June, 1925

self, in present at U. of Kentucky stadium—June, 1925—
Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of Lexington, Ky.
News of Kentucky

Volume No. 1.

SCRAP BOOK
OF
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.

Began in 1930

Member - Phi Beta Kappa
" " - Omicron Delta Kappa
and Sigma Nu

Thirty-third Degree Mason -
The
BOOK SHELF
SCRAP BOOK
of
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
started Nov. 1, 1931

THE EDUCATIONAL PRESS
211 FOURTH AVE,
NEW YORK
Copyrighted 1931
by
The Educational Press

Book Shelf
Trade Mark

Book Shelf Scrap Books are made in two sizes,
to take material as large as $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$ and $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$
"My Old Kentucky Home" Netted Foster $1,372

By RICHARD B. GILBERT
(In The Louisville Times)

MORE than 136 years ago John Rowan, Sr., a young lawyer of Louisville, came to Bardstown and in the midst of what was then almost a wilderness, built himself a summer home, which, for many reasons, was to become one of the most historic shrines of the New World.

The Rowan family came to Kentucky from York County, Pennsylvania, before the close of the Revolutionary War, in which Rowan's father was an American Captain as well as a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. John Rowan, Sr., became one of the founders of the State of Kentucky, later Secretary of State, then Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was a member of Congress and United States Senator. At the time of his death, in 1842, he was a United States Commissioner who helped to determine the boundary between this country and Mexico.

Three generations had lived here when, in 1922, the Commonwealth acquired the beautiful 235-acre estate and the building which by then had become famous as "My Old Kentucky Home," the site where Stephen Collins Foster, a cousin of the Rowans, had written the words and music of this immortal song.

"My Old Kentucky Home" is a reproduction of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and has a frontage of sixty feet, a depth of fifty feet and a hall fifteen feet wide running through the center. It contains seven rooms, all of which are twenty-two feet square and fifteen feet high, and a nursery on the top floor.

Col. Ben La Bree, a native of Louisville, an author and former curator of "My Old Kentucky Home," fits perfectly with the atmosphere of Federal Hill, for he, too, has many claims to distinction, and is unique among historians as the only one to write an account of the activities of both the United States and the Confederate States during that conflict.

[Continued on page 42]
"My Old Kentucky Home" Netted
Foster $1,372

(Continued from page 19)

Bricks from England

"In the days when this residence was built, the sailing vessels from England used bricks as ballast," Colonel La Bree informed us. "For nearly a year a friend of the Rowans remained at Newport News, Va., and bought bricks from the ships that docked there. Then, one winter, these bricks were loaded on sledges drawn by oxen and driven by slaves and brought to Kentucky over the old Indian trails. So far as we know, 'My Old Kentucky Home' is the oldest brick house standing in the State today and it is in a wonderful state of preservation.

"There is not a nail anywhere in the house. All framework is joined together with wooden pegs. The original piece of wood used to bar the front door is still in use. The furniture brought into this house by the Rowans is considered among the rarest antiques in the country. Among the pieces are original designs of Duncan Phyfe, Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Colonial.

"The stairs are constructed in sections of thirteen steps each, representative of the original thirteen colonies, and are of ash. They show absolutely no signs of wear—although hundreds of thousands of persons have trod them in the last few years—while the stone steps at the back of the house are badly worn.

"Foster Is Lauded"

"Prominent men and women visited here by the score and games of poker that were played and duels fought are of great historical interest, yet the undying spark of sentiment connected with 'My Old Kentucky Home' is due to the genius of Foster.

"I have never agreed with those of our local historians who have portrayed Foster as a profligate, and during the years I have been curator I have collected documentary evidence to back up my contentions that this was not the case. The daughter and granddaughter of Foster have written me frequently deploring the uncomplimentary and untrue light in which their ancestor has been shown to the present generation.

"A recent motion picture depicted Foster as having given away the manuscript of 'My Old Kentucky Home' when near the end of a series of misfortunes, he was unable to sell it. This is contrary to the facts and indisputable proof of this has come into my hands.

"Stephen Collins Foster was one of America's greatest composers. He wrote the words and music for 230 songs and hymns and he belongs peculiarly to Kentucky, where his fame will always be hallowed. While gazing on the grave of his uncle, John Rowan, Sr., he was inspired to write 'Massa's In De Cold, Cold Ground,' which is proclaimed to be one of the most perfect pieces ever composed.

Colonel La Bree produced a photograph of an original financial statement by Foster in which the letter listed the various sums already derived, as well as the amounts he anticipated receiving, for certain of his works. The original statement is in the Library of Congress, Washington, and the photograph was sent to Colonel La Bree by the librarian.

Financial Statement

This is, so far as Colonel La Bree knows, the first time the information contained in the statement has been published. It states:

"The first column is the amount I have already received on the songs, the second column is their computed future value to me."

Old Folks, and all arrangements ........................................ 1,647.46  $100.00
Kentucky Home, and all arrangements .................................. 1,372.06  100.00
Dog Tray, and all arrangements ........................................... 1,080.25  150.00
Massa's In, etc., and all arrangements .................................. 906.76   50.00
Nelly Bly, and all arrangements ........................................... 564.37   20.00
Farewell Lilly, and all arrangements .................................... 551.12   50.00
Ellen Bayne, and all arrangements ....................................... 642.34   350.00
Oh, Boys, and all arrangements ........................................... 394.70   25.00
While We Have Missed, and all arrangements ......................... 497.77  497.77
Maggie By My Side, and all arrangements ............................. 278.01   75.00
Hard Times, and all arrangements ........................................ 283.84  200.00
Eulalie, and all arrangements ............................................. 203.14  350.00
I Came With Lights, and all arrangements ............................ 217.80   50.00
While My Brave, and all arrangements .................................. 91.15   20.00
Old Memories, and all arrangements .................................... 62.52   15.00
Some Folks, and all arrangements ....................................... 59.91   25.00
Come Where My Love Lites Dreaming, and all arrangements .... 59.88  100.00
Little Ella ................................................................. 50.72   10.00
Come With Thy Sweet Voice ................................................ 54.33   25.00
Way Down In Cairo ....................................................... 44.72   5.00
King De Banjo ..................................................................... 35.24   1.00
Village Maiden ............................................................... 36.08   15.00
Crystal Schottisch ............................................................. 44.06   20.00
Farewell Old Cottage .......................................................... 92.50   5.00
Wilt Thou Be Gone Love ..................................................... 22.20   10.00
My Hopes Have Departed ..................................................... 25.04   5.00
Gentle Annie ................................................................. 30.08  500.00
Dolcy Jones ........................................................................ 21.46   1.00
Amie, My Own Love ........................................................... 19.12   1.00
Lilly Ray ............................................................................. 18.08   1.00
Voice Of Bygone Days .......................................................... 17.54   1.00
Holiday Schottisch .............................................................. 17.37   5.00
I Cannot Sing Tonight .......................................................... 16.98   1.00
The Hour For Thee and Me .................................................... 14.30   1.00
Mary Loves The Flowers ....................................................... 8.98   1.00
Once I Loved Thee, Mary ..................................................... 8.00   1.00

For arranging .......................................................... 150.00  2,786.77

"In the amounts received I have included $15 on each of the two songs Old Folks and Farewell Lilly from E. P. Christy, also $10 on each of the songs, Dog Tray, Oh, Boys, Massa's In, etc., and Ellen Bayne."

In this list Foster did not include such other favorites as "Louisa Belle," "Old Black Joe," "Old Uncle Ned," "Old Susanna," "Nellie Was A Lady" or "Gwine to Run All Night." Foster composed his melodies on a flute and had the notes for piano arranged. The secretary at which he wrote his manuscripts is in the home.

Since 1922 more than 300,000 persons have visited "My Old Kentucky Home" and the number is increasing each year. One of the most familiar and interesting figures about the grounds is Joe, son of "Old Black Joe." Jet black, except for his fringe of white whiskers and hair, Joe enjoys the crowds which he attracts. He obligingly moves his chair into the sun at least a score of times each day so that his picture may be taken, but otherwise he sits quietly in the shade.
Bullock Residence Rich With Old Associations

Here 'Little Shepherd Of Kingdom Come' Attended Great Ball

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

Memories proud and cherished and treasured—memories tragic and brave cling to the icy-covered walls of that mansion overlooking the Kentucky mountains in the northeast corner where Second Street crosses Market, the place that Bullock, owner of the home, built and lived in for less than a decade. In the 1890s, the home had undergone various changes, and by the turn of the century, it was a grander residence. By the 1900s, it became known as the Bullock Residence, with its rich history and associations.

The Bullock Residence has been a part of the fabric of the community for over a century, and its history is intertwined with the lives of many who have called it home. The residence has been the location of numerous social events, including balls, dances, and parties, and it has been the setting for many memorable occasions.

The Bullock Residence is not just a building; it is a symbol of the past and a reminder of the rich history of the area. It is a place where the past and present meet, and it continues to be a source of pride for the community.

The Bullock Residence is a testament to the resilience and strength of the community. It is a place where people have come together to celebrate, to remember, and to create new memories. It is a place where the community has gathered to share in the joy and sorrow of life. The Bullock Residence is a symbol of the enduring spirit of the people who have called it home.
City Grows Up Around House That Was Setting In James Lane Allen Story

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON
Back in the misty years before the Civil War, the rumble wheels on business covered the political turmoil that enveloped the city. Major Madison Cory Allen's house was built in the suburbs of Lexington, a tract of 30 acres, and built there a little Grecian temple in beauty - a shrine where he might worship, undisturbed, the memory of an abiding love.

The city has closed in upon the place. The lot that once opened up to High Street has been divided many times, but the house itself, unaware of the passing of time, and wrapped in the mist of yesterdays, is still a gem among its aged boxwood, its grape arbour and trailing Virginia creeper, holding to its memories of dear departed things.

"Botherum," as the place was facetiously called by those who knew it, was designed by John McMurtry, the architect who had also helped to build the buildings at Loudon and the old Fleming place, the present home of Judge George R. Kinkead. The front door is made of stone, its beauty mellowed by the years, the house now faces Madison Place and is the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Allen Todd.

The one-story house, each of its four decades a new storeroom, was crowned by a circular cupola of wrought iron in lacy effect, and its four-piled doorways are full of distinctive beauty. Corinthian columns of exquisite detail support the entrance, which faces the street across the north side and half way around the shallow brick court at the east and west. Arches, framed within the cornice outlines the facade, and just across the line of the present boundary stands a temple-like, gnarled tree, one of several sent from Japan to Henry Clay and given by him to the Allenesman to his friend Major Johnson.

The old major, who was a close relative of James Lane Allen, was the prototype for Cora B. in Fields in Allen's story, "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," and it was in "Botherum" that he and his faithful slave, Peter Cotton, retired to spend their last years. Although the Kentucky Lumber Company built the new house, the old gentleman unmarried, as he died, in 1912 and in 1928, and Mrs. Johnson died Dec. 28 of the following year. Although his friendship and affection existed between the major and one of the prominent society figures of his time, he remained until death true to the love of his youth.

The major was graduated from Transylvania College when he was 15 years old, and as valedictorian of his class he was not allowed to appear on the platform to receive his diploma. "Johnson is too ugly," vehemently declared the president, Dr. Horace Hole, who added, "His entire bearing and general deportment of an image of home and figure by the vice president, Mr. Johnson frequently told the anecdote of his

'Elmwood - More Than Century Old, Possesses Its Ante-Bellum Charm

Chairs Fashioned By Duncan Phyfe And Clay Heirlooms

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

One cruises into a fantastic world of by-gones and stands amazed at the pages of old albums where faded photographs and embossed letters address in olden day handwriting the loves and tragedies of a hundred years ago. Countless secret tales of the past are contained in the old papers of the house, built by John Brand for his oldest son, William Moses Brand, that lingers in the hall and by the door of the front room. It was the house built by John Brand for his oldest son, William Moses Brand, that lingers in the hall and by the door of the front room. It was to this house, built by John Brand for his oldest son, William Moses Brand, that his son, William Moses Brand, took his 18-year-old bride, Harriet Willman Holley, daughter of Horace Holley, that was the second president, and here they reared their family of 11 children.

The house was built in the beautiful "Botherum" that was with wood with its windows in the house and its doors in the house and its doors and windows in the house. The house was built in the beautiful "Botherum" that was with wood with its windows in the house and its doors in the house and its doors and windows in the house.

The house was built in the beautiful "Botherum" that was with wood with its windows in the house and its doors in the house and its doors and windows in the house.
portrait of Mr. Clay done by Oliver \[...\]ater, is a plaster cast made of Clay by Joel \[...\] and presented to the greatest \[...\] in the corner. Polished floors are \[...\] with Oriental rugs and a pair of Davenport and \[...\] large crystal chandeliers add to the distinction of the room. On the \[...\] hand of the corner of the Battle of Buena Vista presented by \[...\] the corner of Henry Clay \[...\] after the death of Henry Clay \[...\] was killed during the engage-\[...\] An old fireplace is in the room is a small apron of satin \[...\] that the room was given a new paint job. A tall front door there is a quaint card table \[...\] that formerly was at Ashland. And the Empire \[...\] place, is against the right wall \[...\] between doors opening into the living \[...\] dining room from Mr. Clay. The \[...\] More Clay Haicisions Above the fireplace in the living \[...\] is a built-in mirror framed in \[...\] and a charming cherry table \[...\] that belonged to Mrs. Thomas \[...\] the bride, is a handkerchief of white \[...\] from any bookcase with doors of glass in \[...\] in small square panes, a desk and \[...\] floor of the living room, and between two \[...\] windows hangs a handpainted \[...\] painted \[...\] and chairs that were used \[...\] by the Clay's at Ashland, is also \[...\] a part of the living room is a large old sidetable. Several pieces of \[...\] blue Royal Staffordshire that \[...\] was a part of the first \[...\] fast set, are on the mantel shelf. A \[...\] A wardrobe with mirrored \[...\] that belonged to the Comer. \[...\] Commoner is in the upstairs hall \[...\] and on the open bookshelves there \[...\] small clock with a peacocks \[...\] and handles. A tiny writing room \[...\] printed. A box of prints, engravings and \[...\] and the furnishings on the \[...\] which are the mahogany four-poster \[...\] and washstand that were his, and his \[...\] old hatbox for the \[...\] Another bedroom at the left is \[...\] the mahogany piece \[...\] of the John Clay. On the bed is an \[...\] Reson of Sharon quilt inlaid \[...\] by his grandmother, Mrs. Robert Simpson. Four other bedrooms are on the \[...\] open off the hall on the second \[...\] of wall, on the third floor these is a suite of four rooms and \[...\] Two ginko trees, a southern magni-\[...\] and the plants that gave the place its name from \[...\] also the Corn Oil Company immediately on the corner. **ONE TENANT REMAINS ON POSTOFFICE SITE** The J. S. Poor Paint and Glass Company today is moving its stock of goods from the Pinckman store to the Farrell building at 149 west Main Street, where it will be \[...\] recently purchased and remodeled. With the removal of this firm from north Main Street, it leaves the corner of Main and Barr streets as the last vestige of the store houses on this corner. **HARRODSBURG MAN SAYS BOYLE CAPITAL IS GOOD FOR DAVENILLE, VA.** James Taylor Cooke, Harrodsburg, in a letter to The Lexington Leader, makes fantastic statements on the last page of this newspaper. "How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Honor," he says. It is not much, but that he wishes to correct the story regarding the naming of Mr. Cooke says: There is no mystery about the laying \[...\] all in the court house of Lincoln \[...\] Rev. David Rice, father of the \[...\] Presbyterian church in Kentucky, \[...\] knocking on the door of the \[...\] on the Wilderness road for four \[...\] years of cabinet. Daniel and Christopher \[...\] and moved it and around it is the truthfulness of the Rev. David \[...\] it was at his home that his \[...\] in-law, Rev. Mitchell, started \[...\] and was known as Nicholas Damis the \[...\] that John Crow cited Walker Daniel, Jr., by deed dated January 27, 1840, for a court house at Stanford. In March, 1840, a court house was laid out and \[...\] began laying off a town and covenanted his plantation to Walker Daniel. Daniel began laying off a town and covenanted his plantation to Walker Daniel. The town was laid out in 1840 and the town was named for Daniel. The court house was built of logs according to the specifications of the court and finished in May, 1843. The doors and the \[...\] to record Feb. 13, 1840, Walker Daniel was charged with \[...\] for an act of the legislature that year gave the Presbytery of Kentucky the right to buy it. An emergency \[...\] that the court house be bought by the Bank of Commerce at Harrodsburg giving their note and receiving in exchange the town's \[...\] A judge's name was Walker Daniel for Danville, Va. It was near that town that Walker Daniel was raised." **DEDICATIONS TO BE HELD FRIDAY** Arrangements Completed for Ceremonies At Harrodsburg Park Special to The Leader HARRRODSBURG, Ky., Nov. 28—Final arrangements have been completed for ceremonies at the Mansion Museum, the dedication of the ground on which the monument for Governor Clark, the lighthouse erected, and the War Mothers Tree Planting, all to take place in Harrodsburg Park, Friday, Mrs. James Darnell, director of state parks was in Harrodsburg Tuesday to confer with the local committee on arrangements. A large delegation of Army officers is expected to be present. A number of them are to take part in the ceremonies. The Mansion contains the McNeil collection of fire arms, Indian relics and important historical documents, with the "Lincoln Room," where books, letters and personal belongings of Lincoln are on permanent exhibits. The portrait of Lincoln by Clifton R. Williams of New York, who is "Governor" Lincoln," in which souvenirs of Kentucky governors will be displayed. The Mansion is an old colonial home, has been redecorated and papered in colonial paper. The park, which extends on the walk, and in specially constructed cabinets and tables. All have been completed. The $100,000 for the monument were raised at an entertainment at last session. Sculptures are now working on models to be presented to congress for endorsements. The monument will be in memory of Governor Rogers Clark. The survey was in charge of Governor Harrod that Clark planned his expeditions. The tree will be planted by the War Mothers of Kentucky in memory of the Mercer county boys who lost their lives in the World War. The afternoon program will be followed by a banquet in honor of the Gov. Sampson and the out-of-town guests. Inquiries will be made. About 100 guests will be present. The first commencement of record is that of Transylvania on April 10, 1786. This school has been removed from Danville to Lexington in 1788. The next removal of a school was the consolidation of Kentucky Academy at Pigeon with Transylvania. St. Catherine's Academy was removed from Scott county to Lexington in 1834. The first law school was organized in 1789 as a department of Transylvania, the Hon. George Nicholas as instructor. After his death, judge Buchanan Thornton and James Hughes conducted the classes. The medical school of the same institution was started by Dr. Sumn \[...\] Dickson, whose early classes were held in Trottier's warehouse at southeast corner of Main and Mill streets. The college which was organized by this school was Dr. John Lawson McCullough in 1889. The college was located at northwest corner of Second and Broadway streets. The old college building burned in 1864 while being used as hospital for Union soldiers.
AND THE PART THE SIX BROTHERS PLAYED IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

General Basil W. Duke Tells a Characteristic Story of Calvin C. Morgan In His Published Reminiscences of the Civil War.

[Date:


Some of his comrades recently suggested that among the deceased members of General Morgan’s command none deserved more respectation than his brother, Calvin C. Morgan. He was the eldest, except the General, of six brothers, all of whom joined the Confederate army, and two—the General himself and Thomas—were killed.

Captain Morgan served first, upon his brother’s staff, and, during the last nine months of the war, upon mine. He was a thoroughly brave man, but always cool and collected, and an unusually sagacious and efficient officer. I never knew one more absolutely faithful to duty. Notwithstanding the constant service at a later date than any of his brothers, he saw a great deal of arduous campaigning and strenuous fighting. He accompanied Colonel Clubb’s aide de camp, when the latter made his daring and successful expedition into the Bluegrass and Central Kentucky in the winter of 1863, and was actively employed during the following summer and was with General Morgan’s staff in the battle of Chickamauga.

He seems constant and faithfully during the latter part of the war in Southwestern Virginia. Captured at Bufington, he was released, and after his escape, was employed in General Morgan’s escape thence, although not among the number who escaped. He was long afterward specially exchanged under circumstances which illustrated the high standard of honor and good faith. This matter was being recently discussed and I was furnished an interesting and, I am sure, perfectly authentic account of it, written nearly twenty years ago and after his death. It was as follows:

“The great service done for the Confederacy by the sons of General John Morgan’s mother has been much commented on that estimable exponent of death, and little remains to be told. There is an incident of the career of Capt. C. C. Morgan which has never appeared before the public. I know of no other, and I show that a Morgan his plight was held higher even than liberty.

“Shortly before the prisoners at Libby were transferred to Andersonville, Capt. Calvin Morgan was among the last prisoners to be exchanged, and he was specially designated to be exchanged for Capt. Samuel McKee, who had been in Libby fourteen months. This was something unusual, as the prisoners were usually sent under a flag of truce to be exchanged for any officer of equal rank. Capt. Mc-

Kee had remained in Libby such a long time because anecdotes from Montgomery county, Ky., represented that he was one of the bitterest Union men in their section, and that his imprisonment was an impor-

tative necessity. The consequence was that prisoners came and went, but Capt. McKee remained.

“This was explained to Gen. Ben Butler, then in command, among other points, of Fort Delaware, where many of the Confederate captives were held. He sent one man after another, thinking his prominence might induce an exchange of him for McKee, but without success. Finally, Col. Morgan came into his clutches, and he determined to secure McKee’s release by trusting to the Confederate officer’s honor.

“Accordingly, when the Confederate prisoners for exchange were to be sent up the Potomac, he went to the officer in command of the boat with a paper which Capt. Morgan was to sign before being allowed to go to Richmond. Just as the prisoners were about to be set ashore, Capt. Morgan was told that before he could leave he must sign a paper pledging himself to return to prison unless Capt. McKee were released. Morgan at first refused, saying that Gen. Butler had no right to impose such a condition. After consulta-

tion with some of his brother officers, and realizing that unless he signed the paper he could not go, he decided not to do so, but stated that he knew the effort to obtain McKee’s exchange would be useless.

“Immediately upon his arrival in Richmond he told Judge Ould, the Confederate commissioner of exchanges, of the conditions on which he had been released. Judge Ould laughed at the idea.

“Why,” said he, “we can’t let that man go. The members of Congress from the district in which he lives insist that he must never be freed. Butler will forget all about that paper, and will be satisfied with anyone we send. To me the thing seems like a joke.

“It may be a joke to you,” replied Morgan, ‘but unless Capt. McKee goes free, I will go back to prison. I have given my word, and mean to keep it.’

“Ould urged Morgan to sign the paper, saying, ‘You cannot be allowed to go back.’ Morgan saw that Ould was determined, and walked out of his office, remarking, as he left, ‘You can’t keep me, I’ll walk back, if I can do no better, unless Capt. McKee is exchanged for me.’

“He was pacing disconsolately up and down street, when Gen. Humphreys Marshall, who was then engaged in some local work for the department at Richmond, approached and, seeing Morgan’s annoyance, asked the cause. Morgan told him the story, and said: ‘We don’t like to get a permit, of course, and would willingly pay any amount of money rather than do so, but I will not break my word.’

“Morgan agreed that if he could effect the exchange he should receive a fee for his services, and Gen. Marshall visited the Secretary of War to him Marshall made a strong appeal. He pleaded the suffering Morgan, and how hard it would be to either force him to return to captivity or to break his word. He said that no attention should be paid to the walls of a lot of rogues, who, lacking the courage to fight for their convictions, sought to retain in prison a man who was brave enough to fight for what he thought was right. Potomac was wrong. The Secretary sent word to the officer in command of Libby, ordering that the exchange be made.

“Capt. Morgan hastened to tell Capt. McKee that all had been arranged, but when the Confederate officer visited Libby the next day, Capt. McKee was still there. The officer in charge explained that he could only act on the authorized list sent him by Judge Ould and that on this list the name of Capt. McKee did not appear. Indignant at this, Capt. Morgan again hunted up Gen. Marshall, and the Secretary of War was again visited. The Secretary declared that Capt. McKee should leave on the next boat.

“‘Well,’ returned Capt. Morgan, ‘I will wait and see and when the boat leaves, if Capt. McKee is not on it I will go. If I am prevented, I will work my way to Fort Delaware as best I can.’

“One week later the exchange arrived. Capt. Morgan called at Libby and said to McKee: ‘Be ready to go in case they call your name. In the morning I will be here when the prisoners leave, and either you or I will go with them.’

“All the Confederate officials now realized that Capt. Morgan was in earnest, and they did not want him to return to prison. Accordingly, McKee’s name was called, and he was exchanged for a general of corps, which was the happiest; the one who had regained his liberty after a year’s confinement, or the other who had saved his prized letter and honor.

“Capt. Morgan was fitted with a keen and sometimes rather caustic humor, and his comments on men and things most usually conveyed a lesson as well as created amusement. I remember how he once indirectly criticized the conduct of the war—by the Confederate authorities—in a way, that was at least novel. It was in February, 1865, very near the close of the struggle. Mr. Davis had just issued one of his numerous proclamations which indicated some day to be devoted to fast-

ing prayer. The matter was being discussed in the rather irreverent way in which soldiers treat such subjects, and Gen. Morgan’s opinion was asked.

“I am inclined to think,” he said, “that Mr. Davis makes a mistake. We won’t get any of this religion by fasting. We fast every day as it is. Nor can we hope to compete with the Yankees in the matter of praying. They outnumber us in the pulpit as greatly as in the field, and have fifty preachers to pray against our one. I don’t believe the Confederacy is powerful enough to get any inside aid either from Heaven or Europe. We must take care of ourselves. I would advise Mr. Davis to double the rations occasionally, and make all the preachers officers of the Confederate Bureau.”
Site Of Pioneer Station Claimed By Two Counties

Bath And Montgomery Citizens Aroused As Marker Is Proposed

Special To The Leader

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—A controversy has arisen between Bath and Montgomery counties relative to the location of Morgan’s Station, around which is clustered an important historical event during the early pioneer period of the state.

Citizens of both counties claim that the site of the famous station is located within the territory of their respective county.

J. L. Hess, Owingsville, who was appointed chairman of the Bath county historical research committee, by the Kentucky Progress Commission, since the controversy has arisen between the two counties, has made an exhaustive search of legal and historical authorities, in order to find something authentic as to the exact location of Morgan’s Station. As a result of Mr. Hess’ efforts, he has succeeded in finding both judicial and historic records which substantiate his contention that the pioneer station was located on Slate creek, near Little Indian Fields, Bath county.

Court Decision Cited

It is contended by citizens of Montgomery county that Morgan’s Station was located on Spencer creek in that county. It was the contention of Mr. Hess, which is substantiated by many of the older citizens of Bath county, that the site of the historic station was located on Slate creek, six or seven miles southwest of Owingsville. Mr. Hess is further borne out by a decision of the court of appeals of Kentucky, in the case of Owings, et. al., against Myers, et. al., rendered April 9, 1814, which case was taken up on appeal from the Bath circuit court. In that case, Jacob Myers, it is alleged, received from C. Owings during his lifetime money to purchase land warrants and in his own name gave his obligation to Owings for the conveyance of 1,000 acres of land, to be laid off on any end, side, corner, or edge of a 1,000-acre tract then held by Myers on Slate creek, near the Little Indian Fields. It is also shown in the case record that sometime subsequent to this time, Myers sold and executed a deed of conveyance to Ralph Morgan, commander of Morgan’s Station, a 4,000-acre tract, which was located on the upper end of the 1,000-acre tract held by Myers and upon which was located Morgan’s Station. The sale of the land, according to the case record, was made in 1814.

Jacob Myers, ancestor of Mr. Hess, was one of the first pioneer settlers of Bath county, and was superintendent of the old Iron Works, the furnace of which is now standing and in a good state of preservation, two miles from Owingsville, on the Preston road. The Iron Works Company began to operate about the year, 1760, and continued in operation under that name until 1817, when it changed and became another company.

Slate Creek Site Named

In addition to the legal records upholding Mr. Hess’ view of the location of the old station, Butler’s Kentucky History, one of the first historic accounts of pioneer days in the state, in recounting the depredations of the Indians in many sections of the state, says: “On the first day of April, 1798, Morgan’s Station, on Slate creek, was captured, and most of the women and children taken prisoners; these, when a pursuit was commenced by a party of militia, were all killed.”

Mr. Hess in his research work of all historical points in Bath county, has selected Morgan’s Station as one of the 12 most important points, has been approved by the state progress commission, and since he designated the old station, Montgomery county has laid claim to the site.

At the time of the establishment of the station, which was about the year, 1780, Bath county was then a part of Bourbon county, and a few years later, it became a part of Montgomery county. In 1811 under an act of the legislature, Bath county was created from Montgomery territory.

Well Is Mystery

The 5,000-acre tract of land upon which was built Morgan’s Station, and upon which arose the village, as to where the 1,000-acre tract should be laid off from the tract, lies just above the famous salt wells situated four miles southwest of Owingsville on the Steepstone road. The occupants of Morgan’s Station, it is said, made the salt used by them at this well. A mystery surrounds the well, in that no authority has ever been given as to how it was drilled 400 feet deep, through solid rock, and was constructed long before the establishment and building of Morgan’s Station, and which existed before the earliest visits of the first pioneers, including Daniel Boone.

DEC. 16, 1931

View of Lexington, in 1860-63


The first asylum for the insane, established by William Daley in 1877, but he sold out the next year to John Davenport, who conducted the school at Young’s tavern, on Upper street, facing the courthouse. After one year Davenport sold out to Jeremiah Mouniary.

The first asylum for the insane in the West, and the second in the United States, was started by subscription in 1816, but the funds were soon exhausted and the state took over the property and completed the building in 1821, and this same building is still in service.
NEW MASONIC CLUB
IS NOW ORGANIZED

Association Has Membership of 90 and Additions Are Expected.

The Masonic Club of Lexington, the first institution of its kind in the city, is now an accomplished fact. New quarters have just been rented and furnished at 115 North Mill street. The entire floor is taken up with the club rooms and the furniture is the handsomest that could be purchased, as it is expected to harmonize with the Masonic Temple when that edifice is built.

Reading and lounging rooms have been provided, and some games are shortly to be installed in the largest room, where banquets will be held.

The officers are:

President, J. B. Faulkner; vice president, J. W. Norwood; secretary, Jesse Roget; treasurer, Oscar Lyon.

Board of Governors—Dr. C. M. Lamping, Maurice Wel, Dr. M. S. Davis, W. B. Eason, John Knox, J. Bruce Davis and Fred E. Farrell.


The club starts out with ninety charter members and is confined to the Master Masons of Fayette and adjoining counties, including all Masons residing in this territory whether affiliated with lodges here or elsewhere.

There are about 460 active Masons in Fayette county and the membership is rapidly increasing.

From the Files of the True Kentucky, 1872

(J. G. Craddock, Editor)

January 3, 1872

Robert J. Breckinridge

The distinguished preacher and political died at his residence in Danville, Ky., on Wednesday, December 27, 1871. Born in an illustrious line he achieved a commanding position in Church and State and won a national reputation for intellectual power and able leadership. In the history of Kentucky he is a prominent figure.

Dr. Breckinridge was born in Fayette County, Ky., March 8th, 1800. He was the fourth son of Hon. John Breckinridge and Mary Hopkins Cabell Breckinridge. His father was U. S. Senator from Kentucky and Attorney-General under Jefferson. Through his paternal grandmother, Letitia Preston, he was connected with the Prestons and Marshalls. He received his collegiate education at Princeton, Yale, and Union Colleges, graduating at the last in 1819.

He entered on the practice of law at Lexington in 1824 in partnership with Charlton Hunt. During the eight years that he continued at the bar he represented Fayette county several times in the Legislature, having been chosen during the old and new court controversy, which threatened such dire ills to the Commonwealth, to represent the anti-relief part. On recovering from a severe and nearly fatal illness in 1828 he joined the Presbyterian church. In 1832 he was licensed to preach, and while at Princeton that year attending theological lectures he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church, Baltimore. He held this charge for thirteen years, giving part of his time to literary work and distinguishing himself in his discussions with the Catholics and Universalists. He left Baltimore to enter on the Presidency of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, which office he retained for two years. In 1847 he moved to Lexington, Ky., to take charge of the First Presbyterian church. Here he remained until 1853 when he accepted a professorship in the Danville Theological Seminary. For more than a year he has been in feeble health incapacitating him for his duties as professor. While there may be but one opinion of Dr. Breckinridge's talents and of the value of much of his service to Church and State, it will be long, if ever, before his own people approach agreement in this judgment of his public life. For the large measure of undoubted good he did, Kentucky may well cherish a proud and grateful memory—spurning to balance accounts at the grave.
Bright's Old Stage Coach Inn

By ESTHER WHITLEY BURCH

A MILE and a half from the town of Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, on the famous old Wilderness Road, is Bright's old Stage Coach Inn. This Inn was one of the first in the State, having been built in 1816, by John Bright, son of the Revolutionary soldier, Henry Bright. This Henry Bright built a cabin in the old Lincoln over a spring, which must have been the first house west of the Alleghanies to have running water!

Stanford, as all Kentuckians know, is the next to the oldest town in the State, having been settled at Saint Asaph's or Logan's Fort, in 1775, by Benjamin Logan—this is near the present town of Stanford.

This old Inn was built of logs, soon were added rooms of stone to accommodate the stage travel from Lexington to Cumberland Gap. The stage horn blew about a mile out for travelers to get ready—in good weather they walked to the road, a short distance. The building had ten rooms on either side of a hall ten feet wide and one hundred feet long, running the length of the house. In the hall was danced the minuet by the beaux and belles, and the old and young and here sat the fiddlers. There was a dormer window in the front roof and five huge stone chimneys. The cooking was done in an immense fireplace, later, in exchange for whiskey, Captain Bright bought a stove, which was a marvel to the women, and a marvel of convenience. Women came from everywhere to see this stove.

Of course there were many cabins for the slaves, and there were outhouses of all kinds—a barn with a horse mill, a stage house, blacksmith shop, still house, lumber house, smoke house, etc. Nearby was, and is, a cave, where milk and butter and meats were kept. Soon there was an orchard, with all kinds of fruit trees, many berry bushes, and a mint bed.

When John was a boy, he, with a number of boys and girls, was playing "stealing sticks." Picking up a chip he said: "The girl this chip hits I'm going to marry." He hit Elizabeth Morrison, who later did become his wife, and together they ran this Inn for many years. Numerous stories are told about life in those early days in this old place. One handed down by the family is interesting: A traveler sitting at the table was very hungry, and began eating at once. Captain Bright said, "Wait, we say something before we eat here." The traveler said, "say what you please, it won't affect my appetite." When grace was said, he continued to eat ravenously. A meal was twenty-five cents, with whiskey thrown in, or for the temperate, it was methilum, the oldest soft drink known, made of vinegar and honey.

This builder of Bright's Inn was a huge man, weighing three hundred and forty-five pounds, having his clothes made by a special tailor in Crab Orchard. He was full of cheer and humor. How he shook when he laughed! Many stopped just to hear the jokes and the laughter of this genial landlord. Here must have been the beginning of Kentucky's reputation for hospitality. His saddle horse, "old Nigger" was as black as a coal and very beautiful; very little of the horse could be seen when he mounted him.

Captain John Bright, with George Rogers Clark, owned jointly about five thousand acres of land in the mountains of Kentucky, on the waters of the Red Bird, and Goose Creek, in Clay County, where they opened up salt wells. Once a year, Captain Bright would take slaves, hook a six horse team to a scoop wagon, and, riding "Old Nigger," would go into the mountains to make salt. While the negroes made the salt, he would hunt bear and deer. He was a captain in the Mexican War.

This Inn was often visited by Isaac Shelby, who lived only a few miles away, and Henry Clay, George Rogers Clark, and many other great men of the pioneer days. Its reputation was known throughout the Carolinas and the Virginias. To visit this Inn was an opportunity to meet people from all parts of the country, and to get the news from Virginia and the South and East.

Bright's Inn was remodeled in 1916, one hundred years after it was built. Only the original stone building is left, the back of the old Inn. The fifth generation is living in it now. Many of the old things used here in the early days are shown by his descendants, among them are the long-handled gourd used to dip water from the spring in the cabin, and a pioneer slipper, found in tearing out a mantel. If it could talk! The old sign "Bright's Inn" used as the old road sign, is tacked up in the hall way, so all who enter may know he landed.

This lovely place is again open to the public, but instead of tinkling glasses of mint julep, tea with crushed ice is always served. The Logan-Whitley Chapter, D. A. R., is saving money for a tablet to mark this historic place.
BARRY MONUMENT

Appeals Made by Citizens That It Be Restored.

CAN NOT THIS BE DONE?

Editor Herald:

In the Herald of Sunday I enjoyed an interesting biographical sketch of Hon. William Taylor Barry, a name that for half a century has stood for the highest citizenship in this State—lawyer, soldier, statesman, cabinet officer and minister appointed to Spain. In that article reference was made to the removal during the building of the court house of the modest and durable monument erected to Mr. Barry's memory by order of the Fayette County Court, and that "no protest had been raised to its removal." Possibly the reason was that at the time of removal it was stated in the papers that it was in the way of a walk to the Court House and that it would be erected at the northeast corner of the yard, where for several days I saw the stones lying. Recently several persons have asked me, "Where is the Barry monument?" My answer in this letter is twofold—to repeat the question, Where is the Barry monument?—that precious relic of a noble age and race, and to make a very sincere and earnest appeal for its reerection on or within a few feet of the spot where it stood so long.

On her last visit to Lexington the widow of this distinguished citizen said to me: "Doctor, I have just sent my two grandsons to the Court House yard to see the monument and on it to read the inscription ordered by the Fayette County Court. In honor of their grandfather, they that may know what a great man he was."

I am thinking that on some future day those grandsons may come to Lexington, possibly may take their children by the hand and walk to the Court House yard to see the monument to their great ancestor—as in boyhood they did—and that they will ask some citizen passing by, "Where is the Barry monument?" Think what would be the answer and the effect! I now earnestly plead that it be at once replaced. Let the authorities that have given us a splendid Court House, in all appointments, elegant, comfortable, convenient—an ornament to our city—order the Barry monument to be restored. If any of the original stones were broken, detached or lost, let them be reproduced with the identical inscription—an honor preserved to him and to ourselves. The old Northern Bank gone—with marble steps and columns, with memories of grand men—the Barry monument gone, we will soon be saying, "You have taken away our goods and we know not where to find them." I repeat, let the Barry monument be set up.

LYMAN HERCHER T. DODD.
February 13, 1900.

MAJOR THOMAS' PLEA.

The removal of the Barry monument from the Court House yard is not considered a matter of much importance by some persons; but by others it is thought to be very disrespectful and perhaps illegal. It is a curious fact that men exist in accordance with their age different views upon such subjects, and therefore neither the young nor the old should be censured for not thinking alike, because it is perfectly natural for them to differ. There is no subject known to me upon which there is as wide a difference of opinion between young and old people as the desecration of a human grave, and I am sure that the time will come when those who ordered the little top monument to the great and grand Mr. Barry removed will be as much regretted.

B. G. THOMAS.

MINIATURE LIBRARY TO BE EXHIBITED AT FAIR

Interest of County People in Local Institution Sought

To impress on the minds of the citizens of Fayette county that the Lexington Public Library is partly theirs in the same way that it belongs to the people of Lexington, and to remind both county and city people that the library is full of information on all matters and questions that have arisen out of the war, a miniature library, under the direction of Miss Florence Dillard, will be one of the features at the Blue Grass Fair.

Besides giving an example of the hundreds of books which may be found in the city library, the exhibit at the fair will also have on hand many volumes on conservation of farm resources, doubling crops and increasing food supply, correct feeding of hickens, Red Cross books and magazines and pamphlets of interest to future military surgeons, soldiers and nurses.

Brower & Company will fit out the exhibit without cost, furnishing nearly twenty sectional bookcases and other furniture and paraphernalia, under the direction of Russell Shell, of the advertising department of the company.

LEX. HERALD, JULY 8, 1917

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

LAWRENCEBURG
Anderson County

In 1788 a German by the name of Jacob Kaufman settled on the land where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands. He was soon joined by other settlers and the locality became known as Kaufman's Station. In the next two generations there were many more who took up their abode in this locality, and in 1803 the place was incorporated by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, under the name of Lawrence, this name being given by William Lawrence, who ran a tavern there for many years, and who had much to do with the building of houses in the town.

At the time of its incorporation the town boasted of one store, a blacksmith shop, and a tailor shop. From this time on the town grew rapidly, and in 1835, it was made the seat of the newly formed county of Anderson, the name of which was changed, by a special act, to Lawrenceburg.

In 1841 the first court house was built of brick. This building was used for all court houses before 1849, when one of the records, was destroyed by fire. The present court house was built in 1850, of stone from the Kentucky river cliffs, just at the beginning of the Civil War. This building was remodeled in 1905, and so arranged that it is one of the most attractive to be found in the state.

Although the town of Lawrenceburg has been partially or wholly destroyed several times by fire, it has been rebuilt of better and more handsome houses, and there are few towns of this size in the state that are more attractive.
Maxwell Spring.

By Laetitia Preston McCauley.

No spot perhaps in this vicinity has witnessed more changes than historic Maxwell Spring, now the property of State College. In the early settlement of Lexington it was owned by John Maxwell, one of the very first of the hardy pioneers who took up his habitation in the little colony from which the copper colored foe had been driven, and doubtless from the clear depths of this spring surrounded then by cane brake and bracken, many a red man has stopped to drink.

Fayette County, Oct. 28, 1855.

Received from Jas. More, Al. B. Snare, & co., the sum of $1.44, being the amount of County Levy to defray interest on Mageville and Lexington Rail Road Bonds for the year 1855. This Certificate is transferable by endorsement, and will entitle the holder thereof to a corresponding amount of Stock in said Company. The Stock however only to be issued upon presentation and surrender at the office of the Company of this Certificate. No Stock will be issued for a less amount than Fifty Dollars. Said Stock issued for these Certificates, will entitle the holder to dividends upon the completion of the Road, but will not entitle the holder to any interest while the Road is under construction.

Sheriff.

E. E. Eagle.

*To this item the following note is annexed to the Report--The debt due by the bank of Columbia has lately been transferred to the bank of the United States at Philadelphia.
BOONESBORO’S 132-YEAR-OLD FERRY PASSES

Builder Of First Boat For Service Was Killed By Indians

Special to The Leader

BOONESBORO, Ky., Nov. 12—Today marked the passing of the historic Boonesboro ferry which has served the people of this section 132 years. In its wake lies sentiment reaching back to the days of Daniel Boone and the Indian battles in Clark and Madison counties.

Charter to operate a ferry at Boonesboro on the Kentucky river was granted to John Calloway by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1774. Calloway, father of the history-famous girls who carried water and gunpowder to Boone and other pioneers while they fought the red men, was killed by savages while constructing the first ferry boat.

Operation of the ferry ended this morning with the opening to traffic of the new Fort Boonesboro Memorial toll bridge. Dedication exercises were held here Wednesday. An eight-foot statue of Daniel Boone will be erected as a monument to Kentucky pioneers by Winchester organizations. A bronze tablet memorializing Fort Boonesboro and the Boone family has been placed at the Madison county end of the bridge by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

E. W. Thompson, Clark county, is chief collector at the bridge, and his assistants are George Noland and Robert Dunn, both of Madison county. The toll house has been constructed on the Madison approach, and a fee of 45 cents is charged to cross the bridge.

LEXINGTON, JULY 31, 1874.

Mr. J. F. McNeal

To the Trustees of the McChord Church, Dr.

To 7 Months Pew Rent to this date, ———— § 5.75

Received Payment,

Thos. Christman, J. B. McNeal
Treasurer

Second Presby. Church
This Indenture made the twenty fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty one Between the parties of the Town of Lexington

In full as near whereof the said party have bounds of their lands, and agreed they shall bind the said day and year before expressed

Alex Parker

G. H. Ford

W. H. Womack

W. M. McCall

W. H. Humphries

L. Wyman

W. H. Kline

T. M. Hickey

TRUSTEES SIGNATURES OF TOWN OF LEXINGTON 1820
We are indebted to Mrs. C. W. Thompson of this city for a copy of the Act creating the City of Falmouth. The original document is in possession of Mr. John Waller, who, by virtue of this act vested in Notley Conn, John Hughes, John Cook, John Vance, Samuel Cook, Joseph Hume, William Monroe, Little and George Stanford, gentlemen trustees, to be by them or a majority of them laid out of that part of an acre each, with convenient streets, and establish a town by the name of Falmouth. As soon as the said lands shall be surveyed, the trustees or a majority of them shall proceed to sell the same for credit or ready money as shall best suit the proprietors, taking bond and security of the purchasers if sold for credit. The time and place of such sale shall be previously advertised in the Kentucky Gazette at least one month before the day of sale. The purchasers to hold such lots respectively, subject to the condition of building thereon a dwelling house sixteen feet square, with a brick or stone chimney, and a habitation within seven years from the day of sale; and the said trustees or a majority shall sell the said lots to the purchasers in fee, subject to the condition aforesaid, and pay the money or assign the specialties to the said John Cook, William M. Dowell, John Waller or their legal representatives. Provided, that the said John Cook, William M. Dowell and John Waller may give such time of such payment into bond with one or more securities to the trustees, in the penalty of three hundred dollars, conditioned for the payment of the amount of such sale, to any person who shall hereafter establish a more legal or equitable claim thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the trustees, or the majority of them, shall have power from time to time to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of lots, and establish such rules and orders for the regular building of houses through as to them shall seem most convenient. And in case of death, resignation or other legal disability of any of the trustees or a majority of them to appoint others in their stead; and the trustees so appointed shall render an account of their proceedings, and sell the same again, and apply the money to the use and benefit of the said town.

Approved December 10, 1788.

**Lexington, Kentucky**

This town, which promises to be the greatest inland city of the Western world, is situated in the centre of an extensive plain of the richest land. It is the seat of two important colleges, and has many flourishing manufactures. The population is already between five and seven thousand souls. Its buildings are generally of handsome brick, well erected. The streets are paved with limestone and the freeways with brick. The public buildings are an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, two for the Quakers, and one Roman Catholic church, and a courthouse and theatre, all of brick. The market is as plentiful and good as any in the United States. There are two banks in the town. Mechanic and all descriptions receive ready notice of the practice of their labor that they get to the market, and the expenses of living is not more than one half. They are greatly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods and increase of manufactories in the place. There is six steam mills in operation here—none on Evans's plan for manufactures. All the paper-making and cotton-making are done at this place, except the making cotton, one on the same for grinding grain, and a large machine for grinding with cotton, and a sixth, a cotton mill and paper制造者。This is attended by a citizen of the town on a plan of his own, for various purposes. Cotton is to be had in any quantity at 6 or 7 cents above the New-Orleans price, and cotton wool in 25 cents, East Indian cotton from 73 to 125, full-blown cotton 150 to 200 cents per lb., hemp is 60 dollars for any size, 15 dollars per hundred. There is also open for cotton manufacturing by itself. There are four cotton factories in the place, who do business extensively and supply many hands. The farm in the neighborhood is well worked and generally rich and opulent, and many of them the crops and grains made at Lexington, that cost less than five dollars. Nothing seems wanting but mills, all cotton and woolen factories, large and small, in sundries, and iron of all kinds, forgers, blacksmiths, brick makers and layers, painters and glaziers, hunters, and wood workmen, makers of all kinds of tools and implements. We expect the great prosperity and rapidly rising importance of the future metropolis of the west.

---

**How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names**

**SHARPSBURG**

Bath County

Sharpsburg, Bath county's second home, is named for Moses Sharp, a Virginia planter, who purchased a tract of land from the Indians. The community was named Sharp's town and later became Sharpsburg.

**SPOOKS**

Boone's Cave, two miles from Stanford, on the Wilderness road, was the proper residence of Judge T. A. Rice, his near the highway and can be visited by tourists very easily. The secluded Crab Orchard Springs are still popular and maintain their well deserved reputation. This is one of the most up-to-date summer resorts in the state of Kentucky, and has wonderful golf links and the water is very beneficial.

The main thoroughfares are North Road and South Road. The road from Stanford to Hustonville, which has been under construction for a year or more, is near completion and will be a more direct outlet to the people of the west end of the county. The county has been recently been let for the hard-surfacing of the road from Stanford to Crab Orchard. Lincoln county has been building new roads and is at all times ready to give the traveler a hearty welcome.

---

**NILS WEEKLY REGISTER—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1815**
KENTUCKY DEBT

PER CAPITA 77¢

CENSUS BUREAU FIGURES SHOW STATE INDEBTEDNESS IS ON INCREASE

Every person in Lexington is responsible for 77 cents of the state debt of Kentucky, it was announced last Saturday by the census bureau.

The announcement, in the form of a summary of all state debts, shows that Kentucky, in common with two other east south central states, Tennessee and Alabama, is increasing its indebtedness, if growing per capita debt is a criterion.

Kentucky's total net debt—funded or fixed debt and floating debt less assets in the general sinking fund—is $2,066,600, according to 1930 census returns making the average per capita 77 cents. In 1930 this per capita had been three cents less, although in 1925 it was 22 cents more. Fifteen years ago, the per capita figure for Kentucky indebtedness was $1.05.

Among east south central states, some of which have an average per the lowest per capita figure, Tennessee is high, with a per capita debt of 32.34. Even this high figure, however, is far less than the top for the country, 86.03, which prevails in Arkansas, in spite of the fact that that state had a rate of only 71 cents in 1915.

Per capita net debts of other east south central states are: Alabama, $25.83, and Mississippi, $15.66.

Net debts for states in this sector are: Tennessee, $84,040,000; Alabama, $78,655,000; and Mississippi, $31,479,000.

---

R. L. WELCH

"KEEP ON THE 'Sunny Side' OF Broadway" Bar and Cafe

5 W. CORNER SHORT & BROADWAY

Billiard Parlor

UP STAIRS

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD | Sunday, April 15, 1917.

---

THE KENTUCKY INDEPENDENT

Published Every Friday

A. H. BRYANT, Editor and Publisher

Phone Ashland 629

146 Church St., Lexington, Kentucky

Subscription Price $1.00 per year in Advance

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

---

KENTUCKY INDEPENDENT

JANUARY 8, 1932

---

Lexington, July 31, 1851

Dr.

To 13 months Pew Rent to this date $1 0 yr. $10.83

Received payment, J. R. Bland, Treasurer.

---

1851 To the Sheriff of Fayette County, Dr.

To Revenue Tax on $15.00 at 15 cents per $100, $2.25

To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, $0.30

Received payment,
Inseparably linked with Kentucky is the name of Daniel Boone. Other hunters and frontiersmen preceded him; but he it was who formed the first permanent link between the new and beautiful land of “Cantucke” and the older settlements east of the Appalachians. Before the Colonies began their war for independence from Britain, Boone and those he had guided hither were carving a new commonwealth out of the vast expanse of hunting ground which lay between the Southern Indians and those north of the Ohio. Cherokee, Chickasaw, and the Chickasaw, the country now called Kentucky and Tennessee was a sort of neutral hunting ground, where all hunted but no red tribe permanently dwelt. True, Chickasaws and Cherokee claimed sovereignty over parts of it, but their permanent villages were outside the borders of Kentucky and in a small corner of Tennessee.

Numerous Indian mounds attest the antiquity of red culture in Kentucky; but at the time when white men first viewed it, it was the richest game preserve they had ever found. Buffalo, bear, deer, and their kindred, to say nothing of smaller game, wild turkeys and passenger pigeons by the millions, thrilled the pioneer with a dream of easy living to be earned by his rifle.

The Shawnees had a town near Winchester when John Findlay visited them in 1732, but it was only ashes in 1769 when he and Daniel Boone came together. The same tribe robbed and disarmed Boone and companion on this same trip, and warned them that if they returned to “the Indians’ hunting ground...the wasps and yellow jackets will sting you severely.” How truly the Shawnees made their threat is written in the bloody record of from then until their final defeat at Tippecanoe in 1811. This tribe had once had a town in Tennessee, but were driven thence by the Chickasaws and Chickasaws, and most of both Tennessee and Kentucky had not been permanently occupied by Indians for half a century, and had become such a game preserve as the whites had never before seen.

White men had no more than skirted the borders of this inland empire when the final struggle for supremacy between French and English on this continent began. At Vincennes and Fort Duquesne were the nearest French outposts to the north, and far to the south their Natchez and Fort Toulouse stations. Virginia’s occupation of her western extension had approached no nearer than the Great Valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies; and only an occasional “long hunter” had found his way through the mountain passes to the west and gazed upon the fair land of Kentucky. Such a one was Findlay, who told Daniel Boone, who in turn accompanied Findlay to the new country—and, returning to his home on the Yadkin, stirred the interest of his neighbors to the point of emigration.

His little party suffered severely at the hands of the Indians, and turned back to settle on the Clinch River. This was in April, 1773. The second year another much stronger company was led from North Carolina, and what is now east Tennessee, by Boone into the promised land; but before they reached their location on the Kentucky River, Captain James Harrod had brought a party down the Ohio and set up at Harrodsburg. Other settlements followed, and their struggles against the hostility of the Indians were intensified when the English colonies went to war with the mother country, and British agents among the Indians encouraged them in their incessant harassing of the new settlers.

From the reports of “long hunters,” many were the ambitions aroused to enter in and possess this land of fabulous beauty and fertility. Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, wrangled with a company who received a grant direct from the crown; Benjamin Franklin was a member of the “Vandalia” Company, and Judge Richard Henderson organized the “Transylvania” company. Not only between the Crown and the Old Dominion, but also between that colony and North Carolina, there were aggravating questions of title and jurisdiction.

Boone became an agent of the Transylvania company, and his Boonesboro settlement was under its auspices. The “Aeafees came over from Virginia and Colonel James Harrod from Fort Pitt; while Henderson was one of the Watauga pioneers, and both he and his settlers were North Carolinians. All together the settlers in this section of the new land joined in the plan of Judge Henderson to set up a legislature, much on the Watauga pattern but on the principle that “all power is originally in the people.” This antetype of the immortal “Declaration” of 1776 was a part of Judge Henderson’s address to the convention of May 23, 1775, under a tree at the Transylvania Fort. Verily the “Regulator” spirit which drew blood at Alamance four years earlier was not broken under that defeat, for it was now speaking in the wilderness as it spoke eight days later at Mecklenburg—a defiance of the outworn ideology of feudalism, priesthood of royalty with their necessary assumptions of superiority.

Though history says little of it, the Revolution was won as much by the frontiersmen as by the Colonial troops along the seacoast. From the Great Lakes to the Gulf Coast, British agents and officers stirred the Indians, even leading them to the attack; and only the intrepid defense of the frontier by its scattered inhabitants prevented the older settlements east of the mountains from being crushed by a savage onslaught from the rear. Kentucky history is replete with the bloody sacrifices made by its pioneers until well after the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown; and the battles were as much a contribution to American independence as Bunker Hill, Saratoga, or Trenton. George Rogers Clark was an early arrival in Kentucky, and from here he went to the conquest of Vincennes and its consequent winning of the northwest.

K. S. L. LOTTERY
BY STATE AUTHORITY.
THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY
is drawn in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the conditions of this act the managers were required to issue a bond in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be sold, and the proceeds paid to the proper party for the purchase of all prizes, and the balance discharged at all times imposed to defray the expenses of the lottery.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

$14,000 FOR $1
THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE SCHEME WILL BE DRAWN PUBLICLY AT COVINGTON, KY.
APRIL 30TH, 1879.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE \S\WOMEN COMMISSIONERS:

SCHEDULE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Place</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Place</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Place</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Place</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Place</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Place</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Place</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Place</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Place</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Place</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 Approximate Prize amounting to...

1,926 Prize amounting to...

Whole Tickets, $1.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

DUNCAN Mercer County
Duncan was named for John Duncan, the grandson of Col. James Bay, who was with James Harrod on the latter founded Harrodstown. When a young man Duncan left Harrodstown and opened a position in a crossroads store, 11 miles from Harrodstown (now Harrodsburg), in the rugged part of the county. Like his grandfather, Duncan was a sportsman and was noted for his marksmanship. When not clerking in the store, he could be seen among the hills with a gun.

A town slowly grew up around the store and a number of years later, when a name was needed for the establishment of a post-office, the townspeople called the community Duncan. The residents of Duncan are progressive and enterprising and provide their community with every advantage possible has been demonstrated on many occasions. Sixteen years ago the telephone service arrived, and since that time they have extended its lines to Duncan. The inhabitants of Duncan and the surrounding region have raised sufficient money to build their own lines and connect them with the Harrodsburg exchange. The Duncan exchange is known as the People’s Telephone Company.

Duncan, unlike most villages, has no church, but its residents worship at Grape Vine Christian church, two miles away on Chilppa riot. This church was founded by the neighborhood’s residents before the store was opened and a town existed. The 100th anniversary of Grape Vine church was celebrated last year.
Perpetuation of Memory of Local Points Already Planned 6/14/20

ETCHINGS AND TYPE MEANS

Public Library to Furnish Major Part of Data

Facts concerning the more than a thousand historical shrines in Lexington, "the most historical city in America," will be preserved for future generations in volumes profusely illustrated with etchings of the spots if present plans of a group of local persons are worked out.

Unwilling that the historical importance of the sites in the Blue Grass should be underestimated or forgotten by present or future generations, the group has suggested the artist and the printer look to a means of preserving the factors in its historical importance for all time.

The Lexington Public Library will furnish the major part of the data that will fill the volumes. Within its halls are relics and historical facts on the history of Kentucky and the development of the west of inestimable value.

Kentucky Gazetteer, to Aid

The Blue Grass Gazetteer, "kept in guarded fireproof vaults at the Library and valued by historians of other states, is of vital importance in the history and development of Kentucky.

The Gazetteer was published August 18, 1877, by John Bradford. His home was a log cabin at the corner of Main and Broadway. The presses upon which it was printed were brought from Madisonville, then Limestone, to which they had been freighted down the river, overland on mules and back. The first daily newspaper in Kentucky and one of the first west of the Alleghanies.

The Lexington Gazetteer, with this information needed for the volumes is the oldest library outside of the original thirteen states. It was established in 1879.

The following facts on historical shrines in and about Lexington were gleaned from the file of the Gazetteer, and from other sources at the Library.

"First Hill" First Cemetery

"First Hill," now the site of First Baptists, was the earliest permanent cemetery of Lexington. It fell into disuse after the cholera epidemic in 1832.

Dust of numerous pioneers rests in Elevated graves on the slope east of the Catholic cemetery and behind the Lexington cemetery and Louisville and Nashville railroads, their bodies having been buried in what was then a little hollow, and near a spring that was the first cabin of a town of which the occupants of the hill are the descendants. It marks the spot of the battle of Lexington. The town was then from three to six months old.

Blockhouses built by Lexington's first defenders stood at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets and southeast of Mill and South Broadway. The former became a unit in the fort. It is recorded that following the disastrous battle between Indians and settlers at Blue Licks the head of an Indian, shot down by one of the Lexington Volunteers, was laid on the roof of the Main and Mill street blockhouse.

"The White Child Buried Here

The old Episcopal cemetery, located on what was then Winchester street, now East Third street, between Walnut and Delawar streets, in 1866. Here that the dust of many figures in early Kentucky history rests. Among them were the bodies of Governor Joseph Jefferson, Captain John Holder, and the first white child born in the wilderness that is now Kentucky. She was born in 1818, was killed in 1823, and is virtually the last trace of her existence.

The ruins of the house of the Rev. James McChord, first Baptist minister in the state, rest beneath the pulpit of the church.

John Breckinridge's residence

The Market street Presbyterian church, dedicated in May, 1810, stood on the site of the old residence of John Breckinridge. The church was destroyed in 1847, and the ruins of which are still standing. The home of the Rev. James McChord, first Baptist minister in the state, stood on the site of the present church, on ground that is now part of the site of the First Baptist church.

The first Methodist church

The present church was built in 1847 by James Bracy, was on Main street, near Spring street. Ayer's "Cross Keys" tavern and the "Indian Queen" were later built on the site of the old church. The old church was destroyed in 1855 by fire.

The site of Central Christian church

The old church was on Main street, near Spring street. Ayer's "Cross Keys" tavern and the "Indian Queen" were later built on the site of the old church.

The first Methodist church

The first Methodist church was on the site of the Central Christian church. The site of the old church was on Main street, near Spring street.

On what is now the site of the Central Christian church, Short and Walnut streets, stood the hall in which Mason's was organized on November 14, 1776.

On what is now the site of the Central Christian church, Short and Walnut streets, stood the hall in which Mason's was organized on November 14, 1776.

Early Church Sites

The first Lexington Presbyterian church was on the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets, where the Morton high school building is now situated. It was called "Mt. Zion," its original Catholic church, erected of logs also. By 1860, it was a large frame building, and was moved about 1875 to the site of the present church on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The old church was occupied by the East Baptist church, and the present church was built in 1875 by J. B. Mayo. The church has been known as Mt. Zion church.

Early Bible Drill

What is now Stoll Field, the athletic field of the University of Kentucky, was the site of the Lexington light infantry, organized in 1779. The first Baptist church

The first Baptist church was on the site of the Central Christian church. The site of the old church was on Main street, near Spring street.

The first Baptist church

The first Baptist church was on the site of the Central Christian church. The site of the old church was on Main street, near Spring street.

The first Baptist church

The first Baptist church was on the site of the Central Christian church. The site of the old church was on Main street, near Spring street.

The first Baptist church

The first Baptist church was on the site of the Central Christian church. The site of the old church was on Main street, near Spring street.

The first Baptist church

The first Baptist church was on the site of the Central Christian church. The site of the old church was on Main street, near Spring street.

The famous cognition and dance hall of M. I. Giron occupied the building at 120 North Mill street. The building is now known as the "Cathedral of the South."
optimists hear Doctor Barkley

Speaker Sketches History Of Transylvania Medical College

Early history of the Transylvania medical college and the Transylvania medical library was sketched briefly by Dr. A. H. Barkley at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Lexington Optimist Club today at the Lafayette hotel.

The first medical lectures at Transylvania were given in a warehouse on Main street near Mill street in 1780 by Dr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Frederick Ridgley and Dr. Charles Caldwell. Dr. Barkley told the members of the club and their guests.

Building Erected In 1837

These three leaders, assisted by others who were attracted by their work, lectured in this warehouse until the need for a medical building was realized in 1818. The first medical building, now the Y. W. C. A. at Market and Church streets, was completed in 1825. It was occupied as a medical school until 1839, when a larger Transylvania Medical Hall, built at the corner of Second Street and Broadway, the speaker said. This building was burned in 1863, and after the war medical instruction was revived at Transylvania but the school was later moved to Louisville.

Realizing the need for a medical library for the use of students, the leaders of the medical school decided to send Dr. Brown to Europe soon after the lectures were started. Supplied with $500, Dr. Brown purchased a number of valuable medical books. Later, the city of Lexington and the state contributed $3,000 each, and the college $3,000 for the purchase of medical books and Dr. Caldwell went to Europe to add to the library.

Many valuable volumes were obtained then and later, about 1839. When our doctor went to Europe and purchased $11,000 worth of books. The remainder of this library includes some 20,000 volumes, approximately 8,000 of which are of a medical nature. These books are in the excellent state of preservation and date from 1594 to the early 1800's and today form one of the most valuable collections of their kind in the world, Dr. Barkley said.

LEXINGTON LEADER  SEPTEMBER 9, 1932
Replica of the "Daniel Boone", first steam locomotive on the "first railroad in the West" built from Lexington to Frankfort, 1833.
How Bluegrass Towns
Received Their Names

HUSTONVILLE
Lincoln County

Hustonville, one of the pioneer towns of Kentucky, was named for one of the pioneer Houston families who came from Texas to Ken tucky and settled there. Later, another member of this same family, left his home in Arton, Va., and became president of the Republic of the Texas. The latter was Gen. Sam Houston, for whom Houston, Texas, was named. In spelling the name Hustonville, the “o” has been dropped. Descendants of Houston still live in the state of Lincoln county. Hustonville in early pioneer days was the scene of many Indian raids. The celebrated “Carpenter’s Ford” was located there, and many scoundrels of those pioneer Carpenters still live there.

Hustonville is a flourishing little town of 500 inhabitants and has been glorified in song and story, by H. Mulligan, Lexington, having written his famous poem of the title, “Over the Hill to Hustonville.”

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY.

Ticket Office, 110 East Main Street.
Telephone 49.
7:45 a.m.—Every day, local, arrives Louis ville 7:45 a.m.
5:35 a.m.—Every day, St. Louis Limited; Pullman sleeper car and free re clining chair car, Louisville 7:30 a.m.; St. Louis Arrives at Louisville 9:30 a.m.

Arrivals
11:45 a.m.—Every day, St. Louis Limited;
7:40 a.m.—Every day, Louisville local.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC R. R.

Southbound Trains.

Lv. Frankfort 7:20 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
Lv. Versailles 10:06 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
Lv. Nicholasville 11:15 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
Lv. Groveville 10:30 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
Lv. Hebbville 5:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m.
Lv. Beaumont 5:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m.
Lv. Versailles 5:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m.
Lv. Frankfort 9:40 a.m. 4:25 p.m.

FRANKFORT & CINCINNATI RY.

Q. & C. Connection at Georgetown.

For Frankfort: 7:25 a.m. 2:55 p.m.
For Georgetown: 1:15 p.m. 3:25 p.m.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

Niles’ Weekly Register—Saturday, June 11, 1875.

The first advertised fair to be held in Lexington was during September, 1833. Notwithstanding the ravages of the cholera it seems to have been well attended, and much interest displayed in the awards of the judges in the different events.
The Battle of Blue Licks

The Indian paths and buffalo traces of early Kentucky have become the hard-surfaced highways and the route of the iron horse of today, but the valourous deeds of those hardy pioneers of early days help keep alive the memory of the terrible price at which our forebears purchased our freedom and comfort.

The name of Daniel Boone instantly brings to mind the painted and feathered savage, the murderous tomahawk, the besieged and burning fort and miraculous and hair-raising escapes.

The site of the battle of the lower Blue Licks was recently created a State park and dedicatory exercises held at the monument on August 19, 1927, on the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the famous battle which took place about 8 o'clock on the morning of August 19, 1782. Next to Braddock’s defeat, this engagement was the most noted in the annals of savage warfare of colonial times, and was termed by President Roosevelt as the “last battle of the American Revolution.”

Blue Lick Springs, for it was there the battle took place, is about eight miles from Carlisle, Ky., on the Lexington-Maysville Highway, at that time nothing more than a buffalo trace, and the probable route followed by the British and Indians and the pursuing Kentuckians, from Bryan’s Station fort, through Paris and Millennials to the Licks.

These springs seem to have attracted the notice of a group of white men from Pennsylvania, in the month of July, 1773, for the unusual quality of the water, rich in saline substance, and within a short time thereafter the settlers were busily engaged in making salt, which supplied the northern portion of the State of Kentucky. The water rose from underground springs and covered the surface of possibly one-quarter acre of ground. Before the advent of the pioneers, innumerable buffalo came to the springs to lick the marshy ground. Above the springs on a rocky ridge of ground, where the freshest part of the battle was fought, the buffalo congregated, after drinking the brackish water, and ate the foliage, and this coupled with their continual stamping of the ground, rendered it bare. To this day the ground is bare, except for a few scrub pines. Both Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton came to the springsc often to make salt. There can still be seen a large mound of decayed charcoal, where the saltmakers boiled down the water, which contained approximately one per cent salt. The vein of water has long since disappeared, and efforts to relocate it have proven unsuccessful.

Later, Blue Lick Springs became the most famous watering place in the West, and a favorite and fashionable resort where hundreds of the elite annually assembled in pursuit of health or pleasure. In its action on the system, the water was purgative, diaphoretic and tonifying. The surrounding grounds were improved and beautifully adorned. A large hotel was built, 670 feet in length, three stories high and surrounded by large and airy galleries, 1,800 feet in extent. The Blue Lick water became an important article of commerce, several thousand barrels being annually exported. The hotel burned in 1886, and the writer, in conversation with J. W. Maffett and brother Simon Kenton Maffett, life long residents, was told by the former that he well remembers when the hotel burned. Then a young man of about twenty, he hauled several wagon loads of mellow whiskey, which had been stored in the cellar, to Carlisle the morning after the fire. The long, rambling stable of the hotel still stands, or rather leans, and an adjacent frame building shows the marks of the conflagration, but nothing remains of the hotel itself, excepting two stone pillars, which marked the entrance, and a few old flagstones and stone steps leading to the old spring house, hollowed with the tread of many feet.

A sketch of the battle might prove interesting:

The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, marked the end of the Revolutionary War in the East, but it hardly marked the beginning of war in the West. Capt. Wm. Caldwell, of the Canadian Rangers, in company with the famed renegade chief, Simon Gist, and about 300 Indians, of the tribes of the Wyandottes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Delawares and Mingoes, advanced through Ohio to a well-planned invasion of Kentucky, in August, 1782. They advanced by the way of the “Forks of the Licking,” in Pendleton County, to the vicinity of Bryan’s Station, situated near Muir, Ky., and attacked the fort at that point about sunrise on the morning of Friday, August 16. The attack was continued steadily until about ten o’clock in the morning of Saturday, August 17. All efforts to accomplish the surrender of the courageous garrison were in vain. After having destroyed the growing crops and cattle, they departed on the return march, by the way of the lower Blue Licks. The Kentuckians, under the command of Colonel John Todd, the County Lieutenant of Fayette (then one of the three counties comprising Kentucky), decided to give pursuit.

Also in command of detachments were Lieutenant-Colonels Stephen Trigg and Daniel Boone. Altogether, history tells us, there were 182 men marching in pursuit of the returning British warriors. Possibly half of these had horses. Capt. Caldwell and his Indians were afoot, and had one day’s start. The Kentuckians guessed they were strongly outnumbered and for that reason proceeded with caution, the first point at which they appear to have rested being at Ruddle’s Mills or Ruddle’s Station, near Paris. Pressing onward, they came to the south bank of the main Licking, opposite the springs, at which location there is a ford, and here for the first time they saw a number of Indians leisurely ascending the rocky ridge on
the other side. They halted for a consultation and Boone advised either awaiting reinforcements or a more careful reconnoitre of the enemy.

We have all doubtless read of the tempestuous Major Hugh McGary, who, becoming weary of the delay and inactivity, suddenly spurred his horse into the river and called upon "all who are not cowards, follow me," and vivid accounts of the officers and men rushing pell-mell after him, some on horseback and some on foot, in a totally disorganized fashion. Later historians are not inclined to picture the attack in such a "blood and thunder" manner. It is known that McGary urged the others to immediate attack, but such old frontiersmen as Boone and his two sons, Todd, Trigg, Harlan, McBride and others can hardly be visualized as frenziedly rushing headlong after McGary, with no thought of their safety or scheme of attack. In some manner, however, they did advance in three columns, Boone commanding the left, McGary the center and Trigg the right.

There is not much to tell after they crossed the river and ascended the sloping ridge. Two deep ravines on either side ambushed the concealed Indians and as soon as the Kentuckians had obtained the ridge, the massacre began with fatal results. Colonels Todd and Trigg, Major Harlan, Capt. McBride and young Israel Boone (son of Daniel Boone) were among the first killed. Their retreat was not covered, and from the top of the bridge to the river, the fearful slaughter was carried on. As related by eye-witnesses, the spectacle was awful to behold, especially on the banks of the river and in the river itself, where Indians, horses, and men on foot were mixed in one crowding, fighting mass. Sixty were killed and seven captured, all within the probable space of about ten or fifteen minutes, and some of those captured were tortured to death by the Indians. Boone's youngest son died in his arms, and his father, after concealing the body behind some rocks, and warding off two or three small bands of savages, made his way through some thick underbrush to a point in the river below the scene of action, making good his escape. Another son of the elder Boone, Squire, received a badly broken thigh, and barely escaped the toma-hawks. Several incidents are told of those formerly suspected of cowardice, showing remarkable bravery, and in one or two instances, losing their lives in order to give up their horses to wounded comrades.

Those that did escape made their way slowly back to Bryan's Station, where the tragedy was soon told. A few days later, Colonel Logan, with some 500 men, went to the battle ground and located and buried in one grave, forty-three bodies, near where they were found. Some of the rocks piled around the grave are still in place. Boone's own account of the return to the site was as follows:

"Being reinforced, we returned to bury the dead, and found their bodies strewn everywhere, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled; some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fishes; all in such a putrid condition that no one could be distinguished from another."

The topography of the country in the vicinity of the Blue Licks remains virtually unchanged and should you chance to be on Route 68, or stopping over at Carlisle, Millersburg or Paris, all located on the L. & N. Railroad, visit this historical spot.

A BASKET PIC NIC

Will be given in

MR. SAMUEL COLEMAN'S WOODS,

On the Newtowk Pike, seven miles from Lexington, on

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1865,

And you are cordially invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

R. J. Adams,
Dr. J. H. Floore,
Allie Cooper,

R. Gilmore,
George Ghisl,
James M. Graves.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

George A. Castelman,
Chas. M. Chipley,
Will R. Cooper,
Sam Coleman,
J. F. Herndon,

H. W. Allen,
J. L. Frost,
Allie Hunt,
S. C. Lawless,
R. M. Reid.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Ed S. DeLong,
T. H. Clay, Jr.,
James B. Clay,

J. E. Smith,
James M. Yates,
A. K. Woolley.
Expansion of City in 25 Years Almost Phenomenal; Principal Buildings Product of Quarter Century; Residential Sections and Parks Tell Eloquent Story

During the last quarter century Lexington has experienced an expansion that is almost phenomenal, taking into consideration the fact that the growth has not been in any sense mushroom or the result of a "boom," being based entirely on the prosperity of the Blue Grass, "the garden spot of the world."

The building expansion has been even out of proportion to the growth in population, which has more than tripled in the last 25 years. A list of a few of the principal buildings constructed since 1877 will indicate the extent of the expansion. Among the buildings that now are landmarks, which have gone up in the last quarter century, are: The Fayette county courthouse, the federal building, the four principal office buildings, which are classed as "skyscrapers." Both of the largest hotels, which now give Lexington a place in hotel accommodations unique among cities of the population class in the country. Both of the modern passenger stations.

Most of the plant of the University of Kentucky.

Nearly all of the modern public school buildings.

Most of the homes of the principal business establishments, and other commercial buildings.

A quarter century ago the city limits of Lexington on the east were marked by Walton avenue. Today some of the city's handsomest residences cover that section to the Ashland subdivision.

Then there were no houses east of Rose street, or south of Maxwell from Woodland avenue east. Today in that portion of the city one finds one of the best residential sections.

In every direction Lexington has grown. Elsmere Park, Men-telle Park, London avenue, Bell Court, Aycliff Place, Kenwick, Addition, Richmond Road, the extensions of Woodland and Ashland avenues, with their modern homes and wide, well-paved streets, all tell the same eloquent story of Lexington's growth and expansion.

Not all of Lexington's physical expansion has been in buildings of material a nature as office and public buildings or in homes. The system of beautiful parks artistically landscaped and well equipped playgrounds where child life may give unrestrained expression to youthful buoyancy, are practically all the product of the last two decades.

Most of the leading church buildings were erected in the last 25 years. In 1877 there stood on the southern limit of the city a small educational institution, now known as the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College. Each year about three hundred students from various sections of Kentucky matriculated there. During the last 25 years with the awakened educational interest in the state, that little college has been transformed into a great university with an annual enrollment in excess of two thousand students. Its equipment has been augmented, its curriculum expanded, and the faculty is now almost as large as was the student body a quarter of a century ago.

U. S. BUILDING PERMIT ISSUED

Work Already Under Way On Structure To Cost $475,000

One of the largest building permits in Lexington was placed on the record book at the office of the department of public works today, when the United States government was granted a permit for erection of the postoffice-federal court building, at the northeast corner of Limestone and Barr streets, at a total cost of $475,000.

R. B. Hayes, construction engineer for the government, procured the permit.

The new structure, for which Churchill & Gillig, Lexington architects, drew the plans and specifications, will be three stories and basement and will front on the north side of Barr street. The exterior walls will be of stone, with concrete foundation and composition roof, according to the specifications. The interior will have marble finish, with cement and hardwood flooring. Two freight and two passenger elevators are included in the detail description contained in the application for the permit. The Penkler Construction Company, Cincinnati, has the general contract for the project and has 460 calendar days in which to complete the building.

Excavation work for the foundation is already under way by the Lexington Quarry Company, subcontractor for this phase of the contract, having placed a force of men with the necessary equipment, such as steam shovels and trucks, on the job at the beginning of the week.
PICTURE OF REV. MOORE, OF "FLUTE AND VIOLIN"

A character crystal clear that strikes a note of flute-like grace was depicted in his story, "Flute and Violin," by the late James Lane Allen. There was the character of Rev. Mr. Moore, president of Transylvania University and first rector of Christ Church, and the legend which has grown around the character in the crisp halls of each institution was recalled during the past few days, when it was learned that a picture of Rev. Mr. Moore has come into the possession of George K. Graves.

Together with the portrait, Mr. Graves has another precious relic of the flute which Rev. Mr. Moore owned, and which James Lane Allen has made symbolic of the learned divine he knows.

Value of the portrait depends not upon its subject, the Rev. Mr. Moore, but is enhanced also by the fact that the artist who painted it was Kentucky's own Mathew Jouett. A cut made from the portrait is published herewith.

Years of study and hard work were the sources of the Rev. Mr. Moore, and intimate knowledge of the teacher's character, doubtless, were had by Jouett, for he was a member of Transylvania during the days of Mr. Moore's presidency. The portrait is one of Jouett's earlier works, among his later subjects being such men as Henry Clay, John C. Crittenden, Isaac Shelby, General Lafayette, and the state of Kentucky, and Dr. Holly, himself a noted president of Transylvania University.

The future father of one of a family of eight children, was born in Lexington in 1833. He was reared and educated in the state, where he learned his trade, and, after painting, later studied painting, later having a studio on Short Street between Mill and Clay streets. There is no authentic list of his portraits, since, unfortunately, he failed to sign them.

The story of the Rev. James Moore is closely woven into the early history of Christ Church, now Christ Church Cathedral. In 1792, the James Moore came to Lexington, and in 1818 he aided in the organization of the Episcopal Society for which he gave aid.

For 19 years, according to a history of Christ Church written by Mrs. Charles Judd Smith and Mary Didier, neither parish nor organization, but then the church was formed and a frame church constructed. The frame church was replaced by a brick structure, and the Rev. Mr. Moore was paid a salary—$200 a year for preaching once every fourth night.

Meanwhile, however, in 1892, the Rev. Mr. Moore had the direction of Transylvania Seminary, being succeeded by another man the following year. Then, in 1895, when Transylvania University had been formed by an act of the legislature, the Rev. Mr. Moore had been made its first president, and also its proctor of moral philosophy, logic and belles-lettres.

So sped the years of his life. He lived a few miles from Lexington on the Georgetown pike at what is known today as the Frazer place. On Sept. 22, 1884, he died, at the age of 70 years.

In James Lane Allen's "Chop," visibly, the author also depicts the minister-teacher, and has him say: "The most that we can do is to begin a strain that will swell the general volume and last on after we have perished. For me, when I am gone, I should like the memory of my life to give out the sound of a flute."

Upon the walls of Christ Church Cathedral is a bronze memorial, which reads:

In memory of the Rev. James Moore, first president of Transylvania University and first minister of this church. He was learned, liberal, amiable and pious. He departed this life, June 32nd, 1884, aged 49 years.

The portrait and the flute of the Rev. Mr. Moore were acquired by Mr. Graves when Mrs. Jeannie M. Moore, a descendant of the minister, moved from Louisville to be with her daughter in Hawaii. Charles Norton, librarian at Transylvania College, learned that Mrs. Moore had the portrait and the flute, and it was through her that Mr. Graves learned of them. Mr. Graves, through his grandfather, Rev. Mr. Moore, is related to the Rev. Mr. Moore.

Estate At Duncan Park Famous In City Annals

Thorn Hill Was Home Of Colorful Dramatic Cassius Marcellus Clay

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

"I determined on Lexington as my home," wrote Clay, and in the Morton hills and on the banks of the Kentucky River, the most colorful of American statesmen was born. A few miles from the city, however, on the banks of the Licking River, near the headquarters of the famous Licking River steamer, "The Cumberland," and opposite the site of the now famous Duncan Park, lived the descendants of the famous and beloved Cassius Marcellus Clay in his notable memoirs.

And elegant indeed it was, torn Hill Hill. In 1816, was purchased by Latrobe himself for Lord William Morton on the estate he purchased from John Monteith, Limestone, the thoroughfare then called Clay Lane, and not in the least short of perfection, which would have been tolerated by that English gentleman, son of the first Count of Ligonier, Lord Philip Stanhope, and younger brother of his lordship. Family silver and English porcelain that bore the coat of arms, furnishings from England and from Philadelphia, Amer. The center of the house was given an appropriate setting in the back of a Spanish colonial type erected on the banks of the Licking River. Oldest part of the house was built in 1789 by Morton from the trustees of the Licking River.

"Lord" Morton, whose title was honorary rather than hereditary, and given him because he stood out in the Old World, was an excellent merchant and druggist on the corner of Main and Upper streets, a site that has been a drug store continuously for more than 140 years. He also owned a plantation and was president of the Kentucky Insurance company, the first institution in the State to be given the title of insurance company.

In his will he gave to Christ Church the land upon which the cathedral and parish house now stand, and his name is on the roll of the first vestry that in 1812 raised the sum of $750 by a lottery conducted at Satterwhite's tavern, the money being used by the Rev. James Moore to finish the building and buy an organ.

Morton died in 1833 and his body remained in Louisville for many years. In 1911 it was exhumed and brought to Lexington.

In his will a pair of duelling pistols was left to his friend, Henry Clay, and the weapon was still in possession of Clay's descendants. The will also provided that one of his cows, estimated at $12,200, be applied toward the support of establishment of a school in Lexington for poor children, and for many years the legacy was used by the daughters of the late William Morton. And it was finally misappropriated, the last record of it appearing in a report of the Commonwealth's attorneys.

Daughters Inherit Estate

The Mortons only son died in In- diana, and the two daughters inherited the estate were Mary, who married John D. Clifford, a man of Pulaski County, and went east, and Jane Rogers Morton, who became the wife of Father John Rogers. So, it was purchased in 1797 from Gov. Beverley Randolph. During the Civil War, the property was sold to Col. William A. Stagg, and the purchasing stables brought to Kentucky. The property is valued at $100,000.

In Lexington include Frank and Paul M. Justice, Donald Barker and George T. Poston.

NOMENCLATURE

In 1838 the Morton property was purchased for $18,000 by that fearless champion, Cassius Marcellus Clay, Madison county, the most brilliantly colored and dramatic figure in the history of Kentucky. Son of the largest slave-holder in the west, handsome and intelligent, cultivated and magnetic, with the world in a smile, he claimed to be the most curious height and to see the frit of all personal ambitions and to bring sorrows and he touched everything he bade it. As a student at Transylvania College he fell in love with Mary Jane Clay, daughter of the famous Cassius Marcellus Clay, and Elisha Wardfield, and upon his return from Yale the date was set for the wedding. Before the marriage, however, Clay was shown the deceased written to him by a niece by a rejected suitor, Dr. Declaray, Louisville, which he con- sidered not deplorable in his character, so, armed with a stout hickory cane and a faithful Bowie knife, he set out to recover his honor, accompanied by his best man, James Burnes. However, Declaray into a cross street, Clay recounts that he contented without addressing not of the crowd, and the following day, in response to Declaray's challenge, the river in India was declared as true. But the news had spread and a crowd had gathered, so by the river in India was declared as true. But the news had spread and a crowd had gathered, so the river in India was declared as true. But the news had spread and a crowd had gathered, so the river in India was declared as true. But the news had spread and a crowd had gathered, so the river in India was declared as true. But the news had spread and a crowd had gathered, so the river in India was declared as true. But the news had spread and a crowd had gathered, so the river in India was declared as true.
Greeted Warmly
Returning to Lexington, he was greeted with uncondensed warmth and another committee of citizens, some of whom had been in the group that ran the office of "The True American," called at Thorn Hill and presented him with a jeweled sword from Tiffany in appreciation of his heroic service.

In 1890, realizing that his political life in Fayette county was at an end, Cassius Clay took his family back to White Hall. He lived there and from there in 1891 that he was sent by Lincoln as minister to Spain, a suitable position after a lifetime of years of effort in behalf of emancipation. And to White Hall he returned to see the successful blending of the domestic life and the dramatic and tragic episodes of those closing years of his career.

Thorn Hill was brought from the Clay by Dr. Lloyed filed $10,000 for a 4-acre property reserved four acres in the rear. A deed in the court house records that Col. Peck conveyed the property together with all ornaments, furnishings, horses and a roadway to his wife, Emily B. Warfield, who, in 1873, sold the house and five and a half acres to Libby Brand Duncan, wife of H. H. Timberlake Duncan, twice mayor of Lexington and for many years publisher of the Democratic newspaper, "The Press."

Four sons and six daughters of the Duncans kept the house alive with guests and parties. There were merry times when George, graduated from West Point, brought a half-dozen classmates home for a visit and thrilling days when the house was turned upside down with the preparations for the wedding of the beautiful Eliza McAlister Dunn to John R. Allen, and again when the lovely Libby married George Draper of the renowned Boston family, and Margaret became the bride of Almore Dansiefield.

City Bought Property
Mrs. Draper became the ultimate owner of the house and in 1914 the city of Lexington paid $25,000 for the property. Thorn Hill becoming Terram Park, a recreation ground and day nursery.

Toy still climbs over the walls, and the pillars that once flanked the experiments in telegraphy and electricity. When he failed to negotiate the rent he became restless and went east. The company's manager had threatened to discharge him for disregarding the instruments.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

TYRONE
Anderson County

Tyrone, which suffered more as a result of the passage of the eighteenth amendment than any other town in central Kentucky, was named by T. B. Ripy, who was a native of that section and has dedicated himself to America from Tyrone county, Ireland.

Tyrone is located four miles east of Lawrenceburg and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It was incorporated in 1879 and a council was elected. At that time two large distilleries were in business and a whiskey distillery was a thriving center. The Anderson Distillery operated by T. B. Ripy, was capable of producing 400 barrels of whiskey a day. One of these houses employed 150 persons and was the largest mash-tub distillery in the state.

Tyrone once had a population of 500 persons, a public school, two churches, five stores, two blacksmith shops and a post office and barbershop. But since the passage of the eighteenth amendment the town has dwindled to only two or three incorporated villages.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON

It became known Thursday that definitive steps were taken Wednesday by President James K. Patterson looking to his retirement in the near future from the position of President of State University, which he has held for forty years and which has given him the unique distinction of being the oldest college president in point of service in the United States.

President Patterson, it is stated on good authority appeared before the Board of Trustees Wednesday, and while he did not officially tender his resignation as President, he signified his resignation intention, so notifying the board to retire from the head of the institution upon the condition that a worthy successor be chosen in his place.

After the announcement by President Patterson the board discussed his conditional retirement and later at his suggestion appointed a committee of five to select his successor and at the same time to arrange a suitable chair for the retiring president so that he might still contribute to the educational work of the university.

The committee was limited as to time to find a successor, but it was stated that the president’s successor was chosen in time to take up the work at the opening of the fall term in September.

In 1967, the University that President Patterson tendered, his resignation, there is no doubt that the steps mentioned above were made by the board looking to his future retirement from the presidency. The matter was general discussion as the result of the request of the Alumni Association, Wednesday, but did not become public outside of college circles until Thursday.

MAY 31, 1903

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

LANCASTER
Garrard County

In the days when travel was by horseback and the only roads were cloggy lanes, which were impassable except in summer, and especially in winter, there were those who deemed it wise, for a matter of convenience, to found a new county and a new county seat.

The result was that Garrard county was formed from portions of Madison, Mercer and Lincoln counties. The men who participated in the proceedings were men who had some ability and owned considerable property.

The town chosen as the county seat, of course, is to the best location for the county seat. Some wanted to locate the town on Dunk’s Creek, but Lexington was destined to be the present location.

Captain Beford, who owned approximately 60 acres of land and agreed to donate 50 lots and the "Pullick Square"- a small square and to furnish water for the court and all those attending during his life. So it was ordered that the permanent seat of court and police was near Dunk’s Creek cross roads where Andrew Wallace now lives. This was on July 3 and 4, 1797.

On July 3 and 4, 1797, the first county court was held and it was signed by Edmund Gil. Will Jennings, Alexander Cogburn and Gideon French. The county appointed a commission to implo y some proper person to build a court house and Goal. A stray pen upon such plan and manner as they deemed proper. It called for a building of stone and to be off into convenient lots and subsequent town shall be called Lancaster.

The first court house was built about 1820 and was destroyed by fire in 1858. The court yard was surrounded by a stone wall surrounding the stone fence. This court house was torn down in 1898 when the present one was built.

The initial court was held in the building now occupied by the county court house owned by Will Dickerson on the corner of Maple Avenue and Farning street.
LEXINGTON LIBRARY. No. 1144

Conformably to the By-Laws of the Corporation, I do certify, that D. S. Coleman is entitled to one share, No. 1144, in said Library.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Corporation, this 30th day of March, 1846.

Mr. A. Leary, Chairman.

By the Chairman,

James Pope, Secretary.

To be recorded in the Books of the Corporation.

W. Turner, Jr.

Stock of Grandfather Coleman in Lexington Library - 1846.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

NONSEUCH
Woodford County

When the first store was built at Noneuch, Woodford county, in the '70s by H. D. Wilson the place had no name. Samuel McCandless, magistrate of the district, proposed the name, Noneuch, saying "there is no other place like it." The name stuck.

Mr. Wilson was appointed the first postmaster when Noneuch became a postoffice in 1831. Judge James H. Bond, present county judge of Woodford county, was postmaster and merchant at Noneuch for many years and Col. Bolivar Bond, Versailles auctioneer and real estate dealer, got his start as a merchant at Noneuch.

Noneuch's chief claim to distinction is for being the home of two philanthropic farmers, William Hamilton and Josiah Cleveland, who immortalized their names—Hamilton by giving the money to found Hamilton College, Lexington; Cleveland by founding and endowing the Cleveland Orphan Institution, for girls, at Versailles.

1862 Civil War Script Issued by Phoenix Hotel -

This 9th day of August, 1844

Wm. W. Clark, Clerk of the County of Fayette, and State of Kentucky.
INDIAN VILLAGE SITE
ASHLAND—Five hundred years ago Ashland was the site of a large village established by the Culture Port Ancien Indians. Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, head of the department of archaeology, University of Kentucky, said after completing a two-day survey of mounds here, “We found evidence, he said, that a quite a large village was established by the Culture Ancien Indians here at least 500 years ago.” The center of that culture, Dr. Funkhouser said, was in Ohio, but “stumps” of it stretch down to Ashland and further on down along the river. Characteristics of those Indians, he said, are the small conical mounds which they built, measuring about 10 or 15 feet across and four or five feet deep.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

GEORGETOWN
Scott County

Georgetown was given its present name in 1790 when the Virginia legislature incorporated the town and named it in honor of George Washington. The community, however, was 15 years old when it was given the name of Georgetown. The first settlement at the site of Georgetown was made in the fall of 1775 and from that time until 1784 the community was known as McClelland’s Station. This name was in honor of John McClelland, who came from Pittsburgh in 1775 and built a cabin at Royal Spring. In the spring of 1776 John McClelland, Alex McClelland, William McClelland, Andrew McConnell, Francis McConnell, David Perry and Charles LeCoombs came from Pittsburgh down the Ohio river, up the Kentucky river to Elnhorn creek and up the latter stream to a point near the site of Georgetown. This party returned to Pittsburgh after a short stay in what was known as the “Elnhorn country” but in the fall of that year John McClelland and others came to Royal Spring and formed the settlement which later became Georgetown. The name of the community was changed from McClelland’s Station to Lebanon in 1794. The present city of Lebanon, Ky. had not been established at that time. In 1790 the community became Georgetown. Georgetown became an educational center in the nineteenth century. Georgetown College was chartered in 1829. Western Military Institute founded by West Point graduates, was an important institution of learning in the early history of the community. Another well known school at Georgetown was the Female College. Georgetown was considered an important business center in its early days. The first paper mill in Kentucky was established there in 1792 and for a number of years there were several industries in the community.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a wealthy Southerner believed Georgetown would become a greater city than Cincinnati. This man moved from his southern home to Cincinnati, which he believed was destined to become an important city. A visit to Georgetown, however, caused him to change his belief and he moved to the Scott county community, which, he said, would surpass Cincinnati.
The Real Daniel Boone of Kentucky

By William Boone Douglass,
President Boone Family Association, Incorporated

Daniel Boone, the son of Squire and Sarah Boone, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania on November 2, 1734. The original log house, built by his father in 1730, with foundation and cellar of stone, was used in 1779 for the construction of a stone house, which still stands. It is situated about six miles southeast of Reading, and three miles of the house of George Boone III. The Boones at one time owned all of the intervening land. Midway is the Exeter Meeting House, where his birth is recorded, the first church in that section, built by the Boones on land donated by George IV, and Debra Boone; the church (1721) log building gave way (1777) to the present stone structure. Here were spent the happy days of his childhood, hunting when he could, and attending his Uncle John’s school when he must. Having sold their farm, his parents, on May 1, 1750, left for Virginia, locating near Winchester, possibly on land purchased by his grandfather, George Boone III. By now he was playing a man’s part, exploring and hunting in the western wilds of Virginia. In December, 1753, his father purchased a farm on the Yadkin River, North Carolina, in what is now Davidson County, to which the family moved.

**Boone’s First Military Experience**

In 1755 Boone became wagon-master in the North Carolina Company of Captain Dodds, taking part in the disastrous campaign of General Braddock against the French and Indians at Fort Du Quesne, resulting in the massacre of Braddock’s troops. Washington was on Braddock’s staff, and had two horses shot from under him, four bullets passing through his coat. Boone escaped on his horse.

On August 14, 1756, Boone married Rebecca Bryan (b. Jan. 9, 1739), daughter of a Yadkin neighbor, Joseph Bryan. Thus having begun a family of their own, their children proceeded to arrive at two-year intervals, customary in pioneer families, as follows: James, Israel, Susannah, Jemina, Levina, Rebecca, Daniel Morgan, Jesse Bryan, William (d. in infancy), and Nathan.

Due to dangers from an Indian outbreak in 1759, Boone took his wife and two babies to near Fredricktown, Va.; his parents, and some of their younger children, including Squire, Jr., went to Georgetown, Md. (now D. C.), where they lived for three years before returning to the Yadkin.

In 1760, Boone joined a North Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. Waddell, in the war against the Cherokee Indians.

After the resulting treaty had effected peace, Boone brought his family back to the Yadkin.

Boone’s Early Explorations

The Yadkin seems to have offered a convenient passage into Southern Kentucky. The Indians quieted, Boone began to explore it. In 1761, he explored the headwaters of the Holston and Cumberland Rivers. Fighting his way along the route that later became his noted Wilderness Road, the first way to the West, he worked further and further into the wilderness. By 1764 he had interested men of means who backed him, and reached Rock Castle, within the present Kentucky boundaries. For some reason, he turned aside in 1765 to explore, with his brother Squire, in Florida, along the Altamaha River, but the next year he was back to the task of his life, the winning of Kentucky. Joining with him William Hill, and perhaps young brother, Squire, he prepared for an extended trip. The start was made in 1767. Crossing the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains at the source of the Holston and Clinch Rivers, they reached the West Fork of the Big Sandy. Pressing onward a hundred miles farther, Boone and Hill crossed what is now Floyd County, Ky. Finding a satisfactory hunting ground, they built a cabin and spent the winter trapping and hunting. Returning to the Yadkin in 1768, Boone met John Finley, hunter and Indian trader, who told of the wonders of the country where he had camped. This story, added to his own experience, fixed Boone in his determination to make Kentucky his home.

**The Founding of Kentucky**

On May 1, 1769, at the head of a party of five hardened and trained explorers, including Finley, and Boone’s brother-in-law, Stewart, the real quest of Kentucky began. On June 7, they sighted from the mountain ridges the beautiful Blue Grass Region. They reached Finley’s old camp on a branch of the Red Lick Fork, where they stopped to hunt. In December the entire party was captured. After plundering, the Indians warned them to leave, a command the disheartened party obeyed, with the exception of Stewart and Boone. Fortunately for the two remaining men, Squire Boone and Alexander Neely had followed with additional supplies, reaching Boone’s camp in January of 1770. They proceeded down the Red River, to the Kentucky River, where they built a cottage. A stone carved “Squire Boone, 1770” found in eastern Madison County and now on exhibit in Richmond, Ky., indicates they camped not far from the site of Fort Boonesboro which was to be built five years later. Stewart was lost, and Neely returned home; but the Boones clung to their new home, from which Squire made two trips to the Yadkin to sell pelts and buy supplies. In March, 1771, after
an unbroken residence in Kentucky of almost two years, Boone returned to the Yadkin settlement to organize a colony. To persuade people to enter into so perilous an enterprise, and to raise funds for colonization purposes was a difficult task. In two years homes had been sold, and in September, 1773, this first Kentucky Colony—five families in all—under Boone's leadership, began its dangerous journey. Forty men joined them in Powell's Valley and on October 10 they had almost reached Cumberland Gap when, with sudden swiftness, the Indians swept down, striking in the rear where the boys were herding the cattle. Six men were killed, including Boone's son, James, a boy of sixteen. Deprived of their stock, robbed of their supplies, the impoverished colonists returned to their Yadkin homes, saving Boone—who would not surrender to adversity, and who stopped with his family at Fort Blakemore on Clinch River, near the Kentucky border. Words are inadequate to pay tribute to the courage of Rebecca Boone in standing by her husband in this trying hour, and seeing the other families depart to homes of safety. To her as well as to Daniel let full honors be paid.

While Boone sought to retrieve his fallen fortunes, Governor Dunmore commissioned him and Michael Stoner (quoting from Boone's own statement),

"Go to the Falls of the Ohio to conduct into the settlement a number of surveyors that had been sent theretofore by him some months before; this country having about this time drawn the attention of many adventurers."

The order was due to a pending Indian war. The dangerous commission, involving a tour of 800 miles "through many difficulties," was accomplished in sixty-two days. Boone was at once given the command of three garrisons in the campaign against the Shawnee Indians.

First Capital of the West

In 1775 the Transylvania Company was organized in North Carolina to buy from the Cherokee Indians their lands lying south of the Kentucky River. As its representative, Boone arranged the details of the purchase by the treaty of Wataga.

For the first time Boone was supplied with funds and men. In March he laid out and blazed along the route of his old trail, the Wilderness Road, the dawn of western transportation, connecting the Atlantic Coast with the new capital of the West, Fort Boonesboro. Four men were killed and five wounded by the Indians in opposing its construction. The building of the Fort, located on the south side of the Kentucky River, near Boone's old home of 1769-1771, was begun on April 1, and completed June 14. During its building, on May 23 the first western legislature assembled at Boonesborough. Six delegates, including Daniel and Squire Boone, represented Boonesborough. Thomas Slaughter presided, and it is said that Daniel Boone introduced the first bill, providing for the protection of game. He also introduced a bill to improve the breed of horses.

On the completion of the fort, whose flag never was to come down, Boone hastened to Clinch River for the waiting Rebecca. What is a more romantic and fitting climax of the journey begun in September, 1773, for Boone to record: "... Rebecca Boone and her daughter, Jemima, being the first white women to reach Kentucky." But there were further honors, his married daughter Mrs. Susannah Boone Hays, wife of Captain William Hays, reached Boonesborough on June 12, 1776, on which date their daughter, Elizabeth, was born, the first white child born in Kentucky.

Made History With Rifle,
Not Pen

Collins' History, under the heading, "Boone's Trail in Kentucky," says:

The first road trace in Kentucky, that from Cumberland Gap to Boonesboro, was marked out or opened in March, 1775, by Col. Daniel Boone, under a contract with Col. Richard Henderson & Co. For almost a century it has been known as Boone's Trace or Trail, and many miles of it are still traveled and distinct. In December, 1795, the legislature passed an act providing for the enlargement to the width of thirty feet, and the leveling and improving of the great thoroughfare from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, much of which is part of the original Boone's Trace. Upon proposals being advertised for, the old pioneer—realizing the peculiar fitness of things which had marked his early life in Kentucky—addressed to Governor Shelby the following characteristic letter, which was found a few years ago among the papers of that military governor. The copy is accurate—even the spelling, capitalization, and punctuation of the original; there being no object in securing the meaning and facts, as in the case of his letter (under Nicholas County) describing the battle of the Blue Licks. The handwriting is rather graceful, showing some ease and freedom in handling the pen; although it is evident that Boone more effectively made his mark with the rifle than as a speller:

"Sir, after my Best Respisa to your Excelency and family I wish to inform you that I have no intention of undertaking this New Rode that begins to be Cut through the Wilderness and I think My Self intituled to the oder of the Binesse as I first Marked out that Rode in March 1775 and Never Re'd anything for my trouble and Suppose I am No Statesman I am a Woodsman and think My Self capable of Marking and Cutting that Rode as any other man Sir if you think with Me I would thank you towright mee a Line by the post the first opportune day and he Will Lodge it at Mr John Miller son hinkston as I wish to know Where and When it is to be Laat (as) So that I may attend in time I am Dear Sir your humble servient To his excelency governor Shelby DANIEL BOONE"

There is no reason to believe that the noble pioneer was successful in securing the contract; indeed an amended
Boone's Own Story

It is not the purpose of this article, nor is space available, to write even an outline of Boone's great service. After Virginia, the Boonesborough was the leading defense of Kentucky, Boone continued in command. Unknowingly, he had the psychological faculty of knowing in advance what the Indian would do. This statement is borne out by his surrender of the salt makers and himself to prevent the capture of the unprepared fort. He was correct in his view that the Indians would sell the captives to the British, except as to himself. As for him, the Indians refused every offer, adopting him instead, renamed him "Big Turtle." The reluctant "child" finally escaped, outrunning the fleetest Indians, was able to warn the occupants of his beloved fort of the approaching siege and save it through his command.

The War of the American Revolution over, John Filson invited Boone to tell his story, published under the title, "The Wars of Kentucky," signed Daniel Boone, as a part of the first History of Kentucky, and later published in London, England, by Gilbert Imlay. This story has rightly formed the basis of most of the Boone biographies. In certain quarters, there has been a tendency to charge Filson with fabricating the story which he, himself, wrote. No evidence is known to exist to support that charge. The careful reader will note the difference in the style of Boone's writing which was the grandiloquent language and religious sentiment of the Quaker minister, so familiar to Boone. Nor do the statements of facts of the two writings agree when treating of the same events.

Boone's letter, heretofore given, shows a good command of language. "But," says the skeptic, "Boone couldn't spell." Quite true. The kind-hearted publisher, then as now, is the cloak of charity which covers the orthographic blunders of us all.

As to Fort Boonesborough, all histories of the past century and a half have credited Boone with the building, and are silent as to who designed it. No one knew better than Boone what was necessary; nor is the plan so complicated as to be beyond the inventive genius of a backwood Indian fighter of many years' experience. Evidence disclosing the designer will be received with interest.

Recent Research Shows Boone a Good Surveyor and Not Poor

To Col. J. H. Cooper, of Lexington, Ky., belongs the credit of conclusively proving by public records that Daniel Boone was not incompetent as a surveyor and was not poor. His articles were published in the Lexington Herald during the months of March and April of 1925, and a final article on February 13, 1927. These fine papers are still available to students of American pioneer history.

Another series of articles of great value for research purposes, was written by Col. William Ayers, copyrighted and published in The Lexington (Ky.) Herald during the year of 1924. An amusing error that he corrects is the "Coon-skin Cap" that artists think so essential to a proper picture of Boone. He quotes Boone's son, Nathan, as saying, "Daniel Boone had a great affection for the Cap of any kind, and never wore one, but always preferred and wore a hat of felt such as was commonly worn by many men of the frontier."

Roosevelt's View of Boone's Claim to Distinction

It is not for myself to rate Boone's service to America. Let that be taken from the virile pen of Theodore Roosevelt, as published in his monumental work, "The Winning of the West."

"Boone's claim to distinction rests not so much on his wide wanderings, for in this respect he did little more than was done by a hundred other backwoods hunters of his generation, but the fact that he was able to turn his daring woodcraft to the advantage of his fellows. As he, himself, said, he was an instrument 'ordained of God to settle the Wilderness.' He inspired the confidence of all who met him, so that men of means and influence were willing to trust adventurous enterprises to his care; and his success as an explorer, his skill as a hunter, his prowess as an Indian fighter enabled him to bring these enterprises to a successful conclusion and, in some degree, control the wild spirits associated with him." (Vol. I, p. 164)

"Kentucky had been settled, chiefly through Boone's instrumentality, in the year of the first fighting of the revolution, and it had been held ever since. Boone playing the leading part in its defense." (Vol. I, p. 55)

With reference to 1775, Roosevelt says:

"There seems no reason to doubt that the establishment of the strong, well-backed settlement of Boonesborough was all that prevented the abandonment of Kentucky at the time. Beyond doubt the restless and vigorous frontiersmen would ultimately have won their way into the coveted Western lands; yet had it not been for Boone and Henderson, it is most unlikely that the land would have been settled at all until after the Revolutionary War, when perhaps it might have been British soil."

The Call of the Wild Leads Boone On

During 1781 Boone represented Kentucky in the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia and, again in 1791-2, he represented Kanawha County, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel. His last service for Kentucky was the execution of a survey on September 8, 1798.

Kentucky was now well settled. Urged on by the Call of the Wild, Boone accepted the invitation of the Spanish Government to settle in Upper Louisiana, extended by Lieutenant Governor Zenon Trudeua in recognition of Boone's international fame. Moving, in the fall of 1799, to the Femme Osage District (near the present city of Saint Louis), he received a grant of one thousand arpents of land and was appointed sundic (or magistrate). Doubtless in memory of Fort Boonesborough days, he held his court under the protecting boughs of a large elm tree. In 1813, his beloved wife, Rebecca, whose lifetime devotion made true the pledge "whither thou goest, I go," passed away, taking with her Boone's desire to live. Justice ever late, Congress in 1814, passed an act confirming Boone's Spanish grant, designating him the "The man who opened the way to millions of his fellowmen."

In a letter, dated October 17, 1816, addressed to Sarah Boone, wife of his brother Samuel, Boone states his creed:

"All the Relegan I have to love and fear God believe in Jesus Christ. Dow all the good to my Neighbours and My Self that I can and Do as little harm as I can help and trust on God's marcy for the rest."

Though now living with his daughter, Jemima, as the letter says, he died on September 26, 1820, in the beautiful stone house, still standing, now a national shrine, in the outskirts of the city of St. Louis, the home of his youngest son, Major Nathan Boone, whom he was visiting. The Missouri Constitutional Convention, of which Nathan was a member, adjourned out of respect to his memory, and wore a badge of mourning for thirty days.

He was buried beside Rebecca. Years later, his sons and the Missouri Legislature consenting, the bodies of Daniel and Rebecca were removed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and reinterred in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on a site overlooking the Kentucky River and the State Capitol. As Governor Fields so beautifully expressed it:

"Although the body of the great pioneer Boone sleeps in our City of the Dead, beside the murmuring waters of the river he loved so well, his great spirit still lives in the hearts of our people."
Famous Old Stage Stars Played At Lexington, Best One-Night Stand in America, In Nineties

Lexington theatre-goers of the Gay Nineties could do two things at once—drink a glass of port and enjoy a “best trust” chorus.

In 1883 there were three theatres in the city in that period but only at Leil’s hall, a second floor amusement place could the theatre and beauty chorus be enjoyed. Leil’s was at 211 West Short Street where the J. P. Sullivan Wholesale Grocer is now located and it was a favorite spot among port drinkers and it was here that the grand opera house in Paris.

The plays and players appearing at the Grand Opera House in the Gay Nineties included the greatest of that day and included some of the most popular and pass Lexington in the quality of theatrical attractions. The best-known names in American theatre which by Lexington was known to be among the best.

Julia Mawr and her husband Robert Taber, in “Twelfth Night” offered one of the highlights in local theatricals of that period. Comic opera companies and musical extravaganzas, with cast of 100 persons was popular and among them was the Kimbell Opera Company presenting “Hendrick Hudson Jr.” with Corinne, prima donna dama. Another was “Hello World” and “The School for Scandal” with such players as James, Cathry Kidd, Frederick Warde, Norman H. Hackett and Harry Longdon and scores of other well-known players and plays and players.

Milton Noyes, remembered by present-day theatre-goers for his appearance in “Limey” was a favorite, Chauncey O’Cot, a regular visitor in recent years, was also a favorite of the nineties.

The biggest theatrical events of that period was the appearance of Nat C. Goodwin and Maxwell Elliott in “The Grand Opera House” in “David Garrick” and “The Silent System.” Sidney E. Sowden, son of the noted John, played here with his wife in “A Bachelor’s Baby.” To name all the old favorites would be near to impossible, but others in addition to those enumerated, included the following:

- Other Stars and Plays


Theatricals varied and ranged from music to comedy, from farce to tragedy. In 1885, former Gov. B. Taylor, Television, and his brother A. L. Taylor, United States congressmen, appeared here in an unusual way. Bob spoke on “Dixie,” the state song of the South.

Resources and Improvements.

The first permanent settlement was made in Kentucky, then a part of the Old Northwest Territory, in 1783, and the war of Independence was shortly followed, checked emigration, and prevented, for 8 or 10 years, those very great improvements that had accomplished promotion. The beauty of the city of and the richness of the soil, however, excited general attention soon after the peace, and many persons of respectability flocked in with the idea of building a permanent population rising westward. Kentucky was received into the union as a state in 1792, and had two representatives in congress. In 1800, the state was in the hands of its few representatives, and a gross population of more than 400,000.

As emigrants are still numerous, it is probable that the present population of the state will grow rapidly and pass the million mark in time, and Kentucky stands in full proportion to its rise of population, but our information as to particular is very limited, though much pains was taken to collect them. Gentlemen are very glad to see all the statistical and geographical facts, but neglectful to contribute in formation to assist in perfecting them. We have, however, some letters from the various states which are thankful yet give but little light on the matters chiefly required for.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of these manufactories by the following extracts from the abstract of the returns of the manufacturing of the state of Kentucky, which began to function in 1801, and has since been more and more improved in the general and are admitted to be.

Manufactures of Kentucky for the year 1810.

Cloth and stuffs, all sorts. value $2,075,081
Bragging for cotton and hemp do. 453,799 154,449
Nails, ice. 453,799 154,449
Spirits distilled. 453,799 154,449
Gunpowder. 453,799 154,449
Salt. 453,799 154,449
Lumber. 453,799 154,449
Tanneries. 453,799 154,449
Roads. 453,799 154,449
Carpenter's sundries. 453,799 154,449
Furnaces. 453,799 154,449

The first bank in Lexington was the Kentucky Insurance Company, which began to function in 1801, and has since been more and more improved in the general and are admitted to be.

Miles Register, June 1818

OLD VIEW OF FAYETTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The first bank in Lexington was the Kentucky Insurance Company, which began to function in 1801, and has since been more and more improved in the general and are admitted to be.

Miles Register, June 1818

The first bank in Lexington was the Kentucky Insurance Company, which began to function in 1801, and has since been more and more improved in the general and are admitted to be.

The first bank in Lexington was the Kentucky Insurance Company, which began to function in 1801, and has since been more and more improved in the general and are admitted to be.
Northern Bank of Kentucky,

Lexington, Ky., April 12th, 1879

Pay to Mrs. Catharine Coleman or order, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

A. Coleman

First National Bank of Lexington,

Lexington, April 12th, 1879

Pay to Mrs. Catharine Coleman or order, Three Hundred and Ten Dollars.

A. Coleman

No. 21

Farmers & Traders Bank

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28th, 1879

Pay to the order of Catharine Coleman, Thirty Dollars.

A. Coleman

Checks by Grandfather Coleman

Confederate States of Alabama

The State of Alabama

WILL PAY TO THE BEARER IN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Montgomery

F. G. Pickens, Governor

3rd Series

CONFEDERATE STATES

When presented at

the Treasury

At the hands of

the State Treasurer

TEN DOLLARS

IN CURRENCY

25
The Enquirer.

CINCINNATI:
Saturday Evening, April 10, 1841.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN AND CHARLES H. BROUGH.

Our Inaugural.
We present to the public today the first number of the "Cincinnati Enquirer." Long established customs require that upon such an occasion, we should deliver to our readers, in due form and form, an Inaugural Address—but that custom we shall measurably disregard. It has been handed down to us as, the remark of a distinguished Roman Consul, that "men's professions do not always accord with their practices." In another column we have given the prospectus which we issued, when the purchase of the establishment was made; our professions are therein contained—and for their redemption in practice we are content to be judged in our onward course. If doubts exist, additional professions will not remove them—if confidence is reposed, the stronger is both the inducement and obligation on our part to guard against its forfeiture. With this brief introduction, good reader, we will presume ourselves to be well acquainted; and jog on our way in friendly greeting. If we fail in securing your future approbation and fast friendship, that failure shall not arise from a want of strict adherence to principle, or strictness and fidelity to the trust we assume—if we succeed, we trust that success will be found so beneficial to your interests and welfare, as it will be grateful to ourselves.

We have continued the "Enquirer" to a large majority of the subscribers to the Advertiser and Journal. If there be any who do not wish to continue it, they will please return the first number and advise us of the fact.

Death of the President of the U. States.

The following official document announces the death of Gen. Harrison, President of the United States. Upon the receipt of the intelligence on Thursday, a meeting was called at the Henricus House, at which, it was resolved that, business should be suspended on Friday, and the bells of the city tolled; which was carried into effect. The funeral at Washington, took place on the 7th. The remains, we understand, in accordance with the request of the deceased are to be brought to North Bend.

Mr. Tyler, the Vice President, becomes by this dispensation of Providence, President of the United States.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the State of Indiana, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life had been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles.

In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Sec. of State.
THOMAS EWING, Sec. of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Adjutant General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster Gen.

The Phoenix Hotel,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Has been modernized this year and has now all modern improvements including ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Is the only Strictly first-class hotel in the city, and has the only strictly first-class

Cafe and Restaurant
For Ladies and Gentlemen, in the city, connected with it and is the recognized
HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
Has the finest Bar, Billiard Hall Barber Shop and Bath Room in the city.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

CHAS SEELBACH, 
MANAGER.
OFFERED BY TAYLOR PERSONALLY
FOR APPREHENSION OF GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—(Associated Press) — Governor Taylor tonight personally offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Mr. Goebel. In making the offer of reward Governor Taylor states that the authorities of Franklin County, in which the crime was committed, never requested him to officially offer any reward and that he therefore offers $500 as an individual.

Hope for Mr. Goebel

PHYSICIANS REGARD HIS CONDITION AS MUCH BETTER—HIS DETERMINATION WINNINGLY BATTLE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—(Associated Press) — The condition of Mr. Goebel tonight was better than at any other time during the day. His fever has subsided and determination that he will not die by an assassin's bullet are still considered the main factor in sustaining his life.

Tonight the attending physicians for the first time held out hope for his ultimate recovery. Mr. Goebel secured sleep during the day which increased his strength perceptibly and though unfavorable symptoms showed themselves at times, the sick man always rallied well. Compared with twenty-four hours ago his condition shows decided improvement. His temperature remains nearly normal though there is still some fever. His pulse and respiration are still high, but his kidneys, the condition of which last night was regarded as most unfavorable, show symptoms of performing their functions in a more normal manner, thus obviating the danger of uremic poisoning.

Mr. Goebel during the day complained of bed soreness, and turned partly on his side to relieve his strained muscles. This had an unfavorable effect, but he rallied shortly afterward and fell asleep. His temperature tonight is 100°, respiration 22, pulse 120. Should he wounded man pass the night well his physicians express hope of his recovery, which though necessarily slow will be sure.

"At present Mr. Goebel breathes altogether from his left lung," said Dr. Williams tonight. "Clotted blood has almost entirely coated his wounded right lung. which of course forms a natural bandage and prevents further bleeding, but later may prove dangerous. This clotted blood will decompose in about eight days and then it will be necessary to remove a section of rib in order to remove the decomposing blood. The wound will then be drained and the danger will then be from secondary hemorrhage."

Gov. Taylor to the Citizens of Kentucky

Says He Has Taken Every Precaution to Preserve Peace and Calls on the People to Support Him.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—(Associated Press) — Governor Taylor this afternoon issued the following address:

To the People of Kentucky:

The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part of the Chief Executive of the State absolutely necessary. The long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislative interests of the State has culminated in the most fearful condition of any period in the history of the State. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all, and can be no more sincerely deplored by any one than myself. To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevails in Frankfort would be sheer madness and I have, therefore, in the exercise of my constitutional powers, adjourned the Legislature, to convene in London, Ky., on February 6.

I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that every citizen may know his life and property are safe, and I will be protected with every resource of the Commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law-abiding citizen of Kentucky.

W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

PROCLAMATION ADJOINING LEGISLATURE.

Whereas, A state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the Capital thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby, by this proclamation, adjourn at once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel county, Kentucky, Tuesday, the sixth day of February, 1890, at 12 o'clock m.

Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock p.m.

W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

CALEB POWERS, Secretary of State.

DESPERATE SITUATION

All Kinds of Threats, Rumors and Possibilities.

[SPECIAL TO THE LEADER]

Frankfort, Ky., Feb.1—Mr. Beckham, acting "Governor" for the Democrats, this morning, but so far as known no orders have been issued. All are awaiting the result of Goebel's injuries.

There were conflicting reports at 10 a.m. as to Goebel's condition. The report was that he was very nervous during the morning hours. Eph Lillard came from the bed-side at 11 o'clock and said the patient had rallied in the last few minutes he was in the room.

Soldiers have been withdrawn from guard at the court house and city hall, as there is no longer any effort on the part of the Democrats of the Legislature to hold sessions there.

The Democrats threaten to arrest any Republican member who refuses to attend the meeting of the General Assembly when notice is sent out by Speaker Trimble.

A gagging gun in the State House yard is placed in position to repel any attempt at attack on the Republicans. The dangerous gun is facing St. Clair street and a picked set of men are in charge ready to use it if ordered to do so.

Citizens generally are keeping off the streets, especially females.

It is reported that a thousand men left Henry county this morning to join Goebel's array. They are expected here this afternoon. A large number from adjoining counties are also reported on the way. These wild reports are doubtless being spread to intimidate the Republicans.

Three companies of the Third Kentucky Regiment, from Hopkinsville, Bowling Green and Henderson, arrived at 10 o'clock and reported to Adjutant General Col.

C. J. Castileman did not arrive on the C. & O. train, as expected, and it is stated that he has not yet been appointed Adjutant General. Many Democrats, however, assert that he has and will take command of the troops at once. The troops already here will refuse to recognize Castileman's order if he issues one.
Clintonville Settled Soon
After Close of Revolution
Known as “Stipp’s Cross Roads,” After Early Settlers, Until 1858

(July 7, 1928)

Claytonville, Kentucky, is situated on the south-western corner of Bourbon County, at a point, within a triangle, nine miles south of Paris, the county seat of Bourbon county; nine miles north of Winchester, the county seat of Clark, and fourteen miles east of Lexington, the county seat of Fayette.

This location is on Green Creek at the intersection of the Paris-Pine Grove and the North Middlepost-Lexington turnpikes; being ten miles west of the splendid town of North Middlepost and ten miles east of the historic Bryan Station Spring in Fayette County.

The early history of Claytonville dates back beyond the memory of the living, but is replete with interest for her present residents.

We are told that her early settlers came from Virginia about the close of the Revolutionary War, or soon thereafter, for the purpose of locating farms in the fertile western lands.

These lands were covered with cane and timber when first settled, but in 1790 this cane all suddenly died.


Trusworthy tradition says that the first house, a two-room structure, was built by “Aunt Betsy Curtright’s” father, “Old Man Stipp,” on the corner lot on which Mrs. Rachel Smith’s residence now stands. It is said these two rooms are still intact, though having been weatherboarded and added since.

The name of Claytonville was originally “Stipp’s Cross Roads,” from the fact that George and John Stipp were the first settlers in the community.

In 1858 this name gave way to the name of Claytonville doubtless because a man by the name of DeWitt Clayton organized a Masonic Lodge there.

About this time John K. Hildreth was Mayor of John Rutledge, marshal, when at the outbreak of the Civil War, it ceased to exist as a municipal town.

Several distilleries were among the early industries of the Claytonville precinct. A Mr. Dennison had a distillery there previous to 1860. Wm. Tillett and David Thatcher both built distilleries in an early day. Thatcher’s distillery was built in 1815 on land owned later by Samuel Clay. Tillett’s distillery was on land owned by Thomas H. Clay. Henry Segrest had a distillery on Green Creek, where John Liver lived.

Among the early mills were those of Bristow, Pettitt, and Reed. Reed’s Mill was a saw and grist mill. Pettitt’s mill, built on Green Creek, was also a saw and grist mill. Bristow’s mill was at first a horse-power tread mill, but later a water power mill with a saw mill in connection.

The first tavern was kept at what was known as “Curtwright’s Station,” about a mile from where Claytonville now stands on land once owned by Alex Johnson. A hemp factory was built about 1844 by Henry F. Duncan on land owned by Mrs. Charlotte Alexander.

Formerly at Claytonville there were a ten-pin alley, a saddler’s shop, a cigar factory and at one time four saloons.

The Kentuckian-Citizen, Paris, Kentucky,
(July 7, 1928)
The Presbyterian Church of Paris, Ky., was organized in 1787, five years before the Constitution was adopted, before Kentucky became a State and before Bourbon County had been organized or named. The Presbyterian organization was composed of earnest, pious, and zealous men, who labored in connection with their pastor.

During his administration the church was divided into districts and one Elder was assigned to each district. It was the duty of this Elder to visit the members of the congregation in his district and oversee the conduct of the members and to see to it that the children of the family received religious instruction. It is shown by the records that is was made the duty of these Elders to counsel with and to advise and warn any who failed to discharge their Christian duties or conform to the rules and regulations of the church, and if such councils and such warnings were not heeded it was their duty to see that such persons were brought, upon proper charges, before the session of the church for trial.

One of the most active Elders was Joseph Mitchell, who filled this office for a period of more than fifty years.

It is interesting to note that during the early years of the history of this church the discipline was strictly enforced. It was during Mr. McFarland's administration that one member was tried by the session upon the charge that had been guilty of unnecessary travel upon the Lord’s Day. It appeared that he had some important engagement in a neighboring town some miles away early on Monday morning and in order to get there he traveled a part of the distance on Sunday afternoon preceding and was convicted upon the charge.

Again it is recorded that one member was tried for collecting usury on a debt. Numerous trials were had of persons upon charges of failing to attend public worship in the church for a period of twelve months without lawful excuse. This seems to have been one of the rules and requirements of the church.

One of the most beloved pastors was the Rev. Thos. S. Lee, who devoted his entire time here from 1850-1870. It was during his pastorate that an effort was made to unite the Southern Presbyterian church at Millersburg and the Hinkston church with the understanding that Psalms, one of the distinctive doctrines of the Hinkston church, were to be sung half of the time.

Owing to some complication the union was not a success, the pastor, Rev. Lee, and some of the members, however, went into the Southern Presbyterian church. From this loss Hinkston church never quite recovered.

The Rev. David Presley became pastor in 1873 and continued until 1886. From that time on the congregation was supplied with young out of the Seminary from Due West, S. C.

About the year 1905 the old meeting house was sold and the congregation built a small church in Millersburg, and a few years later united with the Southern Presbyterian church.
Northern Kentucky Boasts Church Built in 1797
Father and Son Serve Baptists as Ministers for 76 Years

By PAUL H. GARBER
(Kentucky Times-Star)

In 1797, the year George Washington was finishing his second term as President of the United States, a hardy band of pioneers in Boone County, Kentucky, were busily engaged in building a church.

The same church still stands and remains a place of worship. It has survived the elements, Indian warfare and all destructive influences. Today it gives promise of rounding out another century as a house of God. The pioneer workman built better than they had any idea. Its thick walls are just as sturdy as they were in the infant days of the Republic.

The structure is located seven miles northwest of Burlington, in the midst of a community known as Bullittsburg. To members of the Baptist faith in Northern Kentucky it is known as the "mother church." From it sprang all Baptist congregations in Northern Kentucky. To the majority of Baptists, Bullitt's Bottoms, where the church was founded in 1794, is known as North Bend.

The Bullitt's Bottoms settlement was one of a few scattered throughout Northern Kentucky. It was, perhaps, the first one to erect a church.

The "mother church" was constituted as the "Baptist Church of Christ," according to Mrs. George Kreylich of Burlington, a member of the congregation and an authority on its history. It apparently is the oldest church left standing in Kentucky. As far as is known, the churches erected at about the same date, or prior to it, have been torn down for one reason or another.

Records Guarded Carefully

Records of the church are guarded carefully in a vault at the Boone County Courthouse at Burlington.

A perusal of these records reveals that Joseph Redding and William Cave were the two men who had the most to do with organizing the church in 1794. Elder John Taylor of Virginia moved to the settlement with

[Continued on page 48]
his family and was ordained as its first minister in 1797.

The first members of the church, according to records, were Lervis Deweese, John Hall, Eliza Hall, Chichester Mathews, Joseph Smith and Louann Smith. Whether the descendants of these pioneers still live in Northern Kentucky could not be ascertained.

The settlement was known as “Buttig’s Bottoms,” according to Mrs. Kreylich, because a Mr. Buttig owned the greater portion of the land in that section. Doubtless this is Thomas Buttig, who surveyed and laid out a town on the site now occupied by the city of Louisville in 1773. A Kentucky historian, Ed Porter Thompson, relates how Buttig negotiated with the Indians at a point on the Ohio opposite old Chillicothe. Buttig told the Indians of the plan of white men to settle in Kentucky and apparently obtained their consent to proceed. It appears likely that while he was in this section he staked off a portion of the land for himself.

The new settlement of Buttigburg, or Buttig’s Bottoms, was exposed to Indian depredations. Mrs. Kreylich points out in her discussion, but there are no records to prove that the church or members of its congregation were ever attacked.

After the church building was constructed, things went along smoothly. Other pious men made their way to Kentucky and the new settlement. Late in 1797 Elder George Ever of Virginia arrived and united with the church. He assisted Pastor Taylor in spreading the Gospel until 1800.

“During the years following,” Mrs. Kreylich states, “many able men were active in the church. Among them were Chichester Mathews, Philemon Vorter, William Cave, Absalom Graves, William Gaines, Jeremiah Kirtley and Thomas Henderson. The last named, Henderson, was a minister of considerable reputation. Served By Two Ministers

Ministers were more plentiful in those days than at present, it seems, as the records show that two or more pastors served the church at the same time.

Eager to see the Gospel spread to other sections, the Buttigburg folk went to adjoining settlements to organize churches. It was through the zeal of these pious men and women that the early Northern Kentuckians owe their religious training. Many churches were established by the two ministers.

Beginning in 1822, Elder Robert Kirtley served as pastor, assisted by Elders James Dicken and Absalom Graves. In 1826 both Dicken and Graves died. After thirty-seven years thereafter Elder Kirtley was the sole pastor. Such a situation had not existed since the second year of the founding of the church.

In 1862 Elder Kirtley’s son, J. A. Kirtley, became assistant pastor of the church. He continued in this capacity until his father’s death, in 1872, when he took over the pastorate. He served until his death, in 1898. Thus a father and son served the church as pastors for seventy-six years.

After this the church had a number of pastors for short periods. Among them were Elders Hoover, Spraker, Early, Skillman and Brooks.

In March, 1913, Elder J. W. Campbell became pastor. He still serves the old “mother church” in this capacity and hopes to continue for many more years.

Established As Needed

According to R. S. Cotterill, author of “History of Pioneer Kentucky,” the early Kentuckians were not distinguished for their religious piety. Despite this fact it appears that churches were established as rapidly as they were needed.

Cotterill states that as late as 1792 only one-third of the population of Kentucky were members of churches. At this time the creeds in the State were the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic. In 1787 he says there were but fifty Catholic families in the State, and these were grouped together in Marion and Nelson Counties. There were no priests in the State at that time.

The early Presbyterians centered around the Rev. David Rice, who, like the early Baptists, migrated from Virginia here. In 1783 the Rev. Rice organized three congregations at Danville, Cane Run and Lick’s Run. The church had a slow growth, there being ninety members in 1786, according to Cotterill.

Methodism came in with a boom in 1788. Several circuits were formed in rapid succession between Lexington and Danville and Madison and the Limestone.

Baptists Outnumber Others

The Baptists outnumbered all denominations from the beginning. Squire Boone, whose name is most known to Kentuckians, was a Baptist preacher and did much to spread the faith.

The Rev. William Hickman is generally regarded as having been the first Baptist minister to enter the State. His closest contemporary was the Rev. Peter Tinley. Some authorities give Tinley credit for preaching the first Baptist sermon in the shade of a great elm at the big meeting, now in the corporate limits of Harrodsburg.

It is claimed that the first organized Baptist Church was that of the Rev. Lewis Craig, at Craig’s Station on Gilbert’s Creek, in Garrard County, a few miles east of Lancaster. This church was organized in Spottsville County, Virginia, and the members traveled to Kentucky. It was a church on the road, literally speaking.

2,500 MEN TO BE AT CAMP HERE

AFTER MONDAY

Second Regiment Coming in and Recall of Soldiers on Guard Will Mean Increase

By nightfall Monday Camp Stanley will receive an increasement of nearly 1,000 men, members of the Second Kentucky Regiment, orders for whose transportation from the Winchester base were given yesterday at a conference of Brigadier General Roger Williams, Colonel Smith and Captain Luce, of the Second.

It is estimated that about 800 men are now at Winchester and the calling in of the recruits out in the State will bring the total to 1,000. All these men have been ordered to report in the Clark county mobilization camp not later than tonight and to accompany the rest of the regiment here.

The trip will be made by train, with the exception of the wagons and horses, which will come overland. The transportation of the Second Regiment, as well as the stores of the Third, has been in hand for some time, but it has been necessary to hold the trains at Winchester until some additional cars could be procured.

The plans are to have both trains running at once, the Second at 11 a.m. on Monday and the Third at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. The men will disembark and march to the camp on the Versailles Pike, where quarters will be established next to those of the Third.

Water connections have been made for the accommodation of the new men and the camp of the Third changed around to allow a better alignment of the company streets. The increase brings the number of men at Camp Stanley to nearly 2,500, and the recall of the units now doing police duty will increase this figure by several hundred.

Encouraging reports from the parties engaged in trying to fill the ranks of the Kentucky brigade continue to come in, and recruiting is in with regularity.

While the Chautauqua season is on, the programs for the soldiers at the Y. M. C. A. tent have been discontinued, but will be resumed when the weather is better. About 100 have secured tickets and attend these meetings regularly, and it is a matter of remark that the khaki clad lads form nearly half the audience each night.

The new baseball ground in the rear of the drill ground is working into fine shape and practice games are being played every afternoon. As soon as uniforms and equipment are received the five companies attached to the regiment will form a league and play championship games. It will be possible to have a game daily after drill.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

Owingsville

Owingsville was first settled by Harrison Conner, but was named for Col. Thomas Dye Owings, U. S. Army, who came to Bath county the 28th regiment of U. S. infantry for service in the War of 1812.

While organizing the 28th regiment, Col. Owings maintained a camp in the vicinity of Olympia Springs. He was one of the earliest settlers of Bath county and was associate judge of the first term of circuit court ever held in the county.
When the postoffice goes to the corner of Limestone and Barr streets, it will be the eighth site occupied for that purpose. Just before it was moved to its present location at Main and Walnut streets, the postoffice was at the northwest corner of Broadway and Short. Just north of it (where the Opera House is now) was a slave jail.

Another slave jail was located at what is now 200 east Main street, where the Postal Telegraph office is. It was surrounded with high plastered walls, crowned with spikes.

Did you know there were nine cisterns around town, built years ago to provide reserve water supply for fighting fires? They would still be useful in case of a big blaze, but haven't been used for years. All are fed by springs. The biggest one is on Broadway, between Main and Water. It's 30 by 20 feet, and the water is standing 12 feet deep in it now. Others are at Limestone and Vine, Third and Jefferson, Deweese and Gunn, Main and Georgetown, Fourth and Chestnut, Main and Deweese, High and Lexington and Curry and Broadway.
Col. Richard M. Redd, Gallant Old Cavalier, Dies ‘With Boots On’

Aged Veteran Passes In Sleep; Funeral Services Set For Saturday

Col. Richard Manifee Redd, 87, Confederate veteran and one of Lexington’s most colorful figures, died Thursday night at 6 o’clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Errol Francis Ellis, on the Iron Works Pike. He was known “Colonel Dick,” as he was known to all, had been ill only about 10 days. He was removed from his home on the Georgetown Pike to his daughter’s residence and died peacefully in his sleep. He was fully clothed when he died, thus his wish, often expressed, that he die “with his boots on,” was fulfilled.

Funeral services for Col. Redd will be held at the home of his niece, Miss Fanny F. Redd, on the Georgetown Pike Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o’clock. Dr. H. H. Pitzer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will officiate, and burial will be in the Redd family lot in the Lexington cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Frank J. Trapp, William Brooks, R. D. Norwood, B. E. King, Alfred Kane and Kenneth Kane. All Confederate veterans are requested to attend the services.

Typical Colonel

Col. Redd was pointed out as a typical Kentucky colonel and was seen practically daily on the streets of Lexington on his horse, Major. Major, during Col. Redd’s last illness would come near the house where his master lay and there patiently remain until sundown.

The horse has a bank account of his own, started when Col. Redd found himself in financial difficulties after attending a Confederate reunion at Little Rock, Ark., and was unable to pay his steed’s fare home. On that occasion the colonel, with tears in his eyes, bade “Major” fare-well at the station. A little girl asked the old veteran what was wrong. He told her his predicament.
GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, the first on the American roll of the nineteenth century, held its first conciliating in 1799, on October 16, 1800, with a representation from five lodges, the whole number at that time in the state, and which were the fountain from which the Meridian Lodge of Virginia. These fiveaggregated a membership of one hundred and fifty. William Murray was elected first Grand Master in the 1803. Deem following was marked by little progress, though regular annual meetings were held, and in the year 1810 the Grand Lodge represented by only eight lodges which numbered in aggregate membership of about three hundred. The next ten years saw the Grand Lodge assuming somewhat more dignified proportions and slowly but steadily increasing in the state. The session of 1820 was represented by thirty-five lodges and such lights as Phillip Swigert and Henry Wright began to appear upon the horizon. It was at this session that Kentucky’s noblest Mason, Thomas Clay, was elected Grand Master, and the presence of a long roster of distinguished citizens marked the Meridian Lodge Hall.

The star was brightening and a new era of prosperity seemed dawning upon the Craft of the free masons. The Masonic lodges of Kentucky were on the increase. The membership in the Grand Lodge was large, and the Quarterly Communication found itself in session in 1830 with representatives from only thirty-three subordinate lodges. The ten years that followed brought the growth of the Craft into a fully developed fraternity. There was general stagnation of Masonic interest. Though rumblings in opposition to the wisecracks of the anti-Masonic lobby, the Craft was continuing in its steady upward climb, proud of us all, “The Masonic Widow and Orphans’ Home.”

EARLY FACTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

There is still on record a suit brought against Simon Kenton in 1786 for 8 pounds, 13 shillings and 8 pence, which judgment remains uncollections, as the Sheriff endorsed upon it, “Too dangerous to go where Kenton is.” Truly, we can’t blame the sheriff for not daring the ire of the rough old Indian fighter for 3 pounds, 13 shillings and 8 pence.

The old “Bourbon Academy,” located in East Paris, was sold in 1805 to Samuel Pyke, who established the first newspaper printing factory in Paris, if not in the State.

The first public burying ground in Paris was known as the old “Dutch Graveyard,” on Pleasant street, between 4th and 5th, back of the J. T. Hinton apartments. The Paris City School formerly stood on the Hinton lot.

The first race path in Lexington was from top of hill on South Broadway, with the finish line on another street. The first Roberts Club was organized in 1797 with Cathbert Banks as secretary, but it was discontinued on account of lack of support. In 1840, the Lexington Jockey Club, organized in 1806, which continued until 1824, although races were held under its auspices. The year 1827 marked the first race meeting under its auspices held the next year on the same grounds now used. The first race track in Lexington, under the Newmarket Rules, was the second Thursday in May, 1837, under management of Nicholas Logan, Secretary.

The first weekly ad in the Gazette was “Pilgrimage” owned by Bevis Collier, from June 28, 1840, to June 28, 1847, and out of a more by Old Silver Eye,” in the issue for August 27, 1847. In the same issue, “Castor” advertised to stand at the residence of Mr. Grier’s, where the road from Lexington to General Scott’s (Virginia pike) crosses South Elk.

The first livery stable advertised was that of John Kennedy, who advertised in the Gazette for Jan. 19, 1828, “I am ready to care for horses.”

The first prohibition move in the State was undertaken on May 6, 1830, when they voted to bar the sale of beer, ale, cider and other spirits from stores of the market house.

The first lottery advertised in any of the churches was on Oct. 16, 1827, when the West Lexington Presbyterian, at a meeting held in Lexington, sold tickets against the temperate use of intoxicating liquors.

The first mention of a temperance society in the Gazette was in March, 1834, when it reported a temperance society in the Cincinnati Club meeting at Robert Musgraves tavern to form a chapter.

The first society organized by the Methodists was interested in keeping alive the traditions of any of the foreign countries was the St. Andrew’s Society, which was organized in the night of November 17, 1834. The old pioneer, John Maxwell, was chairman at the meeting, which resulted in the election of a committee of five to report on a petition. On night of November 20, a banquet was held with 11 members present.

The first merchants to use the columns of the Gazette to advertise the contents of their stores were Robert Shipp and Thomas January, in the issue of the Gazette dated August 25, 1837.

The first mention of hemp in the Gazette was in the issue of May 11, 1837, in the advertisement of Robert Barr, in the issue for May 8, 1837, when he announced he had hemp seed for sale.

The first water mill erected in Lexington was on John Cooke in 1787 at lower end of Cox street. In 1788 another will was erected near a pond formerly just west of the present Clubhouse of Walton Inn, west of Third street.

The first cut nail factory was established in the State in 1833, using the machine invented by Swanz West. Prior to this time all nails were made by hand.

The first hardware store to advertise was that of Joseph Brien, on “Water street near Spring and Lower.” He had started the operation of a foundry in 1825.

The first dry goods store was opened in the spring of 1834 by Thomas McCall, who was prominent in western affairs and who was involved in the Spanish Conspiracy. He was the first to manufacture a printing press in Kentucky and produce of flat boats to New Orleans, and made first shipment in 1877. By 1879 there were five dry goods and 200 rooms in operation placing on the markets over 250,000 yards of cloth, flax and cotton goods.

The first jewelry and silversmith was that of Edward West, who arrived in Lexington in 1878. He improved the machine and began making watches and a steam boat.

The first carriage building shop was advertised by J. W. Stout, Sen., in 1835.

The first tin shop was owned by Michael Fishel, and was opened in 1873 at Franklin and High streets.

The first practical weaver in the State was Richard Moncel, who had been a weaver in the Revolutionary Army. He died May 11, 1825, having taught his art to a large number of apprentices.

The first sign painter to advertise was Emmor Trego, who made such advertisement in the Gazette for August 13, 1784.

The first effort at advertising to reproduce the likeness of the subject was on November 18, 1836, when the Gazette advertised, “the eagerness of the citizens to obtain black profile likenesses taken by the Polyskakrate.” On May 24, 1804, W. Montell, Jr., had advertised, “a new and improved machine, containing a nograph, watch and clock maker.”

The first nursery advertising that of M. W. M. Advertiser, in 1792, young cherry trees for sale at McNair’s tavern, “The Sign of the Buffalo” on Main street.

The first hoof and shoe manufacturer was done by William Ross, who, on November 24, 1872, advertised, “the finest race horses at moderate prices. Men’s and women’s cast skin shoes at 13 shillings, and women’s at 7 to 9 shillings.”

The first hat and bonnet manufacturing plant was that of the Archibald Plant, in November, 1872, at corner of Broadway and Water streets. He was followed by John Ehrman, who began business in 1878 at northeast corner of Main and Broadway.
HALF OF BUSINESS SQUARE IN FIRE

DAMAGE MAY REACH OVER HALF MILLION DOLLARS

MERRICK LODGE AND 2ND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DESTROYED

Fire Starts in Livery Stable and Is Almost Out of Control When Discovered—Old Structures Burn Like Tinder and Spread of Destruction Checked With Difficulty.

NEW FIRE ENGINES AND WATER SUPPLY PROVE EFFECTIVE

LEXINGTON LEADER—May 21, 1917.

LEXINGTON, KY.

$300,000 to $500,000. The fire, which attracted an immense crowd to the scene, was under control at 6 o'clock this morning, although flames burned fiercely for several hours later in the upper stories of the Merrick Lodge building, which was one of the structures in the path of the conflagration, where the firemen kept streaming water playing on the flames until morning to keep the blaze confined to the ruins. The Winchester fire department tendered its services, but was informed that the fire was well in hand and that the local department was able to cope with the situation.

Origin of Fire Not Yet Known.

The fire originated in the rear of the Porter & Jackson stable, but from what cause is unknown. Four Negro men—James Harris, Alfred Allen, James Jackson and Jack Nebbe—said they heard the sound of the mower to the front of the building, all asleep at the time. A Negro named George Riffe, passing along Limestone street, discovered the blaze and immediately hammered on the stable door to arouse those within. At this time the fire was burning brightly, but the occupants of the stable, being awakened, rushed into the burning building to rescue the horses, bringing out three animals unharmed. After discovering that the occupants of the stable, Riffe ran to the corner of Limestone and Short, yelling "fire." Andrew Collins, pro of the City Restaurant, on Main street, was sitting in front of his place, and when he heard the cry of fire jumped to his feet, and as he started towards Limestone he saw on the east side of the tower of the Concord Building the blaze, which had now burst through the roof of the stable, was plainly visible, and Collins said he headed for the Central Fire Department, on Short street, to give the alarm. It had only a few moments before struck two o'clock. Collins said that he ran several blocks, weaving on the street, except the Negro near the corner of Limestone, and Short, yelling fire. Collins said that he looked all around and had some difficulty in arousing the women, who were apparently asleep at the time. In, and kick on the door before he was able to arouse any of the women, but as soon as he gave the alarm they were quick to act and all of the fire-fighting force of the city were soon on the scene and worked like heroes to check the spread of the flames.

Good Equipment Proves Its Worth.

The official records at the Central fire station shows that the alarm was sounded at 2:16 a.m. During the height of the conflagration fifteen hydrants were thrown on the main fire and four hydrant streams kept playing on the Second Presbyterian church fire, in addition to streams from the turret nozzle—one and a half inches in diameter—was supplied by the Knox pumpers and ten lines of the new Abreu-Fox pump, recently installed by the fire department, were put into action, two of these lines being 110-inch streams and two lines connected to water tower forming a strong stream—a total of 31 streams playing on the fire at one time.

The ordinary water pressure for fighting fires is from 85 to 90 pounds, but as soon as the extent of the conflagration became apparent the Water Works Company increased the pressure to 135 pounds. Up to 3 o'clock this morning, when the fire was under complete control and all danger passed, several streams were taken off.

At that time 1,100,000 gallons of water had been consumed in fighting the fire.

Thousands Attracted By Fire Spectacle.

Altho it was the "fee small hours" of the morning when the conflagration presented its spectacular appearance and the excitement that attended it reached practically everybody in the town. People who were not in bed when it occurred witnessed them to the scene. Hundreds of spectators massed themselves on the court house square, Upper, Limestone and Short streets, or perched themselves in windows and spectacles on the spreading flames. Many others did their best to assist tenants of buildings in the prospective path of the flames to remove their goods, etc.

The explosion of shells and powder in the building of the Smith-Watkins-Darnall Company, while it did add a touch of horror to the conflagration, but beyond hastening the destruction of the building, no harm was done by these bursting munitions.

R. S. Welch, Jr., proved to be one of the best fire fighters on the scene. Welch, who is a brick house contractor and who owned two frame cottages on Church street in the path of the flames, mounted one of the ladders carrying a hose, braving the fierce heat and the danger of falling walls and assisted in fighting the flames with the tenacity of a hero.

Traffic Stopped And Wires Cut.

As a result of the fire, wires were cut and all traffic on Main and Short street was stopped. Police and South North Limestone street from Main to the siding north of church had to be suspended. The interurban service from Paris was suspended on the North Broadway line, while the city cars transferred passengers or used the same line to reach the downtown district. The police also corded a cordon of rope around the city district and all traffic and

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

SPRING STATION

Woodford County

Spring Station came into existence 100 years ago with the building of the Lexington and Ohio railroad. Its business has been mostly that of a railroad station and a few months ago it became the headquarters of one of the largest railroad systems in the world, the Southern Pacific Lines. When the Lexington and Ohio railroad was built from Lexington to Frankfort a station was built in the village and it was called Spring Station because a large spring was located a short distance from the depot.

There is little business at Spring Station, no village in the state has a more quiet appearance and yet it is known to scores of men and women who never heard of many of Kentucky's more important towns.

Many noted persons have left the train at Spring Station to visit the Alexanders, Simms, Blackburns and other prominent families of the neighborhood which surrounds the village. In 1800 Col. Theodore Roosevelt had his private car cut out a train at Spring Station while he visited the Alexander family. A few notable victors have been Woodrow Wilson, Charles Dudley Warner, the Duke of Marlborough, John Burroughs, August Belmont, Frank and William Rockefeller, Thomas Nelson Page, James Whitcomb Riley and scores of others.

The Spring Station community was the birthplace of Joseph C. S. Blackburn, U. S. senator and governor of the Panama Canal Zone; Dr, Lk. P. Blackburn, governor of Kentucky and noted for his work in combating yellow fever in the south; General Abraham Busey, general in the Confederate army.

Homes sent from Spring Station after the war were Lexington, Longfellow, Tenafly, Tenafly Park, Randolph, and a number of runners and Maud S. among the terrors.