THOMAS HARRIS BARLOW

Inventor of the first Steam Locomotive invented in the United States, demonstrating for the first time in the United States you could travel on land by steam. Also inventor of the planetarium muzzle loading rifle cannon and other useful inventions. Fought in War of 1812. The child in the picture is his grandson, Thomas Barlow.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF 1895

Here is the University of Kentucky faculty of 1895 seated on the front steps of the administration building. Right of the faculty members are still living, four are still serving on the faculty, while the remaining four have retired. Dean F. Paul Anderson, of the college of engineering, can be seen fourth from the left in the top row. Prof. J. M. Davis is seventh from the left in the same row and Prof. A. M. Peter, retired, is the last man at the right in the top row. Dr. J. W. Boyer, retired, is shown at the extreme right in the second row, and Prof. H. E. Curtis is at the extreme left in the bottom row. W. K. Patterson, retired, is third from the left, and M. L. Pence, also retired, is fourth from the left in the bottom row. Prof. J. R. Johnson is shown at the extreme right in the bottom row.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

NORTH MIDDLETOWN
Bourbon County

North Middletown, located 19 miles east of Paris, was first called "Swinnertown," for an early settler, who came from the fort at Boonesboro and established a home in that vicinity, which was frequented by emigrants from other parts. Soon a village was the result. In 1818 it was incorporated, and the name changed to Middletown, because its location was midway between Paris and Mt. Sterling; also between Winchester and Millersburg. Later the name was changed to North Middletown to distinguish it from another Middletown in Jefferson county. At present and for many years its inhabitants have been some of the best known and oldest families in the state, and it bears a splendid reputation for a peace-loving and law-abiding community.
Autographs of Kentucky Authors.

Very truly yours,

Frank L. McVey
President of the University

Yours very truly,

W.R. Jilson

Sincerely yours,

J.A. Burns,

V. C. Cherry.

Sincerely yours,

A.T. Volwiler

Sincerely yours,

A.H. Fortune.

Very truly yours,

Douglas O. McMurtrie

Johanna Peter

Mary Seabrook

Very cordially,

Maurice Bodley

Mrs. Peyton B. Howard

Nancy Lewis Breed.
Dear Mr. Coleman:

Yours very truly,

C. M. Meacham

Author of "History of Christian County, Ky"

Alice E. Gabue

Author of "Story of Paducah" "Paducahs in History" etc., etc.,

Sincerely,

Alice E. Gabue

Author of "A Corner in Celebrities"

William Soukard

Author of "Letters of Rebecca Gratz"

N. D. Phillips

Author of "The Letters of Rebecca Gratz"

Mrs. Wilson Townsend

Elizabeth Shelby Traskhead

Mr. Neff

Author of "Poor Old Kentucky"

Sincerely,

Mrs. Neff

Aril Bond Burt
Cordially yours,

E. Ricken

Author of "Simon Kentun, his Life and Period"

Yours very truly,

H. H. Fuson

Author of "Ballads of Ky Highland"

Sincerely,

Otto A. Rothert, Secretary

Author of "History of Muhlenberg County, Ky" "Outlaws of Cave-in-Rock" etc., etc.,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Author of "Kentucky Court and Other Records"

Sincerely yours,

Ivan E. McDouglas

Author of "History of Kentucky"

Most Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

G. L. Ridenour

Western Kentucky State Teachers College
COLLEGE COST WAS $173 PER YEAR IN 1892

And Students Exempt From Tuition Got By On About $125

EIGHT CITY SCHOOLS

Transylvania Was Known As Kentucky University And U. K. As Ag College

Readlin', 'Titlin', and 'Rithmetic. Taught to the tune of a hickory stick.

The three R's still popular in the 1890's, and the hickory stick is never popular with anyone but pedagogues and other adult products of the "strong arm" educational system, have long since ceased to be important factors in education.

Other changes during the last 40 years have been just as striking, and if some modern Rip Van Winkle could awaken from a 40-year sleep and visit the University of Kentucky campus or Henry Clay high school he would probably think that the educational millennium had been reached.

But that the 90's were by any means educational dark ages in Lexington and Fayette county, Lexington, established as the educational center of the west fully a century before the establishment of Transylvania Seminary, had made many steps forward in the educational field and few small towns of its size could boast of equal educational opportunities.

In number, Lexington had more than half as many schools and colleges as it has today, but they have increased in size greatly. The University of Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, Transylvania College, was known as Kentucky University and classes were held in Morrison hall, a white brick building which has since been burned down. Henry Clay College was flourishing girls' schools at their present locations.

Eight Schools In City

The city school system supports eight small schools, five of them for white children. Today, there are twice that number and twice as many students attending them. Henry Clay high school is probably larger than all of the city schools of 1890 combined. Although accurate information on the county schools of 1890 is not available, it is known that there are several more today than there were in that day, and some of them are larger than any of the city schools then were.

At the University of Kentucky, or the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, six of the present buildings were standing. They were: the administration building, the law building, which was then the experiment station and chemistry laboratory; White hall, which was then the "old dormitory"; Neville hall, which was "new dormitory;" Mechanical hall, which had just been built, and the president's house on the campus, which now stands back of the present library building.

In the good old days, loafing at the sheriff's office was a favorite pastime. The picture shows the Upper street side of the old court house with a few of the boys taking a sun bath in front of the sheriff's headquarters. Those in the picture are, reading left to right: William Bush, Gip Sammons, E. B. Dishman, Jee Hall, Col. John R. Grasee, Estes M. Garrett, J. Walter Rodes and Judge James B. Jewell, whose synonym for politics was "hell." All the men shown here are now dead.

Rustees for the Town Lexington,

[Signature]

Matthew Elder

[Signature]

L. Parker

[Signature]

M. Fairman

[Signature]

Dundie Stover

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

A. B. S. Nov. 25, 1921
The Kentucky Leader, now The Lexington Leader, was published in the early nineties in a building on Upper street where the Transylvania Printing Company plant is located today. The above picture was taken at the Upper street location with approximately half of the newspaper's entire force, in front of the building.

The type-setting machine made its appearance in The Leader office in the nineties, but all type was still set by hand when this picture was taken. They were the days of "type line" and "pie" in the newspaper office, the former affecting apprentice printers and the latter being the cause for rage among apprentices and veterans alike.

Tramp printers, or "tourists," worked on all newspapers at various times in the nineties and The Leader usually had one or more of these boys on its payroll.

Since the above picture was taken, the Leader's circulation has increased 600 per cent and the number of employes is more than four times what it was then. Those in the picture are as follows:

1. Howard Jackson, who is now dead.
2. W. W. Hoagland, who is with The Leader today. He has been with this newspaper continuously for 39 years and has been with The Leader longer than any other employe.
3. E. H. Warren, who is now retired and lives at 600 North Limestone street.
4. James J. O'Brien, present mayor of Lexington, who was a compositor on The Leader in 1891 when this picture was taken.
5. Ralph Shaw, feature writer and special reporter in 1891, who is a prominent attorney in Christian today.
6. Samuel J. Roberts, founder and owner of The Leader, who is now dead.
7. Jack Sheehan, now dead.
8. John Kearns, known to printers as "Mulligan," who is now dead.
9. C. F. Zimmerman, who is with The Leader today. Mr. Zimmerman joined The Leader in 1890 and is second to Mr. Hoagland in number of years with this newspaper. He was with The Leader before Mr. Hoagland became connected with the office, but went to Frankfort to engage in the printing business for several years.
10. L. J. McNamara, now dead.
11. Oscar Flowers, a "tourist" of the nineties, whose present state is not known here.
12. John Blair, now dead.
13. Charles Freckman, who is in business in Ohio.

From The Leader Files
10 AND 25 YEARS AGO

25 Years Ago
Fire destroys Calvary Baptist church at Roden Avenue and High street early today.
Circuit Judge Watts Parker allows $50,000 in lawyers' fees to attorneys for American Reserve Bond Company.
Lyric theatre, with William J. Davis as manager, opens at the old north Upper street Baptist church.
Walter B. Nichols succeeds D. N. Zimmerman as manager of W. E. & King's printing department. Mr. Zimmerman becomes assistant postmaster.
Teddy Johnson, former Lexington policeman, goes to Huntington, W. Va., as branch manager for Armour & Company.

19 Years Ago
Bandits loot W. B. Samuels distillery near Bardstown, Ky., of an unknown amount of whisky; guards fire on thieves.
J. B. Sax, father of Prof. Carol M. Sax, University of Kentucky faculty member, dies in a Chicago hospital, following an operation.
Timothy Hogan, former attorney general of Ohio, delivers principal address at St. Patrick's Day banquet last night at Lafayette hotel.
Thomas F. Donley, captain of Lexington's detective force, dies suddenly last night, at his home on Chestnut street.
Sam Ridgeway, Shepherdsville, Ky., elected captain of the Wildcat basketball team for 1922.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

GREAT CROSSING
Scott County
Great Crossing, first a gathering place for buffalo and later a frontier station, is now a quiet and prosperous village. The town is located at a point where the buffalo trail from interior Kentucky to the Ohio river crossed Elkhorn creek and at a result the site was known as the Great Crossing by Kentucky's pioneers. Hundreds of buffalo crossed Elkhorn at this point each year. Evidence of this trail, which extends in a north-easterly direction from Great Crossing, may still be found in Mason county.

The site was first settled by Col. Robert Johnson, a native of Virginia, who built a home at Great Crossing in the winter of 1780-81. For several years the settlement was known as Johnson's Station, but later the original name of Great Crossing was revived. Col. Robert Johnson was the father of Col. Richard M. Johnson, noted lawyer, for whom Johnson county was named.

Sunday, April 15, 1917.
Scenes at Harrodsburg's Sesqui-Centennial
June 16, 1924
To All To Whom These presents shall come, G. Segard, Alexander Parker, James Morrison, the Wealth of Kentucky Trustees for the Town of Lexington, and the General Assembly, entitled "an Act to establish a Town and ten Acres of Land in the County aforesaid, was vesting with power in the said Trustees, and their successors, several Lots therein contained, under certain restrictions, fully and at large appear. Now This Indenture said recited Act into execution, and for and in consideration of the aforesaid, and also for the sum of one Shilling Sterling to them in hand paid at the time of the execution of this Indenture, hereby acknowledge have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, and conveyed unto James Trotter do hereby set our hands and seals this third day of in the Twenty-First Year of Independence.

NO 7345
Due Jan 24 1851
21st Sept 1850.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DAYS AFTER DATE,

We, Thos M. Wallace Esq. Principal,
and John L. Wallace, Sureties,
jointly and severally promise to pay to the President, Directors and Company of the BANK OF KENTUCKY, or order, One Hundred Dollars, without defalcation, negotiable and payable at their Branch Bank in Frankfort, for value received. Witness our hands.

Thos M. Wallace Esq.
Samuel M. Wallace
W. L. C. Wallace
We, Hugh McIlvain, Robert Patterson, James Hughes, Edward Sauter, Gent, in the County of Fayette, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby make this instrument in accordance with the Act of Assembly of February 18, 1810, which we have now in our hands, to convey to settlers and purchasers the lands described in the recited Act. The instrument is signed by the Trustees, John A. Sells, James Morrison, Alex. Parker, and H. McIllvain, in the presence of witnesses.

In Witness whereof, We, the Subscribing Trustees, have hereunto subscribed our names.

February 18, 1810

[Signatures]

James Morrison
John A. Sells
Alex. Parker
H. McIlvain
Hughes
George Elyard
This Indenture made this 16th day of April in the year 1831 between the trustees of the town of Lexington of one part or the Trustees for Trotter, Thomas Wallace, Lewis Sanders, D. Moore, Asa Blanch and David McGowan of the other part wit

In testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Patrick Minnig, Trustee, for Lewis Sanders, Asa Blanch, Thomas Wallace, Isaac Chiles, Asa Blanch, and Joseph Hudson.

Trustees for the town of Lexington

Lexington, June 4, 1831.

Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky,

Pay to or bearer, three hundred dollars.

Ivo Hamilton
TO BE THROWN AGAINST
TURKEY TROTTING AND OTHER
MENAGERIE DANCES, ACCORDING
TO RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The "Turkey Trot" and all similar dances will be a thing of the past so far as Masonic social affairs in Lexington are concerned. The scenic and animal dances were condemned in no uncertain terms by the Masons at their Monday night meeting, and this movement has been started by them to drive such dances from the Lexington ballroom.

The occasion was "Past Masters Night" in Lexington Lodge No. 1, when all the chairs were filled by former Masters of this lodge, instead of the regular officers. The craft degree was conferred in full form by the following Past Masters:

John G. Cramer, as Worshipful Master,

John T. Kneeland, Senior Warden,

W. B. Eason, Junior Warden,

G. T. Johnston, Junior Deacon,

Oscar Lyne, Treasurer,

John W. Latta, Secretary.

Many visitors from other lodges and states were present.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the present Master, J. J. Roswell, delivered a lecture which resulted in the introduction of the resolution concerning the turkey.

The chief speeches on the subject were made by John G. Cramer and Rev. Henry C. Salmond, the new rector of the church. The church and its members were represented.

The general opinion prevailed that the turkey Trot and similar dances were but modified forms of vulgar dances from red light districts, adapted by faddists in social entertainment, and innocently danced by good women who did not realize the degrading effect produced upon the minds of their male partners and upon their own good reputations.

In behalf of womanhood in general and especially the wives, daughters and sweethearts of Masons, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The membership of Lexington Lodge No. 1, P. & A. M., has noted with embarrassment and regret a growing tendency to disregard the fundamental precepts and edicts on which the Ancient Order of Free Masonry is founded; and an increasing inclination to indulge in customs and deportment detrimental to and in variance with the recognized code of ethics promulgated by Masonic teachings; and

"Whereas, Certain vulgar dances, known as the "turkey trot" and similar ungraceful, shameless and disgusting breeding affairs are among the evidences of such degraded custom and deportment;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the members of Lexington Lodge No. 1, P. & A. M., in stated meeting assembled, by unanimous vote, places itself on record as opposed to the "turkey trot" and all like degraded dances, and at any social function given under the auspices of this lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, all of said dances be absolutely barred.

"And be it further resolved, That Lexington Lodge No. 1, P. & A. M., appeal to every Mason to use at all times his influence to eradicate and condemn said dances."

THE LEEXINGTON HERALD

Colonel Richard M. Redd,
Noted War Veteran, Dies

Beloved Confederate's Often-Expressed Wish to "Die With Boots on" Is Fulfilled at Age of 92; Funeral Services Will Be Held Saturday Afternoon at Home on Georgetown Road

Col. Richard Menifee Redd, 93 years old, Confederate veteran and long identified as one of Central Kentucky's most colorful figures, died last night at 6 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ercel Francis Ellis, on the Iron Works road.

The end came peacefully, following an illness of 19 days. He succumbed while asleep, fully clad, fulfilling a desire often expressed to "die with his boots on."

Colonel Redd, personifying the typical Kentucky colonel, and his horse, "Major," inseparable companions for years, often were seen on the streets of Lexington. Few parades were held here without "Colonel Dick," as he was familiarly known a"stare Major" in the lead.

Colonel Redd was secretary of the Confederate Veterans' Association and was an honorary member of the Morgan Men's Association. He served under Col. Joe Shelby in the West during the War Between the States, his family moving to Missouri near the scene of Col. Shelby's numerous raids, until the end of the war, when they returned to their ancestral home, one and only five miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road.

The soldierly figure of Colonel Redd was well known in other cities of the South as well as Lexington, for he had attended several national reunions of the Confederacy in recent years. Astride Major and wearing the full Confederate uniform, Colonel Redd made a picture that was not easily forgotten. After one reunion in Little Rock, Ark., about four years ago, the Associated Press sent a feature story over its local wires or about the country in which Colonel Redd and Major were the central figures.

A member of the First Presbyterian church, Colonel Redd was intensely interested in religion. He organized Bethel church; later turned over the pastorship to a ordained minister, and then built and organized Belmont chapel on the Georgetown road, where he attended services each Sunday during the past 50 years.

Colonel Redd termed himself an "ecclesiastical busheeacker." To Belmont chapel, where he preached often, ministers of all denominations were invited to deliver their Sunday sermons, Colonel Redd's only rule being that they speak not more than half an hour.

Colonel Redd became ill about a month ago, but his condition was considered serious until ten days ago, when he was taken to the home of his daughter.

Besides his daughter, he is survived by his grandson, Miss Peggy Ellis and Ercel Francis Ellis, Jr., and a niece, Miss Fanny Redd.

Funeral services will be conducted at Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Redd residence on the Georgetown road. Dr. H. H. Pughter, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will officiate. Burial will follow in the family lot in the Lexington cemetery.

COLONEL'S HORSE WAS NEAR WHEN END CAME

So inseparable were Col. Rich-

ard Redd and his horse, Major, that when the colonel sat in a chair at his home, Major would trot up and put his head in the colonel's lap.

After Colonel Redd was re-
novated in the hospital of his daugh-
ter, Major made the usual after-
noon trip to the porch with reg-
ularity, and, not seeing his mas-
ter, one day returned and there patiently until sundown.

Two or three days of this was endured by Colonel Redd's rela-
tives. They removed Major to Mrs. Ellis' home, where the horse was near "Colonel Dick" when he died.

TAPS

Above, Col. Richard M. Redd astride his horse, Major.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932

Lex. Herald Oct 7 1932
History of Ft. Thomas Post
Traced by Chaplain Rogers

Gen. St. Clair, governor of the northwest territory, arrived at Loon-ville, Ohio, in 1790. Standing on his flat boat before landing he inquired the name of the town. Apparently just like the name he changed it to Cincinnati the next day. January 2, in honor of Cincinnati, the Roman who left his glow to serve his country in his place to his people. In the conclusion of the war, Gen. St. Clair made a proclamation the same day ordering the citizens of Hamilton county in honor of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1790, Newport Barracks was established on a six-acre plot of ground in the low section at the junction of the Licking and Ohio Rivers. Two years later, March 17, 1809, Washington was born down, and in 1794 was sold to the Cincinnati City of fishermen.

Newport Barracks was garrisoned almost continuously until after the Civil War. This site being the lowlands it was frequently flooded. After the great flood of 1883-84 it was deemed impracticable as an army post. Accordingly the land was purchased in 1887, and the old site of Newport Barracks was ceded to the City of Cincinnati for a park in 1894.

An act of March 3, 1887, authorized the purchase of land for a new army post in Kentucky. Gen. Philip Sheridan acted for the War Department and selected the present site of Fort Thomas for a military reservation three miles across the Ohio River, the land was purchased in 1887, and the site of Newport Barracks was ceded to the City of Cincinnati in honor of George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga." The new army post was named Fort Thomas. The post was first established, but now is surrounded by a beautiful city of some twelve thousand that takes its name from the garrison post there.

FIRST BUILDING AT POST
The first building to be erected on the newly acquired reservation was the first building of the commanding officer and was completed in 1888. The officers quarters were immediately begun and by 1894 all the other barracks and quarters were completed.

Christopher Gist was employed to explore the land and left Virginia October 31, 1750. He explored the territory between the Miami and the Ohio Rivers in the spring of 1753, and is considered the first white man to have set foot on territory now known as Hamilton County. It was thirty-six years later, in 1787, that John Cleves Symmes made his purchase and had surveyed by Mathias Daneman, Robert Patterson, and Israel Ludlow, what is now the city of Cincinnati. Among the settlers was one Hinckley Solier, who jumped from the canoe, November 18, 1786, and claimed to be the first white settler of Cincinnati. A block house was soon constructed and the place was called Lesantville by John Pinson, the surveyor of the group.

REQUEST PROTECTION
The first settlers of Lovantville, Columbia and North Bend soon called for protection. In response, Maj. Doughty, Capt. Cato, Capt. Cassmer and Capt. Porter arrived at Lesantville June 1, 1787. They constructed four stockades on a fifteen-acre reservation, between Broadway and Third, and called it Fort Washington. This fortification was completed in November, 1789.

twenty-four enlisted men who made the supreme sacrifice at San Juan Hill in Cuba. They also sought a "vertical" to honor Col. Egbert, and after his death in 1889, erected a bronze tablet on the water tower commemorating his heroism. At the base of the tower set two cannons taken from the scuttled ships of Spain. When Admiral Schley defeated the enemy fleet as it tried to slip out of the harbor one quiet Sunday morning, one of the cannon went in the fountain at Barceloneta in 1873, while the other was cast in the same foundry in 1879. These historic relics are visited almost daily by the many tourists and visitors at the army post.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names
SFAFER
Mercer County
McAfee, formerly known as McAfee's Station and Elkfordo, is located southwest from Murfreesboro on land originally surveyed in 1817 by Lieut. Col. James McCoun and Samuel Atkins. Located on the site of the present town of McAfee July 6, 1873. After a brief residence they went back to their homes in Virginia and returned to the site of McAfee March 11, 1878, when the Mc-Afee settlement was established. Cabins were built on the Salt river, one-half mile from the present site of McAfee, and the first log house built at the settlement is still standing. Two stone houses built a short time later, are still the family homes.

The settlement was given the name of McAfee in honor of the McAfee family and the McAfee company. Members of the McAfee company who settled there March 11, 1878, were James, George, Robert, Samuel, and their mother, Mrs. Jane McCoun. Robert McCoun in his "Journal" spake of having reached "Eldorado" ("the city or country which was the object of the quest") and the settlement was sometimes called Elkfordo.

Many years later when a post office was established at McAfee's Station, Eldorado became the official name of the town. Most of the residents of the town preserved the name of McAfee, but Peter Dunn, then the wealthiest resident of the community, respectfully requested that the name be Eldorado. When Mr. Dunn died the name was promptly changed to McAfe.

McAfee was the first settled town in the wilderness. Its settlers were cultured, educated and deeply religious. Its history is one of theological and seminary need of the Allegheny mountains. Before McAfee, the settlements of the original settlers of the community have become a part of the history of the state and nation. Many families say they were fought between the Indians and early settlers of the community.

MEMORIAL WATER TOWER AT POST ENTRANCE

By Capt. Ralph W. Rogers
(Chaplain 10th U. S. Infantry)
OLK are often prone to forget the part the army has played in the protection and settlement of our national community. We are not so many generations removed from the wild and woolly West when danger, hardship and death tested the courage and steel of our sturdy forefathers.

Our familiarity with large numbers makes a few hundred years seem but a day in comparison. It was just a few years ago toward the close of the seventeenth century, that the southwestern part of the country was a howling wilderness. Six nations or tribes of Indians, the Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, Fox, Potawatomi, and Miamis, roved the hills, plains and caves, claiming them as their own as far as the eye could see. The early explorers of this country were chiefly traders, and in 1764, John Cabot in 1497. The settlement of this dispute was long and costly in life and property.

In 1790, the old Ohio Company was formed by Lawrence and Augustin Washington, brothers of George Thomas Lee, president of the Council of Virginia, and John Hamburgh, wealthy merchant of London. A charter was granted for 300,000 acres of southeast of the Ohio River, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, with the privilege of taking a
Most Hallowed Log Cabin in the United States is Enshrined in a Magnificent Marble Temple on Old Lincoln Farm

WHEN the memory of Abraham Lincoln is concerned there is only one opinion in Kentucky. There are no parties on that subject.

This statement was made by former Representative Henry D. Moorman, resident of the Congressional district in which Abraham Lincoln was born. Moorman, who is a Democrat, is particularly interested in the Lincoln Memorial Farm in Larue county about two and a half miles from Hodgenville. Here stands the beautiful memorial building in which is enshrined the most hallowed log cabin in the United States.

It was about 20 years ago that a group of patriotic citizens of Kentucky and other states formed the Lincoln Farm and Memorial Association with a view of acquiring the 137-acre farm in Larue county and the log cabin in which Lincoln was born. The land was purchased and cleared of brush, and the magnificent marble memorial hall was erected over the cabin, which stands near a spring where it stood in the winter of 1809 when it sheltered the most precious child of modern times.

In 1916, its work of preservation being accomplished, the Lincoln Farm and Memorial Association presented the Lincoln homestead, together with $8,000,000 endowment fund, to the American government, on condition that the land, buildings and especially the log cabin and the Memorial Building enclosing it, be protected and preserved from spoliation, destruction and further disintegration. It was further stipulated that the farm should forever be maintained as a national park dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and that no fee should ever be charged for the admission of the public to the premises.

A KENTUCKY BIRTH NOTICE

The Pathfinder article, "When Abigail Adams Went to the White House," reminds Dr. B. L. McIntosh of Cleveland, Ohio, of an event which took place 121 years ago, "and which makes us aware of the fact that we cannot appreciate the importance of certain happenings taking place around us." He relates the incident as follows:

In March, 1809, two trappers met in the wilds of Kentucky and proceeded to swap the latest news:

"Red ery luck?"

"Caught two reds and a beaver t'other day."

"How is't with you?"

"Fair to middling—shipped a doz mink pelts to Lexington last week."

"Eny news?"

"Yea—Bill Stebbins got back from Washington an' Jud Jefferson stayed by Madison's inauguration, an' didn't run away like Adams did when he was inaugurated."

"In that sense?"

"Yea—and he said he seen the new chandelier in the White House that come from Paris, said it hed a thousand candles, en was covered with sparklers."

"What's the news up your way?"

"That are news up ter Hodgenville that amounts to anything. Tom Lincoln's wife had a baby last month en I heard she named him Abraham, outa the Bible. That's all I heard."

About the Lexington Doctor

The Lexington Leader building is on the site of the residence of Major Thomas Bedley, to whom Henry Clay presented the sword that had been given him at the signing of the treaty of Ghent. Later, Andrew McCalla conducted a drug store on this corner. In 1800, the first public library was established. In 1796, it was moved from Transylvania Seminary into quarters in the rear of the drug store.
In testimony whereof I, John D. Young, clerks as aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County this 15th day of November, 1814, and of the Commonwealth the 23rd.

John D. Young, elk
THE LEXINGTON LEADER—JULY 23, 1937

Col. R. C. Anderson First Master Of Masons Here

Col. Richard Clough Anderson

The frontispiece used in "Masonry in the Bluegrass," by J. Winston Coleman Jr., is a portrait of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, first Master of Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. Col. Anderson was a friend of Gen. George Washington, who was also a Mason, and was lieutenant colonel of the Third Virginia regiment during the Revolutionary War. He took a prominent part in the political life of early Kentucky after he had originally come to the "Kentucke District" after the war as a surveyor. Mr. Coleman's interesting book on the history of Freemasonry in Lexington and Fayette county is reviewed today on this page.

THE McDOWELL MONUMENT, AT DANVILLE, KY.

The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Dr. John D. McDowell, of Kentucky, the father of ovariology, took place at Danville, Ky., on the 14th of May, under the auspices of the Kentucky State Medical Society, which was in session at that time, and was attended by a very interesting and impressive ceremonies.

The dedicatory address was delivered in the evening by Dr. S. Gross, M. D., LL.D., D. C. L. Oxon, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the Second Presbyterian Church, to an overflowing house, which contained many of the most eminent medical men in the United States, who had come to hear the "Father of American Surgery" tell of the life of Kentucky's great surgeon. Letters were read from Mr. Spencer Wells—England's great ovariologist—Dr. T. Galli, Thomas, of this city, Wendell Holmes of Heaton, and various others, expressing their sympathy and interest in the event.

To Dr. Gross is due the credit of having successfully established the claims of Dr. McDowell as the originator of the operation known as ovariotomy, which had been resisted so long by the medical profession abroad. It was, therefore, particularly appropriate that he should have been selected to pay this last tribute to the memory of a man who had rendered such invaluable services to mankind.

The facilities for caring for the sick those days were in extreme. Those who were fortunate to have homes, remained in them, and those brought from a distance, were put in taverns or private homes in the town. Later on when Pocahontas and Bushy were at the height of their careers, there being no hospital they would engage a house, a lady, left at the corner of Walnut and Third streets, to care for patients upon whom they expected to operate.

Sick Mattresses Used

After they were operated upon in the medical building at Second and Broadway, they were removed on horseback by the doctors, who would give them post-operative care under the direction of the physicians in charge. It may properly be called the first hospital in Lexington.

At the first meeting of the trustees of Transylvania University, in 1789, Dr. Daniel Broad was authorized to purchase books for the use of the medical professors to the amount of $50, which sum was no small amount in those days. These books were brought from Europe, and brought to this country and formed the nucleus of the present Transylvania medical library.

Again in 1820 Dr. Charles Caldwell was commissioned to buy books in Europe.

These books were obtained in Europe, and brought later to the library, and they occupied a conspicuous place in the shelves of the library.

McDowell

In 1820 and 1821 he induced them to donate $5,000 for books for the library. The city of Lexington donated $6,000 for the same purpose, and through other contributions which he was able to obtain, he took with him to Europe $13,000. Caldwell was a man of refined taste, and who, by originating and excellent learning, and no one could have been selected to execute the order better than he, was supplied by the fact that while in Europe on this mission, he procured some of the most valuable books to be had at that time.

In 1839 we find Transylvania Medical College spending more money for books to add to its already large collection. Dr. James M. Bush and Dr. Robert Peter spent most of the summer in London and Paris purchasing books. They were authorized to spend $11,000 for books, which collection is now looked upon as containing some of the most rare and valuable books ever to be had anywhere on earth or else, except in libraries. After he had returned from Europe, Dr. McDowell was employed to spend money for books until it acquired a collection of 8,000 medical volumes which is valued and sought after in rare material. The books are in good condition, paper is good quality, type clear and the binding and plates bear the mark of expert workmanship. The dates of publication range from the 14th century on down to more recent times. They are now located in a building on the campus of Transylvania College.

[May 31, 1879, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.]
Brown was the inventor of a method for cleansing ginseng roots only enhanced by washing with water but enormously increased its sale in China. He suggested the value of ginseng in forming a national medical society much along the line of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Frederick Higley was professor of materia medica, midwifery, practice of gynecology, and surgery. He came to Lexington from Washington City, near a vine-covered cottage, under the presidency of the American Philosophical Society, many of whose members he constantly corresponded with.

One of the most prominent men of the city was Samuel Rafinesque, who with natural gifts far above the average, his intellectual powers were early recognized. He had the firm and broad basis of a solid discipline of hard study. His study and application to the sciences had made him a master of all he undertook. At the age of 18, he was returning to Philadelphia where he eventually settled and there he fell victim to a fever, later dying in an obscure garret. His body was then moved to a medical school in that city, where some friends heard of it and forgathered round the corpse. Some friends heard of it and through the window, they were led into the garret by a white man named Henry. The body was removed and deposited in a vault.

Rafinesque was one of the most prominent men of the city, and in his early life, he was a resident of the United States, and was a native of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most outstanding figures in the history of Kentucky, as a botanist, geologist, and zoologist. He was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and a resident of the American army during the Revolutionary War.

RICHMOND
Madison County
Richmond, settled in 1784, and incorporated as a town in 1809, was named for Richmond, the capital of Virginia. This name was selected by the early settlers of Kentucky, most of whom came from Virginia.

Probably the most famous incident in Richmond's history was the Battle of Richmond, in which the Confederate army was defeated. The town was captured by the Union forces, and in 1865, it was occupied by the Federal troops.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

RICHMOND
Madison County
Richmond, settled in 1784, and incorporated as a town in 1809, was named for Richmond, the capital of Virginia, and was a center of commerce and transportation during the Revolutionary War.

The town was captured by the Union forces, and in 1865, it was occupied by the Federal troops.
OPENING

OF SPAN CLASSED AS SECOND GREATEST EVENT IN HISTORY - OF TWO TOWNS

Mr. B. B. Pollitt Turns Historical Spotlight On Bridge Dedication By Furnishing Interesting Data

(BY B. B. POLLITT)

The dedication of the magnificent Suspension Bridge, November 25, 1931, linking Maysville, Kentucky, with Aberdeen, Ohio, marks the second great event in the history of the two towns and country adjacent thereto.

The first great event took place in May, 1775, when Simon Kenton, together with one Thomas Williams, landed at the mouth of Limestone creek and proceeded to build a hut at or near the spot where the present High School Building is now located.

Being the first pioneer settler in this section and early as October, 1804, Kenton was elected Brigadier General of the first division of the Ohio Militia, making his home to be held in admiration and respect by Kentuckians as well as Virginians, and the bronze tablet bearing his name over the archway leading to the bridge contributed by the D. A. K. is but a fitting tribute to his memory.

It will be interesting to note that the ground on the Kentucky side over which the bridge is erected, was granted and a patent issued therefor, to Kenton, James Douglas (Surveyor) and John May from whom the city derived its name, by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, of date, December 2, 1785.

John May's plot of ground contained 5 acres and is located between Limestone and Bridge streets with Second street extension on the south.

So conspicuous a part did Kenton act throughout the eventful period of his life, that justice to his memory requires more than a passing mention of his name.

He was the son of Mark Kenton (Irish) and Mary Miller (Scotch) born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 13, 1755, and married Martha Dowden for his first wife, February 15, 1757, who died December 13, 1796. To this union there was born four children.

The marriage register of Mason county, shows that Kenton was married to Elizabeth Jarboe, daughter of Stephen Jarboe, Mar. 27, 1798, by John P. Campbell, she being a cousin to his first wife. There was born to this union, Matilda who married John Parkinson, Elizabeth 1st and Elizabeth 2nd; Ruth Jane and William Miller Kenton.

Before proceeding further, it might be well to note that Kenton's first love affair which ended so abruptly by beating his rival into insensibility and leaving him for dead, was responsible for his seeking the solitude of the great western wilderness, and on reaching Ise's Ford on Cheat river in April, 1771, he changed his name to Simon Butler.

From here, he went in the autumn of the same year looking for the cane land and the went as far down as Carrollton at the mouth of Kentucky river and returned to the Big Kanawha.

In 1775, he built Kenton's Station located on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike about two miles from Maysville, which became the stopping place for all subsequent travelers coming down the Ohio and making their way to the interior.

Kenton was a companion of Daniel Boone and were in many Indian fights together, having saved Boone's life from the wrath of Indians on one occasion.

He figured very largely in all that section between the Big Sandy and Blue Licks and might be termed by the writer as a "Locating" being employed by the Marshalls and others, to locate and mark the lines and corner trees for large bodies of land granted them by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In this way, he acquired thousands of acres of land in the State of Kentucky, which were given him out of the lands so granted, for his services in this manner besides, being the original purchaser.

He joined the expedition of General Rogers Clark in the Great Northwest territory, and in 1820, moved to Logan county, Ohio, where he died April 29, 1836, at the age of 81 years.

His body was removed to Urbana, Ohio, where it was reinterred November 30, 1865.

Kenton lost all his earthly possession by non-payment of taxes and mistrust in others and in his latter days was dependent upon a small pension given him by the Government in recognition of his services in creating the path for western civilization.

We therefore, pay tribute to the courage, perseverance and endurance exhibited in his life of privation and danger and acknowledge him a man of no ordinary mold in giving us a peaceful field for the new bridge and other kindred enterprises which may follow and not anticipated by the Great Pioneer.
New Year Formerly Meant Hiring-Out Day

Kentucky Farmers Once Gathered At County Seats to Contract for Labor; Six-Month Store Credit Fell Due.

By WILL KALtenBACHER.

In some of its aspects New Year has become just another day in May, with the Kentucky community of the past in another period witnessed features that are no longer generally observed. Particularly is the change noted in the rural communities, where the day was once significant. Kentucky has adopted the New Year practice or custom that long was institutional. It was known as hiring-out day, and the farmers and farm laborers flocked to the county seats to make contracts for service during the ensuing cropping season. Such contracts were verbal, but in the main they were respected, and breaches were the exception. A mere shake of the hands was enough to bind such agreements, and pursuants to the long-established custom, written contracts were discharged with such ease, as regards the stipulations concerning services, privileges and pay.

In 1919 six-month credit was generally extended. January 1 was by the terms and general usage recognized as a settlement day for outstanding obligations embraced in open accounts at the stores in small towns. As a result the employers and settlement features made the New Year an outstanding day in the average Kentucky pocketbook, but with such customs practically obsolete, the week immediately following the holiday in the other small towns is said to be the busiest and best remembered of any in the business and credit to the customers on their books.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Executive Department
City Hall, 126 E Main

Mayor—James C Rogers
Auditor—Wm H Seth
Back Tax Assessor—W W Muir
Corporation Counsel—James G Denny
Delinquent Tax Collector—W W Muir
Clerk—James J O’Brien
Police Judge—J J Riley

Com Common Property—C S Darnaby
Com Common Property—W G Dunlap
Com Common Property—C Bradley
Com Common Property—W H McCorkle

Engineer—Ed Guy
Health Officer—Dr Dennis A Furlong (acting)
Weigher—C M Matthews
Market Master—R A Geers
License Inspector—Rox Savage

Board of Health
Dr F H Clarke, president; Dr John D Maguire, health officer; Dr Maurice Davis, Dr J C Carrick, Dr L Wheeler, Dr C A Vance; Dr Ernest Bradley, city bacteriologist; Miss Josephine Lyle, assistant city bacteriologist

Police Department
Headquarters, 218 W Water

Chief—J J Reagan
Assistant Chief—Ernest Thompson

Black to Be the Governor of Ky.

After Stanley Is Sworn in As Senator—Harris To Be Presiding Officer of the State Senate—He is In War Work.

When Governor A. O. Stanley is sworn in as a member of the United States Senate, the chief executive of Kentucky will be Lieutenant Governor James D. Black of Barbourville. Lieutenant Governor Black will serve as Governor until December 15, when Governor Stanley will be inaugurated. Altogether bailing from a district that is Republican, Lieutenant Governor Black is one of the strongest assets in the Democratic party. In the Senate his vote will be a swing in favor of the Democratic ticket and was generally credited with carrying the ticket to victory.

The Senate in which the elevation of Lieutenant Governor Black to the Governor’s chair, the president pro tem of the Senate, will last to the State House of Representatives. M. Harris, of Versailles, will succeed him as Lieutenant Governor and presiding officer of the Senate. The last session in which the Governor was president pro tem of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, but at its close resigned, whereupon Senator Harris was elected to fill the vacancy. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, Senator Harris has gone into the service of the federal government. He has been recently given an appointment at Washington in the office of the Judge Advocate General. Whether his acceptance of this appointment automatically removes him of the Senate he is president pro tem of the State Senate is a question of some importance, Senator Harris has not yet tendered his resignation as president pro tem of the Senate, so as matters now stand he is in line to succeed Lieutenant Governor Black.

The advancement of Senator Harris to the lieutenant governorship would of course leave a vacancy in the position of president pro tem of the Senate, which would not be filled until the next session of the Legislature.

The successive scheme there is a remote possibility of Kentucky having a Republican governor. It could happen in this way: After Governor Stanley is sworn in as United States Senator, Governor Black, would become Governor. Should Governor Black leave office and Senator Harris, because of his Federal job be disqualified to serve as Lieutenant Governor, and therefore election succeed Black, the next in line of succession is the Secretary of State, and he is James P Lewis, the only Republican connected as a State officer with the present administration.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

You can see it for nothing and buy it for 10 cents at the watch and clock departments at all Chattooga Street greatest little thing out. Buttonhole bouquet holder. The ladies and misses cannot do best without the buttonhole bouquet holder. From The Leader, July 10, 1899.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

MT. STERNING
Montgomery County

Mt. Sterling originally was known as the town having been laid out in 1792 on land belonging to a Mr. Sterling. Indian mound builders and Prof. Constantine Rafinesque, of Transylvania University, were responsible for the name of the site. Mount, which became a part of the city’s name early in the nineteenth century. The country in the vicinity was a favorite section among the mound builders and many mounds were built by the early settlers. In 1819 Prof. Rafinesque named the large mound, located about five miles from Sterling, and the name of Little Mount Joseph was given to it. The mound gained fame and there was much mention of “Little Mountain at Sterling” and then the two names were combined and the city was known as Mount Sterling.

Five miles west of Little Mountain, on another large mound, which was located in a square mile of land, the mound, rising from the earth to the top of the monument, was called as of Estill’s Defeat, on Little Mountain.

The Montgomery county, of which Mt. Sterling is the county seat, was formed in 1794 and named for General Richard Montgomery, who died in battle, 1775, at Ticonderoga. Montgomery county is bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the west by Kentucky, on the south by Tennessee, and on the east by Virginia. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the west by Kentucky, on the south by Tennessee, and on the east by Virginia. It

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

WILMORE
Jessamine County

Wide, the second largest city in Jessamine County. It was established about 1878 and first called Scott’s Grove, but as there was another Scott’s Grove in the state the name was later changed to Wildmore. The town is located in the town in honor of Jacob Wildmore, a prominent and influential citizen of the town who owned between 200 and 300 acres of land in and surrounding it.

The first house and the first store were built by J. A. Dade, who was also instrumental in the building of the first church, a Presbyterian Church in 1889.

Ashbury College is located at Wilmore. It was founded by Rev. J. W. Hughes, Sept. 1, 1895, and the growth of the town has been to a large extent consistent with the growth of the college. The college started with two teachers and 30 pupils in four rooms. In the first year 70 pupils were enrolled and the third year 200. This was the second chartered institution of American Methodism and now draws its students body from nearly every state in the union and several foreign countries.
Old Fort Hardin, At Hardinsburg, Ky.

Exciting Days at This Frontier Post in 1780

HARDINSBURG, KENTUCKY, the county seat of Breckinridge County, was named in honor of William Hardin, the pioneer settler of Breckinridge County.

It was in the year 1780, after Hardin’s first trip to Kentucky, that he and a number of emigrants descended the Ohio River as far as Stephensport, Ky., and went up Sinking Creek as far as the fall of that creek, the nearest point by water to reach the place he had in view to build a fort. His outfit consisted mostly of cooking utensils, food and a bountiful supply of guns and ammunition. Hardin well knew that the Indians would resist the settling of the fort in their hunting grounds for the section was full of wild turkeys, deer and other game.

Selecting a place for the location of the fort, he began to build. A few of the best shots were given the task of providing the meats and to stand guard on the look out for Indians. “With a grape-vine or a green brier” the square was staked off and the men set to work to dig the trench several feet deep around the site. When this was completed, poles and riven logs were cut the right length and sharpened at one end. These were stood upright in the trench with the sharpened end up, until a strong fence or wall enclosed the plot.

At the four corners of the enclosure a crib like structure arose several feet above the enclosure. These were roofed and in them were made many holes just large enough to stick the barrel of a rifle through.

After the enclosure was made, the workmen set to work building cabins in which to live, as winter was fast drawing nigh and the meat larder had to be replenished. It was not long before a party of Indians out on a hunting trip discovered the fort. They fled back to alarm the tribe to which they belonged, over across the river, and very soon a war party set out to destroy the settlement.

It was here one of the hardest fought battles recorded in Kentucky history was staged, against some forty people, including men, women and children. The Indians hurled themselves against the fort from all sides, but Hardin was a born Indian fighter and staved off their attack. Intrepid to his own safety he was everywhere, encouraging his men to take good aim, and soon the Indians sustained heavy losses and fled back to the nearby woods to seek shelter. That night under cover of darkness they gathered up their dead, more determined than ever to avenge their enemies within the enclosure.

Hardin knew Indians well enough to know that they would return and that a more terrible attack than that of the first time might be expected. All made preparations for the siege. Water was brought from the spring outside of the enclosure, at the foot of the hill, game was killed and smoked, and all weak places in the wall were strengthened, and guns cleaned and made ready for action.

As was anticipated, the Indians came more determined for revenge after so large a number of their tribe had been slain. They planned to rush the fort and go over the tall palisade, or break through. They assaulted the fort, pouring heavy fire to cover their advance, and then tried to scale the enclosure. Here the pioneers met them, and tomahawks and knives were used in a hand to hand fight. Hardin and his men fought with fury. After the Indians discharged their guns there was no time to reload, and the same held true on the other side of the wall, as the Indians well knew. But soon the pioneers’ guns began to bark again, and the Indians toppled from the pales of the enclosure and within a short time took to the run, leaving a host of their dead strewn about the ground. The women had helped win the fight, for when the guns were cast aside by the men they were grabbed by the women, who reloaded them and tossed them back to the men.

This battle ended attempts to take the fort, but the Indians waged a warfare of waiting and watching to get a shot at the fort inhabitants. Months would pass without a sign of an Indian, until suddenly a shot which would come buzzing by as some one went to the spring, or on an errand. Some of the forters were killed and others wounded at these times, but a search of the woods each time failed to reveal any Indians. Presumably as soon as the shot was fired, a hasty get away was made.

Finally, it developed that one section of the enclosure was more exposed to these attacks than the others, which led to the conclusion that these shots originated across the hollow on a near-by ridge. This conclusion was soon confirmed.

One of the men went outside the wall to cut some wood, when a shot rang out and a bullet whizzed past his head. Hardin was quickly notified and decided upon an old ruse. He posted every man with a long range gun at the fort loop holes and then hastily rigged up a dummy on a pole, with an old coat and cap. He had one of his men walk near the wall and elevate the dummy above the enclosure. The scheme worked. A shot rang out and the flash of powder from the gun was seen to come from a tall tree near the top of the ridge; then a limb of the tree was shaved aside and an Indian face appeared, as though trying to see what luck the marksman had had. Four shots thundere from the enclosure and a dead Indian tumbled to the ground. Investigators found a leaning tree upon which the Indian had climbed to his perch, and apparently heretofore when they had searched for him, he had kept hid in the top of the tree until all danger was over, when he would sneak off in the darkness.

Hardin was the target of several Indians who craved his scalp. He was a six footer and was known to the Indians and his companions as “Big Bill.” Though wounded in several frays, he always came out victorious over his enemies and lived out his natural life. He was buried at the old fort and a tall hickory tree stands guardian over his grave.

Among these hardy pioneers, who were in the old fort, we find the name of William Weatherholt, a relative of Jacob Weatherholt who ferried Thomas Lincoln across the Ohio River at Cloverport in 1816, and Mordecai Lincoln, relative of Thomas Lincoln.
By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

"Which is my best colt, Sam?" asked Major Barak G. Thomas.

And pointing to a very fine young thoroughbred in the stall, the Negro trainer replied, "Ham, y'all.

Thus the name Himyar--or Donnino, which carried into the farthest corners of the lovely farm. The essence of Thomas and of Dixiana, now the de luxe racing establishment of Charles T. Fisher.

And through Himyar and Donnino the story of the horse was told because for pride, it was Dixiana, with a fair track record and some success to her credit, that was the closest to the heart of the old school master. Her name itself was music to his ears, and in honor he named his place Dixiana. Two hundred and fifty acres were in the tract lying on the banks of the Elkhorn, the seat of Washington on the Russell Cave Pike. This Major Thomas took title in 1877, and there it remained for twenty years.

James R. Keene in the Sheepshead Bay, who owned the tract, stated that it was a two-year-old, winning $17,000 over the year, and as a three-year-old, winning $37,000.

Byron McClelland's Henry of Navarre was a race horse of the same age, and Retired to the stud, Donnino became the founder of the greatest family of American Bloodstock, with the exception of Eliza's Lexington, under which the dominos have won practically every great racing event in the United States and Canada. He was the father of two young children, and William, Everall and Mary attended at the turn of the century. Tommy, II, and Sarah Ann, 6, complete the family.

Dixiana, A Name That Sounds Like Fiction, Harks Back To Memories Of Domino, Himyar--And Barak Thomas!

EAST KENTUCKY'S 'THOUSANDSTICKS'

Special to The Leader

EASTERN KY., 22.—Visitors to Leslie County invariably ask about the name, "Thousandsticks," which is a section of this county. The county's only newspaper, published in Leslie, is "The Thousandsticks, a large school in the county and a post office, are named after the town. The origin of the name has been revealed by a Leslie County historian.

Before the white man invaded Kentucky's eastern counties, portions of the Indians' hunting ground in southeastern Kentucky lay in the region known as Thousandsticks. The area was named after the great number of Indian campfires that used to be left there. Short sticks, pointed at each end, were used by the Indians while being driven and dressed by the Indian hunter. After this, the sticks were used for the same purpose, accumulating in time at different places in considerable numbers. Later the white man invaded this section and found remaining portions of some of these heaps of sticks. There appeared to be thousands of sticks. The region was named Thousandsticks, and the greatest number of sticks was found in the counties of the Thousandsticks. The name of Thousandsticks has been transferred to the post office, a consistory, a post office, and a school district.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

Avondale

Harrodsburg, old town, Harrodsburg. That is the evolution of the name of the first permanent settlement on the Kentucky River.

In May, 1774, James Harrod, with a party of 20 men, attacked the Indian camp in the vicinity of the present site of Harrodsburg. By June 17, they had completed the fort, which they fortified with a town, and had laid off the town, Cabins were built. Robert Rogers, leader of the party, was killed back to Virginia with the Harrods town, established in the wilderness, whose citizens were told to look around the camp fire after the Battle of Point Pleasant, on which Harrod took part. The name became fixed in the minds of the people. Subsequently, it became Old Town and later received its present name, Harrodsburg.

When Indian raids became numerous, a stronghold was needed. The site of Harrodsburg was chosen. Fort Harrod was started in 1775 and the following year, the settlement was then known as Harrodsburg, or the town, Harrodsburg, was laid out.

Dixiana, A Name That Sounds Like Fiction, Harks Back To Memories Of Domino, Himyar--And Barak Thomas!

In 1881 Dixiana was sold to Jacob S. Coxey, who kept it two years and sold it to the southern gentlemen, Major Thomas, Carney, Natchez, Miss., picturesquely situated on the Elkhorn, and was abolished school. "More of a gentleman's school than a common, and was a boarding school. His associates used to say of him, and the best judge of whiskey in Kentucky. Being a sportsman of first water, Major Carston brought with him from the southern states and of his luxurious Saramar III, I, but his greatest pleasure at present is in his love of horses. He is a master of the fox hunt, and has been a member of the Elkhorn Hunt since 1873. The Lexington Leader.

Estate of 740 Acres

The place, which is now selling 740 acres, is on the east side of the town, near the southern boundary, and has but a small number of buildings on it. As a devotee of yachting, Mr. Carston has bought a luxurious yacht, and has spent his summers on the lake. He is a master of the fox hunt, and has been a member of the Elkhorn Hunt since 1873.
A Prince With Pilsener, Or What Made 90's Gay?

Author and Traveler Passes Away at Martinsville, Indiana, Where He Had Gone For Health.

George Douglas Sherley, master of Sherley Crest, the picturesque country place on the Old Frankfurt pike, near this city, author, traveler and one of the first apostles of aestheticism in Kentucky, is dead at Martinsville, Ind., and a telephone message was received early this morning by John R. Gorham, of this city, nephew of Mrs. Susan Cromwell Sherley, announcing Mr. Sherley's death. For several months Mr. Sherley has been in poor health and last October went to Martinsville, accompanied by his mother, hoping that the baths of that resort would prove beneficial. The news of his death was a great surprise to relatives and friends of the family here who were under the impression that his condition was improving.

Mrs. Sherley, who was 65 years old, was a son of Captain Zach Sherley, a noted steamboat captain on the Ohio river in ante-bellum days, and Mrs. Susan Cromwell Wallace Sherley, of Louisville. Captain Sherley at his death left a large estate, including the fine old family residence at Third and Chestnut streets, Louisville, known as Sherley Place, where the mother and son resided for a number of years.

The first brick street in Lexington was west Short, between Upper and Market. Sayre Courtney remembers all about it because Mayor Foushee appointed him bond registry clerk and he registered the bonds that were sold to provide the funds. He doesn't remember exactly when it was, but it must have been after Lexington was incorporated as a city in 1822.

Water street both had their share. Bar rooms could not open directly off of Main street. Therefore when Riley Grannan, the noted turp plunger, took over the financially distressed Turf Club and spent thousands making it even more luxurious, it was a restaurant that opened on Main street, the bar was in the back.

Grannan renamed it the Navarre Cafe in honor of the Navy of Navarre—Domino match race, on which he had won $100,000. Mirrors, marble, brass, deep carpets, oil paintings—everything in the building was of the best—the not-always-untroubled splendor and elegance of the Nineties.

There was no delicacy served at Delmonico's that you couldn't get at the Navarre. The restaurant was patronized by the best people, men and women, and many private dinners were given there.

Games Were Played
There were "club rooms" where various kinds of gambling games were played. The Turkish baths were the first, and Grannan sent to England for Tommy Reed to manage them. He later became quite famous in a similar capacity at West Baden Springs. Of course, all the bars had free lunch. This is the way the Navarre advertised in this paper in 1895:

THE NAVARRE

Serves

a Hot

Lunch

From 11 to 3

Equal to a first-class dinner

PRESI

d

The Navarre was where the Strand Theatre is now.

Across the street, but having its opening off of Limestone, was the Phoenix bar, also a place of splendor and one with a longer history than the metronome Navarre.

All the hotels had fine bars, especially the Phoenix, Leonard and Reed. Some of the less pretentious places, however, had other advantages which attracted their customers.

For instance, there was Gleason's, on Water street, not a big place and not extravagantly furnished, but patronized by those who really knew good whisky. The proprietor had the old Blackmore agency. Old Blackmore was made at a small distillery on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county. The capacity was only about
It caused plenty of trouble on its trial run to Georgetown.

City's First Automobile

Thomas B. Dewhurst, who had been the leader in making the bicycle a popular means of transportation in the Bluegrass in the nineties, conceived the idea of building an automobile in 1899. Mr. Dewhurst had never examined a motor car, but he had seen one on the streets of London, England, the early part of 1899. This car was preceded through the streets of London by a flagman, the English law governing traction engines then applying to automobiles as well.

Upon his return to Lexington, Mr. Dewhurst started to work and in a few months turned out two cylinders, air-cooled motor car known as the "Dewabout." The car, a picture of which appears in this issue of The Lexington Leader, contained a Crescent motor and was chain-driven. It had a patent rear axle with the differential in the hub of each wheel. The car was anti-skid, one wheel would not turn without the other.

The springs were of the full cantilever type both back and front and the wheels were wire. A clincher tire was used.

The top speed of the "Dewabout" was between 25 and 30 miles per hour and it operated approximately 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Mr. Dewhurst built this automobile in his shop on east Main Street where the lobby of the Phoenix hotel is now located.

Mr. Dewhurst's description of the trial trip for the "Dewabout" is amusing today, but his experiences on that first trip bordered too close to disaster to be humorous at the time. When the "Dewabout" appeared to be in perfect condition, Mr. Dewhurst and Mr. Smith started early one Sunday morning for a trial run to the Fletcher farm, five miles north of Georgetown.

An early start was deemed advisable as they believed few horses would be encountered. Their assumption was correct for the first part of the journey and all went well on the 12 miles to Georgetown, except for a little engine trouble just this side of that city and difficulty in pulling the Broadway hill in Georgetown. Soon after leaving Georgetown Mr. Dewhurst and Mr. Smith began meeting church members on their way to worship.

Horses Reared, Drivers Shouted

Horses reared and their drivers shouted excitedly as the "Dewabout" moved in view. Several buggies, rock away and other vehicles were practically demolished, their occupants were severely frightened and sore bruised and the "Dewabout" travelers were verbally assailed. Law suits were promised.

Mr. Dewhurst and Mr. Smith stopped their car whenever a horse appeared and endeavored to quiet the frightened animal, but the automobile, however, brought the Negro boy, accompanied by his girl, drove a horse past the "Dewabout" with no sign of trouble. Mr. Dewhurst commented on the Negro's ability. Greatly pleased, and evidently with a desire to impress his girl who was sitting in her "Sunday best," the Negro turned around and attempted to duplicate the feat.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

DANVILLE

Boyle County

In 1774 the first settlers were piloted into Kentucky by Col. James Harrod, and in the famous land suit, James Harrod versus John Crow, all the records and the depositions are to be found among the archives in the office of the State's Attorney's house. James Brown, one of the 41 members of the Harrod party, in that case, on oath swore that John Crow, Azor Rees, William Fields, Martin Stail, his wife, and two others, all seven members of the Harrod party, settled the site of Danville in the spring of 1774 and built seven cabins, each cabin being located at one of the seven big springs which for many years afterward watered the town. James Harrod settled at Balling Spring, four miles from Danville. Col. Harrod lived at Harrodsville only during the military days from 1778 until 1778 when the celebrated old fort was in its heyday. His wife lived at Balling Spring until 1824 when she married Mr. Will, who was then located at Danville in the county clerk's office.

June 17, 1874, Walter Daniel, who with Christopher Greenup, then a young lawyer in Danville, bought 98 acres of land from John Crow, on which the central part of Danville now stands. The old brick court house in which the first court was held in the county was on the property bought by Walker Daniel from John Crow.

It was generally believed that Danville was named in honor of William Littell, but the republication of William Littell's book of Kentucky records which first appeared at Frankfort in 1809, by the Tison Club, has created doubt in the minds of many. Daniel bought his land in 1778 but the first lot sold was in 1796 according to the deed book at Stanford.

William Littell says, and he is reasonably accurate, that Col. Benjamin Logan called the first meeting at Danville for the discussion of separation from Virginia, in November, 1780, because "the town there was then the principal town in Kentucky." All records show that the convention was held in Danville several months before Walker Daniel sold a single lot. In addition to that, Daniel was first known as Crow's Station, then as "The New West" and the town has been the pioneer center of education.

While many doubt that Danville was named for Daniel, many of those have produced evidence to prove that the town was named for another. There is strong evidence that Walker Daniel was the man for whom the Boyle capital was named.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEXINGTON CEMETERY

COMPANY,

Do Certify, That David Lawson

on this day purchased of them at the price of

Forty Dollars

which have been, paid in full, A BURIAL LOT, being part of
their Cemetery Grounds in and near the City of Lexington, which
Lot contains Four Hundred
Square Feet of Ground, and is known and designated as Lot No. 40 of Section 1

according to the Plan of said Ground. The Title to which Burial Lot is
hereby conveyed to said David Lawson

to be held by him and his heirs

and assigns forever, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made
in pursuance of the Charter of said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, said Trustees have caused the Corporate Seal of the Lexington Cemetery Company, and the signature of A. T. Skillman Chairman

of the Trustees to be hereunto affixed, this 23 day of

July, 1852.

A. T. Skillman

Chairman

Board Trustees
Lex Cem Co

July, 23, 1852.
Ms. Bateman's Sketch of
The Life of General Morgan

At the reunion of the Morgan's Men Association at Olympic Springs last week one of the features was a sketch of the life of the famous Confederate cavalry leader, read by Mrs. W. M. Bateman, of Lexington. It pleased the veterans so well that its publication in The Herald was requested. It follows:

"The hero for our consideration this afternoon stands in the heart of every member of our chapter, for 'he was our very own,' never foreign to our ideas, neither incommodeable to our conversation nor antipathetic to our taste, for as the soil is but native to our finest Kentucky thoroughbreds, so we find General Morgan is but a type of the 'flower of our nobility' in his splendid achievements, handsome appearances, knightly chivalry, gentle manners, homespun dealings, daring escapes and successful combustions of wonderful pursuit so charming to the nation of our State—man and beast.

"It has been said that 'toils will tend where angels tremble,' so never had the history of any of his daring and victorious adventures the wise and conservative feeling like his actions to foist such records of his keen perception and consideration of every contingency, as well as his rapid and sudden execution of plans, was to have bought his friends and enemies. Totally ignorant of the art of war as learned in books and from the MILITARY SCHOOL he is led back to the field, self-taught in all that he knew or did, his genius rivalled that of his success and entitled him to the credit of having discovered and covered uses for cavalry or mounted infantry not treated in the system of the schools, yet producing a method of fighting and handling men as effective as it was novel.

"Of Revolutionary Stock.

"The originality of the character but intensifies the spirit of his warfare, for he is the exception to the rule of biographers to find in the history of some person of his distinguished career and to have conducted himself accordingly, yet neither friend nor enemy could deduct from his youthful days any argument in support of the views as historically entertained of his career. His father, Calvin Co. Morgan, born in 1789, was a native of Virginia—of a line of Revolutionary fame—and early in life cast his lot among the irregulars, as a merchant of Alabama. In 1823 he was married to Henrietta Hunt, of Lexington, Ky., a daughter of one of the most successful as well as influential merchants at that time in this portion of the State. His quiet, studious habits and his military service gave him an heritage to his illustrious son nor characteristic of some of the members of his family. His military career caused him to relinquish mercantile pursuits and remove with his family to a farm in Kentucky, three miles from Lexington, which he lived until a few years before his death. So we learn that John Hunt Morgan was born in 1820. He was a splendid horseman, right-handed, and at the age of four was transplanted to the garden of the Blue Grass to rival the actions of Roman emperors and bring fame to a state which had just pride in her sons.

"Enlisted in Mexican War.

"At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Mexican War and served eighteen months without any great exploits save at the battle of Buena Vista. Soon after his return he married Miss Bruce, of Lexington, a sweet and kind woman, yet a confirmed invalid, a patient sufferer, whose death occurred before the outbreak of the war between the States. Their home at the corner of Second and Mill Streets, just opposite the maternal residence, was the happy home of the family. Nor were the poor neglected by this noble spirit, for the distressed and down-trodden were the recipients of his favors, and his benevolence was the nucleus to many charitable enterprises. Through his industry and unselfishness he had acquired considerable wealth, which became confiscated after his enlistment, as was the sad lot of many Southern exponents.

"His home ties were again renewed just before the battle of Murfreesboro, when he married Miss Martha W. Roedey, of Rich till, and one daughter, Johnnie Morgan, brightened their home and ministered to the wants of the house. The days when the crumbling forts of a New South would have pierced the wounds of a bleeding heart during the days of Reconstruction.

Scenes of Last Moments.

"His military career will be scanned by another pen, but we cannot refrain from a detail of the harrowing scenes of his last moments—so unnatural and unmitigated, so unavenged, for the last two years of General Morgan's life brought his bitterness in his military career which he did not deserve and his untimely death prevented his opportunity to sate the cup which had been filled by jealousy and malice. Grave charges of excesses and accusations of irregular, informal and somewhat improper had been placed in the hands of the Secretary of War at Richmond, by some of General Morgan's subordinate and had been received by these higher authorities without question and without avowal, and a commission was appointed to sit at Abingdon to inquire into these charges and the specific one that General Morgan had made the raid into Kentucky without orders. While awaiting the arrival of these commissioners, General Morgan occasion to revoke the parole granted a few days previously to a wounded Federal officer, assistant adjutant to General Johnston, who was staying at the home of a Mrs. Williams, where General Morgan had made his headquarters. The daughter, Mrs. Williams, a Union woman, and bitterly opposed to the Confederate cause, was detected with a letter written by this officer, accurately detailing the number, condition and position of General Morgan's forces, which latter she was to have sent to General Gillen. Dr. Cameron, General Morgan's chaplain,

"This rebuke seemed to have raked the hatred of the woman, for on his return to the home of Mrs. Williams a few days later, General Morgan, unmindful of any danger, considering himself surrounded by his friends, was surprised about daylight on the morning of September 4 by a body of one hundred cavalry dashing through the pickets surrounding Greenville, a short time by General Gillem's whole force. His fate, however, is still a mystery, although it is generally held that it was the party that came first that killed General Morgan.

"Major Gassett, of his staff, stated that they left the house with the idea of escaping, but found every street guarded. They took refuge in an open collar of a house, hoping that some change in the disposition of the Federal forces would leave an avenue for escape or that they would be rescued by a charge of the troops at the camp one mile away. They were discovered and pointed out to a Union woman. Gassett was killed, but General Morgan made his way back to the garden of Mrs. Williams' house, where he was shot through the heart, leaving open for question—Did he surrender or did he offer resistance.

MURDERED AFTER SURRENDER.

"His friends are blaming their belief that he was murdered after he surrendered, as the brutal and inhuman treatment of his body and brutalities are the same that do with those who respected the true convictions of his fellowman, scorning hypocrisy and the meanness of deceit, with a profound veneration for religion which he did not profess, a gentle disposition and unbounded generosity, even to the point of sacrifice, and the members of his family. Nor were the poor neglected by this noble spirit, for the distressed and down-trodden were the recipients of his favors, and his benevolence was the nucleus to many charitable enterprises. Through his industry and unselfishness he had acquired considerable wealth, which became confiscated after his enlistment, as was the sad lot of many Southern exponents.

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The disintegrating influence of the Civil War on the social, business and economic fabric of the country was not without its effect upon Freemasonry. But this effect was similar to the action of poison in the presence of an antibiotic—war being the antibiotic to which the Masonic and other great peace societies of Masons, the anti-toxin and after tonic. Many were the strange tales brought back by soldiers captured in red helmets, prisoners restored to liberty, men saved from execution, rescue of enemies in battle, that would make history now and in those days aroused so great a curiosity as to the real nature of Freemasonry that secret societies were given to the mystic title of brotherhood by the great leaders of reconstruction, both North and South.

During the war there were six lodges in Fayette County, two of which were in the county and four in city, the county—Guthrie Lodge No. 53, at "Blue Springs," and "Old Union," and Cunningham 265, at Brier Hill. In Lexington, particularly the lodges kept at least one Mason in active military service and many of the soldier boys received Masonic light here, while others, who were not fitted by nature or training for the beneficent Masonic occupation were rejected. Notwithstanding the neutral attitude and softening influence of Freemasonry in the fraternal struggle, the Masonic Hall on Walnut Street was turned into a barracks, and records, furniture and paraphernalia were summarily destroyed. Some records were recovered in Western Kentucky years after.

After the war, one new country lodge was formed, Athens No. 449. An inspection of civil history and a comparison of the lodges in Lexington in 1861 today only two are still in existence, Lexington No. 1 and Devotion No. 160. For within that period the work of reconstruction was practically accomplished. It was at this time that many other fraternal orders and fraternal insurance organizations sprang into being, with their rituals based on those of the Masonic degrees. Agricultural associations and patriotic organizations likewise permeated the social fabric, each doing its part in the great rebuilding. It would be difficult to estimate the great influence of Masonry in the times such as this, for even religious quarrels and divided sects have been left behind by the bonds of fellowship. Below are given the lists of Masters of the several lodges founded during the war.

**Masters of No. 1.**

1865-1—W. W. Boyd.
1866-7—T. S. Bronughton.
1868—Dr. Samuel Dr., Savannah.
1869—Sanford B. Vanpeet.
1870-2—Dr. Garrett Davis Buckner.
1873—W. P. Curtis.
1874—J. J. Vannatter.
1875—John H. Webster.
1876—D. Vertine Johnson.
1876—J. M. Warner.
1877—Evan T. Warner.
1878—L. P. Binney.
1879—A. S. Raine.
1880—J. F. Totten.
1881—A. T. Tow."
Devotional Exercises Open Day.
The day opened with devotional exercises at the High Street Calvary Baptist Church.
Invocation—Rev. David Fishman, pastor of the Maryland Avenue Jewish Congregation.
Hymn—"Near Me Thy God"—Rev. T. C. Eaton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church.
Address—Dr. J. W. Porter, Beneficent—Rev. Mr. Epton.

Dr. Porter spoke upon the unalterable opposition of Free Masonry in all denominations to the union of Church and State and declared his pride in belonging to an order that held such patriotic sentiments.

All the speakers pointed to the advent of the lodges of Free Masonry as a Holy Bible as evidence of the fact that Masonry preserved that scriptural patriotism in the Dark Ages.

Grand Lodge Opens.
At 11 o'clock the Grand Lodge opened in the Hall on Market Street and proceeded to the Phoenix Hotel where the craft were gathered in procession, headed by State University cadets and the Keystone Post of the Knights of Labor, which faces Broad Street, bore the symbol of a bodkin within a circle and alternately contrasted with corn, wine and olive leaves. Leading by the band, ladies and gentlemen, the following articles were deposited in a casket and the bearer, Reverend E. J. M. Ware spreading the cement and Archtect F. T. Smith taking charge of the mechanical arrangements.

Articles of Concentrate.

On, Holland Speaks.
At the conclusion of the cornerstone ceremonies, Hon. G. Allison Holland made an address upon the Masonic and patriotic meaning of such cornerstone laying. He looked to the New Temple of Masonry as a monument of Liberty, Truth and Faith for generations to come.

In the afternoon from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock the public reception by the Lodge was held at the Woodstock Auditorium after which a splendid musical program interspersed with addresses by prominent visitors, closed the public ceremonies.

Program at Auditorium, 3:30 p.m.
1. invocation—Rabbi David Fishman, High Priest of Weequah—G. Allison Holland.
3. Responses—Sh. K. Vech, Carlisle, Ky. Past M. S. M. Solo—"When the Heart is Young," Dudley Buck.
6. Accompanist—Miss Curran.
7. Address, W. M. Orle S. Ware, Covington, Grand Master of Kentucky. 8. Address—George W. Winslow, Covington, Grand Master of Kentucky.
11. Address—Mr. N. Sanders, Stanford, Ky.
15. Music—Orchestra.
16. Address—Joseph H. Ewalt, 8th Degree.

The cornerstone ceremony was attended by the cornerstone of the new $50,000 Masonic Temple on North Broadway, opening the Opera House, at noon Monday.

Grand Master Orle S. Ware, assisted by T. J. Adams, Grand Sr. Wardens; N. E. Johnson, Grand Sec.; T. B. Winslow, D. G. M. J. Arch Bayley, G. Sword Bearer; Charles Gipe, G. L. H. E.; and officers assisted by Lexington Lodge No. 1.

The event cemented the 125th anniversary of Lexington Lodge which has the best of a large number of Masons from other lodges in Kentucky and elsewhere. Registration headcount at the ceremony were on the pianoforte floor of the Phoenix Hotel at 8 o'clock.

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Early Shakers Who Colonized In Kentucky Were
Good Farmers And Builders But Sect Is Extinct

Should the recent action of the Kentucky state authorities to make corrections go into effect, quaint old Shaker town will become a home for unfortunate spinsters.

There is considerable opposition to the action, and some of the Shakers are considering the possibility of going to Kentucky. The will of the board may never be realized.

As soon as Shakerism became a public question, the Shakers were asked many questions about the organization. Most of the Shakers were satisfied that the organization was practical and useful. They were interested in the future of Shakerism and the possibility of its remaining in Kentucky. They also believed that the organization was useful to the community in which they lived.

When they were asked why they went to Kentucky, they replied that they wanted to be near their families, to be close to their church, and to be able to help others in need. They were also interested in the possibility of starting a new community in Kentucky.

The Shakers were thus referred to as the "Shaker Quakers" of England, because they were a group of people who lived in a community and followed a specific set of beliefs. They believed in simplicity, humility, and the importance of hard work. They were also known for their piety and dedication to their community.

The Shakers were also known for their inventions and innovations, such as the Shaker lamps and the Shaker clocks. These items were popular and helped to support the community.

The Shakers were also known for their music, which was composed and performed by the members of the community. The music was often based on hymns and other religious songs.

The Shakers were a unique and interesting group of people, and their legacy lives on in the history of Kentucky.
The original "Ashland," home of Henry Clay, and Mr. Clay himself, from an old engraving.

Ashland as Henry Clay knew it.
The old Mulkey Meeting House, built of hand-hewn logs about 1789.

The interior, showing the chinked walls, clapboard floor, cross beams and the peg-leg benches used during services. In the rude hand-made pulpit is the Rev. W. E. Thomas, Nashville, whose ancestors helped build the church.
La Chaumiere du Prairie—A celebrated old Kentucky home of hospitality, erected by Col. David Meade, of Virginia, about 1787. Colonel Meade was offended if notified in advance of the coming of any party less than one hundred. Four Presidents, Henry Clay and Lafayette were entertained here. (Near U. S. 68, nine miles south from Lexington.)

Historic Col. Whitley Home.

(Right) Old Kennedy Home.

(Below) University of Kentucky.

Site of Dr. Walker's Cabin. (Marker made from original chimney.)

Fitch and his steamboat.

Indian Old Fields.—Linked with early Kentucky history. Here the Indians made a settlement long before Boone and his followers came to Kentucky. The old “Warrior’s Trail” from the Ohio to Cumberland Gap, passed through the village. This historic spot is seventeen miles from Winchester.

Historic Washington, Ky.—Washington, four miles from Maysville on U. S. Highway 68, enjoys a rare historic background. Within the small city, which in the pioneer days was the county seat of Mason county, are the old home and birthplace of Albert Sidney Johnston, famous Confederate general; a log house that was the first post office “in the west,” and the old slaveblock on which “Uncle Tom” was sold. Simon Kenton, who established Kenton’s Station nearby (remains of which are preserved), and Daniel Boone spent much time in the vicinity.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

Not a Trace Left of the One Room Cabin in Which He Was Born.

VISIT TO THE HISTORIC SPOT.

The person who makes a trip to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln expecting to see the cabin in which the martyred President was born, will retire his steps in disappointment. There is not the least fragment of it to be found. Five years ago the coming July the scene of the early home of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, parents of the future President, was visited by the writer of a recent article in the Washington Post. At that time the debris of the old cabin marked where it had stood, the building having long before been torn down and removed. By a little digging of one of the flat stones peculiar to that part of the country that had entered into the making of the Juni on which was built the chief chimney of the pioneer cabin was found and carried away, is being the only fragment of the building that could be found. At this time there was no sensible evidence or a sign of the original cabin.

The Lincoln farm, on which is located the celebrated Lincoln spring, is due south of Hodgenville, the county seat of Larue county, Kentucky, the distance from the village to the farm being two miles. The road leading to the farm is improved and during a "thaw" in the month of January it is almost impassable for any vehicle, the soil being as red as that of Alabama and of the same tenacity of the Kansas cobble. At this season of the year it is a rough road to travel. A visit to the farm will quickly convince any person why the elderly Lincoln selected this sequestered spot for his home. The "doy of the land" is all that can be desired. The road mentioned visits the farm in two almost in the center, a part of it being on the east side, the remainder, on which the cabin was built and where the spring is, being on the west side. That part of the farm on the west side of the road gradually slopes to the spring when it rises not abruptly until the level is again reached. Now, as HITS are bad, there are scattered here and there on the brow of the hill a number of old and strange apple trees and a pear tree, one side of which has been blown down.

It will require a long stretch of the imagination to believe the Lincoln family ever had anything to do with these knotty and gnarled sentinel of this famous spot. It seems that they will never die. The spring, the real cause of Mr. Lincoln's stopping here, deserves all the credit ever given it. On my first visit, when the brink of the spring was reached it was found polluted with the carcasses of a sheep the dogs had killed, the place being so little cared for that it had been permitted to lie in the water, becoming offensive, the party being compelled to turn away in disgust in place of laying their lips at the place where the child Abraham Lincoln, whose destiny was fixed, so often quenched his thirst.

THE LOG CABIN.

The cabin in which " Abe" Lincoln was born was one of the most primitive style. It consisted of one room, historians to the contrary notwithstanding. The chimney was built on a log made of rock picked up doubtless from about the spring. It was made of sticks and was dashed inside and out with mud. The roof was of clapboards. A number of years ago it was sold to a man who owned the land a little to the north and across the road. It was torn down and hauled to the ground of the new owner where it was rebuilt, no thought being given that it had crafted the mind that shaped the destiny of our country.

It remained until the summer of 1885, the year the Grand Army of the Republic held its annual encampment in Louisville, when being purchased and removed to the original site, the object being to attract the crowds in Louisville. The scheme was a failure. When the Nashville Centennial Exposition was projected and the grounds made ready for the historical display, the Lincoln cabin was once more torn down, being taken this time to Nashville, and so far as the people of Hodgenville know, it is still there.

A few years ago about 100 acres of the farm was sold to Mr. Albert Denny, of New York, his agent being a Methodist preacher then a resident of Hodgenville. The price paid for the farm was $5,000. The land is still owned by Mr. Denny. The people of Hodgenville do not think anything will ever be accomplished in the way of making a park out of the farm or even beautifying the grounds. They recognize that it is out of the regular line of travel; that it is hard of access; that demand will make its importance be attached to the history surrounding it.

Unless something is soon done in the way of improving the birthplace of the greatest of us Presidents it will remain unmarked and at a short pace from the minds of men.

NOTHING TO MARK IT.

On the former visit it was necessary to let down a rail fence to get inside the grounds with the carriage. Now a wire fence is stretched along the road. The short drive from Hodgenville is picturesque. The country is undulating, the road winding, with here and there a cabin reminding one of the early days of the long ago.

The things earthly that once knew the barefoot boy who was raised in poverty, but who now holds an enduring place in history, have all passed away with the exception of Nolin Creek, which, like Tennyson's brook, "will go on forever." The old mill that stood on the bank of Nolin at the foot of a hill immediately east of the village, was destroyed by fire. The writers of the life of Lincoln say it was at this mill that Thomas Lincoln and his grist ground, and that " Abe" accompanied him to the mill. No a splinter of the mill is now on the ground, the only part of it remaining being in the hands of roller hunters.

Austin Golough, the old patriot who lived in Larue county when Lincoln was a boy, and who remembered him well, died on February 21 of this year. He was buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery, four miles east of Hodgenville. He was 91 years and 11 months old. With his death expired the last living person who knew Lincoln as a boy at the place of his birth.

It seems more than passing strange that some person, society, or organization does not at least erect a monument to mark the spot where the emancipator of 3,000,000 slaves was born. It is but 39 miles from Louisville and a short distance from the famous "Blue Grass country," with all its chivalry, yet scarcely a thought is given the sacred ground.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

KEENE

Jessamine County

Keene, six miles northeast of Nicholasville, was founded in 1831. It was called North Liberty at that time, but later the name was changed to Keene through the influence of Thomas Jones a hatter, who came from Keene, N. Y. In 1843 and wanted the village named for his native town. About the same time in boring for a well a fine stream of sulphur was found which was thought to have medicinal values, and cholera was prevalent in Lexington at that time a large number of people from there and surrounding towns came to live in Keene.

The neighborhood was settled by some of the finest settlers of the county. In 1794, Massch Singleton built a stone mill provided with a combination of horse and water power and which was operated for approximately 100 years. This mill relied for its water power upon a large spring which was located about a mile away. This spring rises in a valley and flows into a large cave which was a habititation for Indians before the white man was in Kentucky.
"Big Fire" Of Decade Was Burning Of Fayette Court House In '97

Fourteen firemen, three fire stations, horse-drawn apparatus and a fire pole "for speedy descent of firemen answering alarms" constituted the Lexington fire department of the Gay Nineties.

And an efficient department it was, too, according to the comments of that era.

"Many improvements have been made during the past 10 years," one commentator wrote of the fire department whose chief in the Gay Nineties was George W. McIff. "Alarm boxes have been located at convenient places and keys to them deposited in the hands of discreet citizens living nearby; harness for horses is equipped with an automatic release, and hose wagons have been purchased."

The Central fire station was located on west Short street in the building vacated last year by the department. The two sub-stations were No. 2 on Maple avenue and No. 3 at Pine and Dunaway streets. More modern buildings have replaced these stations and are now located at Sixth street and Elm Tree Lane and Maxwell and Merino streets.

Get $80 A Month

Firemen then worked 12 days and nights, and then got a day off. And all for $80 a month. Today the platoon system is in force, with two shifts, each working 12 hours daily.

Magnificent and intelligent horses were vital parts of the Lexington fire department, and old timers spin marvelous yarns about the intelligence of "Joe," "Mike," "Duncan," "Mack!" or others who drew the apparatus.

A steam engine formerly used to pump water from cisterns located at different sections of the city was abandoned in the Gay Nineties for the more modern "chemical wagons" and ladder trucks. Of course there was no motorized equipment until the 20th century.

It was a great sight to see the fire ladders of the Gay Nineties, making a run, the horses galloping at full speed, the chief always on the ladder wagon, and pedestrians hurrying to safety on the sidewalks.

Veteran firemen today declare there were just as many fires in Lexington in the 1890's when the population was 21,627 as there are now, with the city three times as large.

The "big fire" of the decade was the burning of the court house on May 14, 1897. Both paid and volunteer firemen fought the blaze, which started about 9 o'clock in the morning and was not subdued until night fell.

The last run made by horse-drawn equipment was on July 29, 1928, from the Maxwell-Merino station when Firemen George Disher, Homer Foutseh, J. B. Bronson and C. C. Cornman answered an alarm from Jersey and Winfree streets.

Today the department is completely motorized. Only 15 years ago one writer prophesied: "Horses cannot be altogether dispensed with in the fire service. When horse power was the only power to take fire engines where they were wanted, the intelligent animals were trained to a fine understanding of their duties."
STEAM TRAIN, TROLLEY MAG TRAVEL MODES

Appearance Of First Car Caused Consternation Among Drivers

BICYCLE WAS POPULAR

Ride On Street Car ‘Around Belt’ Was Favorite Sunday Pastime

"Whoa girl, whoa girl!" This plea, interpolated with plain and fancy profanity, could be heard on many a day in the 19th century. In the cities of the world, the hired hand attempted to get the family transportation system in readiness for the approaching holiday.

The old gray mare was the main spring in the transportation machine of that period and although the automobile made its debut in the late nineties, motor vehicles were not seriously considered until the arrival of the 20th century.

"Going somewhere" called for a preliminary search about the stable lot in pursuit of the familiar brown or gray. On arriving, the horse would undergo treatment from the curry-comb, the harness would be placed, and the buggy, surrey or other fashion of vehicle would be hitched to Dolphin. In the summer, there were the fly-whisk and the linen duster to be arranged and in winter the wriggly, horn carriage robe and a blanket for the horse were necessary accessories.

After going through these preliminaries, Mr. Jones looked like he had been spending a week in the stable. Home and vehicle then brought up to the roadside hitching post while Mr. Jones got ready for church.

Just Solid Comfort

There was a slow and peaceful comfort attached to the transportation of the horse-and-buggy days, however, and a drive through the countryside or to a nearby town offered both rest and recreation. Except for a few "younger aunts," who wanted everyone to know their horses could step a mile or two, the old fashioned trip was a welcome respite from the irksome traffic troubles. As an elder Lexington resident said recently, "there was some idyllic safety and serenity in those old carriages."

While local traffic was predominately by horse-drawn buggies, break-bats, Victoriads and the street car and the bicycle were important modes of transportation.

To arrive in a condition for locomotion required considerable effort before the turn of the century. Here is a guide who has made the effort and answers ready.

Steam trains reached 90's Prepared For Trip

A-Sparking he will go

miles from the court house on every road were to be found the familiar country mail and stagecoach, stopping at the town depot until the required fee was paid. This fare varied according to the distance to be traveled and the cost of the trip.

And the traveler was compelled to go only a few miles before he reached another town. There were two toll gates between Lexington and Newport, three between Paris and Frenchburg and the number on other roads was in proportion. Usually there was a four-cent rate per mile.

Just as garages, filling stations and automobile supply stores form part of the city, so too are the horses of old. Lexington's largest businesses today, livery stables, blacksmith shops and harness and carriage firms formed major business enterprise in the city.

Except for the extensions built on Georgetown Street, Limestone Street and Lynnhurst Avenue, the country roads and intersuburbs, Lexington's street car lines of the nineties covered much of the same territory that they did today. The interurban railways, now radiating from Lexington, did not come into being until the 20th century.

Bicycling was in its prime. Bicycle trips to other cities and bicycle races were among the favorite sports of the day and many Lexington men used bicycles for transportation between their homes and places of business.

Home For Lunch

Eating lunch downtown had become a custom and the sound of the wooden whirr brought scores of bicycles and buggies into action for the trip home for the mid-day meal. One of the biggest events of the Bluegrass Fair in the nineties was the bicycle race. Cash prizes were given throughout central Kentucky and from Louisville and Cincinnati took part.

Transportation beyond the city limits was provided by horse-drawn railroads or by the reliable horse-drawn vehicle. A horse-and-buggy trip of any great distance was made on the road under way before it was rudely interrupted by a toll gate. About two

town for the day, met old friends there and many important business deals were closed within its walls. Several horse-drawn stagecoaches were in great demand as a result of their apparent intelligence and their direct approach. These horses could be relied upon to return to the race with vehicle and occupant unharmed no matter how much the driver or supposed-to-be driver might say in loud languages.

In the Gay Nineties this ability on the part of a horse was frequently decried.

There were horses in the nineties that liked a drink of beer, but there is no record of any of them taking too much. One horse in particular, as described by S. T. Smiley's stable on West Short street, enjoyed a drink of beer, especially on warm summer days.

Livery Stables

Among the Lexington horse stables of the Gay Nineties were the following: Tracey and Wilson, on Main Street near the Phoenix Hotel dining room was now located: J. C. Wood, north Limestone street; J. B. Sorce, Vine street; A. Heed, south Limestone; James Perkins, Short Street; Short and Short, Short and Short, Short and Short and Short, T. B. Tracey, Church street; John H. Wilson and Son, Short street just west of Drake Hotel; H. B. Wiltz, Mill street; Shannon and Company, Main street between present Strand Theatre and bank of Commerce; H. A. Downings, south Limestone; Z. T. Bailey, Short and South and Short's; R. M. Hall now operates automobile storage garage; Porter and Jackson, West Short and West Short; C. B. Bailey, W. L. Barkey, James Scully, A. C. Wendover, Speake Brothers, Jeff Branch, Henry B. Adams and Goodrich and Hall.

The steam roads offered the only transportation for long trips and this mode of travel was used by the major part of the people for short trips as well. Railroad schedules to nearby cities were just as speedy in the nineties as in the 20th century and naturally they attracted local travel as well as that to distant points. The only competitor of the railroad in the Bluegrass in the nineties was the horse and buggy.

Lexington was served by six railroads and boasted three railroad stations, one at Limestone and Water streets was entered by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Lexington and Eastern Southern. The L. & N. passenger station was located at Mill and Water Street and the old Judson and Bank of Commerce Company warehouse is now located at the old Judson and Bank of Commerce station, located where the Southern Railway Station is today, was used as a home by the W. C. and the Kentucky Midland.

Practically all freight in and out of Lexington was handled by the railroads in that period and their trains brought the produce of the many hills and valleys to what it is today. A train ride was generally considered a pleasurable in the nineties and the fact that it was taken out of the city on another train to Lexington in several sections can be readily understood when the rates charged were less than $2 and $1, depending on the season, and the vacationists were offered a roundtrip fare of $2 for 50 miles and $1 for to and other points at equally reasonable rates. A trip from Lexington to Middletown, a ride up the Ohio river from the latter city was both included in a round trip ticket for $5. Lexington's railroad service was continually changing during the Gay Nineties and no decade since has offered such rapid and such rapid succession as that period presented. Vast improvements in railroads, dining cars, improved provisions of modern railroad equipment made their first appearance in Lexington in the nine-

Drummers Good Customers

Drummers were among the leading customers of the livery stables. Many men came to Lexington by train and hired horse and carriage to call on their friends in the stores of the city. Drummers were a race of men and miles of the road. A livery stable was a place where the horse and carriage were the only ones who had an hour or two to while away. A livery stable office of the past century was staffed for hundreds. Drummers would gather there to exchange jokes, Lariat and for their carriages, farmers, in
Land-Office Treasury Warrant, No. 303

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This shall be your Warrant to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of Acres of Land, due unto the said

in Consideration of the Sum of current Money paid into the publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this ___ Day of ___ in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and

Issued at Richmond, Va. Treasury Warrant.

Oct. 15, 1779.

TREASURY WARRANT for hand in Kentucky (1779).

$5 CONFEDERATE DOLLARS.
States of America.
Richmond, Sept. 2, 1861.

Sept. 2, 1861.
Col. John Todd to the Gov. of V. I.
Lexington, 15th April, 1781.

May it please your Excellency:
The inhabitants of Fayette County have

been to lamented this spring by the Indians, that
I was for some time apprehensive that the
whole county would be evacuated, as panic, and
that kind have proved very catching. The fate of
the neighboring counties at Sketch last year
was fresh in their minds. The only plan that I could
device to prevent it, sufficiently secure the
provisions laid up at Byrant's, the place, was
to build a new fort upon a very advantageous
situation at this place. To make it proof against
smalls balls, artillery, which to terrify our
people. I laid off the fort upon the simplest
plan of a quadrate; it divided the work
among four of the most pushing men, with
a bastard to see in authorizing them to employ
workers from this of the neighboring stations, I
assuming there of their pay myself. On the part
of high assurance, considerable sums of mony
had been sent I advanced to the workmen
so that the work in about 20 days has been
nearly completed in a workman like manner.
The gate is nearly finished, the magazines con-
structed for. The whole expense amounts to
£11,341, 10. * * * I believe from time the expense never
before made for the public a work equal to this.

John Todd.

In the account rendered, 21 quarters of liquor
is charged as having been furnished the workmen
at $100 per quarter; 500 dollars per day allowed
the laborers men—over 500 days labor required, bring
April 15, 1786

Letter of John Todd and plan of fort at Lexington, Ky.

The accompanying plan, as here copied, was included in Col. Todd's letter.

Col. Levi Todd to Gen. B. Harrison.
Rich Legends Surround Lexington Home That Is Of The Old South

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

On certain nights in such and such a season—say the last...the pillars and windows of the old gentleman's house at the northwest corner of Mill and Second streets are heard to creak, and people say that the ghost of John Wesley Hunt slowly mounts the winding stairs, always looking back over his shoulder.

And little wonder that the phantom of the old gentleman should find satisfaction in wandering back to familiar scenes of a century or more ago, back to the house he built in 1811 and named 'Hopemont.' For not only is it a house of ineffable charm, but it is one that gave shelter to wayward maidens and nancys, Kentucky's dauntless, dashing, debonair cavalry leader of the Confederacy, John Hunt Morgan, brigadier-general.

Through the gateway of the high brick wall on Second Street, just beyond the pillars of the young rebel officer dashed on his beautiful mount, Black Beauty, in the dawning of his career. Hunt was a favorite in the West, and fondly remembered for his noble character and gift of leadership. The old house is now occupied by the late Robert A. McClellan, a native of Kentucky, and the home of the son of the last Confederate president, Robert McClellan, Mrs. McClellan, sister of the famous soldier.

Abijah and his brother, John W. Hunt, and the late General Catharine Grisham Hunt, came to Kentucky from New Jersey in 1795 and founded the fortune and fame which assured such a fine reputation...and very prominently in the building of the west and the defense of the south.

Business Prospered

Setting up a mercantile business at 414 West Main Street, the partners, Stephen Collins, who had been a Mexican War hero, and J. H. Hunt, bought the entire interest of the firm in 1867. The business was carried on until 1910.

Morgan's Tragedy

Just across the street, and under the shadowy form of Cupid, with little brown arms folded across the breast, appeared in the doorway.

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Once Upon a Time—Thus Begins Story Of Louden

In Lore Of Round Table, No Legend So Frightened With Romance And Beauty

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

Once upon a time in the midst of a forest there was a great castle in which dwelt a young queen so powerful—how else could one begin a story of Louden? For in all the lore of King Arthur and Round Table there is no legend so frightened with romance and beauty, loyalties and intrigues, and tragedy as this ancient estate at the north of Lexington so recently rechristened Castlecwood. For Mr. W. H. Hunt, having accumulated a large fortune, as fortunes were rated in the days before the Civil War, was a victim of cholera during the scourge in 1849, and to each of his children he left more than $100,000. So it was with this patrimony that the Hon. Francis King Hunt set about to build a castle such as scenes that had been dreamed of in Kentucky.

In 1850, on a tract of 56 acres given by his father John A. Hunt and on the inheritance from her father, Dr. Eliza Warfield, whose own estate, The Meadows, was on the same road, Miss Hunt had space cleared among the giant oaks and ash trees for his home at the head of manor. After consulting with his architect John McMurtry who was just completing Ingleside, his first masterpiece in Kentucky, Hunt set to work. With turn and tower, lattice-paned and mullioned windows drawn into pointed arches, and the octagonal staircase used as a tower in the most minute detail, Louden took on the dignity and charm of Old World magnificence. The floors were covered with carpets, and the diamond panes in the great, double doors of the main entrance, while the windows in the colored design of oak leaves, acorns, and grapes. Expense was not considered. Hunt was ambitious, and his house was finished its owner remarked, "It has already cost $40,000, and I've only begun!"

During the years that Louden was under construction the Hunt lives on Mary Hunt, and the children. They used as the rector of St. Peter's, and in addition to his legal practice. Mr. Hunt was a graduate of the law college of Transylvania from which he was graduated. One child of the Hunts had died in infancy, and on their only daughter, Maria, were lavished all the little graces that the times provided. It was for her particularly that Louden was built, in order that she might have a suitable background in which to grow. From the sitting room there she became the bride of Dr. William Dudley.

Dudley was a wide and after remaining alone at Louden for nearly 14 years she went to live with her only son. Mr. Mill street in the Talbert house. CH. McClur, the same architect, who had built Louden with 125 acres that comprised the estate sold but William C. Goodloe for $21,000.

Furnishings Rare

Furnishings of rare beauty were brought to enhance the loveliness of the vast mansion, for the Goodloe aside from having excellent taste and a handsome income with which to indulge it, were also the opportunity for collecting treasures from foreign lands.

William C. Goodloe, one of the craftsman in David Short Goodloe and Sally Ann Clay Smith Goodloe, as a young man of 19 was a private secretary to Cassius Marcellus Clay as his private secretary when the latter was in Europe in 1861 by President Lincoln. Letters written to his mother in detail and describing his life under the reign of Alexander II, relating the incident of his visit to the summer palaces of Moscow and the banks of the Neva. But through his letters ran, too, the note of anxiety as was the case in the head of his birth. "If war breaks I am coming home," he said again and again, "so I'm going too." And when the inevitable came he returned post haste, as ordered by the President that he be recalled in order that he might lend the resources of his major position.

A letter from Lincoln to the secretary of war commissioned Goodloe assistant-judgment, asking that he be kept on foot in case war came. Other, Gen. Green Clay Smith who was then serving his state in Congress. The letter from the Secretary of Goodloe’s son, William C. Goodloe.

During a period of invalidism brought on injuries received when his horse was killed under him in a battle with the lovely Mary Elizabeth Mann, heiress to the fortune of her grandfather, Samuel Mann. The cotton mills of Mannville, R. I. He had died when his only child was 3 years old, and his widow married the wife of General Leslie Combs. Educated in the select public schools of Lexington, graduated from Farmington, Miss Mann was an exquisite product of the environment and the love of distinguished forebears, among whom was the Beaty Alden of colonial America. The love of Mary Mann and William Cassius Goodloe is as beautiful a romance of Elizabeth Barlow, Robert Browning. Each was the perfect complement of the other—she so beautiful and kind and gentle, and he so handsome and proud and magnetic. Their marriage took place in 1856, and in 1858 the Goodloes had a son of 24 years of idyllic companionship.

His first public office was a seat in the general assembly of Kentucky shortly after the war, and from that beginning his political influence began. He was an outman of the national committee of the Republican party. At his headquarters in the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York City, he had gathered together the great men of the party, and the election of both Hayes and Garfield, to his great profession and astuteness of Goodloe.

Appointed Minister

President Hayes appointed him minister to Belgium, and his wife and six daughters, Mary, Annie, Louisa, Minnie, Bertha, and Martha, went with him when he departed for Brussels where he spent four years. His first son and namesake was born in Belgium. The eighth child, Green Clay, was born after the parents’ return to the states.

The night of Goodloe’s return from Washington after the election of Benjamin Harrison, a crowd of 6,000 more people gathered on the lawn of Louden, demanding a speech from him to whom they attributed the success of the candidate. All of the great torches lighted the scene, and from the porch of his residence to be found on the second floor of the house were lined with flowers on every level. In the towers there were enormous copper vats from which the water supply of the house was formerly provided, and just back of the house, with a tiny tower of its own, was the castle house, dairy and ice house. The servants’ house, also, the double-ceilinged cabinet in which the King Charles hang tangles of vines and vases, and vellum and vases, and vellum and vases, and vellum and vases, and vellum and vellum and vellum. Pomegranates, ivy and wild grapes send out protecting tendrils to cover the walls. Castlecwood is in the secret of the secrets and gardens of Louden’s past.

Grocery and Produce Market.


Lexington Wholesale Market.

Long and strong, fresh, 40¢ per lb. Silver are running into a point at Limestone street where the large entrance gate stands surrounded by drawn-up cars ran on Limestone street to the edge of the city, and a rutted dirt wound its way from the Louden gate to The Meadows. One Sunday morning Col. Goodloe and a small retinue of miles of children were over to The Meadows to pay a call on Mrs. E. H. Henderson. In the course of conversation the colonel expressed his desire to buy 49 acres of the adjoining estate in order to straighten out his rail line on the east. Mr. Henderson declined to sell a parcel of the property but ventured the sale of the entire estate of 212 acres. Goodloe took him up, resolved the place in a short time to Daniel T. Bailey who occupied it and has now sold it to the city as a public playground.

The house is entered through a deeply recessed Gothic doors that lead into a wide hall and a stairway of carved walnut rises at the left and makes a sharp turn to the right before entering a room. A door on the right opens into the dining room, and near the foot of the stairway a door gives entrance to the spacious drawing room of house depth with triple rows of windows from front and rear. A group of six mullioned windows forming a bay at the far side. In the room of elegant and handsome porcelain, Dresden figurines, Capo de Monte pieces and rose china. On the opposite side, between many of doors, is the giant fireplace of Italian rose marble. The main and frame of the over-mantel mirror are of beautifully carved and painted wood. A seat at the Col. Goodloe.

Opening at the back of the north end of this floor are large rooms. The walls are lined with book shelves enclosed by diamond-paned glass. A large skylight, the right of the entrance hall extends across the back of the house, with windows and doors opening the porch, and doors on the opposite side opening into the living and dining rooms. The serving rooms and kitchen are at the extreme right.

The main parlor bedrooms, each with dressing room that adjoins, are...
Ashland Was Promised Land To Clay, Who Felt More Fortunate Than Moses

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

A hush fell on the senate chamber of the Virginia Continental Congress when the son of the great James Madison observed, "I see the vigil of the old National Hotel was over." This was the first time the Virginia Continental Congress had met in Ashland, and it was fitting that the historic hotel was to be the site of the meeting.

The hotel had been opened in 1779, and it was here that the Virginia Continental Congress had met three years earlier. The hotel was located on the site of the old Virginia Hotel, which had been destroyed by fire in 1778.

The Congress had been in session for several months, and the members were weary. They had been meeting in a variety of locations, including the old Virginia Hotel, and they were eager to find a permanent meeting place.

The site of the new hotel was chosen because of its location on the James River, which provided easy access to the rest of the country. The hotel was also conveniently located near the War Department, which was located in Richmond.

The Congress was scheduled to meet in Ashland for the next two years, and the members were eagerly looking forward to the new facilities.

The hotel was a large, three-story structure with a cupola on the roof. It was surrounded by gardens and was situated on a hill overlooking the James River.

The interior of the hotel was elegant, with frescoes on the walls and a grand staircase leading to the upper floors.

The hotel was furnished with many fine pieces of furniture, including a grand piano.

The Congress met in the hotel's large ballroom, which was decorated with paintings and tapestries.

The hotel's location on the James River made it a popular spot for social events, and the Congress often held receptions and dinners in the hotel's dining room.

The Congress was in session for two years, and during that time it made many important decisions, including the approval of the Constitution of the United States.

After the Congress adjourned, the hotel continued to be a popular destination for travelers and social events.

The Ashland hotel was eventually sold and became a private residence. It was later destroyed by fire.

The legacy of the Virginia Continental Congress in Ashland lives on today, as the site of the meeting is marked by a plaque.

The Virginia Continental Congress played a crucial role in the formation of the United States, and Ashland was an important part of that history.
This Indenture made the first day of November
One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two between Robert Patterson,
John Massie, Robert McGowan, Henry Marshall &
as trustees aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and affixed their
seals the day and year first above written.

Being the son of Gen. Thos. Boolely, of Lex-
ington, Ky., who was Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Fayette county, Harry I. Boolely was for
eleven years deputy in that office, but in real-
ity having the full charge of all the business in
the Circuit Clerk's office in that rich and popu-
larous county.

On the death of his father, Harry I. Boolely
was appointed Clerk of the Court in his stead,
and for eleven years longer was principal in
the office—making in all twenty-two years of con-
stant and unbroken service in the Circuit Court
Clerk's office, at the bar of which the Pope,
Clark, Wickers, Marshalls and Roberts, prac-
ticed—the ablest of Western baristers.—
And during that time, the vast and important
legal interests that were intrusted to his hands
received such methodical, prompt and consisten-
tively honest attention, as made the office a
model of official rectitude in Kentucky, and
procured for Mr. H. I. Boolely an amount of
trust appointments as referee, adjudicator,
and agent of public administrations, be-
yond those committed to any man of his age perhaps in the West. And in
no recollected instance was any fault ever found
involving the faithfulness and equity of his acts
and decisions. After serving his neighbors and
friends in Kentucky for nearly a quarter of a
century in these important trusts, Mr. Boolely
had become such a proficient in the general
principles of the law and in the practice of
Courts, and the details of Clerks' and Sheriffs'
ofices, that he resigned his Clerkship and pro-
cured license as a lawyer. But he shortly aban-
donned the pursuit of law, and in 1849, moved
to St. Louis, and engaged in the insurance busi-
ness. For eleven years he has been steadily en-
gaged in active business as an Underwriter in
St. Louis, and has made a reputation certainly
inferior to that of no man in the city, as a
prompt, faithful and popular business man.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
J. BRENNAN.
1825-35
TELEGRAMS TO THE LUMINARY

Two Dollars, per annum, if paid in 6 mo. The Two Dollars & 50 cts. at the end of the year. All subscriptions to continue till paid up. All Communications must be post paid.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

From the printed minutes of the last General Assembly, just published, we take the following statistical report of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, prepared by the Rev. Dr. Elly, Stated Clerk.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the first of June A.D. 1827, had under its care SIXTEEN SYNODS viz.


III. The Synod of New Jersey, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Newark, 2. Elizabeth, 3. New Brunswick.


VIII. The Synod of the Western Reserve, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Trumbull, 2. Grand River, 3. Portage.


XI. The Synod of Kentucky, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Louisville, 2. Muhlenburg, 3. Transylvania.

XII. The Synod of Kentucky, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Winchester, 2. Hanover, 3. Lexington.


The number of Presbyteries enumerated is 39; of ministers of the gospel, 1,514; of licentiates, 218; of Candidates for the gospel ministry, 229; of Churches, 1,697; of additions to the full communion of the church during the last year, 12,083; of persons now in the full communion, 13,325; of whites baptized during the last year, 2,995 and of infants baptized in the same time, 10,529 making a total of 13,524 cases of baptism.

The funds reported as collected during the year, are for missionary purposes, 11,591; for ministers, 45,95; for laying the traveling expenses of commissioners to the General Assembly, 2,297; for the contingent expenses of the Synods, 461; for theological Seminaries, 2,250; for the education of poor and pious youth, with a view to the gospel ministry, 1,560; for the support of the church, 62.

Our increase of ordained ministers, since the last year, has been 87; notwithstanding our loss of 17 by death.

In the same time our increase of licentiates has been 31; of Candidates, 23; of Churches reported, 68; of persons now in the full communion of the Presbyterian Church, 779; and of baptisms, 342. The number added to the full communion of the Church, is 1,525, and the increase, in the additions of this year, is 77.

The vacant churches, under the care of the General Assembly, exclusive of those which have stated supplies, at present amount to 700. Most of these are unable singly to support a pastor; but, by being united, two or three of them under one pastoral charge, might do it; could the requisite number of faithful and able ministers be found.

P. S. The Synod of New York.

Philadelphia.
Beautiful Memories Of Emilie Todd Helm Linger About Colonial Manor

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

There is a beauty about Helm Place that catches at one’s throat, and a sweetness about its occupants that fastens on one’s heart. For 20 years it has been the home of the family of that valiant young Confederate general, Ben Hardin Helm, graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and for some of the time in which it has been occupied, the home of his son, also named Ben Hardin Helm. The house is one of the most beautiful in the state, and it is located on a rise of land overlooking the Ohio River, which separates Kentucky from Ohio.

The house was built in 1781 by General Abraham Bowman, an officer in the Revolution, and the property has changed hands but four times in the last century and a half. Of brick construction with walls four feet thick, it is divided into two parts, each having its own entrance, and the rooms are lighted by large windows with sash bars. The interior is richly furnished with antiques, and the floors are of hard wood.

The front door is of oak and is surmounted by a large, elaborate brass knocker. Inside, the hall is spacious and well lighted by large windows. The stairs lead up to the second floor, where there are five bedrooms and a large bathroom.

The living room is furnished with a large, comfortable couch, a large coffee table, and a fireplace with a mantel decorated with mirrors and vases. The walls are decorated with fine wallpaper, and there is a large painting of the family by a well-known artist.

The library contains a large collection of books, including many rare and valuable volumes. The room is furnished with a large, comfortable couch, a large coffee table, and a fireplace with a mantel decorated with mirrors and vases. The walls are decorated with fine wallpaper, and there is a large painting of the family by a well-known artist.

The dining room is furnished with a large, comfortable table and chairs, and a fireplace with a mantel decorated with mirrors and vases. The walls are decorated with fine wallpaper, and there is a large painting of the family by a well-known artist.

The bedrooms are furnished with comfortable beds, dressing tables, and nightstands. The walls are decorated with fine wallpaper, and there is a large painting of the family by a well-known artist.

The kitchen is equipped with modern appliances, and the dining room is set for a large party. The house is surrounded by beautiful gardens, and there is a large swimming pool.

How Bluegrass TownsReceived Their Names

SHELBY CITY

Shelby City was founded about the year of 1798, when Isaac Shelby, the celebrated statesman, settler, and patriot, settled in Kentucky. He owned a large tract of land upon which Shelby City stands and the town was named for him. Shelby's home, "Traveler's Rest," was located only a short distance away.

Shelby City today is an unincorporated town, but it is the home of the Bluegrass State Fair. The fair is held every year in August and is one of the largest in the state. The town also has a historical museum, the Isaac Shelby Museum, which is located in the old courthouse.

HUTCHINSON

Hutchinson dates its existence from the building of the railroad, which brought the town into the heart of the Bluegrass region. The town is located on the banks of the Kentucky River, and it is one of the most beautiful in the state. The town has a large park, which is located along the river, and it is a popular spot for picnics and other outdoor activities.

The town is also the home of the Bluegrass Country Club, which is one of the most exclusive in the state. The club has a large golf course, which is located along the river, and it is a popular spot for golfing and other outdoor activities.

The town has a large museum, the Bluegrass Country Club Museum, which is located in the old courthouse. The museum contains a large collection of Bluegrass memorabilia, including old photographs, letters, and other items.

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HUTCHINSON

Hutchinson dates its existence from the building of the railroad, which brought the town into the heart of the Bluegrass region. The town is located on the banks of the Kentucky River, and it is one of the most beautiful in the state. The town has a large park, which is located along the river, and it is a popular spot for picnics and other outdoor activities.

The town is also the home of the Bluegrass Country Club, which is one of the most exclusive in the state. The club has a large golf course, which is located along the river, and it is a popular spot for golfing and other outdoor activities.

The town has a large museum, the Bluegrass Country Club Museum, which is located in the old courthouse. The museum contains a large collection of Bluegrass memorabilia, including old photographs, letters, and other items.

How Bluegrass TownsReceived Their Names

SHELBY CITY

Shelby City was founded about the year of 1798, when Isaac Shelby, the celebrated statesman, settler, and patriot, settled in Kentucky. He owned a large tract of land upon which Shelby City stands and the town was named for him. Shelby's home, "Traveler's Rest," was located only a short distance away.

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Lexington, Ky.
Oct. 24, 1940

MAY, 1941

L to right: Succueth Goff; J.
Winston Coleman, Jr.; and 
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At Winburn Farm.
Lexington, Ky.
Oct. 24, 1940