark made his home here for about twenty years. This photograph was taken about 1890, at which time the house had been abandoned as a place of residence and was then being used for storing farm products. To the left can be seen a part of the old brick smoke-house which was near one end of the low brick row in which the slaves were quartered. What remained of the various houses was removed in 1917, when the ground became a part of Camp Zachary Taylor.

In 1921, forty-three acres of the Mulberry Hill tract were purchased by Charles T. and S. Thruston Ballard and their brother R. C. Ballard Thruston and given to the city of Louisville. It is to be known as The George Rogers Clark Park.



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The home of George Rogers Clark, in Clarksville, Indiana, from a drawing in 1885 by "T. S.", made at the request of Reuben T. Durrett. The original is in The Filson Club. The picture is based on the tradition that it was a two-story log house. Another tradition says it was a one-story log house with a chimney at either end. It stood opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, on a high bank known as "The Point of Rocks." The house was built about 1803 and occupied by General Clark until 1809 when, after the loss of his leg, he moved to Locust Grove and there made his home with his sister Lucy and her husband Major William Croghan. Near where this home of General Clark stood is a bronze marker bearing the following inscription:

George Rogers Clark, 1752-1818. Near This Site stood the Home of General George Rogers Clark—Pioneer, Soldier, Patriot, Conqueror of the Northwest Territory—who with Dauntless Heroism during the Revolutionary War invaded the Enemy Territory, Captured the Posts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes, and won for the United States the Empire Northwest of the Ohio River.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter Daughters American Revolution; Indiana Society Sons of the Revolution; Indiana Historical Commission. Marker erected June 24, 1922.



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Locust Grove, about five miles northeast of Louisville, as it appears today. Before the roads were changed, this side, now the rear of the house, was the front. The front now faces Blankenbaker Lane. In this house, then the home of his sister Lucy and her husband Major William Croghan, General Clark died February 13, 1818, and was buried in the near-by Croghan burial ground. The old plantation bell is still to be seen at the eastern end of the ridge of the roof.



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Wall of the old Croghan Burial Ground at Locust Grove as it was in 1911 when this picture was made. Recently the wall was restored and the graveless old burial ground is now, because of its historic interest, maintained as a woodland garden by Judge Charles H. Moorman. Here the remains of General Clark lay buried from 1818 until 1869, when they were reinterred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. The Croghan and other remains were moved in 1906 and 1916.



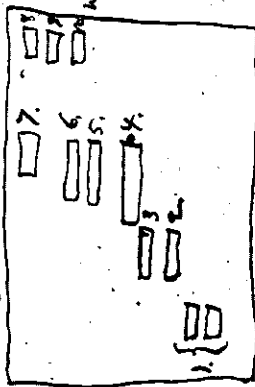
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Nicholas Edmund (two latter died young) -
& Mrs Hancock & Mrs Gen. Joseph

Col. Hancock marked at my request the follow-

ing diagram of the family grave yard at Mt. Croghan's

farm - viz: 5



- 1 - Mrs. M. Corley & child, living on Mt. Croghan
- 2 - Mrs. Wm. Croghan, of Pittsburgh, Pa
- 3 - Mrs. Geo. Hancock - headstone
- 4 - Gen. G. R. Clark's grave - in center of the yard - a tree was planted at the head of his grave - root was marked at the time, as marked below
- 5 - Mrs. Luce Croghan
- 6 - Major Wm. Croghan
- 7 - Colonel George Croghan

Facsimile of the plot and some notes made in 1868 by Dr. Lyman C. Draper after an interview with Colonel George Hancock, of Louisville. (Draper Manuscripts 25S216.) Draper's notations on the location of graves are: 1, Mrs. McSorley and child, living on Major Croghan's farm. 2, Mrs. William Croghan, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 3, Mrs. George Hancock, headstone. 4, Gen. G. R. Clark's grave, in center of the yard; a willow tree was planted at the head of his grave; root only now there, as marked between the No. 4 and the grave. 5, Mrs. Luce Croghan. 6, Major William Croghan. 7, Colonel George Croghan. 8, Dr. John Croghan. 9 & 10, Nicholas and Edmund Croghan.

Nicholas Edmund (two latter died young) -
 & Mrs. Hancock & Mrs. Gen. Jessup.

Col. Hancock marked at my request the following diagram of the family grave yard at Maj. Croghan's farm - viz:

1 - Mrs. M. Sorley & child, living on Maj. C's farm.
 2 - Mrs. Wm. Croghan of Pittsburgh Pa.
 3 - Mrs. Geo. Hancock - headstone.
 4 - Gen. G. R. Clark's grave in center of the yard - a willow tree was planted at the head of his grave - root only now there, as marked between the No. 4 & the grave.
 5 - Mrs. Lucy Croghan; 6 - Maj. Wm. Croghan - (Croghan)
 7 - Dr. John Croghan; 8 - Dr. John Croghan; 9 & 10, Nicholas & Edmund Croghan.

Facsimile of the plot and some notes made in 1868 by Dr. Lyman C. Draper after an interview with Colonel George Hancock, of Louisville. (Draper Manuscripts 25S216.) Draper's notations on the location of graves are: 1, Mrs. McSorley and child, living on Major Croghan's farm. 2, Mrs. William Croghan, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 3, Mrs. George Hancock, headstone. 4, Gen. G. R. Clark's grave, in center of the yard; a willow tree was planted at the head of his grave; root only now there, as marked between the No. 4 and the grave. 5, Mrs. Lucy Croghan. 6, Major William Croghan. 7, Colonel George Croghan. 8, Dr. John Croghan. 9 & 10, Nicholas and Edmund Croghan.

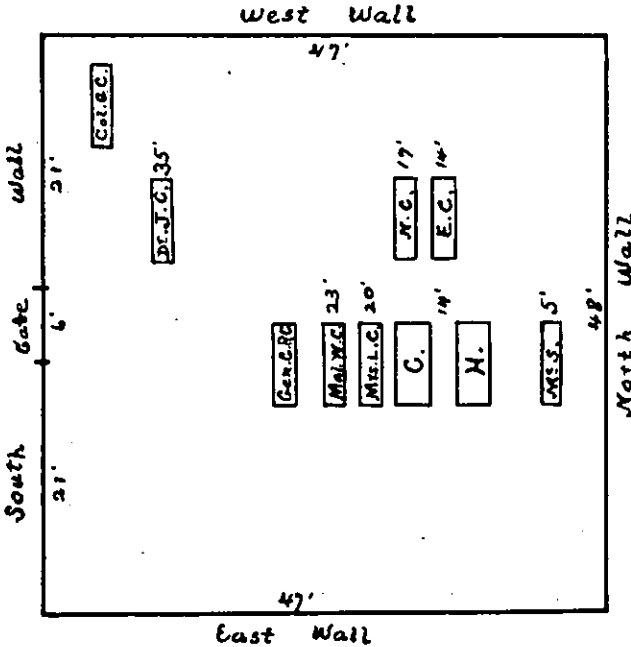
This plot of the old Croghan burial ground at Locust Grove, northeast of Louisville, is from notes made in 1906 by R. C. Ballard Thruston. The compass points in this drawing are shifted to conform with Draper's sketch. The graves marked are as follows:

- McS.....Mrs. McSorley and child
 - Tomb H.....Mrs. Eliza Croghan Hancock
 - Tomb C.....Mrs. Mary Carson Croghan and daughter
 - Mrs. L. C.....Mrs. Luey Croghan
 - Maj. W. C.....Major William Croghan
 - Gen. G. R. C.....General George Rogers Clark
 - E. C.....Edmund Croghan
 - N. C.....Nicholas Croghan
 - Dr. J. C.....Doctor John Croghan
 - Col. G. C.....Colonel George Croghan
- On each of the tombs, H. and C., is a slab bearing an epitaph.

General George Rogers Clark's grave was not marked except by a willow. His remains were exhumed in 1869 and placed in Cave Hill Cemetery. In 1906 the ground showed that this grave had been entered. Each of the other graves had a small marble headstone marked as indicated.

The remains of Colonel George Croghan were exhumed and taken to Fremont, Ohio, in 1906.

Under each of the two tombs and at each of the six headstones human remains were found and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1916, together with their markers.



Plot of Old Croghan burial ground at Locust Grove, east of Louisville, Ky.
 Tomb. C. Mrs. Mary Carson Croghan + daughter
 " H. Mrs. Eliza Croghan Hancock.
 From my notes made in 1906.

R. C. Ballard Thruston



Headstone at the grave of Colonel George Croghan, at Locust Grove, as it appeared June 7, 1906, when his body was exhumed and taken to Fremont, Ohio, and reinterred August 2, 1906, in Fort Stephenson Park, on the site of the stockade Colonel Croghan so heroically defended August 1 and 2, 1813.



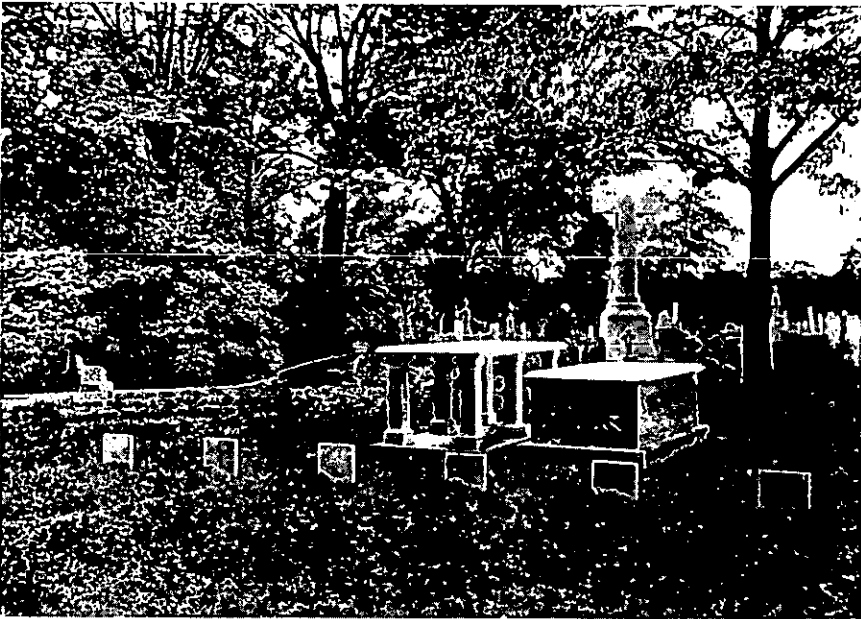
A corner of the Croghan burial ground, in 1916, after many years of neglect. The ledger tomb with a solid base marked the grave of Mrs. Eliza Hancock who died in 1833. The fallen columns and other pieces of the ledger tomb marked the grave of Mrs. William Croghan, Jr., who died in 1827. These two and all other remaining bodies were taken, in 1916, to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville.



Headstone at the grave of Colonel George Croghan, at Locust Grove, as it appeared June 7, 1906, when his body was exhumed and taken to Fremont, Ohio, and reinterred August 2, 1906, in Fort Stephenson Park, on the site of the stockade Colonel Croghan so heroically defended August 1 and 2, 1813.



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The Croghan lot in Cave Hill Cemetery as it has appeared since its beginning in 1916. The original solid tomb marks the new grave of Mrs. Eliza Hancock and the restored column-supported slab marks that of Mrs. William Croghan, Jr. The six other graves, marked with their original headstones are, from left to right, "McS," Mrs. McSorley and child; "Dr. J. C.," Dr. John Croghan; "Maj. W. C.," Major William Croghan; "Mrs. L. C.," Mrs. Lucy Croghan; "E. C.," Edmund Croghan, and "N. C.," Nicholas Croghan.



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The Isaac Clark lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, showing, in the foreground, the six marble headstones that were erected in 1869. These were replaced in May, 1936, by gray granite headstones of the same size. They mark, from left to right, the graves of General George Rogers Clark, Captain Edmund Clark, General Jonathan Clark and wife Sarah Hite Clark, John Hite Clark and Isaac Clark.



The Isaac Clark lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, showing, in the foreground, the six marble headstones that were erected in 1869. These were replaced in May, 1936, by gray granite headstones of the same size. They mark, from left to right, the graves of General George Rogers Clark, Captain Edmund Clark, General Jonathan Clark and wife Sarah Hite Clark, John Hite Clark and Isaac Clark.



The Isaac Clark lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. The six new gray granite headstones of uniform size were erected in June, 1936. They replaced the six white marble headstones of the same size that were erected there in 1869. The tall red granite monument back of these headstones records the names of members of the Jonathan Clark family.



The Isaac Clark lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. The six new gray granite headstones of uniform size were erected in June, 1936. They replaced the six white marble headstones of the same size that were erected there in 1869. The tall red granite monument back of these headstones records the names of members of the Jonathan Clark family.



The grave of George Rogers Clark in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. General Clark was born in Virginia, in 1752, November 9th (Old Style) or 20th (New Style). He died February 13, 1818, at Locust Grove, where he was buried. In 1869 his remains were reinterred in Cave Hill and the small marble marker then erected was replaced in 1936 by one of granite of the same size and bearing the same inscription:

Gen. George Rogers Clark, Born, O. S. Nov. 9, 1752, Died, Feb. 13, 1818.



The grave of George Rogers Clark in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. General Clark was born in Virginia, in 1752, November 9th (Old Style) or 20th (New Style). He died February 13, 1818, at Locust Grove, where he was buried. In 1869 his remains were reinterred in Cave Hill and the small marble marker then erected was replaced in 1936 by one of granite of the same size and bearing the same inscription:

Gen. George Rogers Clark, Born, O. S. Nov. 9, 1752, Died, Feb. 13, 1818.

In the two-thirds of a century that has passed since this granite monument and these marble headstones were erected much has been learned regarding the character of material of which such markers should be made, the proper care necessary in their erection and for their preservation, and the depth of foundation required to make them reasonably permanent.

Governor English has given us, on page 901 of his work above cited, an excellent illustration of this Clark family monument and these six headstones as they were forty years ago. Since then the inscription on the headstone at the grave of General George Rogers Clark became illegible to anyone who did not know it and the other headstones also were approaching the same stage. In 1936 certain of their relatives combined to replace those marble headstones with others of similar design, but of granite and with proper foundations so as to increase their life and permanency. In doing this a couple of corrections in dates were also made: the year of death of Edmund Clark was changed from 1817 to 1815, and the month of Isaac Clark's death, in 1868, was changed from February to January. In addition thereto arrangements have been made for Perpetual Care for the Clark lot.

The Clark lot, as already stated, is recorded in the name of Isaac Clark. As shown in some of the accompanying pictures, there are one large and six small markers. The large red granite marker bears these inscriptions:

(On south side): In Memory of Gen'l Jon'a Clark & His Wife Sarah Hite. (On the base) CLARK.

(On east side): William Clark, Born Nov. 13, 1795, Died Feb. 3, 1879. Frances T. Clark, Born July 4, 1807, Died Sept. 10, 1852.

(On north side): Eleanor E. Temple. John H. Clark. Isaac Clark. Ann Pearce. Wm. Clark. Geo. W. Clark. Children of Jon'a & Sarah Clark. Erected by Isaac Clark.

Some of the illustrations here presented show the small markers on this lot as they were before and just after the recent replacement of the six headstones. The three S. A. R. metal markers were erected in 1898 by the John Marshall Chapter

D. A. R. The six headstones are alike and bear these inscriptions:

Gen. George Rogers Clark, Born O. S. Nov. 9, 1752, Died Feb. 13, 1818

Capt. Edmund Clark, Born Sept. 25, 1762, Died March 11, 1815

Gen. Jonathan Clark, Born O. S. Aug. 1, 1750, Died Nov. 25, 1811

Sarah Hite wife of Jonathan Clark, Born May 11, 1758, Died Oct. 1818

John Hite Clark, Born Sept. 29, 1785, Died Spring of 1820

Isaac Clark, Born Oct. 6, 1787, Died Jan. 27, 1868

The small headstone to the extreme left, with its simple inscription, marks the grave of General George Rogers Clark.*

* In the first paragraph of this paper I referred to "Some Recent Finds Regarding the Ancestry of General George Rogers Clark" written by me and published in *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, January, 1935 (No. 1 of Vol. 9). I here wish to correct two errors I made on page 25 in the Postscript of that article:

John Rogers Sr., moved from King and Queen County and settled in Caroline County, Virginia, in or about 1743. In or about 1754 his first and second sons, John Rogers Jr. and Giles Rogers, left the parental home (probably married), and the third son, George Rogers, married and settled in Caroline County with or near his father and was the one whom I would expect to be named as executor in his father's will, but such was evidently not the case, for we have found on page 234 of an Order Book of Caroline County, Virginia, under date of June, 1771, the following entry: "Larkin Johnston, Compt. vs Bird Rogers Exor. of John Rogers, dec'd, deft." This shows that the fourth son, Bird Rogers, was the executor of John Rogers, Sr. and that John Rogers had been dead long enough for one of his sons-in-law, Larkin Johnston, to think that the estate should have been settled before June, 1771. The tradition that John Rogers, Sr. died in 1768 is, probably, about correct.

The entry in the Caroline County Order Book for September 9, 1794, evidently refers to the estate of Captain John Rogers, 1757-1794, who served under his cousin George Rogers Clark in the Illinois Campaign, and, in 1779, conducted General Henry Hamilton and others as prisoners of war from Vincennes to Williamsburg. He was a son of George Rogers (1721-1802) and made his father the sole executor. There were some suits brought against the estate and George Rogers, being then an old man, resigned the executorship to his son Thomas. Later this Thomas Rogers migrated to southern Kentucky and settled near Glasgow, as did his brother Edmund and three of his sisters.