KENTUCKIANA
SCRAP BOOK

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
The Squire of Winburn Farm

THE WINBURN PRESS
Lexington, Kentucky

2nd book-plate

Member Phi Beta Kappa
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., 33°

Member

Phi Beta Kappa

and Omicron Delta Kappa

at

Univ. of Kentucky

and

Sigma NU

(#108 G.I.)

and

Phi Alpha Thet.

hon. history

BOOK SHELF
SCRAP BOOK
and Album

One Union Square -
EDUCATIONAL PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK (3)
Federal Hill
(The Old Kentucky Home)

I saw it sleeping in an autumn haze,
With Mystery and Silence keeping guard;
While slanting sunrays of late afternoon
Laid little golden paths along the yard.
A spirit from the past was brooding there
And holding vigil in the empty halls,
While trembling shadows shuttled thru the trees
And touched in tenderness the ivied walls.

Then as I stood with bated breath the while,
Remembering old legends of the place,
It was as tho some necromancer’s wand
Had passed in magic power before my face.
A silvery mist enveloped all the hill
And veiled the mansion for a fleeting time;
Then thru the doorway grand, in cadence sweet
An old grandfather’s clock began to chime.

And as the all-concealing mist arose
And blurred outlines became a perfect scene,
I knew the glory of the past once more
Had brought its splendor to the old demesne,
From off the onward march of ruthless time
Had fallen full an hundred years, or more;
I saw the ripened corntop in the vale,
And young folks rolling on the cabin floor.

I saw a white-haired slave with halting step,
Go down the path to where the spring-house stood,
Bearing upon a tray those princely things
Which cheer the spirit and which warm the blood.
I saw John Rowan and his compeers there
Divert grave colloquy with friendly play,
While in the leafy choir-loft overhead
The birds were making music all the day.

Again I looked, and saw the mansion front
Aglow with many a mellow candle-gleam;
For night had come, and up the curving drive
Rolled stately carriages—a steady stream.
Then revelry, and music, and the dance
Which with the dawnlight ended all too soon,
While waiting coach boys on the cabin bench,
Were singing by the glimmer of the moon.

Again I looked—it was mid-afternoon—
And saw a boyish figure, dreamy-eyed,
Move to a spinet by the window-place,
Not knowing deathless Fame walked by his side.
Then to my ears a plaintive air was borne,
Which will endure as long as heaven’s dome;
’Twas Stephen Collins Foster I beheld,
Composing there “My Old Kentucky Home.”

—Edwin Carlile Litsey,
Lebanon, Ky.

May, 1966
THE KENTUCKY RIVER

SEVERAL months ago, I received a letter from J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, seeking information on steamboats on the Kentucky River. Sensing the need for a booklet on Kentucky River steamboats, he had set out to gather the information necessary for such a project. In writing to me, he explained that he was not a river man, having been brought up too far from any sizeable river to know the river fever. He knew nothing of the ways, manners, or customs of steamboat people. Though Mr. Coleman might not know anything about steamboats or the river, he certainly is no novice in the historical writing field. He has written eleven books and some thirty odd pamphlets, all dealing with the early history of Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Unfortunately, I was unable to help him in his quest for detailed information on what finally turned out to be one of the nation's busiest waterways in the early days of steamboating. Neither could any of the recognized authorities on early steamboating be of assistance to him for the simple reason that steamboating on the Kentucky River was begun too early and began to diminish rapidly with the coming of the railroads and better public highways, much as it did on the Ohio River.

While the Kentucky River was at its busiest, boats were so commonplace no one bothered to write about them, except the newspapers and when the decline struck. It was much like some of the other small rivers. River history was forgotten until there was no one left who knew the old stories — no one to tell of the romantic past of this once popular waterway.

Mr. Coleman recognized this and saw the need to put some of this history in book form in order that researchers in river history can get the facts without having to go to the only newspaper files and spend countless hours pouring over faded newspaper clippings. When all the usual sources of information on boats and boating failed, Mr. Coleman turned to searching the old newspapers and other public documents. Out of all he has come up with one of the most interesting booklets of its kind it has ever been my pleasure to read. In it he has brought out some rather startling facts little known to others of us who have been interested in river work for several years. One of these facts is, the first commercial steamboat on the Kentucky River was built by Messrs. Bowersworth and West on Edward West plans in 1816.

Now this was only five years after the New Orleans steamed down the Ohio from Pittsburgh in the first practical application of the steam engine on the Ohio River. It was built in Jessamine County on the Kentucky River, in the early spring of 1816 and left the mouth of Hickman Creek (Camp Nelson), April 21, 1816, with a cargo of goods headed for New Orleans. She did not make the return voyage back to Kentucky, but like many others in that period, was sold in New Orleans, rather than attempt the long trip back upstream against the swift flowing currents of the Mississippi. Shortly after this first successful application of steam on the Kentucky River, a good many other small boats were built to operate between Frankfort and Louisville. Among these were the Providence, Lexington, Plough Boy, Johnson, Calhoun and Kentucky.

About 1820, the sidewheel expedition, with a tonnage of 350 tons, was operating between Cincinnati and Frankfort. About this same time, Lexington merchants were advertising the fact that they were receiving new shipments of goods direct from New Orleans.

As in most small rivers, the Kentucky was filled with what we call the Ohio and Big Sandy as sinkers and on the Kentucky were known as "sawyers" and "planters," which were sawlogs which had broken from the rafts and had sunk to the bottom of the river, with one end of the log sticking upward and, thereby, driving the current to make low-water navigation extremely hazardous. One interesting incident Mr. Coleman tells about the little steamer Sylph which was attempting to come upstream against the current at the old ford near Frankfort. The boat came upon a yoke of oxen struggling to cross the river with a heavily loaded wagon and had to back down the river quite a distance to allow the oxen time to get across the ford.

Some of the principal products shipped down the Kentucky to Louisville and Cincinnati were hemp, hickory, yarn, and rope, along with tobacco and other farm products. Products brought back were sugar (spelled sugar), coffee, salt, glassware, tools and all things for that period, oysters.

In this booklet, Mr. Coleman tells about the building of navigation dams on the Kentucky, beginning in 1838 and continuing until 1842, at which time five locks and dams were completed and opened for use of the steamers. Plans were laid originally for eleven dams but because of financial embarrassment the state suspended construction after the first five were completed. A complex system of tolls was collected to defray the expenses of the dams. Although the dams were used throughout the War Between the States, by the end of the war the dams were in a sad state of deterioration. A company was formed to operate and maintain and expand the lock and dam system. The company failed before any real good was accomplished, and by the mid-seventies, the locks were filled with debris. The two lower dams were in ruins and rotten "from comb to foundation."

He tells of the acquisition of the Kentucky River by the federal government in 1880, with the understanding that the locks and dams would be repaired and the toll system was to be extended to the head of the river as originally planned. The last of the dams on the Kentucky was completed in 1815 and 1817. All of interest to the folks in Catlettsburg, Mr. Jim Pigg, who had long been lockmaster at Lock 1, Catlettsburg, helped to build these last two dams on the Kentucky. He worked there for a time in the operation of them before returning to Lock 1, where he resumed his lockmastership again and where he stayed until his retirement in 1901.

There are so many interesting things in this booklet about the romantic and picturesque Kentucky River, it would be almost impossible to describe all of them in a single column. Space just won't permit it, but I must repeat, that this is the most readable, most interesting booklet of its kind that I've ever read and a real asset of time-consuming research done by Mr. Coleman to get the facts.

He has brought out so many things about famous people and famous places along the Kentucky River that perhaps we would never have been known as this late date had not Mr. Coleman decided to write this historical work. He has uncovered the names of dozens of Kentucky River packet and towboats that otherwise would have long been forgotten.

It is truly an exceptionally fine work and can be obtained by writing J. Winston Coleman, Jr., at Winton Farm, near Wall Cave Road, Lexington, Ky.

The price is $1.25.

ASHLAND (KY.) DAILY INDEPENDENT SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1960

FAMOUS KENTUCKY DUELS, J. Winston Coleman, Jr. A compendium of 32 duels fought on Kentucky soil, but of nationwide interest. AMERICAN HISTORY ILLUSTRATED said of this book '...this volume is first-rate both within and without: a binding of remarkable beauty and taste and portions of solid history and absorbing reading.' $7.95.

from Henry Clay Press
Severn Creek Valley — 1883

ABOVE DRAWING made from an old map published in 1883. It shows some of the residences of the valley at that time and location of the famous old mill.

By Charles Johnson

FOREWORD. This story of a community is woven from information given by many people. To them we are grateful, and especially so to W. B. Clements, for his amazing memory for names and dates, and to Otto Smither, who remembers many of those mentioned in this story.

Severn, also sometimes called Shoemeke, or Sumac, creek was at one time thickly settled and has always been noted for the excellence of tobacco and other agricultural products grown along it. Early settlers called the rich black soil "locust and pawpaw land" because of the great number of these trees, but the steepness of the hills and the loam, loose type of soil causes this land to wash easily. At one time the main road ran along the creek and there were mills, a school and church along it. But in 1850 only a few families live along the five mile stretch from the mouth to where it is crossed by Highway 35. A good road through the valley connecting 35 and 355 is contemplated, which would open up again the rich farm land of this region.

There is ample evidence it was comparatively thickly settled in pre-historic days — perhaps for thousands of years. Crudely made flint objects of a stone-age people have been found in the bottoms, along with the polished granite ones of a much later era.

Plies of limestone were considered by early settlers to be sites of burials of these ancient people and are so-called to the present. There are several on the hills overlooking Severn valley. Yet, in those that have been removed to clear land for cultivation, there were no bones or relics. But the stones show evidence of intense heat, so they may have cremated their dead. The stone signal, or watch tower that stood on top of the hill south of Severn was probably built by these early people. The aversion of the later Indians to any but the most necessary labor would eliminate them from consideration as constructors of such a stone tower.

Near the head of Terrapin Branch, at Gap Hill (first called Indian Gap), there is a small level piece of ground on which stood, among others, two large beech trees about sixty feet apart with carvings of serpents cut in their bark. This caused considerable speculation by the pioneers. Some thought these were marks to show the nearness of wealth buried by the Indians and they dug in the vicinity in search of it but so far as is known, nothing was found. Since snakes were objects of veneration to some early tribes, this wooded glade was probably a place where religious ceremonies were held.

Buffalo Trail crosses the Kentucky river just below the mouth of Severn and comes up a ravine on the Owen county side. At the head of this ravine is a large flat rock from which one can look down on the river and all of Clements Bottom on the Henry county side. Certainly, this was a natural and beautiful vantage point for Indian hunters to watch game fording the river and coming up the steep hill into a perfect ambush. What stories the virgin oak trees over looking this scene could tell if they could talk!

The source of the name Severn is uncertain. It is thought the creek was named after a river in England, and since most of the early settlers' families originally came from England, Scotland and Ireland, this could be correct. However, in 1773 Ebenezer Severns, Hancock Taylor, Jacob Drennon and others surveyed along the Kentucky river in this vicinity and it is possible the creek was named for the former, who may have been the first to survey it.

The Rowlett family took up a Revolutionary War soldier's land grant at the mouth of the creek in the year 1790. This was probably the first, since old deeds mentioned "running to the Rowlett line.

William Clements, the present owner, is a direct descendant of the original settler, and this land has always been owned by the same family. The present house is the third; all of them with but a few feet of variations, have been built atop an Indian mound. Besides farming, the Rowlettes established a trading post, from which in flatboat days, tobacco, pork and other produce were shipped to New Orleans. Payment was made in Spanish dollars which were cut in two, four or eight pieces, called "bits," when small change was needed. Later, with the coming of steamboats, the post became a general store with a nearby warehouse for freight storage. A huge wooden screw was set up for "prizing" tobacco in hogsheads for shipment to the Louisville markets. In those days, as now, tobacco was the money crop and the markets were open the entire year. Therefore, Rowlett's Landing was a busy place.

A few words concerning sale of tobacco on the "breaks" may be of interest to a later generation. Louisville, at that time, was the largest tobacco market in the world. All tobacco was shipped to any of the numerous markets there in hogsheads. Upon receipt, the bottom hoops were loosened, the hogshead laid over and on pulleys or cart side. At time of sale the floor manager called out weight, owner's name and often added where the tobacco was raised. About ten pounds was pulled as samples and bids were made with the owner having the right to reject. There was much complaint of buyers entering into agreements as to who was to bid and how much. The right to reject meant little, as each time the farmer lost more weight because more samples were pulled and often successively lower bids were made. The buyers often entered into collusion to follow such practices. When coal sold, hogsheads and hoops were replaced for shipment to company warehouses where it was aged. It is said floor managers often called out, "From Severn creek, Owen county," this meaning a crop of the highest quality.

A postoffice was in the general store at Rowlett's Landing and S. S. Rowlett was the postmaster. The mail was carried by horse and from Frankfort once a week on horseback. Some of the carriers were Bob Smoot and the brothers, Cull and Roland Marston. The mail was seldom heavy, but Mr. Rowlett subscribed to newspapers, and in these pre-Civil War times all were interested in the market quotations, especially tobacco, which always presented on mail days to hear these quotations read. For a number of years one of Mr. Rowlett's horses was used by the mail carriers.

He was a Morgan horse (Morgan's Civil War raider) named Tecumseh, and stood exceed-
Germany and was a converted Jew. His wife was Barbara Bourne Fowler. Of their children, Gene was a lawyer, William, a doctor at Eph and Mote, a bank er. The Rev. Salin wrote a book on his life titled, “The Converted Jew” and many copies were sold. To this day, several Owen county residents have this book in their possession.

The Smithers land grant extended to Severn. This land also has always been in the possession of the same family. The present owner, Old Sam Smithers, lives on Pond Branch. The road coming down the hill in front of his house was once one of the main roads to Severn and was much traveled. On election days, groups of men rode down this hill on the way to the polls at Monterey.

Severn valley was famous for dances. The warwhoop of the Indian was closely followed by the warwhoop of the dance caller. John C. Noel lived on the hill south of Severn and played the violin for these dances. He was known far and near as “Fiddlin John,” and his wife was one of the last residents to live in the area.

There was once a distillery and a grocery store where the dam of Elmer Davis Lake now stands. There was a shingle mill and a short distance east of the Anderson Wilhoite place Dr. Bule of Peaks Hill opened and worked a lead mine for a short time near the mouth of Severn, while another vein that has not been worked on is on Mint Spring branch. A fault in the rock, a quarter mile north of the mouth of Severn on the east side of Hwy. 355, exposes a vein of barite, calcite and lead.

During the Civil War, troops often seized hogs to replace worn-out mounts. On one such occasion near the mouth of Severn, they left a young broken-down stallion. No one ever knew where the animal came from, but he recovered fully, was a fine horse, stood at stud, and the ancestry of many horses of a later day could be traced to him.

One of the largest, if not the best, walnut trees in Owen county once stood at the mouth of Severn. When cut, the log measured seven feet through (21 feet in circumference) and weighed 23,000 pounds. Bought by a veneering company, the big roots were also dug up, and they measured 9½ by 12 feet. To those who love nature, a trip to the top of the hills west of Severn is recommended. On a clear day one can pick out landmarks miles away in all directions. Far below is the winding Kentucky river with the arrow loop that almost surrounds Clements Bottom. The unknown people who built the signal or watch tower here could not have picked a better place.
Noted Historian J. W. Coleman Gives Transylvania College His Collection

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Kentucky author and historian J. Winston Coleman Jr. is giving his private collection of books and literature pertaining to the state to Transylvania College.

The collection includes approximately 3,000 historical books and pamphlets, 56 scrapbooks containing historical data on Kentucky, several thousand photographs and negatives of historical subjects, Kentucky church histories, maps, atlases, personal correspondence, and manuscripts.

The gift also includes an 1838 marble statue of Henry Clay by Thomas Ball, several Currier and Ives prints of Henry Clay, a Currier and Ives print of Cassius M. Clay, and a portrait of Winston Coleman by Lexington painter William P. Welsh.

In announcing the gift, Transylvania’s President, Dr. Irvin E. Lunger, expressed his personal and the college’s deep appreciation for the valuable and priceless collection.

Dr. Lunger said that he has requested that Coleman keep possession of the collection until a new wing is added to the Transylvania Library. A room in the wing will be designed to house the Coleman Collection.

A Lifetime of Work

The gift represents a lifetime of work by the noted historian. “I’ve been collecting books and historical material for over 40 years,” says Coleman. “It’s all history. Not a world of fiction,” he added.

Coleman became interested in Kentucky history at an early age, after reading and re-reading an old book of his father’s, an original Collins “History of Kentucky.” He became so fascinated with Kentucky history that, in his words, “I set out to find out everything that I could about Kentucky history, I made up my mind to collect all the histories of Kentucky.”

His collection includes such rare books as the 1847 Collins “History of Kentucky,” John Filson’s “History of Kentucky” (Paris 1789), Humphrey Marshall’s “History of Kentucky,” 1812; every issue of the “Filson Club History Quarterly,” dating from 1926.

Coleman has what is probably the only known copy of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson’s book on his treaties with Spain for the independence of Kentucky, 1787-1807. He secured the book from the Library of Madrid, Spain, after a 35-year search.

In addition to buying the major part of his collection over the years, Coleman has acquired many books by trading and helping authors research and write portions of books. He has a number of autographed books.

Coleman’s reputation as an authority on Kentucky history has spread beyond the borders of the state, and he daily receives requests for information.

Along with being a collector of Kentuckiana, Coleman is one of the state’s leading authors. His own historical works include “Slavery Times in Kentucky,” “Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass,” “Famous Kentucky Duels,” “A Bibliography of Kentucky History,” and “Historic Kentucky.” He is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers.
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., a Kentucky author, has designated Transylvania University to be the recipient of his personal collection of Kentucky books, files, photographs and other memorabilia. The material will be housed in a special room and will be made available to the general public.

J. WINSTON COLEMAN JR. RELAXES WITH HIS BOOKS

The Courier-Journal, Louisville
Sunday - Dec 29, 1968
A suit between D.S. Coleman & Francis Walker

Will Pullen

The plaintiff's complaint is

In the Circuit Court of the State of Kentucky, in and for the County of Fayette, on the 12th day of March, 1854, the

Wm. Pullen vs. D.S. Coleman, Fayette Circuit Court
File box 1267 July 31, 1854
Re: David S. Coleman's House "HIGHLAND," 1854

George Batcheller

1853

To Lincoln

To laying 259,206 brick in David Coleman's house near the New Town fence at 45c per thousand 12960

157 feet arching at 25 cents 37.50

Hauling one kiln of brick 20.00

Excavate on 4 ornamental chimneys 20.00

17400 sand and brick furnished from Lexington at 50c per thousand 1740 40

1547 90

Credit

My cash paid Asa Eden for work done on David Coleman's house

Hauling sand 30

Total 531.00

$1017.90

The above is correct showing a balance in favor of Mr. Pullen of One Thousand and Seventy 90 cents for building the brick of David Coleman's House on the 15th of 1854 at interest from 10th Feb.

It is understood that I am to finish any part of the brick work not yet done which the contract between said and myself calls for and to be paid for the same accordingly.

Attest

R.H. Shelton

George Batcheller
Major Thomas Lewinski, Architect

In the following amounts is the balance due Wm. Pullen for the building of Brand's and David Coleman's houses on the New Town Pike, Fayette County, Ky.

Elieck Brand 540
David Coleman 1045

$1585.61

July 22, 1854

George Batchelder

Note: These papers relate to a suit filed by Wm. Pullen, bricklayer against David S. Coleman, grandfather, in regards to the building of his new brick residence, 2 ½ miles Newtown Pike, Fayette County, in 1854. Major Thos. Lewinski, architect; George Batchelor, gen'l contractor; Wm. Pullen, bricklayer. Lewinski was architect for both brick houses, almost identical, for Alex. M. Brand, (Glengarry) and Highland for David S. Coleman, both on Newtown Pike, about 1 ½ miles apart. The above statement of Geo. Batchelor to architect Lewinski, shows the balance due, as claimed by Wm. Pullen. Grandfather Coleman's house burned Dec. 12, 1872.

I have settled this suit with David S. Coleman. I am to pay all the costs and I consent for him to withdraw the acceptance of his offer. George Batchelor's order and the suit to be dismissed 1st August 1854.

Wm. Pullen

Attorney

Macee Moodus

William Pullen vs. David S. Coleman, Fayette Circuit Court, file box 1267, July 31, 1854.
The handsome country residence of D. S. Coleman, on the Newtown Pike, three miles from town, was burned, with all its contents, on Thursday morning (Dec. 12, 1872) about three o'clock. The fire caught in the kitchen, and was discovered by a grand-child (Coleman Gentry) of Mr. Coleman's being awakened by smoke and then giving the alarm. There was a policy of insurance for $10,000 on the building and contents in the agency of J. W. Cochran & Son, which will enable Mr. Coleman to repair his loss in great measure. This was one of the handsomest country residences in the county, being a large two-story double brick house, with portico and well-furnished.

The Lexington Daily Press, December 13th, 1872, had this report:

"Fire in the County. The fine residence of Mr. David Coleman, three miles from this city, on the Newtown Pike, was entirely consumed by fire about three o'clock on yesterday morning (Thurs. Dec. 12, 1872). It commenced in the cook room adjoining, and rapidly enveloped the entire structure, destroying the whole building. A portion of the furniture on the first floor was saved. The fire was thought to have been the result of a defective flue.

While the inconvenience of being thrown out of house will seriously affect Mr. Coleman's comfort, it must be gratifying for him to feel that his loss is fully covered by insurance and will be promptly paid, which we are told is the custom of the companies represented by the well-known firm of Cochran & Son. This risk was considered by them one of the best on their books."

The Lexington Observer & Reporter, said: (December 11, 1872) -

"David Coleman's House Burnt. It is with regret that we learn of the total destruction by fire of Mr. David Coleman's fine residence on the Newtown Pike, three miles from town. It occurred about three o'clock Thursday (Dec. 12, 1872) morning and caught from a defective flue connecting with the chimney of the kitchen. The house was fully insured in a responsible company and the loss upon Mr. Coleman will be but slight. But to us and to many others who have enjoyed the hospitality so freely dispensed there in times past, the pleasant associations connected with the place will long be remembered with sadness, and as new building on the same situation could restore them."

Note: This residence at Highland was a two-story brick, with a three-story brick tower, and was almost a duplicate of Glengarry, the old Alex. Brand house, or "Jas. Elythe Anderson" house, 1/2 miles further down the Newtown Pike, now (1959) owned by J. Lindsey Num. Later Known as Griffin Gate.
"HIGHLAND HOME"—J. W. Coleman—Fayette County. Built about 1870. Once the home of David Sutton Coleman and his wife Judith Chiles Coleman, parents of John Coleman.

"HIGHLAND HOME"—our old place, 2½ miles, Newtown Pike, Fayette County, Kentucky. This house was erected in 1873 to replace the original one (on back of this page) which burned December 12, 1872. The original house on this site was erected by my grandfather David S. Coleman in 1854, with Maj. Thos. Leinsidi, architect. Highland Home was the residence of my grandfather David S. Coleman, my father John W. Coleman and here I lived from early infancy to about 1920. I was born in the old Protestant Infirmary, on East Short Street extended, in Lexington, Nov. 5, 1898. I lived here while going to Morton High School (class '16) and to the University of Kentucky (class '20). My father sold this house and 60.1 acres of land in 1923, and it has passed through several hands; it has been remodeled and worked over. The cupola has been removed, large columns put up and one room added on the right side. The name of the farm has been changed (1955) to Griffin Gate, and is currently owned and occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Marks. It is about opposite the Carnahan House.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

ROBERT P. LETCHESTER,

GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH,

I, ROBERT P. LETCHESTER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, make and appoint the following persons to fill the vacancies occasioned by death in the offices of Sheriff, Counties of Kenton, Hardin, and McLean, respectively:

JAMES D. ALLEN, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the County of Kenton, Sheriff, and to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office according to law.

MATTHEW WYATT, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the County of Hardin, Sheriff, and to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office and the warrants, processes, and other business appertaining thereto.

JAMES M. CROSS, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the County of McLean, Sheriff, and to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office and the warrants, processes, and other business appertaining thereto.

I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at Frankfort, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the 51st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,

[Signature]

Secretary of State.

June 15, 1842.
Historian, Author, Photographer

“SQUIRE” J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.

Author of over 50 books and pamphlets about Kentucky
— his beloved homeland

John Winston Coleman, Jr., author, historian and Kentuckiana collector, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, November 5, 1898, and has been a lifelong resident of the state. Like so many residents of the Bluegrass, Winston Coleman — or “the Squire” as he is known to his friends — traces his ancestry to the Old Dominion in colonial days. His paternal great-great grandfather John Coleman, of Caroline County, Virginia, served for nearly three years during the Revolutionary War in the Continental line.

The Squire’s parents — John Winston Coleman and Mary Shelby Payne — were born in Fayette County and resided on a 450-acre farm on the Newtown Pike, two and one half miles north of Lexington. Like the Colemans, the Paynes were Virginians prior to following neighbors to the then new West, of which Lexington was the cultural center.

Winston Coleman graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, and nine years later received the Master’s degree (M.E.). He organized the firm of Coleman & Davis, Inc., which for the next twelve to fifteen years built many attractive houses, commercial buildings and laid out subdivisions. From 1936 to 1966, he was engaged in farming and livestock raising on his Winburn Farm on the Russell Cave Pike, north of the city.


The Squire was honored with the Doctor of Letters degree from Lincoln Memorial University in 1945; two years later, his Alma Mater, the University of Kentucky, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Literature and later the Distinguished Alumni Award. In 1969, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Transylvania University, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies. Dr. Coleman is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, The Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, Sigma Nu, Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Alpha Theta fraternities; a Thirty-Third Degree Mason, Shriner and Knight Templar, and an honorary member of the Lexington Rotary Club.

Politically, Dr. Coleman is a Democrat and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. On October 15, 1930, he married Burnetta Z. Mullen, a graduate nurse from Harrison County, and resides at 2048 Blairmore Road, Lexington, Ky. 40502.

from: life in the Bluegrass, 1974 * phi Beta Kappa
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
RADIO SERVICE

License to Radio Operator, Amateur Second Grade

This is to certify, that John Winston Coleman, Jr., has presented satisfactory evidence that he has a knowledge of the adjustment and operation of apparatus and of the regulations of the Radiotelegraphic Convention and the Acts of Congress, in so far as they relate to interference with radio communication and impose certain duties on all grades of operators, sufficient to entitle him to a license, and he is hereby provisionally licensed as RADIO OPERATOR, AMATEUR SECOND GRADE, until he has been duly examined, but not to exceed a period of twenty-one years.

He has also shown that he has knowledge (excellent or good) of the following additional subjects:

(a) General adjustment, operation, and care of apparatus Good
(b) Transmitting and sound reading Continental Morse at a speed of 10 words a minute.
(c) General knowledge of international regulations and Acts of Congress to regulate radio communication Good

Oath of secrecy executed:

Place Chicago, Ill. Date April 26, 1921.

U.S. Radio Inspector
(Certifying officer.)

Secretary of Commerce.

Commissioner of Navigation.

Notary Public.

my radio station at 211 W. Bedy — WQEP
## MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alverson, Jesse M.</td>
<td>*Howard, Richard P.</td>
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<td>Barker, George Edwin</td>
<td>Hunt, David Barrow</td>
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<td>Bell, H. Guthrie</td>
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## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

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<td>Robert A. Rose</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>John T. Jackson, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>Dr. Robert S. Sanders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historian</td>
<td>Windell G. Reading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar</td>
<td>J. Winston Coleman, Jr.</td>
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(President 1944-1946)

Member since 1932.

April 19, 1966 -

at The Springs Motel
Land-Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 1348
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 James Jackson, his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of three hundred Acres of Land, due unto the said James in Consideration of the Sum of one hundred twenty-four 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 sixteenth Day of October — in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and seventy-nine.

John Harvie, Hand off


Childhood home of Albert Sidney Johnson, Confederate general who died at the Battle of Shiloh while leading troops in a victorious charge against Gen. U. S. Grant's army, is a DAR shrine in Washington. His brother, Richard Henry Lee Johnson, was a Cincinnati newspaper editor.
Old Estate Now Cardome Academy
But Its Historical Interest Remains

GEORGETOWN, Ky. Oct. 3 (Special)—"Cara Domus", the Georgetown estate of former Gov. James Robinson, now more familiarly known as Cardome Visitation Academy is among the buildings of historical interest to many Kentuckians.

The mansion was built in 1821 by Maj. Benjamin Stuart Chambers, an officer of the War of 1812, who called the estate "Acacia Grove". Mrs. Chambers laid the cornerstone, and Maj. Chambers placed the last brick on the tallest chimney.

When Gov. Robinson purchased the property, he changed the name to "Cara Domus", his "Dear Home" and directed that the name be legally retained in the future transfer of deeds. The Blue Grass meadows surrounding it consisted of only 87 of the original 1000 acres that had been the grant of the Virginia legislature to Capt. John Floyd. In recognition of valuable surveying services rendered the Commonwealth. The decreased acreage, however, contained several sulphur springs for which the region was noted. These are still producing.

For Girls' School

In 1886 the estate was purchased by the Visitation Nuns for a girls' school which had outgrown its first establishment at nearby White Sulphur. Although it was legally incorporated as Mount Admirabilis Academy, the sisters deferred to the wishes of Gov. Robinson and retained the name of Cardome. The mansion has been preserved as the nucleus of campus buildings, although additions have been made to provide auditorium, playroom, classrooms, dormitories and library. The governor's dining room is traditionally inherited by the senior class for a study room and lounge. Large double parlors serve as music studio and practice rooms; and the entire second floor has been kept intact for bedrooms. Slave quarters at the rear of the house have been reconstructed into a charming bungalow used exclusively for parties and recreation.

Interior beauty of the home is heightened by characteristic features of colonial construction; Walnut doors and woodwork, floors on many different levels, Italian mantelpieces, ceiling-to-floor windows, and a spiral stairway in the reception hall.

All these items of olden-days architecture have withstood not only the normal wear of one hundred and thirty-eight years, but also the additional stress inflicted by hundreds of students of modern eras. In early days the home was honored by the frequent presence of distinguished guests, among them Lafayette, Webster, and Clay. Later it became the mecca of state dignitaries and Southern socialites, and the refuge of many fugitives whose homes and possessions had vanished in the devastation of the South.

Playground Echoes

Grounds that once rang with screams of Indians now resound
with the echoes of girls cheering on tennis and volleyball courts and merry-go-round and seesaws.

Bow and arrow days are not yet over, but the huge target is out in the open, and archery is a supervised class.

Shots that formerly penetrated the area re-echo each Wednesday afternoon in the woodland fringe of the campus, when John J. King of Frankfort directs rifle practice. Indian campfires have their counterpart in barbecues at the large grills on the campus or weiner roasts along Elkboro Creek. The fields and woods that knew only the violent rush of marauding hoofbeats now give themselves more profitably to girls galloping on thoroughbreds.

In this atmosphere of historical significance and elegant living of a past century, modern teenagers and sub-teens from Kentucky, six other states and five foreign countries again took up their abode in September when the eighty-fifth scholastic year began. They keep pace with students all over America, but because Cardome is also their "Dear Home" they guard the old landmark, rich with treasures and traditions of Kentucky, and insure that it shall always be a place of historic interest.

End-


Mr. Hunt Breck Eaker

Co. HENRY KEARNS

To sprinkling the streets, from the first of Aug. 1 1865, $2

Received Payment

Mr. Kearns

for watering city streets—keep dust down

--- Regulations of the Company, by order of the Directors—"Unless this bill is paid within ten days, the Gas will be shut off."---

Lexington Mar. 31st 1866

Mr. Vreel

To the LEXINGTON GAS COMPANY

Index of Meter at date 80. 100 cubic feet.

Index of Meter last month 77. 500 cubic feet.

Gas consumed 7500 cubic feet, at $4 per 1000, $29.50.

Received Payment

The "BOOK THIEVES" CLUB - Dec. 12, 1942.
front row, left to right: Samuel M. Wilson; Charles R. Staples; Frank L. McVey; William H. Townsend.
back row, John S. Chambers; Claude W. Trapp; J. Winston Coleman, Jr; Thomas D. Clark.
U.S. Senator James B. Beck

Senator James B. Beck

Francis K. Hunt - builder of "Loudoun"
OF PLAINTIFF, TO OBTAIN ATTACHMENT.

( SECTION 245. )

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.

Agricultural Depository
Bank of Lexington
against
John H. Morgan, Richard G. Morgan

Defendant

WE undertake that the Plaintiff
Agricultural Depository Bank of
Lexington shall pay the Defendant
John H. Morgan, Richard G. Morgan

Seven Hundred

Dollars, which they or either of them
may sustain by reason of the Attachments in this action, if the order
therefor is wrongfully obtained.

Dec. 23, 1861

Sam, a Bennett

Attst:

C. F. C. C.

Warrant for John H. Morgan & Bro. Richard G. Morgan -
Dec. 23, 1861 -
Dec. 23, 1861

Steam Thresher Engine

Coal burner

Keck-Gonnerman Engine
19 H.P. 1957
McLean County, Ky.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ENGINE
Central City, 1956
OLD CANE SPRING CHURCH, MADISON COUNTY—Three miles north of the village of College Hill and six miles north of Wace stands this ancient brick church, the oldest in Madison County. Erected in 1812-1813 and originally known as the Baptist Church of Christ, it was constituted Aug. 24, 1805, with 29 members, by the Rev. James Quisenberry and Bro. James Hagerd. The first church was a log meeting house near the present site. Cane Spring Church joined the North District Association and called the Rev. David Chennault in 1806. He served this and several other churches for more than 50 years without any remuneration. Elders William Hickey, Henry H. Rennels and G. M. Thompson filled the pulpit at different periods. The pulpit first was near the front entrance, but later was placed at the rear. Early in 1830, dissension over Alexander Campbell’s preachings split the church, resulting in two factions—the United Baptist Church of Christ and the Cane Spring Church of Christ, both groups using the church on alternate Sundays. In 1841, the two divisions met together for worship only and in May, 1834, they came together under the name—“The Predestinarian Baptist Church of Christ at Cane Spring”. In 1867, the “Predestinarian” was dropped, and in 1872 the word “Old” was added, resulting in the titular designation of the Old Baptist Church of Christ at Cane Spring. In May, 1856, the Rev. William Rupard, a noted ante-bellum preacher from Clark County, was called to the pastorate and served 40 years or longer. The present minister is the Rev. J. H. Keaton of West Virginia, who has filled the pulpit for the past 30 years. The church has also been used as a country school for many years. The burial ground in the churchyard has only one marker, George Weddle, who ran a mill near the venerable meeting house.
The Squire's Book

SQUIRE J. Winston Coleman Jr. of Lexington is a man of many parts—farmer, raconteur, writer, historian and photographer, to list a few. As a matter of fact, because of the hundreds of historic homes, buildings, churches, covered bridges, iron furnaces and such he has photographed over a period of more than 50 years, he might be called an historian with a camera.

This fall about 200 of his best pictures, with a short text on each, will be published in a book to be called, appropriately, 'Historic Kentucky'.

---

Webb Commandery No. 1, Lexington, Kentucky, announces their sesquicentennial celebration to be held January 3, 1970 with a banquet in the Phoenix Hotel. Approximately 450 to 550 Sir Knights are expected to celebrate the anniversary of the second oldest Commandery in the Western Country. Sir John Snow first established the Commandery on January 1, 1820. Present Commander of the 800 member Commandery is Sir Knight Norman R. Hart.

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Lex. Herald, Jan-17-1961

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Knight Templar Magazine, Chicago: July, 1969

---

Nov. 1971 "Squire"
WOODLANDS, LEXINGTON—In what is now Woodland Park, at the head of Park Avenue (site of new municipal swimming pool) stood this historic old building. It was the early home of Gen. George Trotter Jr., hero of the War of 1812, whose son George James Trotter killed young Charles Wickliffe in a duel in 1829. This house and farm of 110 acres passed to James Ervin, son-in-law of Henry Clay, who lived there with his family in the 1830s and 1840s. Early in 1866, James B. Bowman, regent of Kentucky University (Transylvania), purchased Woodlands for $40,000 from J. R. Tillord for the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, which opened its doors that fall. Some of the professors were James K. Patterson, Francois M. Helveti, Robert Graham, Dr. Robert Peter, Henry M. White, John Augustus Williams and Joseph Desha Pickett. Tuition was $30 a year and military drill was required of each student. William R. Munson of Astoria, Ill., received the first degree (B.Sc.) in June, 1869. The residence contained 14 rooms, with an encased brick vestibule and a side porch which faced the Richmond Road. There were four small octagonal rooms, one on each corner, used as offices by the professors. A large room on the second floor with a seating capacity of 100 served as the chapel and lecture room. An open field near the Tates Creek Pike, just south of the residence, was used as a drill ground. In 1888, the A&M College became an independent state institution and two years later moved to its new campus where it later became the University of Kentucky. The old Trotter-Erwin residence was torn down about 1960-1962.

St. Theresa Church, Rhodelia, Ky.

REV. FELIX J. JOHNSON
PASTOR

St. Theresa’s Parish, Meade County, Rhodelia, Ky., is one of the oldest Catholic settlements in Kentucky. The first church was built of logs in 1824. The log church was used for Divine Services until a new brick church of Gothic style was completed enough for Divine Services in 1890.

St. Theresa’s Baptismal Records show an average of thirty-three baptisms a year for 114 years. Approximately, 3,762 souls have belonged to St. Theresa’s Parish.

Many of those who were baptized at St. Theresa’s later in life went into various parts of the United States. Some of them are now living in Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif., Louisville, Ky., and elsewhere. The same Family Names which appear in the 1824 Baptismal Records also appear in the present day baptisms.

The first resident pastor was Father E. J. Durbin, 1824. His successors are the following:

Fathers, Chas. P. Coombs, 1831; C. J. Wathen, 1840; J. F. Adams, 1841; W. F. Pramley, 1844; P. McNicholas, 1850; E. C. Crane, 1879; J. P. Raoux, 1872; M. Oberlinfels, 1883; J. P. Raoux, 1885; Nicholas Ryan, 1911; John M. Abel, 1912; J. J. Fitzgibbon, 1920; Joseph Odendahl, 1922; Edward C. Donovan, 1925; Cornelius Hoolveld, 1925; Edward A. Heavy, 1932; Felix J. Johnson, 1937.

Since 1870 the Sisters of Charity have been very closely connected to St. Theresa’s Parish. August 16, 1870 seven Sisters left Nazareth to open a Boarding School for Girls. The Sisters made the trip by boat from Louisville, landed at Conover’s, where they were met by a dozen of the faithful parishioners, and were greeted by the Sisters with a hearty welcome.

The Sisters continued their journey to St. Theresa’s Rectory where Father McNicholas, then pastor, so welcomed them to St. Theresa’s. Sr. Mary Agnes was superior, to help her in the new work were also Sisters Edwina, Genevieve, Damente, Marcelline, Alma, Raphaela.

From 1870 to 1885 there was an average of 18 boarders and 48 day pupils each year for 48 years. During that time seven girls embraced the Religious Life in different communities.

In 1886 the School was made a Boarding School for Boys. At one time there were as many as forty-nine boarders and one hundred day pupils. The following year they received part of their education at St. Theresa’s. Rev. Justine Snyder, O.S.B., Rev. Oscar Pool, Richmond, Ky., Rev. Paul Manning, O.F.M., and Father Egart.

In September of 1929 the school was closed to boarders and left open to day pupils of the parish. At present sixty six pupils are enrolled in the grades, at St. Theresa’s.
Historic Slave Jail
Is Over 150 Years Old

Relics Of Past
On Horan Farm

A hundred and fifty years ago, prisoners in a slave jail near Germantown crept around the large fireplace in the north end of the building, preparing their supper and seeking warmth.

The prisoners are gone now, but the old jail still stands. Inside a barn built around it for protection, it is slowly returning to dust.

The jail is situated in the middle of a tobacco field on the R. J. Horan farm.

The Horans are the third owners of their 200-acre farm—which they have named “Panorama Acres.” They purchased the property from Colonel Dan H. Lloyd in 1953, and moved there a year later after rebuilding the interior of the main farm house, which was constructed in 1844.

Mrs. Horan, who trudged through a fourth-mile of muddy fields to show us the old building, said it had been described as a jail on the original deed to her farm, drawn well over 100 years ago.

The slave jail is situated in a direct line of the old underground railway, whose agents smuggled slaves to Canada and freedom before abolition.

Perhaps the old building was a holding center for runaways. This is of course is conjecture.

Six tiny windows and two small doorways were the only openings in the original building, although time and its ravages have left several other gaping holes.

The windows are barred with iron straps, probably the work of a local smith. There is no evidence that any windows or shutters helped keep out the cold in wintertime. No nails were used in the construction of the building, although a hand-set rivet joins the window bars.

Sinister-looking rings dangling from the rafters can be seen inside the old building after one’s eyes become accustomed to the dim light.

Chains, fastened to the slaves’ manacles were run through these rings. There was no chance of a ring being pulled loose. They were welded closed, and fastened to the rafters with long bolts which go clear through the 10-inch beam and are fastened by a pin on the other side.

No evidence of the prisoners’ presence remains on the inner walls of the building, although inmates of jails often write or draw pictures on the walls. Perhaps time or a strict slave-master has erased any marks left.

Only 100 feet from the old slave jail is a grove of walnut trees that was the burial place of Captain Anderson and his family—original owners of the Horan farm through a land grant from the Federal government.

Many of the stones in this cemetery are so old that the inscriptions have been obliterated. One headstone for Mrs. Susan B. Anderson shows that she was born in 1778, two years after the Declaration of Independence was signed. Mr. Horan opined that Mrs. Anderson was a daughter-in-law of the original owner.

LEXINGTON DURING THE CIVIL WAR
by J. Winston Coleman, Jr. Slipcased, 64-page book telling of Blue Grass and the war. $3.95
Form No. 301 239
42600

RUSSELL CAVE ROAD
239.4261 ACRES

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TO BE PAID BY THIS BILL.

COLEMAN, J WINSTON
RFD 3
LEXINGTON KY

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TOTALS

2292 21463 78123

2% DISCOUNT IF PAID BEFORE NOV. 1, 1959

RETURN BOTH COPIES WITH CHECK FOR RECEIVED BILL

Mail Check with these Notices to
WILLIAM K. KING, Sheriff
COUNTY COURT HOUSE
LEXINGTON, KY.

1959 Tax - Winburn Farm - 240 acres.

NOTICE: BOTH COPIES OF THIS BILL MUST ACCOMPANY PAYMENT.

No. 3308

1959 STATE AND COUNTY TAX NOTICE FOR PROPERTY TAXABLE IN FAYETTE COUNTY UNDER ASSESSMENT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1959.

GRAND TOTAL ALL TAXES

2% discount if Paid before Nov. 1, 1959...

2% penalty added 1-1-60, OR 6% penalty added 2-1-60

Sheriff's fee

Advertising Costs

AMOUNT $9,984.40

101878

2038
A SPOT IN KENTUCKY

It's sorghum-making time in Boone County and at the Ellison Rector's farm on the East Bend Road, over toward Waterloo and Rabbit Hash, the old mule goes round and round grinding the juice from the cane. Five hours of boiling in the big open vat will turn the liquid into molasses. The equipment is that used by Mr. Rector's father and grandfather before him. The method is the same. They could be modern and mechanize the process, as so many others have, but they do it this way for the best of all reasons—they enjoy the old custom.—Sketch by Caroline Williams.

POST OFFICE, LEXINGTON, KY.

Mr. Minimum

To Postage from 1st Oct. 1856 to 1st July 1857.

En Newspaper 50
En Laminate 62
To Box Rent, No. 84 52

Received payment.

J. Woodruff, P. M.

1856-1857 P. M. Jesse Woodruff

Kentucky Stages


This charming work is an interesting example of that very useful class of books, local histories, which so rarely get the attention they deserve. This one has an especially interesting and worthwhile theme, since it deals with the phenomena of a development common to all frontier regions.

Mr. Coleman has done a very thorough and workmanlike job in collecting the rich material for his volume and in putting it into graphic and interesting narrative. His five-page bibliography of books consulted, of which many must have been long out of print, has been amply supplemented by study of the files of old Kentucky newspapers and court records and by interviews with persons whose memories go back to the latter part of the period of which he writes. The result is an amusing and very human chronicle, replete with anecdotes that illuminate the time. When "wagon-roads," wagons and stage-coaches began to replace the buffalo and Indian trails and pack-horses the inevitable Tories made life exciting and travel an adventure of increased hazards.

The first stages had backless cross-seats and makeshift tops, and the rate of travel was three or four miles an hour. The Tories opposed the stage lines because the coaches, they said, would make the traveling public "effeminate and idle" and were bad for their health and also for business, because people using them needed fewer clothes.

Later on, as vehicles and roads improved, every coach had its coach-dog trained to guard constantly the boot, with its load of luggage, and these animals provided exciting fights with the shepherd dogs when the coach, as frequently happened, had to "wade through" insensible droves of sheep that disputed the way. In the latter days there were frequent hold-ups of the stage-coaches. Jesse James being supposed to be chiefly responsible for them.

The book covers, picturequely and entertainingly, not only its central theme of stage-coach travel and its development, but also such connected matters as taverns, turnpikes, experiences of travelers, mail-carrying, pioneer roads and their improvement, stage-coaches during the Civil War, the outing of the stage-coach by the railroad, stage horses and the rivalries between opposition lines.
Revolt of the Rednecks
By ALBERT D. KIRWAN. Mississippi politics, 1876-1925.
"Read and remember, lest we are plunged into the [demagoguery]
pattern again."—Hodding Carter, Delta Times-Democrat $4.50

Making Good Communities Better
By IRWIN T. SANDERS. "A practical, easy-to-read guide to
community improvement . . . that begins and ends on a positive
note."—R. W. Poston, Saturday Review of Literature $2.00

Impact of War on Federal Personnel Administration, 1939-1945
By GLADYS M. KAMMERER. Significant for evaluations of
changes, good and bad, this study "achieves a timely analysis of
a continuing problem."—Jay Apt, Philadelphia News $6.00

The Secular Lyric in Middle English
By ARTHUR K. MOORE. This critical study demonstrates
that the earliest English secular lyric possesses considerable liter-
ary and historical importance $4.00

A History of the Hemp Industry in Kentucky
By JAMES F. HOPKINS. "A readable story if you like history
and farming, for the book involves both."—Montgomery Adver-
tiser—Alabama Journal $4.00

A Bibliography of Kentucky History
By J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR. "Indispensable for public
libraries serving students of American history and for reference
collections."—C. C. Clift, Library Journal $10.00

Balkan Village
By IRWIN T. SANDERS. "One of the most attractive books
yet written about Bulgaria."—Reuben H. Markham, Journal of
Central European Affairs $4.00

Kentucky Reprints
1. Festoons of Fancy, by William Littell. $5.00
2. Pioneer to the Kentucky Emigrant, by John Magill. $3.50
3. A Description of Kentucky, by Harry Toulmin $5.00

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY PRESS
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
Homemakers Speaker Gives Excerpts
Of Owen County Historical Highlights

The 14th annual meeting of the Owen County homemakers was held recently with 133 participating. A luncheon was held and program being held at guests were Mrs. Ruth Saunders, and Mrs. Ernestine Morgan, former County Agent, and Mrs. Bob Herbst.

During the business meeting, Mrs. Gilbert Dean of the Lushby’s Mill club was re-elected president, Mrs. Martin Slaughter of the Needmore-Sweet Owen club was re-elected vice president, and Mrs. Bradford Kemper of Jonesville club elected secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. M. C. Darnell of Frankfort was guest speaker at the annual meeting.

Here is the text of her address which dealt with Owen county history as she had obtained it from various sources:

Talk about carrying coals to Newcastle — why in the world was I asked to speak about Owen county, when I’ve never been here, or even passed through, a dozen times in my life? But you know the old saying, that a Kentuckian is ready to make a speech at any time and on any subject, so here goes!

First, let us look at the location. We know that it was inhabited by huge prehistoric animals, for their remains have been found in adjacent counties, and about 1800 bones were discovered near the mouth of Big Twin Creek. These enormous beasts must have been fearful to look upon — two feet wide between eye sockets which were often eighteen inches in diameter, and with tusks eleven feet long. In speaking of their being used for food by the people of that time, the authors of “Old Kentucky Country” make this observation:

“With only sticks and stones for weapons, if they did succeed in preying on the mammoths, one wonders how on earth they could have managed to kill them. . . . A natural guess would be that they endured a good many meatless days until convenient mortal duels between the big animals flooded the markets for the hungry human population.”

In the “Ask Andy” column of the Courier-Journal it is stated that the mammoths ate only foliage and that in the plan of the universe it was necessary to have tigers and other carnivorous animals to prey upon the mammoths to prevent them from destroying all vegetation and letting the human population starve. Now, we homemakers have worked hard enough time fighting bean beetles and leafhoppers and things like that, so let us be thankful that we don’t have to spray for mammoths.

Then came the buffalo, from Stamping Ground to Drennon Springs. The best known trail was through the Elkhorn valley, crossing the river below Frankfort at Leestown, but there is said to be a narrower trail in the vicinity of Elmvile and Tackett’s Mill, along Cedar creek to Monterey.

The Indians lived north of the Ohio river and used this region chiefly as a hunting ground, but they resented any intrusions into their territory, and particularly any settlements. The farther north the settlers ventured, the more dangerous it became, so we must pay tribute to the Rev. John Scott, a Baptist minister who in 1801 came down from Franklin county and organized at Twins the first church in the county. Housed at first in a rude log building, it became the mother church of more than thirteen other congregations. It was changed to New Liberty in 1842.

With increasing population and almost impassable roads, a more accessible seat of government became necessary, and in 1819 the present county was formed from portions of Franklin, Scott and Gallatin.

One thing that every citizen of a county should know is the origin of its name. The new county was named for Col. Abraham Owen (1769-1811). His father, Brackett Owen, came from Virginia in 1785 and built a fort near the present town of Shelbyville. Abraham Owen was a member of the Second Constitutional convention in 1789, and represented Shelby county in the legislature, 1808-1810.

The bravery of our troops in fighting with the Indians was still fresh in the minds of the people, and particularly the heroism of Col. Owen in the battle of Tippecanoe. There is a tradition that he insisted on changing horses with his commander, Gen. William Henry Harrison, who, as was well known to the Indians, rode a white horse. Col. Owen, on the white horse, was shot down in the battle, while Gen. Harrison escaped.

Others say that Gen. Harrison’s white horse broke away from him just before the battle, so that he had to ride another, and that Col. Owen was riding his own.

But the debunkers we have always with us. At a recent meeting, it is said, a speaker asserted that Stephen Collins Foster was never in Bardstown. Whereupon a frail little lady in the audience arose and, trembling with indignation, told the speaker he was wrong. “He WAS there,” she declared, “because my grandmother told me that her grandmother told her that he was.”

Tradition, possibly because it gets there “fastest with the mostest,” is far more powerful than anything the debunkers can offer, so I would advise you to go on telling your grandchildren that Abraham Owen exchanged horses. He was brave enough to do it, anyway.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution stating: The brave deeds of our officers and soldiers in the late battle of the Wabash deserves not encomiums only, but unfading fame in the hearts of our countrymen.” And that is what you have given Abraham Owen.

End Part I

News-Herald, Owenton, Ky
August 20, 1939

PART II

A man by the name of Hesler, it is said, gave land for the county seat at the place which bears his name, but two years later it was moved to Owenton, which was more centrally located.

An old history says: “Owen county has been noted for many years for its remarkable devotion to the principles and men of the Democratic party.”

This is borne out by the story of a preacher who, driving along in the vicinity of Lushby’s Mill, picked up a small boy. When questioned about how many churches there were in the neighborhood, the boy said, “Two” and when asked what denominations, he said, “Democrat, I think.”

One of Owen county’s leading Democratic politicians a century
Owen," he is reported to have said, and when the returns came in from Owen county, giving him a 526 majority over his opponent, the cherished appellation became yours forever.

And this was a genuine feeling on his part, for we read in Collins' History: "Ever since, General Breckinridge has been the idol of the county, and has shown that appreciation of such remarkable devotion by naming one of his sons Owen County Breckinridge."

Now that is absolutely unique. All over the world we find places named for people, but such a tribute from so distinguished a person should make you all hold your heads a little higher.

General Breckinridge must have had a magnetic personality. Tandy Ellis, in a long poem entitled, "The Old Ellum Tree Where Breckinridge Spoke," brings in this bit:

"All over his face that comes a smile
An' with that manner soft and mild
He spoke the sweetest words
About the ladies and their ways,
An' such a flow of woman praise
Nobody ever heard.

"It made a feller bile clean o'er
An' love the women more an' more
It made the women feel
That they wuz worth their weight in gold.

An' sacred trumps for men to hold.

An' then he closed the deal.
He come down into politics
An' showed us all the schemes an' tricks.

Yes, Owen county has always been full of politics. A long time ago I heard this story, but I have forgotten the man's name. He was a candidate for office, out soliciting votes, and as he approached one house a big dog rushed out and came after him so threateningly that he turned and ran for his life. Just then the dog's owner came out, calling,

"Aw, he won't hurt you, what you running for?" And as the candidate sailed over the fence he hollered back, "Running for sheriff!"

And then in case you never heard your grandparents tell it, I'll mention the candidate who bought a two-horse wagon load of soap, each cake being stamped "Vote for John Doe," or whatever his name was.

People are always glad to get something free, and it went over so well that his opponents were alarmed, and started a whisper campaign. And I really don't believe the soap was Life Buoy, but anyway the word went around that that fellow thought the folks in Owen county needed a bath, and did he think your vote was so cheap that it could be bought with a cake of soap? So, no soap for John Doe.

(Which reminds me: My niece in New Jersey sent me a packet of bath crystals, and in writing to thank her I said I was like the man who had a bathtub put in his house, and he said he could hardly wait for Saturday night to come! She read the letter to her family, and one child took it seriously, and asked, "Mother, do people in Kentucky not take a bath except on Saturday night?")

In the War Between the States the sentiment in the South was almost unanimous, and federal troops that came in, by their violence and injustice drove many into the Confederacy who would otherwise have remained at home. It is recorded that few, if any, counties in the state furnished so many soldiers to the Confederate Army in proportion to their population.

An old story is remembered when she was a child, seeing a boat loaded with Confederate supplies going down the creek near Musell Shoals. Federal soldiers, trying to intercept it, rode through her mother's yard, whereupon her small brother climbed up on the gate and called to them all the bad names he could think of. But his mother, afraid of having her house burned in retaliation, made him come inside. In this case, however, the soldiers did nothing worse than killing her chickens.

There were two Confederate camps in the county: Camp Marshall, near Lusby's Mill, and Vallandingham's barn, a mustering place, near Owenstown. The thick underbrush aided General Morgan as he came through Owen county after escaping from a military prison in Ohio, and it provided shelter and hiding for many other Southern sympathizers and soldiers escaping from the enemy.

Deposits of lead on both sides of the river have been used at intervals since early times. The settlers used the lead for bullets in the War of 1812.

Do people ever mold their own bullets now? I remember as a small child, watching my big brother. He had a little iron cup with a handle like a skillet, which he would put on the fire until the lead was melted, and then pour it into the molds. It was fascinating.

Several years ago a man getting sand at the mouth of Pond Branch found a cache of 500 pounds of lead bullets, thought to have been hidden there by the Confederate soldiers. They were much discolored, and at first he thought they were turtle eggs. Considering them of lit-
tle value, he sold them for junk, but now they are prized by collectors.

At other times, and particularly during World War II, the lead mines have been opened, some shafts being over 300 feet deep. Dr. W. R. Jillson, formerly state geologist, says that while the output is not sufficient to warrant continual working, yet the mines are of great value as a backlog in emergencies.

Part II

News-Herald, Owenton.
August 27, 1959

Part III

Somewhere in the western part of the county was a beech woods where millions of wild pigeons roosted. The farmers would shoot them by day and knock them out of the trees at night, shipping them down the river to market in barrels. They would also drive their hogs there, to fatten on the mast and on more of the luckless pigeons.

Now that these birds are totally extinct, we see the folly of it, but wouldn't we have done the same at that time?

Since there are no railroads in Owen county, the road was for many years the main avenue of traffic. Magnificent steamboats carried passengers up and down, and the wooded hills echoed the masterful sound of the whistle or the gay notes of the calliope on the showboats.

It is said that there were at one time 35 packet boats operating on the river. Local merchants, we are told, had competition from the store boats, which were floating general stores, and there were even floating grocery stuffs. Sometimes when cattle were being loaded they would become excited and plunge overboard, and then the assembled populace would be treated to a free circus as the crew got the cattle back on board.

The very names of the boats added to the enchantment of that era. Among them were the Sea Gull, Sylph, Blue Wing I, II, and III, Dove, Falls City, Golden Gates and other equally romantic. The first Blue Wing was commanded by Capt. Harry T. Todd, who was very popular. When his boat would ascend the river, the natives on either side would bring him gifts of venison, hams and all kinds of game. One a prominent eastern gentleman expressed a wish to go up on the boat and view the scenery and taste a saddle of venison prepared by the boat's famous steward. But, alas! That time the farmers along the shore brought everything but venison, so the captain had the steward to prepare a saddle of mutton cunningly fashioned.

The guests ate heartily and declared the steward a wizard, but when the captain then told them what they had eaten, his stepbrother went out and lost his dinner, because he could not eat mutton.

Another popular boatman was Capt. Sam Sanders, at one time commander of the Blue Wing II. "The Blue Wing's II cabins and decks were so elaborate that it looked like a birthday cake made by a baker who was hopelessly infatuated with the idea of using a confectioner's gun. The scrollwork and gingerbread were the last word in the carpenters gaudy art. The makers had set themselves successfully to the task of creating a veritable floating valentine."

Sanders was on the river for 56 years, and never had a serious accident. Mrs. Ella H. Eliwanger wrote: "He was always a great temperance man, and never allowed drinking on his boat to pass the bounds of decency. If a passenger or an official or even so far forgot himself as to become intoxicated, the offender was immediately put ashore — even if it was in the woods. He was about the first river-boat man tabooed card playing. For all his genderness and love of fun, he always said that he could not play cards, drink, and feel that his boat was safe. And he never allowed such pastimes among his crew."

The officers on the boat were expected to make the trip as enjoyable as possible. And Mrs. Eliwanger mentions "Sonny" Cammock, who was always first clerk on the Sanders boats. She says: "Sonny's charms were not confined to the river, for he said, for he was just as popular ashore. All along the river the country girls would listen for the whistle of the 'Blue Wing,' and they would come to the water's edge, where an accommodating pilot would steer as close to land as safety would permit, and they would have a word or two with the engaging clerk, or, maybe, only get a wave of his hand."

Captain Sanders married a daughter of Dr. James E. Duval, who lived in the neighborhood of Mr. Duval.

Dr. Duval was also a minister, and preached at Bethel Baptist church in Franklin county. Nothing is remembered of his bedding from it, it seems, that he was not a person to mince matters. In the pulpit he had a way of publicly singing out his members: 'Brother, Bob,

when was the last time you prayed?' And if the answer were not satisfactory, the sinner would be told where he was headed for.

He seems to have been quite successful at both his professions — perhaps combining them, as did one pioneer doctor in the medical annals of Kentucky, who sent in a bill:

"To 17 visits ........................ $8.50
To shaving corpse ... .10
To preaching funeral 1.50
Total ................................ 10.00"

But evidently there was at times a conflict between the physical and the spiritual. An old lady told that Dr. Duval once spent the night with her grandfather. The next morning, since they were supposed to be in Franklin very early, Dr. Duval said they would not have time for family prayers; but her grandfather replied that if there were not time for both, they would have prayers and do without breakfast. So Dr. Duval compromised on a little prayer and a little breakfast.

Besides the Bantons and Capt. Sanders, we gave you the Hon. Evan E. Settle, who was born in Franklin county in 1848. As a child, I remember his race for Congress against W. C. Owen, of Scott county, and W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Fayette, and how people would go around chanting: "Owen's in a walk. Breckenridge in a run, Settle just behind 'em, Gettin' his gun!"

He lost his race, but won the next, and people still speak of his wonderful oratory and of his lovely daughters, who were belles in Washington. He might have risen to even greater prominence, had he not been cut short by death in 1898.

We gave you also, not a man, but his dream—the John A. Kleiber Game Preserve and Songbird Sanctuary.

In the nineties, and for some time thereafter, Franklin had had no greater charm for children than Johnny Kleiber's store, where you could get ten pieces of candy for a penny. There was no hurry, for Mr. Kleiber seemingly had nothing else to do while his small customer clutch ed a sticky coin and debated the momentous question—whether to get ten pink pieces, or ten black, or five of each.

No one knew it at the time, but after his death in 1935 it was learned that the pennies and nickels that had brought so much delight and satisfaction to the children of Franklin county were to be preserved as pleasure to generations to come, through the music of birds.

In 1933 the sanctuary, comprising 678 acres of land in the
southern end of Owen county, was established. Under the care of the Fish and Wild Life Resources department, this tract, on the natural path of the migratory birds, is constantly being improved with plantings and shelter to attract the shy visitors, and is a fitting memorial to the kindly spirit of the one who planned it.

On a recent trip to Cincinnati soon after reaching the heavily-kissing hills of Owen county, we had some car trouble, and drove into an upland pasture. From every side came the songs of birds—unusual birds, that can be heard only in quiet regions. And as I stood there looking over row after row of green hills fading into infinity, it was like seeing spread before me all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and I thought with the prophet of old, “Ye shall go, and he led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing.”

We have given you these, but you have been peculiarly generous with us. One of our best loved doctors was Dr. Lawrence T. Minish, who was born at Gratz in 1877. For seven years after his graduation he practiced in the vicinity of Harvield, about five miles north of Frankfort. The circumstances which brought about his decision to move to Frankfort, as related by his daughter, will make every homemaker take pride in her own front entrance. She says:

“Very late one cold February night, traveling on horseback in answer to a call from a farmer, whose house was some five miles up the creek from his own home, he was practicing that ‘particular gate’ — for he had already opened and closed several — that one which always sagged and stuck tighter than all the rest. Winter frozees and thaws had not improved the ground condition, and as he dismounted into the customary knee high mud and slush, the same old mire that he had tramped around in on every winter call for seven years, he decided then and there to go to Frankfort the next morning in search of an office and residence. The trip was not in vain, and in February, 1905, he began his practice in Frankfort.”

Here he practiced for 43 years, and the memory of his reassuring presence and gentle touch will continue to bless those who were his patients throughout their lives.

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**Part IV**

Another priceless gift to us was Mr. Simpson, who was born at New Liberty in 1853. In my childhood we attended services at Grassy Spring, a little Christian church just over the line in Woodford county, and it was quite a thrill to see Mr. Simpson come at intervals, driving TWO horses, as he courted his future wife. In 1896 he moved to Frankfort, where he conducted a men’s clothing store and was prominent in all the civic and religious activities of that time. He was a small, brisk, impeccably tailored man with a beaming face, and it came as a shock to me to learn that in Owen county he had served as sheriff.

Sheriff. Wouldn’t Hollywood scream! Why, you just couldn’t picture him in a gun battle, and if he ever met any dogs when he was out campaigning, it’s a foregone conclusion as soon as they saw him they began to wag their tails.

Then there is something else that you have done for us. A retired farmer said that Owen county was the first in this district to raise tobacco in any quantity — that the people in Franklin and Scott didn’t raise much until numbers of the Owen county people came up and showed them how. I asked why they left Owen county, and he said, “Well, you see, the people down there are right prolific, and there just wasn’t room enough, so some of them had to get out.”

There are two families which we have shared, to our mutual profit. One is the Cammack family. The first of the name to come to this part of Kentucky, so far as is known, was Christopher Cammack, who was living in Frankfort in 1797. One of the early citizens in his reminiscences spoke of “Old Kit Cammack, who waded the river with a kettle on his head.” That puzzled me for years. Did he catch fish with his bare hands, and carry them in the kettle? Or what? But a long time afterward I found another reference saying that he would put a big kettle over his head, like a diver’s helmet, and wade across the river. No wonder “Sonny” Cammack was a river man.

Succeeding generations of the family have returned to Frankfort, adding dignity and prestige to the name.

A career like Cinderella’s was that of one place on the river. When a pioneer surveying party was there, the Indians were so ferocious that the white men, having little opportunity to shoot any game, said they had their everything in sight and then licked the skillet. The name, “Lick Skillet,” persisted for a long time, afterward being changed to “Cinderville” and then to “Ball’s Landing.”

In the lush days of the steamboat, many prosperous families built their mansions in this valley. Among them were the Perrys, who lived at “Glenwood Hall,” and the Adams family, at “Inverness.”

The Adames were Yankees, and when the federal soldiers were plotting with them to which homes of Southern sympathizers should be destroyed, the Adames warned them, “But don’t burn their Perry’s house, for they’ll come back at us so hard we can’t live here any more.”

In the course of time, river traffic all but ended. The few roads were often impassable, and children could not attend school. In bad weather, coffins were sometimes hauled on farm slides to points at which undertakers’ vehicles could receive them. One doctor told of a woman who died before he could reach her, as he had to walk two or three miles after getting as near as he could in a car.

These were the conditions that confronted John H. Perry, New York business man and owner of a chain of newspapers, when he returned to his native valley in the thirties, and he determined to improve them. He remodelled and restored “Glenwood Hall” and “Inverness,” and gave material aid to his own church and to others. By “working on three governors,” he said, and privately buying all the land for rights of way, he at last succeeded in having a modern highway, Ky. 355, to bring new life and prosperity to that area. And Franklin county has a direct share in that, in having a member of the Perry family here in charge of our newspaper, The State Journal.

From “Lick Skillet” to “Perry Park” is a long step, and it brings to mind the paraphrase, “Once an Owen countian, always an Owen countian.” Or, as some one has said, “They are Owen countians first, and Kentuckyans second.”

So much for the past. And now, what of the future?

I found the answer in a newspaper dated June 11, 1959: “A double ordination service for Richard Henry Roland and Har-
old Eugene P. Hackett will be held Sunday at 3 p.m. at the First Christian church in Owenton.

The article goes on to give the qualifications and experience of both candidates, which are eminently satisfactory. And since the wife of one of them is one of the most consecrated and capable young women that Frankfort has ever produced, we may rest assured that in the hands of these and of your other fine young people, the future of Owen county will steadily grow brighter.

In closing, I should like to ask a favor. I have mentioned two of the county's most unusual distinctions — having a person as a namesake, and being blessed with the fabulous songbird sanctuary, but you have a third that is even more extraordinary.

In the neighborhood of Claxon's Ridge, we are told, there was a big black shepherd dog. Some one cut off his head, and since that time he has gone around carrying his head in his mouth, trying to find someone to fasten it back on. So, if any of you ever meet him, will you please take a picture of him? I want to see how he does it!

End Part A.

News-Herald, Owenton.
Sept. 11, 1959.

River Publications
BY JAMES V. SWIFT

STEAMBOATING ON THE KENTUCKY RIVER

A description of steamboating on the Kentucky River, which will undoubtedly become a collector's item, is now off the press. Compiled by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., a noted historian, Steamboating on the Kentucky River is in booklet form. Illustrations include views of the packet Royal, Richard Roe, and Falls City, and the showboat Princess. Freight service by steamboat began as early as 1820, according to the author, via the steamer Providence, and ended in the 1920's with the Vims. Mr. Coleman describes the years in between, naming many boats and rivermen, and reproducing newspaper accounts and advertisements. He has informed The Waterways Journal that only 250 copies of the booklet have been printed; they sell for $1.25. Mr. Coleman's address is Winburn Farm, Russell Cave Road, Lexington, Ky.

The Daily Independent,
Maysville, Kentucky,
January 12, 1959.

Six Prominent Kentuckians Buried Here

Six prominent Kentuckians in history are buried in Mason county, according to a list of burial places listed by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., in a compilation appearing in yesterday's Lexington Herald-Leader.

Mr. Coleman lists the names of 160 persons and their places of burial.

- Mayesville Cemetery: Rev. Walter Scott, Desecrator preacher.
- Dover Cemetery: The Rev. Lewis Craig, pioneer Baptist preacher who built the old Washington courthouse.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

* * * * *

**EXTRACT.**

SEC. 1.—That all the Taxes hereafter collected from Negroes and Mulattoes in this Commonwealth shall be set apart and constitute a separate fund for their use and benefit, one half, if necessary, to go to the support of their pammers, and the remainder to the education of their children.

SEC. 2.—In addition to the Tax already levied by the laws of this Commonwealth, a Tax of Two Dollars shall be levied on every male Negro and Mulatto over the age of 18 years, to be assessed and collected as other taxes, and when paid into the Treasury, shall go into the fund aforesaid.

Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., June 1st, 1866.

John Stewart, with 13 Children

To the Sheriff of Fayette County,

To County Levy on 1 Tithes, @ $2.50 per Tithe, 12 1
    " School Tax per head on 1 @ $2 per head, 20 2
    " Revenue, Railroad and County Tax on 1 @ 76c., 450 5

Received Payment.

H.H. Armstrong

Observer & Reporter Print.

*Note: All persons required by Law to call at Sheriff's Office and pay their Taxes.*

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**Tax receipt, 1866**

ACCOMMODATION PACKET LINE.

CAPTAIN CHARLES DAVID.

M. P. Schurel

Co Steamer EXPRESS Dr.

To Knight, on Lineman

Received Payment.

Johnston Clerk.

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River Ohio & Steamer, EXPRESS - 1852
Prominent at the dedication of the King Solomon monument in 1908 were the persons pictured above. They were John G. Cramer, James Nicol, then superintendent of the Lexington Cemetery; Col. John Skain, Miss Kathleen Mulligan, Stanley Milward, Gov. Augustus E. Wilson, Gen. Samuel Woodson Price, John Wilson Townsend, Samuel M. Wilson, Willoughby (Pete) Mulligan, the boy; Mrs. James H. Mulligan, an unidentified man and Judge James H. Mulligan.

Suggestion Led To Monument To Lexington’s Famed King Solomon, Hero Of Cholera Plague

By Burien Milward

Old William Solomon — King Solomon to Lexingtonians, who knew him as a hero and a born – died on Nov. 22, 1854, a victim of cholera. At least twice before, he had survived plagues of the dread disease, perhaps because he rarely quenched his thirst with water, and in these epidemics he gained fame by staying, when others fled, to bury the dead.

He was buried in the Lexington Cemetery, and there one spring day in 1858 James Nicol, superintendent of the cemetery, and John Wilson Townsend were walking among the graves. As they passed the plain little marker over old Solomon’s mound, Mr. Nicol remarked, “There’s a man that should have a monument.”

The suggestion appealed to Mr. Townsend, a historian, author and admirer of James Lane Allen, whose own story, “King Solomon of Kentucky,” had immortalized the courageous old vagrant.

Starts The Fund

Mr. Townsend, at that time a reporter for The Herald, formed the King Solomon Memorial Association and wrote to New York to invite Mr. Allen to be its president. Allen not only accepted the honor, but sent a check for $50 to start the fund.

The Herald and The Leader publicized the project, local people became interested, and in time $800 was raised, including another $50 from Mr. Allen. The noted author also contributed autographed copies of his “Flute and Violin,” “A Kentucky Cardinal” and “Aftermath,” and “The Choir Invisible” to be offered as the first prize in a poetry contest.

By September, little remained but the erection of the monument and the ceremonies attendant to its unveiling. Mr. Allen was invited to come to his home town to speak at the exercises, but couldn’t, and instead sent a copy of his address to be read by Judge James H. Mulligan, one of Kentucky’s foremost attorneys, orators and poets.

At Morrison

On Thursday night, Sept. 17, memorial exercises were held in the chapel of Morrison College. The aged Gen. Samuel W. Price, veteran of the Union Army and formerly skilled as an artist, had come from St. Louis for the festivities, especially invited because he, in his youth, had known King Solomon and had painted his portrait from life. The general, almost blind, spoke on “The Lexington of Other Days.”

Edwin Carlile Litsey, “one of the most gifted of Kentucky’s Younger lights in the literary world,” came from Lebanon and read his prize story, “In the Court of God,” which The Leader reported he regarded as “the strongest work he has done.” Mr. Litsey also had written a poem in honor of the hero of the cholera plagues.

Thomas L. Clark, “the famous violinist of Louisville,” played a medley of Robert Burns airs on a 150-year-old instrument, the history of which was outlined by President James K. Patterson of the State University. So skillfully and vigorously did he play that some of the Campbell-Hagerman College girls began to dance in the balcony of Morrison Chapel.

Tops It Off

To top it off, Judge Mulligan read portions of James Lane Allen’s “King Solomon.”

The next afternoon, a thousand people assembled in the Lexington cemetery, where Mr. Townsend, who had led the efforts to obtain the monument, acted as master of ceremonies, and Gen. Price briefly reminisced about old Solomon and introduced Judge Mulligan, who read Mr. Allen’s address with, it is recorded, “great gusto.”

Mrs. Samuel R. Cohen of Lexington, whose poem had been chosen as the best submitted in the contest, was presented the set of autographed books, and Mr. Litsey read her poem.

When the massive piece of granite, described as the “first monument or memorial ever erected to a hero of fiction in Kentucky,” was unveiled, Mayor John Skain presented it to the Commonwealth, and Gen. Augustus E. Wilson accepted it. Then Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington attorney and historian, read a brief biography of King Solomon which Gen. Price had written for the Filson Club some years before, and which Gen. Price, because of his blindness, was unable to read himself. He concluded:

“Old King Solomon was buried in the beautiful city of the dead, where lay the remains of his friend, Harry. This was in accordance with his dying request that his resting place should be near that of Henry Clay. And, although there is no granite shaft to mark his grave, it is a satisfaction to know that his body was not consigned to the Potter’s Field. Peace to his ashes.”
Mary Todd Slid Here

A Lexington house’s banister was fun for the little girl who grew up to marry Lincoln

By SUE McCLELLAND THIERMAN

The stairway banister is sickly and polished by the rear ends of many children at a historic Lexington structure known as “Grandma Parker’s House.” Actually, it’s the Lexington Orphanage, but none of the youngsters there enjoy sliding down the banister any more than did tomboy Mary Todd when she was a youngster—long before she married Abraham Lincoln.

The house then was the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Robert Parker, next door to the Todd residence, and Mary spent much of her childhood there. Mary was 7 when her mother died, which means that Abraham Lincoln had no mother-in-law.

A year and a half after the mother’s death, Mary’s father, Robert Todd, remarried. He and his second wife, Betsy Humphreys, of Frankfort, had eleven more Todd children. Nine lived.

It is doubtful, therefore, if the stepmother ever had much time for the older children, or if a close relationship developed between her and Mary. It is certain that the little girl spent much time at her grandmother’s house after the mother’s death.

Grandma Parker’s House is on Short Street. Todd’s home no longer stands—a historical marker shows its site. Grandma Parker’s House, where the six little motherless Todd children were welcomed and petted and consoled, has changed but little through the years.

Set far back from the street, the old house has a center tower, immense rooms, heavily carved woodwork, marble mantels, etched-glass doors, motherless children—and a banister.

It became the Lexington Orphanage in 1833 as an aftermath of a cholera epidemic in Lexington. Mrs. George Lee, a comfortable, motherly woman, has been in charge for over 30 years. She went there in 1927, a widow with two small children.

Part of its grand double parlor now is a dining room where 20 children eat their meals. Its unusual octagonal “art gallery” is now a many-windowed playroom. And leading down from the bedrooms upstairs into the spacious entrance hall is the big dark paneled stairway.

Mary’s Grandmother Parker could sympathize with her widower son-in-law, Robert Todd (though not the extent of welcoming his second marriage—she never quite accepted that). She herself had been early widowed.

Her husband, Maj. Robert Parker, a first cousin of Mary’s other grandfather, Levi Todd, had married her in Pennsylvania. After their wedding breakfast the next morning, the young couple set off on horseback for Lexington. The trip took some three months.

Parker served as Fayette County’s first surveyor. He left his widow in comfortable circumstances when he died in 1800.

By 1811, Grandma Parker’s daughter, Eliza, was a sprightly, attractive 17-year-old, with a devoted admirer, young Robert Todd. In another year, however, the lovers were separated: Barely 21, Todd, with two brothers, enlisted in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, and was off to fight the War of 1812.

In his last book, “Lincoln and The Blue Grass” (fall of 1957), Lexington lawyer and historian William Townsend tells how Eliza Parker stood on her front porch and waved goodbye to Private Todd and his fellow soldiers as they marched off.

Robert, however, fell sick of pneumonia at Newport. He was brought home by brother Sam. Robert recovered, but before he set out to war once more he and Eliza were married. Next day, he kissed his bride good-bye and rode away.

At Frenchtown on the River Raisin, the three Todd boys met the enemy. Robert was unharmed, but in that bloody massacre brothers Sam and John were wounded and captured by the Indians. John ran the gauntlet and escaped; Sam was adopted into the tribe, held captive for more than a year, and was finally ransomed for a barrel of whisky.

All three eventually got back to Lexington. Robert and Eliza built a home next to the widow Parker’s house on Short Street, moved in, had one baby after another at neat two-year intervals until, with the seventh, Eliza died.

Little Mary Ann Todd (the Ann was dropped when a later girl was named Ann Maria) was their fourth child. This child who was to become a controversial First Lady of the United States was, writes Townsend, “a
curiously complex little creature." She was "high-strung, headstrong, precocious, warm-hearted, sympathetic, and generous."

She spent her first 14 years on Short Street, probably dividing her time between her father's house and her grandmother's. Then Robert Todd bought a new, more spacious home on Lexington's West Main Street—a marker is there also—which still stands.

It is doubtful if Mary ever felt at home in the new house. She lived in it only until she was old enough to move to her sister's home in Springfield, Ill.

And there she met a tall young lawyer named Abraham Lincoln.

A marker also is at the site of Todd's later home on Lexington's Main Street.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase a large lot of NEGROES for the New Orleans market. I will pay $1200 to $1250 for No. 1 young men, and $850 to $1000 for No. 1 young women. In fact I will pay more for likely NEGROES, than any other trader in Kentucky. My office is adjoining the Broadway Hotel, on Broadway, Lexington, Ky., where I or my Agent can always be found.

WM. F. TALBOTT.
LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1853.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEGROES WANTED!
The undersigned wishes to purchase throughout the year, a large number of SOUND & HEALTHY Negroes OF BOTH SEXES.

FOR which the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid at his Jail, opposite the County Jail, Short Street, Lexington, Ky., where either himself or his Agents L. C. & A. O. Robards, at all times may be found.

Any letters addressed to me concerning negroes, shall have prompt attention.
Dec. 16-25 6mo. R. W. LUCAS.

[Chapel Hill, 1947]
Way To Writing Is Reading, 
Gene Markey Tells Audience

The way to writing is by reading. Novelist Gene Markey, told an overflow crowd at the Lexington Public Library Wednesday night.

He urged would-be writers to spend much time in the library.

Markey, a retired rear admiral in the U.S. Naval Reserve and a self-styled "commercial" writer since he sold a story for $5 when he was 15, said "writing is hard work."

He said a great many people think they could write if they just had time. He said Sinclair Lewis, a very busy man at the time, wrote "Main Street" at night and after working hours.

Markey recommended keeping a notebook. "The very basis of a writer's life...the essence of his observations...He said it gives him 'material to go on.'"

He recommended the novels of Henry James and Somerset Maugham as good examples to see.

Markey, a former film writer and producer and now a resident of Lexington, is the author of several novels, including the recently published "The Far Frontier." Others are "Kentucky Pride," "Kingdom of the Spar," "The Greatest Companions," "His Majesty's Pyjamas," and "The Road to Rouen."

He expressed a liking for "recreational" writing, which he said was divided into history and fiction.

Markey said Lexington has three extremely talented historians—J. Winston Coleman Jr., Dr. Thomas Clark and William H. Townsend. He said he didn't know of any other town with that many historians of such talent.

Modern novelists he singled out as admired greatly included Ernest Hemingway, John O'Hara and Irwin Shaw. Historical writers he singled out included Charles Mercer and Conrad Richter.

Markey said the best way to get a book published is to write something good and get a good agent. A good agent is essential, he said, "because he knows the ropes and knows the publisher who would want what you've written."

He said a good agent also is needed in market short stories, now in the decline. He pressed hope that the market for short stories would come back.

Markey was introduced by Coleman. Sharing the platform with Markey and Coleman were UK President Emeritus H. Donovan. Helping plan the program were Miss Virginia House, librarian; Miss Barbara Beller, former teacher of literature; and Dr. Thomas Clark, executive editor of The Leader.

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This comprehensive bibliography includes all the books and pamphlets relating significantly to Kentucky history from 1784, when John Filson's *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke* was published, to 1948. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., has the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence.

516 pages, $15.00.
Clifton Was Once Known As Woodford City, Later As Cicero

(Copied from The Woodford Sun of Dec. 17, 1860) (Willis W. Field, Editor)

Clifton is a little village in Woodford County, situated upon the Kentucky River, six miles from Versailles and about round about Frankfort. How far it is from the mouth of this river this deponent saith not, because he don't know. Like many other villages, Clifton nestles snugly among the hills, of which there is no dearth in its neighborhood, and the steepness of its sides rivals Avernus, or anything else.

At the southern edge of the village is the mouth of Rowe's Run, a classic stream, chiefly celebrated for having upon its banks James W. Brookie's distillery, where is manufactured that liquor, known by the name of Brookie's B. F., which according to the best interpretation means "Brookie's Best." The valley of this stream has also a local reputation for being the abiding place of the prettiest and largest ferns in the country, and is visited often in the Spring by parties of ladies, who have a fondness for collecting such plants.

The approach to the village from Versailles is by a road, which has deservedly the reputation of being the most picturesque in the country. It is by a narrow lane, the favorite road for pleasure drives, and the nooks and crannies of the surrounding cliffs doubtless preserve in their secret recesses the record of many a tender story told by whispering lovers, inspired by the romantic nature of the scene. The turnpike winds around the side of the cliff that forms the southern boundary to Rowe's Run; above and below are the steep rock-bound sides of the hills, with their covering of plants and trees, presentting at every turn of the road new features of beauty to please the eye. The pleasure, however, is wonderfully curtailed occasionally in winter, when the road becomes a solid sheet of ice, which, from the inability of the sun to reach it, shine as he may, remains sometimes for a considerable period.

Clifton thus has a local habitation; it also has a name, in fact it has several. In its early youth it was saddled with the high sounding title of Woodford City; later on, in conformity with the eternal fitness of things it came to be called Clifton, and the former name passed into disuse; still later, when a few months ago a post office was established, it was rechristened by the Postal Department and was given the literally classical name of Cicero, but whether it was so called out of sheer compliment to the "Roman Umpire", or because of the mute eloquence of the surrounding cliffs, it is impossible to say. The village began its existence in 1841. In that year, fourteen acres of John Berryman's farm was laid off by himself and William Graddy, for a town. These gentlemen had then at that place, a large hemp factory, and the town was designed to furnish dwelling places for their employees. A Macadamized road was made it, and a wharf was built the same about whose ownership there has been in the last few years considerable dispute. The hemp factory was operated for a number of years and finally abandoned. Just before the war, A. J. Miller and William Cotton erected where the old factory stood, a large stone flouring mill. Before the completion of the building, Mr. Cotton died and the project of the flouring mill was abandoned. In 1869, the building was bought by Messrs. Sublett, who converted it into a distillery. Before it had been in operation long, however, it took fire and was entirely destroyed. All that is left now is the huge stone smoke stack, which stands as a reminder of the former glory of the spot.

Clifton now has probably a hundred and fifty inhabitants, not counting the cats. At its northern extremity stands the saw mill and distillery of Frazier & Miller, formerly the property of C. Miller & Bro., under the guardianship of A. J. Miller and John Frazier. The saw mill is in active operation and is doing good work. The distillery was not in operation last year, but the proprietors are preparing to run it this season. They are in the village two stores, which sell a variety of articles. Behind the counter of one, Tom Hackney presides, and the smiling face of Will Lane shines behind the counter of the other. Mr. Lane is also the postmaster, and has his office in the store. The mail is carried in the mail wagon running between Lawrenceburg and Lexington and Cicero thus gets two mails each day. The distillery of J. W. Brookie near the mouth of Rowe's Run, will also be operated this season. Dr. William Singleton, lately living in Lexington, formerly of Woodford, has made arrangements to run it.

It is probably no violation of the code of medical ethics, to say that Dr. J. F. Rogers has his office in Cicero, and practices physic among the inhabitants of the village and the surrounding country.

The Woodford Sun

Versailles, Jan. 14, 1860.

ALL KINDS OF BLANK BOOKS,
WITH OR WITHOUT IRON SPRING BACKS.
Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by
WILLIAM ESSEX,
Book Binder and Stationer,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, Ky.

WRITING PAPER, OF ALL KINDS,
Sold wholesale and retail.

1812-1814
HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1

Four years before Kentucky was admitted into the Federal Union, Lexington had its well-organized and prosperous "Masons Lodge". This pioneer lodge, the first established west of the Allegheny Mountains was chartered on November 17, 1788, as "Lexington No. 25" on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Later, in 1800, upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, it became known as Lexington Lodge No. 1, and has since been known, by that name. Other lodges were organized in the "Athens of the West" and, as the city grew and prospered, its Masonic population increased. Immediately after the War of 1812, there were two "Lodges of Masons" in the city—Lexington No. 1 and Daviess No. 22.

During this pioneer period, the lodges of Virginia and Kentucky were of the "ancient variety" and had the Royal Arch Chapter under their control, with a "Mark Mason Lodge" attached to most of the blue lodges. On November 25, 1814, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky issued a charter to ten Master Masons of Lexington "to open and hold a Royal Arch Chapter No. 1." This marked the establishment of capillary Masonry in Lexington, the stronghold of Freemasonry in the Western Country.

On November 23, 1816, brother Jeremy L. Cross, a noted Mason of Maryland and acting under authority of the Grand Chapter of that state, established the first Council of Royal and Select Masters at Lexington, Kentucky, under the name and title of "Lexington Council No. 1." Shelbyville Council was established a few months later—January, 1817—and these two Councils were the oldest bodies of cryptic Masonry of which there is documentary evidence. Several other Councils in the Bluegrass were formed during the next ten years.

On December 10, 1827, the six subordinate Councils then working in Kentucky, met at Frankfort, and formed on December 10, 1827, the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Kentucky, with the following Councils in attendance: Washington No. 1, Lexington; Warren No. 2, Hopkinsville; Centre No. 3, Danville; Louisville No. 4, Louisville; Frankfort No. 5, Frankfort and Versailles No. 6, at Versailles.

With the reorganization and formation of the Grand Council of Kentucky, the pioneer Council—Lexington No. 1—then changed its name to "Washington Council No. 1", in honor of the first President of the United States.

During the years 1824 to 1836, Washington Council No. 1 held its monthly meetings and conferred the Royal and Select Master's degrees in the Grand Masonic Hall, on the north side of West Main Street, near Spring Street. Here, in this building, "the finest edifice in the Western Country", it met with other Masonic bodies, with Lexington Royal Arch Chapter No. 1 and Temple Chapter No. 19. This fine building was destroyed by fire on the evening of August 29, 1836, when most of the bodies lost all their records, charters, furniture and regalia.

Almost from its birth, the Grand Council of Kentucky was the center of fraternal warfare between those who favored the formation of a distinct "American Rite" in which the Royal and Select Masters degrees were to be necessary links between the Chapter and the Commandery and others who believed the Chapter should be the governing body. At length, the Royal Arch Chapter was given permission on October 17, 1878, to confer the cryptic degrees and for the next four years the Council degrees were conferred upon twenty-five to thirty Royal Arch Masons under warrant of their own Chapters.

This arrangement did not work out very well for the Councils and their members, many deeming it irregular and unconstitutional. After much bickering and pressure brought on the matter, the Grand High Priest of Kentucky, on November 25, 1852, ordered all the Council degrees turned back to the respective Councils, which have continued to confer them to the present time.

Washington Council No. 1, the oldest body of cryptic Masonry in Kentucky, has just cause to be proud of its long and honorable history, having furnished seven Grand Masters to the Grand Council of Kentucky, namely: J. Soule Smith, Joseph H. Ewalt, John T. Kinkead, Guy T. Johnson, Miles D. Davis, C. Frank Cramer, and Ray S. Stewart. Once a year Washington Council No. 1 confers in full form and regalia the Super-Excellent Degree on a number of Masons from various subordinate Councils over the state of Kentucky.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

PAST MASTERS OF
WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1

Records for years 1816, when Lexington Council No. 1 was formed, to 1827 were not preserved.

1827. James M. Pike
1828. James M. Pike
1829. James M. Pike
1830. James M. Pike
1831. Charter declared forfeited and void
1832. George P. Richardson
(Council revived and reorganized)
1840. George P. Richardson
1841. George P. Richardson
1842. John McCracken
1843. John McCracken
1844. John McCracken
1845. E. Hogan
1846. E. Hogan
1847. John Lewis
1848. William S. Chipley
1849. William S. Chipley
1850. William S. Chipley
1851. T. Bradley
1852. John McCracken
1853. John McCracken
1854. John McCracken
1855. John McCracken
1856. John McCracken
1857. John McCracken
1858. John McCracken
1859. John McCracken
1860. John McCracken
1861. John McCracken
1862. John McCracken
1863. Ad. J. Kroesing
1864. Ad. J. Kroesing
1865. Ad. J. Kroesing
1866. Ad. J. Kroesing
1867. Ad. J. Kroesing
1868. Ad. J. Kroesing
1869. Ad. J. Kroesing
1870. Ad. J. Kroesing
1871. Henry Lorenhurt
1872. Henry Lorenhurt
1873. J. W. Brigh
1874. Henry Lorenhurt
1875. Henry Lorenhurt
1876. Henry Lorenhurt
1877. Henry Lorenhurt
1878. Henry Lorenhurt
1879. Henry Lorenhurt
1880. Henry Lorenhurt
1881. Henry Lorenhurt
1882. Henry Lorenhurt
1883. Henry Lorenhurt
1884. Henry Lorenhurt
1885. Henry Lorenhurt
1886. Henry Lorenhurt
1887. Henry Lorenhurt
1888. Henry Lorenhurt
1889. Henry Lorenhurt
1890. Henry Lorenhurt
1891. Henry Lorenhurt
1892. Henry Lorenhurt
Steamboats on the Kentucky River, by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., who has compiled and preserved, in his many works, so much of the worthwhile facts of Kentucky history. The story begins with “One of the earliest steamboats on record” which was “constructed by Messrs. Bosworth and West, upon Edward West’s plans, early in the spring of 1816, in Jessamine County, on the Kentucky River,” and follows the rise and fall of the river traffic down through the years to “Probably the last steam packet to operate on the Kentucky River” — the Richard Roe (name changed to Vim in 1919), which “ran in the Kentucky River as late as 1920.” The statistics given include the names of many, if not all, of the packets that plied the Kentucky; the tonnage of some of the boats; the names of practically all of the “ports” or “landings” on the river; the names of many of the “Captains” of the packets; the passenger and freight rates; the names of some of the famous travelers; the items making up cargoes; accounts of some of the tragedies on the river; and the names of some of the well known Spas along the river. “Showboats” are also mentioned. As the author says: “There are no more fine steamers and palatial accommodations on the Kentucky River... The days of the old steamboats are gone forever and their names and stories remain only a fading memory.” It is important to record and preserve their names and stories, as Mr. Coleman has done.

LAZARUS WHITEHEAD POWELL SERVED DURING CIVIL WAR

Lazarus Whitehead Powell, Governor of Kentucky 1851-55, was born in Henderson in 1812, the son of Lazarus, who married a Miss McMahon of Henderson. Powell attended private schools in Henderson until he was fourteen years old, and then turned to St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, graduating in 1839. He then attended the law school at Transylvania College, Lexington. He was admitted to the bar of Henderson County in 1835, and a few months later became associated with Archibald Dixon in the practice of law.

In November, 1837, Powell married Harriet Ann Jennings. She died in 1846, leaving three sons.

Powell was elected Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket in 1851. He defeated Archibald Dixon, his old law partner and Cassius M. Clay. After completion of his term, he resumed the practice of law in Henderson.

In 1858, Powell was elected United States Senator and served in that capacity from 1859 to 1865, a period of great political excitement.

After his term in the Senate expired, Powell continued the practice of law in Henderson until his death in 1867. Governor Powell was a forceful and sometimes eloquent speaker and able lawyer. He is buried in Fernwood Cemetery.
Union Troops Were Bivouaced
On University of Kentucky Campus

The institution known as the University of Kentucky came into existence February 21, 1850, when the General Assembly chartered the Agricultural and Mechanical college and made it part of the older Kentucky university, now Transylvania college.

The legislative action was taken in order that Kentucky might take advantage of the Morrill Act, under which the State could acquire 300,000 acres of public lands. Thirteen years later, the Legislature repealed that part of the charter making the A. and M. college a part of Kentucky university, and established an independent Agricultural and Mechanical college of Kentucky the support of which was to come from the State.

I provide a separate campus for the new institution, the city of Lexington donated its 50-acre fairground and park, which, during the Civil War, had been utilized as a bivouac area for Union troops. Lexington and Fayette county contributed $50,000 for the construction of buildings, and President James K. Patterson, whose service to the institution began in 1860, used his personal savings to supplement the building fund.

In 1880 three new buildings, "Old Main," now the Administration building, a men's dormitory, and a home for the President, began rising on the old fairground-park site. All are still in use. The dormitory, now known as White hall, is the home of the College of Commerce, and the President's old home is headquarters for the University Faculty club.

With the establishment in 1887 of an agricultural experiment station, the A. and M. college experienced the first real expansion of its curriculum. The college of agriculture included agriculture, civil engineering, classical, scientific, and normal departments. Two years later, a department of mechanical engineering was established, and courses in mining engineering were inaugurated in 1901.

The name of the still-small institution was changed in 1908 to State University, and a College of Law was established the same year. The department of agriculture became a College of Agriculture, the three departments of engineering became known as schools of engineering, and the classical, scientific, and normal departments were consolidated into a single College of Arts and Sciences.

In 1918 the school was given its present name, and a year later, with the beginning of the administration of President Frank L. McVey, began a transformation that was to lead to its current academic arrangement.

The three schools of engineering were merged in 1918 to form the present College of Engineering. A separate College of Education came into permanent existence in 1923, and a College of Commerce two years later. The Graduate school, founded in 1912, was put under the direction of a full-time dean in 1924.

The University's eighth College was acquired in 1947 when the long-established Louisville College of Pharmacy was merged with UK. In 1954 the Medical Center and the College of Medicine were authorized. All extended programs, including off-campus centers, were brought together under the Executive Dean of Extended Programs in 1957. The College of Nursing was established in 1958.

Since 1878, when the Agricultural and Mechanical College was separated from Kentucky university, the institution which became the University of Kentucky has had but five Presidents — James K. Patterson, 1878-1906; Henry S. Barker, 1917-17; Frank L. McVey, 1917-40; Herman Lee Donovan, 1941-56; and Frank G. Dickey, 1956-

Prior to 1878, while it was a division of Kentucky university, the institution was presided over by John A. Williams and Joseph Desha Pickett. John B. Bowman was regent of the parent institution.

Since 1869, when William B. Munson of Astoria, Ill., received the first degree granted by the A. and M. college, the University of Kentucky has acquired approximately 32,000 alumni. From 190 students in 1869, UK enrollment climbed with few reverses other than those induced by war to a total school year high of 9,169 in 1849-50. Not until 1918, however, did the annual enrollment exceed 1,000. During that same period the number of faculty members has risen from an 1866 total of 11 to its present size of approximately 900.

The University of Kentucky initiated the program of extending its campus to new areas of the state in Covington, Kentucky, on July 1, 1948, with the development of the Northern Center. In 1948, 13 courses with an enrollment of 160 students marked the beginning. The peak enrollment amounted to 725 students while course offerings numbered 63.

The second phase of the University Center program began September 1, 1957, when operation of the Ashland Junior college was passed to the University and the Ashland center became a reality, enrollment reaching 425 students.

A third phase of the center development program occurred in 1958 with the approval of plans for the Northwest center at Henderson and the Southeast center at Cumberland in Harlan county. Contracts for construction of these centers were let in 1959 and construction work has been in progress. Both centers will open for regular classes in September, 1960.
LOUISVILLE’S FIRST MASONIC HALL

The new Federal Reserve Bank nearing completion at Fifth and Liberty Streets, brings to mind that the site was the location of Louisville’s first Masonic Hall dedicated in 1826. The building was erected through a co-ownership plan agreed upon by the city’s Masonic bodies of that time (Abraham No. 8, Clark No. 51, Louisville Chapter No. 5) and the first Baptist congregation organized in Louisville. The structure was three stories in height. The Baptists owned the first and second floors. The third belonged to the Masons. The Baptists called it the First Baptist Church. The Craft called it Masonic Hall.

But meager information can be had of the building or how the Masons handled their end of the deal. Abraham Lodge minutes make only the barest mention of the Hall. Historians seem to have avoided it. The few facts at hand make brief reading. The Baptists first proposed the joint-ownership. Their offer came at a good time. The Masons were looking for a new meeting-place. The Baptist plan was accepted and the building started. The cornerstone laying was a town celebration. From the deed we learn that the Masonic Societies (sic) were represented by a building committee but no names are given. The Louisville Public Advertiser of July 24, 1824 carried a notice that S. Dickinson was collector for the Masonic Building Fund. Dickinson was a member of Clark Lodge. In 1825 building operations were delayed owing to the Masons lagging in their payments on the lot. The cash was raised and the combined Church and Hall was completed.

The Hall was dedicated by the Grand Lodge. The program included preaching at Christ Episcopal Church. One wonders why the brethren didn’t hold the meeting in the Baptist Church a few steps downstairs. Abraham Lodge appears to have taken manage-

The Graphic, Georgetown, 7/21/1940

Largest Kentucky Library
Is Owned By Coleman

A boyhood dream to own all the printed histories of Kentucky has almost come true for J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington historian. And in acquiring these books, Coleman has accumulated the largest private collection of Kentucky historical literature in the world.

Coleman’s interest in Kentucky history began when, as a boy, Collins’ History of Kentucky was his favorite book. “I’d take it up to bed and read those accounts of hairbreadth escapes from the Indians,” he recalls. “I made up my mind then to collect all the histories of Kentucky.”

When Coleman retired as a building contractor 25 years ago, he began his famed collection which now includes 3,500 books and pamphlets, over 2,000 negatives of Kentucky scenes, photgraphs of himself, 40 of Henry Clay’s letters, nearly all of the Courier and Living prints of Kentucky scenes, and a mass of miscellaneous mater-

BACK IN PRINT!

A Bibliography of Kentucky History

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

This comprehensive bibliography includes all the books and pamphlets relating significantly to Kentucky history from 1784, when John Filson’s The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky was published, to 1948.

“Outstanding work of its type in this field, it is indispensable for public libraries serving students of American history and for reference collections everywhere.”—G. C. Clift, Library Journal.

516 pages. Frontispiece. 49-11965. $15.00

Masonic Home Journal.
Masonic Home, Ky.
Aug-1-1960.

Prominent Historian Visits Here

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., noted Kentucky Historian and Author, was a Falmouth visitor Thursday. He visited various places in Falmouth and Butler and also at Camp Springs in Campbell County.

Mr. Coleman is currently running a series of articles in the Sunday Lexington Herald-Leader on historic places of Kentucky. While in northern Kentucky he obtained various pictures for this current series.

Mr. Coleman is owner of Winburn Farm, Lexington, where he is engaged in general farming and livestock raising.

For over 25 years, Mr. Coleman has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history and his collection of over 3,500 volumes is the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence.

Mr. Coleman is one of the state’s leading historians. He is author of several books including Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass, Slavery Times in Kentucky, Famous Kentucky Duels, The Springs of Kentucky, and a Bibliography of Kentucky History.

Falmouth was indeed very honored to have him as a visitor last week. Come again, Mr. Coleman.
Mystery Farm Recalls Story Of Famous Son

By Andy Epperson

The Herald-News Mystery farm feature, designed primarily to promote interest in the paper to, perhaps, provide leads for feature stories, has already paid off in huge dividends.

The identification of last week's mystery farm as Herman Dutschke's uncovered a fact unknown to me and perhaps to most young Breckinridge Countians as well as those who have migrated here.

Here it is: Prior to its purchase by Dutschke, the farm belonged to Joseph Holt, possibly the most famous person in the history of Breckinridge County.

Holt was an outstanding orator and statesman in the Civil War era. He served as Commissioner of Patents, Postmaster General of the United States, Secretary of War and Judge Advocate General of the U. S. Army.

Holt was well liked, respected and recognized as one of the outstanding men of the forces of the Union. Had it not been for a peculiar twist of fate, he probably would have climbed even higher on the political ladder.

Joseph Holt was born on Jan. 1, 1807 in the tiny village of Holt, about six miles from Cloverport in Breckinridge County. The town was named after his grandfather Richard Holt, who received the land as payment for his services as captain in the Revolutionary War.

He attended county elementary and grade schools and later enrolled at St. Joseph College in Bardstown, Ky.

He finished his schooling at Centre College in Danville, Ky. After several years as Commonwealth Attorney for Jefferson County, private practice and newspaper work, he turned to politics. During the next few years, his fame as an outstanding orator spread while he helped nominate and elect as president several members of the Democratic party. Ill health caused him to be inactive for a 10-year-period from 1842 to 1852. In 1856, however, he took an active part in the election of James Buchanan as President. This, more than any other, General, it fell upon him to prosecute the persons accused of assassinating Lincoln. Accused was Mary Eugenia Surratt, owner of the boardinghouse where John Wilkes Booth plotted the death of Lincoln. (Booth was already dead, having been shot two weeks after the death of Lincoln.) Due in great part to Holt's prosecution and due also to public sentiment, Mrs. Surratt was convicted and hanged July 7, 1865. Later, it was discovered that she had not been a party to the crime and she was unanimously acquitted of guilt.

A gross miscarriage of justice, to which Holt's name was inseparably linked had been perpetrated. Even if he only did his duty as a public official, that trial was a most damaging blow to him and an everlasting regret to this country. He was forced to abandon political ambitions at a time when he was in the prime of his intellectual and oratorical powers.

Holt remained as Judge Advocate General until 1873 when, at his own request, he was retired. He remained a resident of Washington D. C. until the time of his death August 1, 1894.

After a military funeral in Washington, his body was brought back to Breckinridge County by relatives. A funeral was conducted in the Holt Memorial Chapel, which Judge Holt himself had built in his lifetime and given to his home people. The remains were laid to rest in the Holt Family Cemetery. An impressive gravestone was erected over the grave in later years. Mounted atop the stone is the eagle, symbol of America. The epitaph reads: "Joseph Holt, Orator and Statesman, Born Jan. 6, 1807, Died Aug. 1, 1894, held successfully the offices of Commissioner of Patents, Postmaster General, Secretary of War and, Judge Advocate General during the Civil War." The Holt cemetery is only about 100 yards from the Dutschke house.

Also, in the front yard of the Dutschke home stands a statue honoring the Judge. Although the dough, its foundation and beginning to crack by now, it still stands, an everlasting tribute to one of Breckinridge County's Greatest Men.

THE BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY HERALD-NEWS
HARDINSBURG, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1960
Kentucky Steamboat Traffic At Its Height In 1840-1861

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
(Waterways Journal, St. Louis)

Steamboats navigated the Kentucky River soon after their appearance in the west but they were not common for many years. The river, most of the year, was so low in places that a person could easily walk across it. The "Navigators," in 1810, refers to the steamers from Frankfort: "A steamboat—that is, a large boat to be propelled by the power of steam—is on the stocks a little above town. She is intended for the trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers."

The first steamboat to ascend the Kentucky River to Frankfort, according to Cincinnati's "Western Spy," on April 17, 1819, was the Expedition, in April, 1819. Steamboat voyages were infrequent and irregular until the introduction of the slack-water system of navigation some years later. One account states that as early as 1816, there appeared one or two small steamboats on the Kentucky River.

One of the early disasters on this river involved the steamboat Star. The "Kentucky Reporter" chronicled the happening, on April 15, 1829, as follows: "The steamboat Star burst one of her boilers near Cedar Ripple in the Kentucky River. The captain and several persons attached to the boat were scalped and bruised but not dangerously. The boat has resumed her trips."

Among the early steamers were the Johnson and the Calhoun. They were in operation during February, 1821, under Capt. McGuire and Craig. One wheel of the Calhoun, as reported in the "Paris (Ky.) Western Citizen" on February 21, 1821, was damaged by the drift in the Ohio.

Some of the Kentucky River steamboats in operation during the early 1830's (from my bills of lading) were the Versailles, Potomac, Experiment and Amulet. They plied to Woodford Landing, Oregon, Shaker Landing, Monday's Landing and Frankfort, from Louisville.

With the completion of the first five locks and dams in the Kentucky River, about 1842, the steamboat business rapidly increased and it may be said that the heyday of river travel on this river was from about 1840 to 1861. The railroads and the Civil War just about broke up the river trade.

Ante-Bellum Packets Listed
Some of the ante-bellum packets were Grey Eagle, Tom Mertin, Bob Letcher, Ocean, Blue Wing (first and second), Wm. McKeen, Sea Gull, Isaac Shelby, Planet, Little Ben Franklin, Dove (first and second), Plough Boy, New Argo, Lewis Wetzel, Medium, Diana, Kentucky, Elk, Oliver Anderson, Monticello, Rob Ray, John Drennon, John Armstrong, Clinton, Allegheny Clipper, Jenny Lind, Transit, Eagle, Fashion, Wren and Sigo.


The Kentucky River steamboats ran out of Cincinnati and Louisville to Frankfort, Oregon, Monday's, Woodford Landing and all intermediate points, and carried passengers and freight. They were all in operation from about 1840 to 1861 or 1862. Additional steam packets of this period included the Trio, Medora Masonic Gem (I like this one—I am a 32nd Degree Mason), and the Saint Francis.

Advertised Trips
A typical advertisement of this period ran in the Frankfort "Commonwealth" of July 3, 1847: "Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The new and beautiful steamer Grey Eagle, J.T. Brooks, master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati. The Grey Eagle will leave Frankfort every Monday and Friday at 10 a.m. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday at 10 a.m. L. Lindsay, Ag't.

Another advertisement in the Frankfort "Commonwealth," on January 6, 1846, read: "Louisville and Frankfort Regular Packet. The steamer Blue Wing, Capt. Harry L. Todd, master, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday evening. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock."

An advertisement in the Cincinnati "Daily Atlas," on September 26, 1845, reads: "Frankfort Packet Isaac Shelby. This fine packet, R.A. Clay, commander, having been thoroughly repaired, has resumed her regular trips, leaving here, as heretofore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, punctually at 10 a.m. Irwin and Foster, Ag'ts."

Clerk Becomes Famous
The gentleman named Foster in this advertisement was the brother of the celebrated music composer, Stephen Collins Foster, who wrote "Old Kentucky Home," et al. Stephen ("Scvie") Foster worked in his brother's office as a clerk during this period.

Another notice from the Cincinnati "Daily Gazette," on April 1, 1845, reads: "Cincinnati and Frankfort Daily Steam Packet Line. Steamer Isaac Shelby, J. Wesley Brown, master. Steamer Wm. R. McKeen, J.T. Washington, master. These new and splendid steamers being built expressly for the trade will leave as follows: The Isaac Shelby will leave Cincinnati on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, leave Frankfort on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Wm. R. McKeen leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday; returning leaves Frankfort on Wednesday, Friday and Monday. These boats
will do business along the Ohio River, as far as they go, on as favorable terms as any other boats. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. For passage or freight, apply on board, or to Irwin and Foster, Agts. No. 4 Cassilly’s Row.

The Kentucky River steam packet Blue Wing, built in 1843, expressly for the trade, was the most complete boat of her class afloat. For her day the Blue Wing was a palatial Kentucky River packet. She was 96 feet 7 inches long and 27 feet beam and she had a five-foot hold. There were two engines with 17-inch cylinders and the piston stroke was seven feet. The vessel, a side-wheeler, was equipped with three 42-inch boilers, 22 feet long. The hull was built by William French; engines by Curry and Mills. "In each of the staterooms in the ladies' cabin," noted the contemporary newspaper, "instead of berths is to be found a large, roony and handsome bedstead, with a trundle bed underneath it."

As a companion boat, the Sea Gall, built in 1846, was described as follows: "This new and elegant boat reached our harbor (Frankfort) on Tuesday last. She was built expressly for Kentucky River trade; is of the same class as the Blue Wing and is commanded by Capt. John A. Holton, under whose direction and immediate supervision she was constructed. She was built by James Murray; engine by John Curry and Company; cabin by James Stratton and furnished by Bear and Duval, of Louisville. She is 17 feet beam, 5½ feet hold, 23 feet floor, seven feet stroke and 17½-inch cylinders. She has two engines (side-wheeler). She sits on the water with the lightness and grace of the bird whose name she bears and there is no telling yet how fast she can run. Her cabin, in elegance and neatness, is unsurpassed. Her staterooms in the ladies' cabin are large and airy, with very large and comfortable spring beds. In short, the Sea Gall is without a fault; from her bowspirit to her rudder..."

In 1911 the Oriole was a Kentucky River packet. This vessel, 121 by 22.4 by 3.6 feet, measuring 75 gross and net tons and allowed a crew of 15, was originally built as the steamer Baxter in 1900 at Point Pleasant, W. Va., using material from the steamer Lexington. The name change from Baxter to Oriole occurred in 1908. In 1908, 1909 and 1910 the home port was listed as Wheeling. James H. Miller, of Huntington, owned the Oriole in 1909 and operated her in the daily packet trade between Huntington and Gallipolis in command of Capt. W.D. Kimble. The home port was changed to Louisville, in 111, and it was during this period that the Oriole became a Kentucky River packet.

Ownership was transferred in 1912 to Capt. C.C. Green (not to be confused with Capt. Gordon C. Greene) who placed her in the daily Marietta-Sistersville trade.

The Oriole is last listed in the 1914 "List of Merchant Vessels" with home port shown as Wheeling. According to "Way's Directory of Western River Packets," the Oriole was rebuilt into a towboat at Parkersburg, W. Va., in September, 1914. She burned in the Allegheny River, at Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, along with the towboat Ford City on March 27, 1915.

The John Drennon, owned and operated by Capt. Thomas T. Cogar (of Cogar's Landing, now known as Brooklyn Bridge) was completed in the summer of 1846 and was described as follows: "The hull is 152 feet long on deck, 24 feet beam, five feet hold; has two engines, 16-inch cylinders, 6½-feet stroke, with two boilers 42-inch diameter, 26 feet long. Her cabins contain 15 lengths of staterooms...has a bar well-stocked with foreign and domestic liquors, wines, etc."

Some of the later packets that ran on the Kentucky River were the Falls City, Sonoma, Hazel Rice, Oriole, Park City, Lancaster, Nellie, Fannie Fearn and also the showboats Princess and Majestic.

COLEMAN, DR. J. WINSTON, JR. Steamboats on the Kentucky River. 41pp. orig. wrs. Illus with photos. 1960. $2.50


Norton Home Erected in 1800

This stone house, the home of Mrs. Charles F. Norton, at Millersburg, was erected about 1800 by Gov. Thomas Metcalfe for James Mc Kee. The room at the extreme right was occupied by the Bank of Hinkston Corporation, and a bill issued by the bank in 1809 is still in existence. Mrs. Norton, the present resident, is librarian at Transylvania College and has charge of valuable old Transylvania libraries.
HISTORIC KENTUCKY
Photos and Text by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

WELCOME HALL, WOODFORD COUNTY.—This fine old home, one of the oldest in Kentucky, is located on the north side of the Clifton (Woodford Landing Pike) Road, about four miles west of Versailles. Probably built in Virginia—certainly standing in 1792 when Kentucky became a state—Welcome Hall has been in the Graddy family almost since its construction. John Long Sr., who in 1789 purchased Bartlett Searcy's pre-emption survey, quarried the rock on the farm for the 24-inch walls and built the five-room, two-story central portion of the house in the early 1790s. Several years later he added the right ell with two dormers in the roof. In December, 1806, Long advertised through the Western World, a Frankfort newspaper, this "elegant stone dwelling house" for sale, together with its horse mill, distillery, orchards and other appurtenances of a well-established pioneer plantation. The property was acquired about 1816 by William Lee Graddy, great-grandfather of the present owner, whose father had come to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1787. During the ownership of William Lee Graddy, the left wing was added in 1833, together with the columned porch and second-story veranda. After his death—he and his wife are buried in the family plot on the farm—the house and land descended on down the line to William Henry Graddy, the present owner and fifth generation. Few changes have been made architecturally in the old house. The fine hand-carved mantels and beautiful woodwork attest to the skill of the early Kentucky craftsmen. In the rear, an old two-room slave cabin, smokehouse, icehouse, stone storage house and dairy remain of the buildings which were necessary for a self-sufficient country estate of that day.

Train Tracks Changed
The gauge of the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railroad was changed from five feet to four feet, eight and one-half inches, in August, 1871. The change was made over the entire distance of 374 miles in 24 hours, 800 laborers being employed.

K. U. Railroad Sold
The Kentucky Union Railroad was sold at noon, March 14, 1894, at the Main-street door of the Fayette county courthouse to J. Kennedy Tod and Company of New York for $1,000,000.

In July, 1880, W. N. Lake, the famous pedestrian, walked around the courthouse yard in competition with all persons who desired to match endurance with him.

Lexington, Mass., for which Lexington, Ky., was named, derived its name from Lord Lexington of England.

County Records Burned
Many of the records of the County of Fayette were burned on Jan. 31, 1809, when fire destroyed the office of the county clerk on the Richmond pike, just east of the No. 1 reservoir. At that time, the clerk was permitted to maintain his office at any place he desired. This led to difficulties, however, and a law was passed forbidding the clerk to keep the records more than three miles from the courthouse.

Bank Building Erected
The Kentucky Leader, Sept. 20, 1839, stated: "Brick work on the new Northern Bank building has been completed, and from the great number of workmen employed will be rapidly pushed to completion. This will be one of the handsomest business houses in the State.


Episcopal Theological Seminary Was On West Second Street

The Episcopal Theological Seminary, located on West Second street beyond Broadway, used this picture on its letterhead in 1832. The area shown has been the site of the Sutton, Bradley, Bissicks and Clarke residences and Hagerman College. One of the small buildings, at right, which was the studio of the famous sculptor, Joel T. Hart, a century ago, is still standing and is used as a garage.
As it appears today after 119 years. This church, erected by Bishop Flaget, is one of the most exquisite examples of Gothic architecture in our country. The cornerstone was laid July 16, 1818. It was consecrated Aug. 8, 1819, the first church consecrated in the West. Besides its historic value, St. Joseph is a shrine of art, visited by thousands yearly to view the masterpieces it houses, which Bishop Flaget received from generous friends in Europe.

For Twenty-five years, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest Private Collection of Kentuckiana in existence. In all, about ten years of research and Study went into the compilation of this Bibliography.

In addition to being a collector of Kentuckiana, Mr. Coleman is one of the State's leading Historians. He is the author of several Books, including Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass and Slavery Times in Kentucky, has written a number of Pamphlets on Kentucky History, and is a frequent contributor to historical Magazines and Newspapers. In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred on him the Honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and Two years later his Alma Mater, the University of Kentucky, honored him with a similar degree.

**Public Ledger, Maysville, Ky., 7-31-38.**

**The Farm Deacon's Shop**, first permanent building in the Shaker community at Pleasant Hill in Mercer County, was built in 1869 and now houses a retail shop of the Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen. Pleasant Hill, known as Shakertown to the outside world, was the largest of 18 communal settlements founded in the U.S. by the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearance, believed in celibacy, separation from the world, and community ownership of goods and property. This sect reached its height during the early 1800's and declined after the Civil War.
The Private School of Ella M. Williams
Lexington, Kentucky

The first three ministers who preached here were Robert Marshall, 1783; James Blythe, 1804; Robert Stuart, 1806; Samuel Scott, 1812; John Lyle, 1819; John Peage Campbell, 1819; James McChord, 1821; Robert H. Bishop, 1819, and during the years 1835-1864, Daniel P. Young (brother of Bennett H. Young). The old brick church in the photograph was erected in 1842, with hand-hewn pews, stained-glass windows and three doors which entered the sanctuary from the south side. Some of the later ministers were J. K. Hilmer, James Lapsley, J. W. Tyler, Llewellyn Humphreys and H. L. Cocke.

LEX. HERALD-LEADER Oct-29-1961
note three doors at front.

Petition Seeks To Incorporate Historic Washington As A City

WASHINGTON, Ky., Nov. 11 (Special) — A petition to incorporate this historic community has been presented to Mason Circuit Court. The Washington Lions Club sponsored the drive for petition signers to get the area incorporated as a city.

Donald L. Wood, Maysville attorney, said circuit court is expected to act upon the petition early in January. Upon its approval, it would be submitted to the secretary of state at Frankfort for certification.

Wood estimated several hundred persons would be in the incorporated area.

A survey of the area—one mile square with the Fire Hall as the center—has been completed.

Washington was laid out in 1783 when William Wood, a Baptist minister and Arthur Fox, a young Virginia surveyor, purchased a 700-acre tract of land from Simon Kenton. In 1778, Washington was established as a town by the Virginia legislature. Even then it was a mile square in size.

In 1790, the first Federal census was taken in the United States. There were five towns in Kentucky at that time—Lexington with a population of 843, Washington, 462; Bardstown, 216; Louisville, 200, and Danville, 190.

One of the first stone courthouses in the store was erected in Washington in 1794. A second landmark was destroyed by fire caused by lightning Aug. 13, 1909.

A number of newspapers were established in Washington and the first bank in Northern Kentucky opened here in 1809.

In the early days more than a dozen shops and mercantile houses flourished in Washington, and buyers came from as far as Lexington.

Near Washington the first Methodist church in Kentucky was organized in 1796, and the first Baptist church in the state was organized in the village.

Washington was the distributing office of the territory for mail and thus became the location of the first post office in Kentucky.

The village attracted many settlers and visitors and was at its peak of prosperity when a series of cholera epidemics struck during the decade 1830-40. The death rate was great and the population depleted.

In 1848, the county seat was transferred to Maysville.
CHAPTER FROM MUSTY MEMORY.

Dr. Todd Finds a Page of Long Forgotten West Kentucky History.

NOW PURCHASE GOT ITS NAME.

A Battle Between Two Knight Errants of Politics Over the Coal Where Paducah Stands

LIKE AN ECHO OF ANCIENT DAYS

The following paper was read by Dr. C. H. Todd, of Owensboro, before the society of “Kentucky Investigators,” grandchild of Gov. Isaac Shelby, from date found among the personal effects of Kentucky’s first governor and from old Kentucky and Tennessee newspapers:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the club—I have selected for my subject tonight some historical facts in regard to that portion of our state known as “The Purchase.”

In 1818, under an act of congress, President James Monroe appointed Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, and Gov. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, commissioners to treat with the Chickasaw Indians for all of their lands lying west of the Tennessee river and east of the Mississippi river, being the district known today as western Kentucky and west Tennessee.

Gov. Shelby with his private secretary, his son, left his home, “Traveler’s Rest,” in Lincoln county, on horseback September 10, and reached the “Hermitage,” General Jackson’s home, September 15, where they were guests a few days, and then, accompanied by General Jackson, they proceeded to Nashville.

In a day or two the commissioners set out for the treaty ground, accompanied by a high or ten gentlemen friends of Gen. Jackson.

The commissioners met all the Indian chiefs and warriors in council at the Chickasaw agency, which is stated to have been in Monroe county, Mississippi.

The Chickasaw Indians were a brave and powerful tribe and were loyal to the United States government during the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and so true were they that Gen. Washington gave two of the principal chiefs, the Colberts, commissions in the army.

The Indians, as a race, were a treacherous people to trade with, and the land speculators who were present added no little to the delay and difficulties encountered by the commissioners in making the treaty.

The commissioners could not agree between themselves as to the price asked ($300,000) by the Indians, Shelby contending that it was too much.

Finally, after the second council was held, the Indians proposed to sell for $300,000, provided a reservation of valuable lands, embracing the Big Spring near Colbert’s Ferry, on the Tennessee river, was made to Col. George Colbert and Major Levi Colbert, two of the principal Indian chiefs.

Shelby would not consent to this reservation being made to the Colberts unless they were forbidden to sell to private individuals without giving the United States government the pre-emptive right at the price stipulated.

The treaty was signed as above October 16, 1818, and the same day the Colberts deeded to James Jackson their reservation for $300,000 cash.

James Jackson resided in Davidson county, Tennessee, and was a partner of Gen. Jackson in land speculation in Tennessee, though the two men were not kinmen.

The territory sloped Kentucky is the extreme western portion of the state and bounded as follows: On the east by the Tennessee river, extending from the Tennessee line to Paducah; on the north by the Ohio river, from Paducah to Cairo; on the west by the Mississippi river, from Cairo to the Tennessee line, near New Madrid, and on the south by the Tennessee line, extending from the Mississippi river to the beginning on the Tennessee river, embracing the following counties, to wit: Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken and Marshall.

On the 7th day of January, 1819, congress approved the treaty and in conformity with its provisions James Jackson, on the 15th day of May, conveyed the reservation to the United States government for the sum of $20,000 cash, the same amount he gave the Colberts.

The deeds from the Colberts to Jackson of Oct. 19, 1819, and from him to the United States government of May 15, 1819, were both proven on July 21, 1819, and are of record in Lauderdale county, Alabama.

In 1824 the presidential candidates were Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay. The people failing to make a choice, the election was thrown into the house. Clay being the lowest in the list was excluded from the house by the constitutional provision, which makes it the duty of congress to select one of the three highest candidates. However, Clay held the balance of power and his friends elected Adams. Mr. Adams appointed Mr. Clay secretary of state.

In the presidential race in 1828, between Adams and Jackson, Mr. Clay threw his strength for Adams, and the supporters of Jackson made the charge that Mr. Clay’s appointment of secretary of state in 1824 was bargain and intrigue.

The followers of Mr. Clay retorted by charging Jackson with bargain and sale in the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians in 1818.

The issue of the presidential race in 1828 hinged upon the charges against Gen. Jackson in the Chickasaw treaty, and so his action in the matter became of national importance.

Gov. Shelby died in 1826, and had he lived these charges against Gov. Jackson would have been made.

It was during the presidential race in 1828, that the territory allotted the state of Kentucky by the Chickasaw treaty of 1818, was dubbed by the Clay party the “Jackson Purchase.”

The Courier-Journal,
Jan. 1893

Prominent Kentuckians with birthdays due in the next few days include: Lexington historian J. Winston Coleman, Jr., November 5; Owensboro restaurant owner Gabriel Fioerla, Sr., the 9th; J. Mansir Tydings, head of the Louisville Human Relations committee, the 10th, and retired Federal Judge Roy Shelbourne and Frank A. Paxton, Paducah hosiery mill executive, the 12th.

J. W. Coleman

The Courier-Journal,
Nov. 4, 1964
For twenty-five years, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence. In all, about ten years of research and study went into the compilation of this bibliography.

In addition to being a collector of Kentuckiana, Mr. Coleman is one of the state's leading historians. He is the author of several books, including Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass and Slavery Times in Kentucky, has written a number of pamphlets on Kentucky history, and is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers. In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred on him the Honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and two years later his Alma Mater, the University of Kentucky, honored him with a similar degree.

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LIMITED EDITION
University of Kentucky Press

1960
The Confederates Move In

Neutrality went by the boards when Polk occupied Columbus

By BENNETT H. WALL

The neutrality game of bluff, brag and bargain was short lived in Kentucky.

The unrealistic visions of Kentuckians that their state could remain neutral were to be replaced in a few short months by actual armies in motion across the state.

Along the Ohio River, unguarded on the Kentucky side, thousands of Federal troops were poised, ready to move southward. In Kentucky, General William Nelson had directed the distribution of more than 5,000 stand of the so-called “Lincoln Rifles” (Page 36) to Union Home Guardsmen, and at Camp Dick Robinson he was whipping his recruits into a semblance of military units.

At Camp Boone, on the Tennessee border, Kentucky volunteers daily swollen the ranks of the Confederates. General Gideon J. Pillow, in command of the Confederate troops on the Mississippi, was keenly aware of the importance to the Kentucky interior south of Columbus, Paducah and Smithland. Only General Simon B. Buckner’s persuasion and Governor Beriah T. Magoffin’s dispatching of six companies of the State Guard to Paducah kept Pillow from occupying Columbus in the summer of 1861.

Then on September 1, General Leonidas Polk commanding the Confederate forces along the Kentucky border sought to determine the real intentions of Kentucky. He was firmly convinced that the Confederate situation for the West required that he occupy Paducah and Columbus before the Federals did. Polk’s anxiety was heightened by General John C. Fremont’s statement on August 28 that he intended to occupy Columbus. On the same day Fremont placed Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in command of the Federal troops in that sector. On September 2, five days later, Grant moved to occupy Belmont, Mo., directly across the Mississippi from Columbus.

When Polk learned of the occupation of Belmont, he directed General Pillow to occupy Columbus. Confederate units marched overland from Union City and on September 4 occupied Columbus. Records show that Grant had planned to occupy the town on the night of September 5; thus, Polk’s move anticipated Union strategists by more than a day.

Triggered by the Confederate move on Columbus, on September 5, Grant occupied Paducah. It should be pointed out that Grant and Fremont had decided to occupy Paducah and Columbus prior to the Confederate move and that the occupation of Paducah was in no sense related to Confederate strategy.

Listening to protests from Governor Magoffin and Governor Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, the Confederate War Department ordered Polk to withdraw from Kentucky. Polk, however, refused and appealed to President Jefferson Davis who overruled his War Department.

Kenton authorities and the State Legislature still vigorously protested Polk’s invasion of Kentucky. In his reply to their requests to withdraw, Polk listed numerous unprotested Union violations of Kentucky neutrality. General Albert Sidney Johnston, to whom the final decision regarding withdrawal was entrusted, backed Polk. In his note to President Davis relating these requests and other facts, Johnston stated, “The troops will not be withdrawn.” Even Buckner could not persuade Confederate authorities to withdraw.

Soon the whole state was involved with onpouring armies from the North and South. The State Guard, virtually en masse, followed their former commander, Buckner, into Tennessee. Union Generals Thomas L. Crittenden and George H. Thomas began to organize Nelson’s forces and other units preparatory to invading that state. General Felix Zollicoffer with his Confederate troops moved into the Cumberland Gap Region. Louisville became a maestrom of Federal activity.

Kentucky was in the war. Polk and Pillow, bitterly at odds over policy, did move in concert to fortify Columbus. The quarrel of the two officers became so bitter that Polk as well as prominent Tennesseans requested President Davis to assign some other officer to command. Davis, acting on these requests on September 10, assigned Albert Sidney Johnston to command Confederate Military Department No. 2, which embraced Tennessee and included military operations in Kentucky.

Johnston, a native of Washington, Ky., had resigned his regular army commission and had ridden 1,700 miles on horseback from San Francisco to Austin, Tex., on his journey to Richmond. There he received his orders and had moved westward to his command headquarters in Nashville.

Under the direction of Polk, Fort De Russey, termed by the Confederates the “Gibraltar of the West,” was erected atop the steep bluff above the river at Columbus. Some 150 cannon were planted to command the Mississippi for more than five miles.

But the Confederate lines were overextended. Not only were the troops outnumbered, but great difficulty was experienced in both supply and communication. Polk was not able—nor was Johnston—to secure river craft sufficient to restrict the movements of the Federal boats on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. He could only struggle to control traffic on the Mississippi below Columbus.

Furthermore, while time well served the Union commanders as the United States poured both supplies