and men into Kentucky, delay could only frustrate Polk, Pillow and Johnston. Men there were for the Confederates; boats could be built, but guns and ammunition were not available. Dirt roads and several small boats were the only means of communicating and Federal patrols were increasingly more numerous. The Confederate situation, while not desperate, was far from sound.

**Movement Ordered**

On September 21 Johnston assigned to Polk the defense of the Mississippi River.

These events started falling into place on November 1 when Fremont ordered Generals Grant and C. F. Smith to begin operations along the river, with a demonstration in force toward Columbus. This movement ostensibly was designed to force the Confederates out of southeast Missouri. On November 7, Grant set 3,500 men in motion toward Columbus on the Missouri side of the river. General Smith from Paducah sent 2,000 men in that direction.

Polk, divining the real intentions of Fremont and Grant, realized that they planned to drive him and his 17,000 men from Columbus. As the Federal movement increased, 7,000 additional troops were set in motion.

Across the river from Columbus near Belmont, Polk had established an observation post and had placed there a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. Other than trenches, the only defenses were trees cut so as to slow down the approach of an enemy. It was against this position that the first attack came.

Grant disembarked his troops five miles below Belmont and moved to attack the Confederate position. Meanwhile, Polk dispatched General Pillow with four regiments totaling 2,700 men to the aid of his post. He later sent 500 more men who landed just as the attack commenced.

Though the forces were nearly equal Grant stubbornly pushed forward and drove the Confederates to the river bank, capturing the observation post on the way. Only the well-directed fire of the heavy guns from Fort De Russey kept the Union forces from achieving a complete victory.

Sensing that his real opponent was Grant and the movement of Smith from Paducah was a feint, Polk promptly moved to the relief of his entrapped forces. With reinforcements, he attacked from the river bank and forced the Union forces to retreat to their boats about seven miles away.

Belmont was a sharp and harsh battle. The Confederates lost 642 men killed, wounded and missing. The Union forces lost almost as many. Grant had failed in his effort to drive the Confederates from Belmont. Furthermore, if the real purpose was to drive the Confederates from Southeastern Missouri, he failed in that also.

For some time after Belmont, Polk and Grant negotiated exchange of prisoners. As winter came, preparations for defense of Columbus were rushed. Troops drilled, provisions were gathered, the defense works were improved and extended, and quarters adapted. Polk added to his defenses the heavy hand-wrought chain stretched across the river, and several underwater mines.

So thorough were the Confederate defenses prepared that Union General Henry W. Halleck decided not to attack Columbus. He decided to move up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson instead. As Halleck expressed it to McClellan, “Columbus cannot be taken without an immense siege train and a terrible loss of life. But it can be turned...”

This the Union forces proceeded to do. Fort Henry and Fort Donelson fell. The road South was opened. Polk’s flank was turned. The evacuation, itself a major Confederate achievement since they removed virtually all guns and stores, was completed on March 1, 1862. By March 3 Union forces were in motion to occupy Columbus.

The drawing from a newspaper of the times shows Polk’s Confederate soldiers fortifying “iron bluffs” at Columbus.
Harper Loved Longfellow
As Only Kentuckian Could

By KENT HOLLINGSWORTH

Old Uncle John Harper loved Longfellow as only a Kentuckian can love a good horse.

Uncle John was old as the century when Longfellow was the marvel of the Turf in the 1870s. Enfeebled by age, Uncle John nevertheless witnessed every one of Longfellow's triumphs in Kentucky, Tennessee, New Jersey and Saratoga—save one.

Longfellow's one race, after which his loving owner was not present to lead him into the winner's circle, was at Lexington on Sept. 12, 1871. Harper was at his Nantura Stud near Midway, burying his aged brother who had been a victim in a double murder, a brutal hatchet slaying which today remains unsolved.

Longfellow was entered in a match race with Dan Swigert's Pilgrim and the usual rumors of pre-race tampering prompted Uncle John to sleep at Longfellow's head, in a barn at the old Kentucky Association track here.

Just before midnight, on Sept. 10, Uncle John was awakened by a stealthy rattle at the barn door. The old man shambled to the door and demanded the visitor's business. A disguised voice answered, "I want to see Longfellow."

"You can't come in here," Uncle John replied. "Go away."
The door was again gently tried, but the visitor then turned, mounted a horse and galloped away.

Early the next morning, news was brought from Woodford County that Uncle John's brother Jacob, 75, and his sister Betsy, 73, had been murdered in their small cottage on 1,800-acre Nantura Stud.

Jacob's head had been mutilated, a bloody imprint of a hatchet was left on his pillow and although Betsy was found breathing, five ugly gashes on her forehead resulted in her death two days later.

The Harpers were extremely wealthy and none of them had married. If all three had been killed the same night, the estate would have gone equally to several nephews.

Three days after the murders, masked riders drew up before the cabins housing some 20 Negroes behind the Harper residence and a woman and young boy were dragged out. Confessions were demanded but the two pleaded their innocence; rope was produced and the frightened servants were strung up; they were cut down just before life was choked from them, and, regaining consciousness, they again pleaded their innocence.

Wallace Harper, a nephew, openly accused his cousin, Adam Harper, of the murders and the lynching of the Negroes. Adam was cleared after a grand jury investigation and brought a $100,000 libel action against Wallace.

Considerable circumstantial evidence was introduced at Adam in the civil trial, showing that Adam was in need of money and had boasted of an expectancy of a large sum of money soon. That tracks from the Harper house matched Adam's boots, that the two murders and the attempt on Uncle John were related by time and the sound of a galloping horse hurrying from Nantura Stud to Lexington.

Uncle John hired a detective from Covington and offered a $5,000 reward for apprehension of the murderer. The detective conferred with Uncle John after three days of investigation and it was said that the detective left with the $5,000.

If Uncle John ever thought he knew the identity of the murderer, he never revealed it. Upon his death, the Harper estate was willed to his nephew Frank Harper.

In 1855, Uncle John stood both Lexington and Glencoe, two of America's greatest stallions, at his Nantura Stud (Lexington and Glencoe led America's stallion lists for a total of 24 years).

Longfellow, the greatest horse he ever bred, came along in the twilight of Harper's long association with the turf, foaled in 1867, by Leamington out of Nantura, by Brawler's Eclipse.

Longfellow did not start at two. He was green and in no condition to run when he was sent to the post for the first time, in the Phoenix Hotel Stakes here on June 18, 1870. Enquirer, also by Leamington, won easily, distancing Longfellow (finishing 120 yards ahead in the two-mile heat race) en route to an undefeated season.

Longfellow did not start again until fall when he won the Produce Stakes at Lexington, then the Ohio Stakes at Cincinnati, beating Pilgrim on Oct. 12, at Nashville, Longfellow lost the first heat of the Citizens' Stakes to Morgan Scout, but distanced the latter in the next heat. He closed out his 3-year-old campaign two weeks later at Mamphis, winning the Post Stakes, for a record of four wins in five starts.

As a 4-year-old, Longfellow came out for the Jockey Purse at Lexington, two miles, and none opposed him, giving him a walk over. Shipshape, Longfellow won the Monmouth Cup on July 5, against the best handiwork of trainer W. R. Boscobel's Helmhold, Regards and Prejudice. Nine days later, he won the Saratoga Cup, defeating August Belmont's Kingfisher and was acclaimed champion of the turf.

On Aug. 19, he was permitted to walk over for a purse at Saratoga, but four days later, he was upset by Helmhold, at four miles in 7:49 3/4. Uncle John then brought his horse back to Kentucky for his mata race with Pilgrim, which Longfellow won two days after murdering ominous events above described.

That year Col. A. McDaniels held the cream of the 3-year-olds in Harry Bassett, a son of Lexington, which had been purchased as a $315 yearling at Woodburn Stud, adjacent to Nantura Stud.

Harry Bassett had fallen in his first start at two, the Saratoga Stakes, recovering to finish third; thereafter, won Kentucky Nursery and Supper stakes, in 1871, he never knew defeat in nine starts, winning the Belmont, Jer-
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

A Baptist church called Limestone Church was organized somewhere near Maysville in 1785. It is not known exactly where this church was constituted or where it worshipped, but it is probable that the place where it was located here. The first baptism in Mason County was in August, 1788, in the Ohio River in front of where Maysville now stands. As the solemn ordinance was performed, a band of Indians gathered on the opposite bank of the river where Aberdeen now is and gazed with wonder upon the scene. When the county seat of Mason County was located at Washington the Limestone Church was moved to that place and took the name of "Washington Baptist Church" existing under that name for a long number of years. This was in 1792 and on March 1, 1796, the Stone Lick Baptists Church was organized from the Washington and Stone Lick Church. The House of Worship was situated about a mile from Aberdeen on a knoll nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Moore. In 1802 this church sent James Casson as its first messenger to the Bracken Association.

In 1811 Edmund Martin deeded to the church the lot on which the present church stands. His grave marker can be seen on the north side of the present building. In 1812 the church was moved to Maysville and was known afterwards as the Maysville Baptist Church. The Rev. William Grinstead was pastor and the church met in a school house where the tombstone of a later (1875) was the City Hall. A house of worship was started in 1816 but was not completed until 1820 on the lot now occupied by the present building. For a time, under the preaching of Rev. Wm. Warder the church prospered greatly but troubles came and in 1826 they voted to disband. For 12 years, from 1826 to 1838, there was no Baptist church in Maysville.

In 1838, under the preaching of the gifted and erratic Thos. J. Fisher, a remarkable revival occurred in Maysville which resulted in the organization of the present Baptist church. It was constituted on the 29th of May, 1838, by Revs. Thos. J. Fisher, Gilbert Mason, and Mason Owens. Wm. W. Carahan was the first deacon and S. S. Miner the first clerk. Rev. Gilbert Mason was the first pastor of this new organization. The church was worshiping in their new house within eight months from the time they decided to build.

Many meetings were held during the coming years and many souls were added to the church. During the pastorate of Rev. George Hunt in 1838 there were 41 added to the church during a Revival. In 1864, Rev. H. Allen Tupper, Jr., of Louisville, held a meeting with the church which resulted in about 40 additions.
"Edgewood"

THE BEN HARDIN HOUSE

Bardstown, Kentucky

Erected 1815-1819

Owned by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Muir

This fine colonial brick mansion at the head of Fifth Street was erected by Ben Hardin on a sizeable tract of rich land near the city. The house consists of two distinct parts, erected at different periods. The older, two-story right wing contains the kitchen and dining room; it was erected around 1815. The three-story main part of the house, enclosing the high-ceilinged bedrooms and immense hall, was built between 1819 and 1822. Upstairs are four large bedrooms, one being twenty-five feet square. A feature of Edgewood is the fanlighted doorway between the double parlors, an arrangement rare even in Kentucky. Fine mantels grace the parlors and the lovely stairway with cherry handrail mounts to the third floor. Still visible are the initials "B. H." cut in the marble step at the front porch, which was originally one-story. Ben Hardin, born in Pennsylvania in 1784, was one of Kentucky's greatest criminal lawyers, statesman and many times member of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Kentucky Legislature, ten years a Member of Congress, Secretary of State of Kentucky, and a leader in the State Constitutional Convention of 1849. His wife, Betsy Barbour, was the daughter of a distinguished family of Virginians. In 1830, Hardin's eldest daughter, Lucinda B. Hardin, married John L. Helm, afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, twice Governor of Kentucky and President of the L. & N. Railroad. His son, Gen. Ben Hardin Helm, C.S.A., was born at Edgewood on June 2, 1831. He married Emilie Todd, sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. During the Confederate occupation of Bardstown by Braxton Bragg's army, the old house served as headquarters for General Leonidas Polk. Many distinguished men have been entertained at Edgewood, including General William Preston, Cassius M. Clay, Robert Wickliffe, Solomon P. Sharp, Jesse Bledsoe, Felix Grundy, John Rowan, Senator Augustus H. Garland, Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh and others of national importance. The large acreage which once comprised the Ben Hardin estate contained the site of the famous duel in 1801 between Judge John Rowan, of My Old Kentucky Home, and Dr. James Chambers; and the large grove where barbecues were held in the 1840's with Henry Clay, Judge John Rowan and John J. Crittenden in attendance.

After the "mansion house" was sold in December, 1853, to settle the estate of Ben Hardin, it remained much the same during the ownership of Judge T. P. Linn, lied McKay and heirs; Orville Arnold and C. P. Rapier, until its purchase in 1935 by Harry A. Tuer. Four years later the old residence passed to H. R. Kendall, who removed the one-story porch and added the tall columns. Since July, 1957, Edgewood has been owned and occupied by Bardstown banker John W. Muir and his family. Edgewood gives an excellent picture of a cultured Kentucky home during the early decades of the nineteenth century.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt.D.

Author of

Slavery Times in Kentucky

Famous Kentucky Duels, etc.

Ben Hardin's son, B. Rowan Hardin, recruited Company "C," Fourth Regiment Kentucky Foot Volunteers, and accompanied his regiment to Mexico in 1847, but saw no service of note. In 1831 President Fillmore appointed him Secretary of Legation to Guatemala. During that year in a secluded spot in the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien, he was murdered by an unknown assassin.

Jasper W. Muir, grandfather of the present owner of "Edgewood," was with Captain Hardin's company in Mexico and was associated with the celebrated father as a junior law partner.

The name "Prescot," and the date, "July 1, 1831," carved on the inside of a cupboard door of a second floor room at Edgewood recalls the fact that General William Preston lived with the Hardin family while a student at St. Joseph's College. After further education at Yale and Harvard, he served in Congress from the Louisville district; he was U. S. Ambassador to Spain 1858-61; Ambassador from the Confederacy to Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, in 1864; a lieutenant colonel during the war with Mexico and a major general in the Confederate army. Confederate General Preston's father-in-law, Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, was the largest slave owner in Kentucky, owning more than two hundred slaves.
Everybody Welcome
To Fourth Annual Convention
Old Southern
Steam Engineers of Kentucky
At Bonnieville School Grounds
Friday Thru Sunday, July 14-15-16
Two (2) Exhibitions Wheat-Threshing

Each Day And Other Events

Lunch On Grounds

Admission 50 Cents

Big Double-Header
Little League Baseball Game
Sonora, Cecilia, Upton And Bonnieville Teams
(One Admission Entitles You To Steam Engine Show and Ball Game.)

Bonnieville, Ky., Hart County,
HISTORIC KENTUCKY

Photo and Text by J. Winston Coleman Jr.

BURNT TAVERN, GARRARD COUNTY—At the village of Bryantsville, on U. S. 27 between Nicholasville and Lancaster and two miles north of Camp Dick Robinson, stood this well-known inn and tavern of stagecoach days. The first house on this site was a log structure, erected by the Rev. James Smith, pastor of the Forks of Dix River Baptist Church. He and his brother, Henry, built a fort known as Smith's Station, later called Smithtown, and now Bryantsville. Later, a brick building, thought to have been erected around 1795-1800 was built by his son, Edmund Smith, who married a daughter of David Finley, whose family owned the lands around Camp Dick Robinson. The old tavern derived its name from two fires, in which the dining-room wing was saved and added to. Edmund Smith and his son David Finley Smith, operated the noted tavern, which was an important stopping place for stagecoach and horseback travelers from the north on their way to Crab Orchard Springs, Danville, Nashville and Florence, Ala. Here families stopped, ate and slept overnight while they rested from long and tiresome stagecoach trips. Many notables, including Henry Clay, Gov. Letcher, Madison C. Johnson, Cassius M. Clay, John J. Crittenden and Edward Troye were entertained while en route south. Prices for lodging and refreshments at Burnt Tavern in the 1830s and 1840s included: Breakfast 25 cents; dinner 37½ cents; supper 25 cents; night's lodging 12½ cents; whisky per half pint 12½ cents; cider per quart 6½ cents; peach brandy per quart 13½ cents; wine, rum or cognac brandy per ½ pint 25 cents; Maderia wine per quart $2; beer per quart 10½ cents, and hay, grain and stablage for horse overnight 37½ cents. During the middle and late 1830s, John G. Chiles held the mail stage contract from "Burnt Tavern, Ky., to Danville," eight miles and back daily, for the annual sum of $466.50. Across the highway from the old tavern may still be seen one of the large barns used for the stage horses and coaches. This historic tavern, owned by Wick Rogers was razed in June 1856, except for the one-story wing.

OLEIKA TEMPLE
A. O. N. M. S. - OF LEXINGTON, KY
Not valid unless signed by Noble named.

This is to certify that Noble

J WINSTON COLEMAN
2048 BLAIRMORE ROAD
LEXINGTON KY 40502

is a member of the above Temple and declared to be in good and regular standing during the year

1982

RECORDED

1920s

J. Winston Coleman '20 has had his book The Squire's Memoirs (published in 1976) brought up to date by Burton Milward in Supplement to The Squire's Memoirs. This supplement includes a list of Mr. Coleman's writings, achievements and his present status.
Lexington, ca. 1924-25 - Ice delivery to homes.

To William Wiseman, here Rope in for.

Lexington Jan. 4th 1831

I have this day in consideration of four hundred dollars in hand paid sold to Mrs. Wiseman a yellow Boy named Henry about seventeen years of age a slave for life bound to this last of my knowing.

I A Henry

Sale Contract for Slave.
Lexington 1831
Sheely Ghost Legend Remembered Here

BY MRS. JOHN S. HARRIS

The ghost of David Sheely hasn't roamed the countryside for over a hundred years. But some Harrison Countians still recall the legend as told to them by their parents and grandparents.

On November 19, 1847 David Sheely was hanged for the murder of his wife, Nancy. For six months thereafter his ghost was supposed to have walked the fields of Harrison County.

Many people declared they saw him wandering the area, an injured, restless and unhappy ghost with a rope hanging from his neck.


A Drinking Man

According to Mrs. Boyd's book, Sheely was a "Kind-hearted" man. But he often became so intoxicated that when he sobered up he didn't remember what he had done while under the influence. On the moonlit night of June 5, 1847, Sheely and a group of his friends decided to take a few drinks and go fishing. Among them was a "ruffian" with whom they didn't associate while sober, but in a merry mood they invited him along.

They fished until about 2 a.m. Then Sheely said: "Go with me to my house and I'll get up and prepare and cook these fish and we will have early breakfast."

They were in a boisterous mood and banged on the door and demanded to be let into her room. She refused to get up and cook the fish. The men forced open the door and entered Mrs. Sheely's bedroom. They threatened to kill her if she didn't get up but she remained calm and unafraid and stayed in bed. Sheely lay down on the bed and some of his companions lay down on the bedroom floor while some lay on the grass outside the house. Soon they were fast asleep.

Fled the Scene

Sheely awoke the next morning to find his wife lying dead beside him. Not seeing anyone around he became alarmed and frightened at the thought of being suspected of murdering her and he fled from the house.

A short time later a neighbor, Byron Marshall, went to the Sheely house and found the door partly open. He knocked but saw no one moving around. He entered and found Nancy Sheely lying on the bed with marks of violence on her throat. He called her name but there was no response. He im-

and sentenced to be hanged on October 30, 1847.

On September 25 Sheely asked for a new trial but it was denied. Governor William Owsey gave Sheely a reprieve on October 28 and the new execution date was set for November 19.

Escape Was Futile

Just before his execution date Sheely escaped from jail but the nearly six months of confinement with his hands tied and the rope around his neck, he gave a long lingering look at the hills around and at the house where he and his wife had lived. He then turned his eyes to the crowd below him. He stretched out his arms to them and said in a clear steady voice: "If I killed Nancy Sheely I don't know it. I had nothin' agin her."

Then David Sheely died.

An Innocent Man?

Although no documentary proof could be found at the Court House, legend has it that the "ruffian" who was with Sheely and his friends on the night of June 5 signed a confession that he killed Nancy Sheely. The confession is said to have been signed 40 years after Sheely was hanged.

Perhaps that is why the restless ghost roamed the countryside for months after the burial.

Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat,
Sept 1, 1960.
BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, BUTLER COUNTY

—Eight miles west of Morgantown on Highway 70 near South Hill stands this pioneer log church, established as the Bethel Missionary Church. It was organized March 15, 1846, with 38 members in a little brick school where Bethel Cemetery is now located. Presley Whitaker gave five acres and the poplar logs for the structure, erected shortly after the Civil War. Early pastors were Amos Russ, the first pastor who served 1848-1850; S. P. Forgy, T. D. Rust, J. F. Hawes, 1854-55; J. G. Brown, R. Dunkin, J. F. Hawes (second pastorate), 1860-64; R. Jenkins, R. G. Brown, B. T. Mayhugh, J. H. Mansfield, D. R. Myers, J. T. Austin, J. P. Taylor, 1891-97, and J. E. Gardner, 1898-1904. The venerable meeting house is in an excellent state of preservation and is used as a house of worship. Some of the huge logs run the full length of the building, which is 48 by 36 feet. The church has the original hand-hewn pews, with sloping floor and two doors at the front facing the congregation. Bethel is a member of the Gasper River Association of Baptists with a congregation of around 215. Latter-day ministers include J. F. Taylor, R. W. Danks (or Dunks), G. H. Lawrence, J. J. Goodman, L. T. Price, E. Grimes, S. P. Downes, 1892-93 and 1944-45; E. S. Deering, J. J. Colyer, H. H. Cartwright, H. E. White, 1930; 1941-42 and 1954-55; L. V. Meadow, C. E. Drake, S. H. Ferrell, D. H. Bunch, William L. Cook and the present pastor, the Rev. James Cardwell of Aberdeen.

HERE I HAVE LIVED by J. Winston Coleman, Jr. (Winburn Press, 22 pages, $2.00 postpaid from author, 2048 Blairmore Road, Lexington 40302)

As the many friends and acquaintances of "Squire" Coleman know, he has produced a long list of books and an even longer list of pamphlets dealing with all aspects of Kentucky history. In this latest pamphlet, he sums up the events and accomplishments of a long and illustrious career.

Now in his 84th year — he was born in Lexington in 1883 — he writes this brief biography of life at the five homeplaces he has inhabited since birth, with a listing of the books produced and achievements attained while residing in each.

Group at our house - 2048 Blairmore Road
From left: Mrs. E. G. Lee; Mrs. Jack Davis; Squire Coleman; E. C. A. Lee; Jack Davis, Sr.
Ca. 1973 or 74.
RACEHORSE LEXINGTON, FAYETTE COUNTY—Champion racehorse of his day, Lexington, son of Boston out of Alice Carneal, was the greatest thoroughbred this country has ever seen and led the American sire list a century ago. He topped the list 14 years in succession—16 in all—a record unchallenged in the history of the turf. Lexington was foaled on St. Patrick’s Day, 1856, at The Meadows, 600-acre racing establishment of Dr. Elisha Warfield on East Loudoun Avenue, opposite Magoffin Street. Originally named Darley, the colt appeared first in the 1853 spring meet of the Kentucky Association track and demonstrated his tremendous abilities. Richard Ten Broeck purchased Dr. Warfield’s horse for $5,000, renamed him Lexington and entered him in the Great State Post Stakes in New Orleans for $20,000 on April 1, 1854. Lexington won the first four-mile heat by three lengths from Col T. J. Wells’ noted Lecompte. On April 2, 1855, Lexington raced against time over the same course for $10,000. He beat Lecompte’s record and covered the four-mile distance in a record 7:19%. Shortly afterward the famed horse was retired to Frank Harper’s farm near Midway. Next season he went into the stud at Woodburn Farm, having been purchased by Robert A. Alexander for $15,000, and here he sired more first-class horses than any stallion before or since. Some of his sons were Asteroid, Norfolk, Daniel Boone, Duke of Magenta, Lightning, Tom Ochiltree, Tom Bowling, Thunder; his daughters included Hira, Bebbie Ward, Alice Ward, Idlewild, Fannie Chestham and Sultana. Lexington went blind in his old age, died at Woodburn Farm in Woodford County on July 1, 1879, and was buried there. Later his body was exhumed and his skeleton may be seen today in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Edward Troye, Kentucky’s foremost sporting artist, did several paintings of the peerless Lexington. The one here shown (done in 1888) is the property of the New York Jockey Club.

Lex. Herald-Leader, Jan-14-1962.

“Squire” J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
Popular Kentucky Historian Author of—KENTUCKY: A PICTORIAL HISTORY...“SQUIRE’S” SKETCHES OF LEXINGTON...HISTORIC KENTUCKY...SLAVERY TIMES IN KENTUCKY, etc.
Little Hoss Kept Books; McGrath Kept Money

Ten Broeck was a record breaker. He was foaled at Uncle John Harper's Nantura Stock Farm in 1872, the year Uncle John's Longfellow beat Harry Bassett in the Monmouth Cup. He was named after Richard Ten Broeck (pronounced 10-brook) the man who had raced mighty Lexington and imported Phaeton, sire of the equine namesake.

Uncle John died before Ten Broeck got to the races; nephew Frank Harper brought Ten Broeck out for the first time as a 3-year-old in the 1875 Phoenix Hotel Stakes at Lexington. Ten Broeck won his first start, 1½ miles, and in the beaten field was Aristides, which he was to meet again.

Four days later, Ten Broeck ran a miserable race in the two-mile Citizens Stakes and followed with a similar performance three days later in the first race ever run at Churchill Downs, the inaugural Kentucky Derby. Aristides, of course, won the first Derby; Ten Broeck finished fifth. He then was rested until the fall meeting at Lexington, where he finished next to last in a 1¼-mile sweepstakes won by Bob Wooley.

Indications at this point were that Ten Broeck was not much of a 3-year-old. Three days later he ran 1½ miles in 2:40½, a world record until beat by Bend Or in England seven years later; beating Bob Wooley, King Alfonso and Emma C.

He then finished second to King Alfonso in the Kentucky St. Leger, won the Post Stakes at Louisville and closed the season with victories at Nashville in the Merchants' Post Stakes and the Maxwell House Stakes, beating Bob Wooley both times.

Aristides was bred and owned by inveterate gambler Price McGrath. Aristides was the best 3-year-old of 1875, but McGrath found a sufficient number of players who felt that Ten Broeck could take the "little red hoss." So a match was arranged at Lexington, 2½ miles, on May 10, 1876.

McGrath stood in the infield taking all comers, stuffing money into a large chest on which he sat, without regard to giving markers. When friends advised that if Aristides lost, he would be beseeched by persons claiming to have wagered with him, McGrath replied:

"The little red hoss'll keep the books." He did. Aristides beat Ten Broeck with ease. It was the last time; Ten Broeck went on to win his next 13 races, closing out his career with 18 victories in his last 19 starts and acclaimed champion of the turf for three seasons. He won the Louisville Cup, the Galt House Plate and the Bowdoin.

Three times he raced with only time as his adversary. He raced against Fellowcraft's four-mile record of 7:19½, setting a new mark of 7:15½, at Churchill Downs in 1876; he raced against Kadil's mile record of 1:39, and set his new mark of 1:38½, and raced against True Blue's two-mile record of 3:22½, setting a new mark of 3:22½, both at Churchill Downs in 1877.

Shipped to Pittsburgh, Ten Broeck's winning streak was broken Oct. 24, 1877, when champion gelding Parole returned from England and upset Ten Broeck (which gave the winner nine pounds) and Tom Ochiltree in a 2½-mile, $2,500 sweepstakes.

Ten Broeck—The neglected stone over Ten Broeck's grave proudly announces: Ten Broeck—2 years; 1½ mile; 2: 40½; 2 miles, 2:27½; 2½ miles, 4:56½; 3 miles, 5:35½; 4 miles, 7:15½. Both Ten Broeck and Longfellow are subjects of verse.
A SPOT IN KENTUCKY

When Methodists built their new church in Highland Heights, Kentucky, they retained the earlier building for the use of the Sunday School. Now the two are side-by-side on Alexandria Pike, the Asbury Methodist Church, built in 1955, and the smaller, older Chapel. The Church has a tradition dating back to 1802, the oldest Methodist congregation south of the Ohio River founded by Bishop Asbury. It has been in continuous service since.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 2/11/1962
January Family Early Settlers In Jessamine County

By MRS. HAL WILLIAMS

FRANKFORT, Ky. — To the early settlers of Jessamine County January meant more than the first month of a new year, more than cold wintry winds and snow covered fields. It meant friends and neighbors, for Peter and Ephraim January were among the leading citizens of the county.

The January family was of Huguenot descent, the name originally Janvier. Thomas Janvier came to America from France in 1632, settled first in New Castle, Del., then moved to Pennsylvania. Peter was his grandson, the son of Thomas Janvier Jr. and Ephraim, the son of Peter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1789. It was Peter who first Anglicized the name.

Both Peter and Ephraim were Revolutionary soldiers and came to Kentucky about 1780. Ephraim's wife was Sarah McConnell of McConnelltown, Pa., and her father, Andrew McConnell, came to Kentucky with the January family. Andrew McConnell was killed at the last battle of the Revolution in the Battle of Blue Licks, in 1782.

Andrew McConnell and the January family made brief visits to several pioneer stations before settling in Jessamine County, which was then Woodford County. Their first stop was Spring Station near Louisville then they moved to Harrodsburg and later to Lexington. The name of Peter and Ephraim appear among the first lot holders in that town.

First Brick House In Lexington

There were other Januarys in Lexington, too. Samuel January was listed as a lot holder in 1783 and there was another Peter January who owned and operated one of the first stores there and built the first brick house in Lexington on an "outlot facing the University", now Gratz Park. This little brick house was on the rear of the lot where the handsome home of Benjamin Gratz now stands. This Peter probably was a cousin of Ephraim, for Ephraim's father, Peter died in 1789 and in his will there is no mention of a son named Peter. This will, recorded in 1789, is the first will recorded in Woodford County.

In 1783 Ephraim preempted 1,000 acres in what is now Jessamine County and the family lived there for several years in a small log house, but in a few years built a substantial stone house, which is still standing. The January farm was just off the Shawnee Run Road, the only road then from Harrodsburg to Lexington. It was not far from Todd's Station, the only station in Jessamine County.

Parents Of 11 Children

Though Ephraim and Sarah McConnell January had 11 children, the name has almost completely died out. One son, Andrew McConnell January, born in the old stone house in 1794, moved to Maysville and became one of its leading citizens. His daughter, Harriet, married a prominent lawyer, Robert Cochran. Their son, Andrew McConnell January Cochran, became U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

The picturesque January home in Jessamine County has two entrance doors off the front porch. One door leads into the living room, the other into the dining room. The walls are two feet thick and the deep embrasures of the windows are beautifully receded as are the door jams in both rooms. Both rooms have hand-carved mantels and enclosed stairways leading to the bedrooms above. Above the typical pioneer kitchen is an ell. Just under the sloping roof are two small windows once used as a lookout for Indians. They also were used as loopholes to fire on Indians if necessary.

Church Built On Farm

Not far from the old home can be seen a little stone church, Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, founded by Adam Rankin in 1794. It was built on the site of an old log church on ground donated by Ephraim and Sarah January and was once part of the January farm. It prospered during the life of Ephraim, but in 1828 the congregation dwindled and the church was abandoned. In 1840 it came into its own again with the Rev. Neal McDougald Gordon as pastor. After his death Ebenezer Church merged with the Clear Creek congregation to form the Troy Presbyterian Church and the little stone church built on Ephraim January's land fell into ruin. It was restored in 1953 and today stands as it did when Ephraim and Sarah joined in singing the psalms, for only psalms were ever sung at Ebenezer Church.

An annual reunion is held at church on the second Sunday in September when friends and neighbors and descendants of the family gather to pay homage to these pioneers and to visit the graves of their ancestors. Here in the old churchyard are the graves of the Rev. Neal McDougald Gordon and his wife as well as the graves of Ephraim and Sarah McConnell January. Ephraim died in 1828, Sarah in 1849.
Citizens Oppose Razing Of Belle Breazng House

By PAUL TRENT

Madame Belle Breazng’s house, which was once called a ‘‘mansion for men,’’ may be razed when Lexington’s Urban Renewal Commission approves its program.

The old mansion, which is located on the Southeast corner of Northeastern Avenue and Wilson Street, is in the center of the ‘‘Chicago Bottom’’ area which the Commission will be surveying and planning during the next year

With the announcement that the area would be cleared, several Lexington citizens expressed keen interest in preserving the old mansion. This group includes Dr. Earle Spencer Jr., Winston Coleman, who is a curator of Lexington history; George Graves, and Owen Williams.

The Society for the Preservation of Central Kentucky Monuments was cited by Dr. Spencer as being the organization most capable of having the house restored. He said that the society should consider the old mansion among Kentucky’s most historically interesting landmarks.

“With so much historical interest attached to Belle’s house, I see no reason why the Hunt-Morgan House should be given priority,’’ Spencer said.

“The house is far from dilapidated,” he added. “There is still much of the house which has remained just as it was while Belle was alive.’’

Belle’s house and most of her possessions were sold at public auction after her death on August 3, 1949. Some of the elaborate furnishings which serve as reminders of the gaiety and revel, which were part of Belle’s life are still in the house.

Miss Flora Hudson, who now rents the house from Mary K. Stoner, has converted the giant residence into a hotel. However, she has left a few of the rooms throughout the house as they were. One of the downstairs rooms, which was once the scene of entertainment and merriment, is still intact.

When Belle’s business was flourishing, there were railroad tracks near her establishment. They were said to have been used by gentlemen callers from distant parts of the country to visit Belle without being seen or recognized. However, these tracks are no longer there.

Belle was a real and yet legendary madame of the Gay Nineties and the early 1900’s. Because historians have hesitated to write about her, many amusing stories have been told and retold about the colorful character.

One of the shadiness of these stories concerns a Halloween incident in which a group of local teenagers borrowed a sign from the front of a downtown malt shop and ‘‘deposited’’ it on Belle’s doorstep. The sign read, ‘‘Curb Service.’’

In her heyday, Belle was said to have had an iron clad credit. She could walk into any Lexington bank and borrow on her signature alone. When she died at the age of 80, she was reputed to have made and spent several fortunes.

It is also said that Belle Watling, of Margaret Mitchell’s ‘‘Gone With the Wind,’’ was a prototype of Lexington’s own Belle Breazng.

Winston Coleman guessed that Miss Mitchell must have been told of the colorful madame by her husband, John Marsh, who attended the University of Kentucky before returning to Atlanta, Georgia, where Miss Mitchell wrote her famous novel of the Old South.

Coleman also tells of meeting the elderly Belle approximately two years before her death. ‘‘A friend had informed me that Miss Belle had a large collection of first edition books which she might give away, and so I arranged to call on her at the house one afternoon.

“She greeted my companion and me dressed in heavy pajamas with the cuffs tucked into her socks and a bathrobe. She was extremely dignified and talked very precisely,’’ Coleman added.

He said that Belle was very small and petite. ‘‘You would never have known her business if she was taken out of her house and placed in an antebellum setting,’’ Coleman added.

That afternoon, Coleman said Miss Belle took him to the room where one of her girls had been murdered in 1911. ‘‘Other than showing us the blood stains on the floor, Belle refused to make any statement about the incident.

‘‘Miss Belle also told us the secret of her success that day,’’ Coleman added. ‘‘She would have a party in the front of the house and one in the back but would not let anyone know what the other was doing.’’

Coleman also recalled that Bill Mayburn was said to have had an apartment on the third floor of the house. ‘‘He was supposed to have been the father of Belle’s only daughter, Daisey Kenney, of Dearborn, Mich.’’

Several days after Belle’s death, George Graves, now a Lexington businessman, received a letter from his uncle, the late Joe Gravens. He sent a copy of the Aug. 13, 1940 front page of the Lexington Herald with news that 500 planes had landed Great Britain with bombs.

The war news was nearly pushed off the page by the obituary of Belle Breazng. The letter and paper were typical of the shock felt in Lexington by her death.

A part of the letter read, ‘‘Lots of prominent men sigh as they recall the champagne parties, the full dress dinners, and that famous Christmas party at Belle’s when a prominent Lexington banker, dressed as Santa Claus, distributed gifts to the girls.’’

After Belle’s passing, Graves also sent engraved cards with a black edge to many outstanding Lexington businessmen who acknowledged their deep expressions of sympathy. There were many angry wives and distraught husbands when the formal envelopes were opened.

At a public auction after her death, it was rumored that the silver chamber pots and wash bowls from Belle’s house were sold. They were reportedly melted down and made into silver tea services.

Joe Jordan, a member of the Kentuckian Civil War Commission, has done extensive collecting and compiling of information about the notorious Madame Breazng. It was his intention to write a book from the information, but he has put the project aside.

Some question has been raised concerning the spelling of Belle’s last name. In the Lexington telephone directories of the late 1800s, Belle was listed as Madame Belle Breazng, with the spelling changing each year from Breazng to Breazng to Breazng.

In the rather lengthy obituary, which Time magazine printed after Belle’s death, appeared probably the most accurate description of her occupation. It read, ‘‘Belle operated the most orderly of disorderly houses in the country.’’

Belle’s name is known throughout the nation, and New York’s widely-known madam, Polly Adler, mentioned Lexington’s elegant brothel operated by Belle.

Since her occupation was of a questionable nature, Belle’s extravagant life seems to have been one of self-imposed exile. She always appeared hesitant to make social acquaintances, yet she was extremely protective to her girls and even buried some of them in her own cemetery plot.

Perhaps the engraving which she had put on her mother’s tombstone reveals something of Belle’s real character. The phrase reads, "Blessed Be the Pure in Heart."

The address given on this 1895 liquor license issued to Belle “Breezing” was 50 McGawn St. This was Belle’s business site before officials at Kentucky requested that she move away from her young men.

The college was forced to close its doors due to the financial stress caused by the Civil War. The Resurrectionist Fathers assumed control in 1871 and erected the Main Building in the center in 1884; they have continued to operate the college. Latter-day presidents here would include the Rev. Louis Elena, the Rev. David Fennexy, the Rev. John L. Steffan, the Rev. John Fehrenbach, the Rev. Michael Jaglowicz and the Rev. Peter Ellert. Included among the distinguished alumni are the Rev. Peter Mulloon, bishop of Rockford, Ill.; the Rev. Peter Rhode, bishop of Green Bay, Wis.; the Rev. John B. Morris, bishop of Little Rock, Ark.; Govs. Edwin P. Morris and J. Proctor Knott; the Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, bishop of Peoria, Ill.; the Rev. Martin John Spalding, archbishop of Baltimore; the Hon. Robert Gore, former governor of Puerto Rico, and the Rev. Josue M. Young, bishop of Erie, Pa. Currently St. Mary’s College is headed by the Rev. Albert Riez, with a faculty of 14 and an enrollment slightly under 250, and is a school exclusively for aspirants to the priesthood. (No. 115 in the Historic Kentucky series).
Henry Clay (1777-1852) of Kentucky, speaker of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th congresses and held that post longer than any other man until Sam Rayburn. He was the only representative to serve as speaker from his first through last day in the house and ran up a record of eight years and 136½ days under two presidents. In the 12th Congress, 70 of the house’s 116 members were new and Clay appealed to the rookie’s thirst for new-blood leadership. Before Clay, the speaker generally acted as a feeble referee over an undisciplined house mob. A stern taskmaster, he brought order and respectability to the chamber. House members were forbidden to put their feet on their desks and the hound dog of Virginia’s eccentric John Randolph was banished from the chamber on orders of the speaker. Clay refused to be a mere presiding officer and asserted his rights to appear on the floor as an eloquent member. He presided for six terms and achieved a lasting prestige for the speakership. His tenure was interrupted in 1814-15, when he resigned, having been appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with Britain, and again in 1821-23, when he resigned to resume his law practice. He left the house for good in 1825 to become John Quincy Adams’ secretary of state. Henry clay shares one distinction with another congressman and cabinet member, William Jennings Bryan. Both men ran for the presidency three times and each time was defeated by a brother Mason.

Henry Clay served in his state legislature and also as its speaker. He was elected to the U. S. senate four times, the first in 1806, which service was rendered in contravention of the 30-year age limit of the constitution. He was a member of Lexington (Kentucky) Lodge No. 1 and was master. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1820 and grand orator in 1806, 1807 and 1809. He was buried with Masonic honors and his monument was Masonically dedicated on July 4, 1832. He was one of the proponents of a “General Grand Lodge,” and offered a resolution to that effect at a Masonic conference held in the senate chamber on March 9, 1822.

A SPOT IN KENTUCKY

One of the historic buildings of Northern Kentucky is St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Newport; the oldest church of that denomination in Campbell County. The tall stone building on Court Street across from the Courthouse, was erected in 1871, the second structure on the site in the 118-year history of the parish.—Sketch by Caroline Williams.
Covered Bridge, Cynthiana, Ky. Built in 1837.

Razed - May & June, 1946.
Lexington, 17th March 1834, recd. of W. Wademan
the sum of Eight hundred dollars, being
in full of the price of the following, Negro's sold
him (w/c)

Peggy—about thirty five years old and her
three children
A boy William about 12 yrs old A girl Harriet
about ten years old and a suckling child

I warrant the title to the above Negroes
and the issue of Peggy— as W. Wademan
had had them in possession for some time, and
knows them. I do not warrant their soundness
He takes them as they are

Witness my hand and seal the day above

W. B. Boswell 3 
Adm' of In
Robert Scott

Slave Sale Bill— Lexington, 1834
"He takes them as they are"
PLEASANT HILL, MERCER COUNTY—Known locally as Shakertown, this village is located seven miles northeast of Harrodsburg on U. S. 68. In 1806, several revivalists who had accepted the millennial faith of “Mother” Ann Lee, the English founder of the United Society of Believers in Christ’s Second Appearance, began gathering on the farm of Elisha Thomas in Garrard County. He dedicated his 140-acre farm as a communal experiment which later was increased to 3,000 rich Blue Grass acres. In 1808, the “Believers” acquired the site of the present village, laid out the streets and, in 1809, built the first stone building. One hundred and twenty-eight brothers and sisters in June, 1814, signed the Pleasant Hill covenant and the Society was virtually complete. Pleasant Hill was divided into communes known as “families”, numbering from 50 to 100 members; those being the East Center (shown in photo), West and North family house. The term “Shaker” was given the group because of the “shaking” movements practiced in their religious exercises. By the early 1830s, the Shakers had built an attractive village of two and three-story brick and stone houses and had a self-sufficient community of nearly 500 members. The Shakers were best known for their religious dances, rituals and celibate faith, and their work for the common good. Pleasant Hill reached its greatest prosperity during 1830 to 1850, but declined rapidly following the Civil War; in 1874, its membership was down to 245 men, women and children. The Shaker venture at Pleasant Hill, one of the few successful American experiments in communal living, ended Sept. 15, 1910, when 12 elderly Believers, no longer able to provide for themselves, exchanged their village and remaining lands for perpetual care. Sister Mary Settles, the last Shaker in Kentucky, died at Pleasant Hill March 29, 1923.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2, 1962—Lexington, Kentucky, celebrated its 175th anniversary with a special banquet meeting on November 20. Originally known as Lexington Lodge No. 25 under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, it was the first regularly chartered Lodge west of the Alleghenies, having come into existence in 1788, four years before Kentucky was admitted into the Union in 1792.

Its first Master was a famous Revolutionary patriot, Col. Richard C. Anderson, who had served General Washington faithfully in many a battle. He led the advance of the Americans at the battle of Trenton in 1776, crossing the Delaware in the first boat. He was wounded at Savannah in 1779 and was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780. Another famous member of this Lodge was the statesman Henry Clay.

At the founding of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1800, Lexington Lodge became No. 1 on the roster of the new Grand Lodge, the first in the entire Mississippi Valley, whose jurisdiction encompassed Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana to the south, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the north, and Arkansas and Missouri to the west.

Lexington Lodge takes justifiable pride in its historic role as “mother” of many a Grand Lodge in the Midwest!

---Masonic Service Asn. of U.S.

SQUARE & COMPASS MAGAZINE
Denver, Colo.
January, 1964
"Cash" Clay

Yale graduate — Minister to Russia

He was quick to take up his Bowie knife to defend his honor against Russian noblemen or a fellow Kentuckian

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

Perhaps no other man in the 175-year history of Kentucky ever gained the prominence and, at the same time, the reputation for daring, of Cassius Clay.

Cassius Marcellus Clay, son of Gen. Green Clay, was born October 19, 1810, at White Hall in Madison County, near the Kentucky River. He attended St. Joseph's College at Bardstown; graduated from Yale and in 1834, received a law degree from Transylvania University at Lexington.

While studying at Yale, young "Cash" was greatly influenced by William Lloyd Garrison and from that time on he became an outspoken opponent to slavery. He set about denouncing the institution and his fiery speeches drew him into open warfare with the pro-slavery group.

He fought a duel with Robert Wickliffe Jr. on May 15, 1841 in Indiana across the river from Louisville. Clay's opponent was the son of Robert (Old Duke) Wickliffe, the largest slave-owner in central Kentucky. "Cash" and Robert got into an argument over the slavery issue and chose the "field of honor" to settle their differences. Col. William R. McKee was Clay's second. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was Wickliffe's.

Pistols were used at 30 feet. Two rounds were fired and nobody was injured. Then the seconds of both men came together and adjusted the difficulty and the duel was stopped. But as Clay said, no apology was given and "we left the field enemies, as we came."

Two years later at a political rally at Russell's Cave in Fayette County, Clay was felled by a blow from Samuel Brown who drew his pistol and, as Clay approached, fired pointblank at his heart. But before Brown could fire again Clay was upon him—and with fierce thrusts of his knife—laid the gun wielder's scalp open, cut off an ear and dug out an eye. Clay was unharmed; the bullet from Brown's pistol had hit the scabbard of his Bowie knife. At his trial for mayhem, Clay was defended by his cousin, Henry Clay, who won an acquittal.

Clay also fought a duel in Mexico, during the Mexican War, with another fellow Kentuckian. This time the abolitionist's opponent was Thomas F. Marshall. One round was fired, but neither man was injured.

To further his cause, Clay established The True American, an anti-slavery newspaper in Lexington. He fortified the plant by placing two brass cannon on the steps and equipped the office with a stand of rifles and Mexican lances. In an upper room he hid two

The Author. a resident of Fayette County, owns the world's largest private collection of Kentucky history. A retired building contractor, he has written many books and pamphlets on Kentucky lore.
kegs of gunpowder which, in case of an attack, could be used to blow up the plant and its invaders. Numerous threats were made on Clay's life if he continued the paper's publication. After several weeks, as he lay ill at home, a mob formed and armed with a bogus court order, broke into the printing plant, boxed up the type and presses and sent them out of the state.

Clay served as captain of the Lexington Old Infantry Company in the War with Mexico, and in 1849 was the unsuccessful candidate for governor on the Emancipation ticket.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Cassius Clay was appointed Minister to Russia by President Lincoln. He served in St. Petersburg (now Moscow) for seven years, keeping the Russians sympathetic to the Union, but sometimes shocked them with his unconventional behavior. He took his Bowie knives with him; the deadly blade remained his favorite weapon. He carved up several Russian noblemen in the royal forest before they found out about his technique of Bowie knife fighting.

Upon his return to Kentucky, Clay tried to win political office, but again he failed. Disappointed and bitter, he withdrew to his estate at White Hall, and became increasingly anti-social and eccentric after he and Mrs. Clay were divorced.

On November 13, 1894, Cassius Clay, at the age of 84, married Dora Richardson, the 15-year-old daughter of a sharecropper from the Kentucky River cliffs. Three years later Dora moved out of White Hall. In August, 1898, Clay received his second divorce, and began the search for a third wife.

Several years later, when Sheriff Josiah F. Simmons obtained a judgment against the old "Lion of White Hall" for unpaid property taxes, he found it difficult to serve the papers. With a posse of seven men Simmons proceeded to White Hall where they found the old man crouched on the front porch. Clay refused to let the officers come any closer, and the sheriff realizing the situation, threw the document in Clay's direction, and the posse retreated ignominiously while Clay fired his cannon at them. In their hurry to get away, so the sheriff reported, Jack, one of his posse, was thrown from his horse and sprained his shoulder, and Dick Collier had "his shirt-tail and britches shot off by a piece of horse shoe and nails that came out of that old cannon."

In repelling the sheriff's posse Clay had used the two small cannon which years before had done service in his True American office.

In an era of striking personalities, Cassius M. Clay stands out as one of the most colorful and controversial figures Kentucky has yet produced. He was a politician, diplomat, anti-slavery leader, orator, journalist, and patron of the arts. His long life spanned the periods of slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction and into it he crammed more adventure and incidents than a dozen average men.

After an illness of several months, Clay died at White Hall, July 23, 1903, at the age of 93, and was buried in the Richmond Cemetery.
OLD WATER MILL, WAYNE COUNTY—At the hamlet of Mill Springs, just off Ky. 90 and about midway between Monticello and Burnside, stands Kentucky's most picturesque and perhaps most historic, old-time water-powered mill with overshot wheel. A grist mill was erected here around 1818. In 1840, a carding factory sprang up. Lloyd A. Lanier bought the old mill and in 1877 razed the building and constructed the present 40 by 40-foot, three-story frame mill with a 20-foot basement. Grinding was done on two sets of French burrs, with one set of stones for corn. Water to provide power for the mill came from eight or 10 springs which fed into a stone basin and ran down a long 16-inch pipe onto the buckets of the big wheel. In 1879, the property passed to Ike T. Lanier and J. M. Sallee, who operated the water mill for several years. Dr. J. A. Jones and Robert L. Lanier purchased the mill and grounds in 1884 and operated it a year or so, before they remodeled the plant to the roller system. The old mill was sold in 1907 to Bolan E. Roberts and son, who removed the old 28-foot wooden wheel and installed the 40-foot steel wheel to increase the power. The speed of the big wheel is three- and one-half revolutions per minute. Up until a few years ago the old mill was in operation, grinding corn and wheat for neighbors who paid the “millers' take,” or a peck of grain for each bushel of flour or cornmeal. Nearby was fought one of Kentucky's Civil War battles—the Battle of Mill Springs, or Fishing Creek—on Jan. 19, 1862, in which the Confederates were defeated and lost their leader, Gen. Felix Zollicoffer.


Gen. Buford was born on Jan. 18, 1820. He attended Centre College in Danville and later went to the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he graduated in 1841.

He remained in the army until 1854 and while serving in the Mexican-American War he was brevetted for gallantry.

Upon his retirement from the army, he returned to his Woodford County farm, Bonita Basque.

When the Civil War broke out, Buford remained neutral but when Gen. Braxton Bragg's invasion of the state changed his position and on Sept. 2, 1862 was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

He served until Gen. Forrest's surrender to Union forces at Selma, Ala., in April 1865. In 1866, he was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson.

In the end, it was left up to the government he fought to mark the grave of Abraham Buford.

Buford, at one time the wealthy owner of Bonita Basque Farm near Midway, died broke in Danville, Ind., on June 9, 1884. The man who had been a Confederate general serving at Vicksburg and later with Gen. Nathaniel Bedford Forrest killed himself.

There was enough money in his estate to have his body shipped back to lie next to his wife and son in the Lexington Cemetery, but apparently not enough for a marker.

Lex. Herald-Leader, July-8-1962
Robertson County Received Its Name From Famous Attorney And Lawmaker

Judge George Robertson

By J. Winston Coleman Jr., Litt. D.

Robertson County was established in 1867, out of parts of Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken and Mason, and was named for Judge George Robertson, noted jurist and statesman.

A boned, fleshly man affectionately known in his latter years as "Old Buster," Robertson was born in a log cabin in what is now Mercer County, Kentucky, near the confluence of the Kentucky and Dick’s rivers on November 18, 1790, two years before Kentucky’s statehood. His parents were poor; his father in his youth having been apprenticed to James Allin to learn the trade of carpenter and wheelwright on Middle River, in Augusta County, Virginia.

During the fall of 1779, the Robertson family came to Kentucky with a caravan of emigrants and, on December 24, 1779, they arrived at Gordon’s Station, about four miles from Harrod’s Station (now Harrodsburg).

The elder Robertson purchased a tract of 400 acres of "first rate land" near the mouth of Dick’s River where, in 1780, he erected a cabin, cleared some land and settled down to raise his family.

When young Robertson was twelve years old his father died, leaving him the head of the household and main support for his family and three sisters. Despite financial difficulties and hardships, he was able to attend several of the private schools of the day, including that of Joshua Fry, near Danville. After a year’s schooling at Transylvania University in Lexington, he began to read law in the office of Hon. Samuel McKee, his brother-in-law and member of Congress.

In the fall of 1809, when not quite 19 years of age, Robertson obtained a license to practice law and shortly thereafter established his office in Lancaster, county seat of Garrard County.

In a few weeks he married Miss Eleanor J. Bainbridge, daughter of Dr. Peter Bainbridge, a Baptist minister and physician of Lancaster.

By close study and strict attention to business, he had, by the time he reached 25, acquired a good legal practice. From that time on lawyer Robertson’s life was filled with many public and political offices, the first being his appointment as prosecuting attorney for his home county.

When not quite 26 years old he was elected to Congress, and rode horseback from his home in Kentucky to the Nation’s Capital on his first trip, in November, 1817, a journey requiring a total of 19 days. Following his two terms in Congress, young Robertson settled down in Lancaster for several years where he resumed his law practice, but he was soon back in public office.

Judge Robertson took an active part in the "new court" and "old court" struggle in the early and mid-1820’s; he served as a legislator from Gar- rard County for several successive years and was elected Speaker of the House in 1823, and was re-elected in 1825, 1826 and 1827.

Later, under Governor Metcalf, Robertson was appointed Secretary of State which he held for several months, until he resigned to accept the position of Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

On December 24, 1828, Robertson was appointed Chief Justice of the Appellate Court and occupied that eminently responsible position for nearly 15 years. During his tenure of office in Frankfort, Robertson moved to Lexington and established his residence in a fine old two and one-half story red brick building "Rokeby Hall," at the southeast corner of Mill and High Streets.

In addition to his judicial duties, he held the chair of professor of law at Transylvania University where, as he afterwards stated, he "helped make more than 1200 lawyers."

Judge Robertson resigned his position on the Appellate Bench in April, 1843, and gave his time to a large and lucrative law practice in Lexington. He devoted more time and thought to his lectures and law classes at old Transylvania where, in recognition of his outstanding record as a teacher and jurist, he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1848, he was elected to the State Legislature from Fayette County.

The coming of the Civil War found "Old Buster" Robertson a firm and staunch advocate of the Union and an unflinching opponent to secession. He continued to practice law in Lexington which for the entire war period was practically under Federal control.

In August, 1864, Robertson was again elected to the highest position on the Appellate Bench of Kentucky by an almost unanimous vote of the people. He served in this position until February 2, 1871, when he was stricken with paralysis. When the high court convened in the fall, he administered the oath of office to governor-elect Preston H. Leslie on September 5, and resigned the next day.

Judge Robertson wrote two books. The first,
entitled Scrap Book on Law and Politics, Men and Times, was a 402-page volume containing his law lectures, speeches and court opinions. His other work was an autobiographical sketch: An Outline of the Life of George Robertson, written by Himself. Both volumes were published in Lexington, the former in 1855, and the latter, edited by his son, in 1876.

"Old Buster" — friend and counselor of Abraham Lincoln and one of the greatest legal minds Kentucky ever produced — quietly passed away at his home "Rokeby Hall" on May 16, 1874, in his 84th year. He was buried with his family in the Robertson family burial vault in the Lexington Cemetery.

Robertson County was the 111th county formed in the state and Mt. Olive, its county seat, with a present population of around 600, was incorporated December 27, 1851.

$7.50

Historic Kentucky
by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

This fascinating volume presents, for the first time in book form, some of the rarest pictures in Kentucky history and lore. Gleaned from the personal collection of J. Winston Coleman, Jr., noted author and historian, this collection has been sought by historians, photographers, and those interested in the development of Kentucky. The graphic descriptions accompanying each picture weave a story that tells much of earlier times in Kentucky. Winston Coleman portrays in words and pictures the people and places of yesteryear in the Blue Grass state. Here we find their homes, their churches, and even their daily lives revealed in timeless photography.

The range of pictures includes many interesting subjects, with particular emphasis being given to sites of special historical significance. Mr. Coleman has chosen this portfolio with particular care. Ranging from outstanding photographs taken by the author, to rare pictures selected from his collection of glass negative plates, the collection is eloquent testimony to his ability as a historian, a photographer, and a discerning collector of valuable Kentuckiana.

Mary Todd's Birthplace (Lexington)
A Kentucky highway marker at 501 West Short Street calls attention to Mary Todd's birthplace with the following statement: "On this site Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln was born on Jan. 13, 1819 and spent her childhood." The nine room residence, with an ell in the rear, was erected by Robert S. Todd about 1813, on a lot belonging to the Major Robert Parker estate, adjoining his mother-in-law's place on the east (Grandma Parker's house is still standing). The building was a two-story, red brick house fronting on West Short Street. In this house Robert S. Todd and Eliza Parker went to housekeeping and here most of their seven children were born. The old house was later acquired by the St. Paul Catholic Church as a residence for the priest. For a good many years Father Barry, undoubtedly the most outstanding of all the Lexington Catholic priests, lived here until the old house was torn down in the mid 1880's. The present rectory was built upon the birthplace site. The brick in the old Todd home, together with much of the woodwork, and several mantel pieces and perhaps the stairway were used to build the superintendent's lodge at the entrance to the Calvary Catholic Cemetery on West Main Street, just opposite the Lexington Cemetery.

Home of Mary Todd—1832 to 1839 (Lexington)
In early November, 1847, congressman-elect Lincoln, his wife and two children visited the home of his father-in-law, "Robert Smith Todd, in Lexington enroute to Washington, D. C., for the opening session of Congress. The house located at 574 West Main Street is today privately owned by Sterling D. Coke and is used as Republican Headquarters. The old house has an ell and with it there are eight or nine rooms. There are two signs identifying the Mary Todd Lincoln house. One is a bronze plaque on the front of the building, and the other is a highway marker on a steel pipe set into the sidewalk. The house is not open to visitors. The November, 1847 Lexington visit was not Lincoln's first. On August 25, 1841, with Joshua Fry Speed, Lincoln visited Lexington to see Speed's fiancee. Lincoln's third visit to Lexington was made with his family during the week of October 18, 1849. Lincoln undoubtedly visited in other Todd homes in or around Lexington. "Ellerlee" (home of General Robert Todd and grandfather of Mrs. Lincoln), which was razed in 1847, stood about one and one-half miles east of Lexington, on the Richmond Pike, opposite the Lexington Water Company's No. 1 reservoir. "Buena Vista" (summer home of Robert S. Todd), which was razed in 1844 or 1848 was located eighteen miles from Lexington, on the Leestown Pike in Franklin County.

Ward's Academy (Lexington)
When Mary Todd was about eight years old she entered the academy of Dr. John Ward, which was located in a large two-story building (still standing) on the southwest corner of Market and Second Streets. The Rev. John Ward, was the rector of Christ Episcopal Church. At fourteen years of age Mary Todd finished the preparatory course at Dr. Ward's and was ready to enter the select boarding school of Madame Victoire LeClere Mentele. The Mentele school for girls was located on a rolling tract of woodland opposite "Ashland" on the Richmond Pike. Mary Todd was enrolled for four years in this institution. Ward's Academy is better known as Dr. Ridgely's House. It is a brick house erected around 1800-1805. Dr. Frederick Ridgely was an early member of the Transylvania Medical Faculty and one of the founders of the Lexington Public Library. In recent years the building was remodeled and fitted as a medical clinic. Since December, 1958, the Christian Churches of Kentucky have made it their headquarters. There is no marker on or near the house to indicate Dr. Ridgely's residence on the front of the building states that it was the early home of Dr. Ridgely.

Lincoln Lore,

Nov-18-1967

Lincoln Lore,
OLD STAGECOACH, LEXINGTON—This view
made around 1880 or 1881 by Capt. Isaac Jenks
shows the Lexington & Versailles stagecoach, the
last line to operate in Central Kentucky. It is
pictured on West Short Street, at the stage office,
now the site of Sageser’s Drugstore. This was
a large Concord stagecoach and was typical of
those used, with four horses, throughout Ken-
tucky. It carried nine passengers inside and
one or more on the outside. Speeds averaged
about eight miles an hour, counting time lost
for changing horses, which was done every 8 or
10 miles. Travelers’ baggage and the United
States Mail was carried on top of the vehicle
or in the “hoo!” at the rear. Stagecoach travel
reached its heyday during the ante-bellum days
in Kentucky and fairly regular schedules were
maintained between the cities. A network of
routes covered the state and such lines as the
“Old Reliable”, “Good Intent” or “Accommoda-
tion” served the travelling public. Rates varied
with the distance: Lexington to Maysville (in
eight hours), $4.50; Frankfort to Louisville, $4;
Paris to Lexington, 75 cents and Lexington to
Versailles, 50 cents. Stagecoach drivers carried
a long horn and when approaching a tavern or
town gave a long blast to apprise the people of
their arrival. Most coaches were named for
presidents, warriors, nations and cities; besides
such fanciful names as “Ivanhoe”, “Mayflower”,
“Pathfinder” and “Sultana”. By 1885, there were
only two stagecoach lines, owned by Thomas H.
Irvine, operating in the Blue Grass and the
last of these, the Lexington & Versailles, made
its final run out of the city around Jan. 1, 1889.

NEW PHAMPHELET OUT

Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, well-known
Kentucky historian, has issued a new pamphlet on William H.
Townsend, lawyer and President of the Kentucky Civil War
Round Table.

Mr. Townsend was also an eminent authority on Abraham
Lincoln, being a close relative to the President’s wife, Mary
Todd Lincoln. He was also an authority on Cassius Clay.

The pamphlet sells for $2 postpaid and can be ordered
from Dr. Coleman at 2048 Blairsmore Road, Lexington, Ky,
40502.

Dr. Coleman has published many of these pamphlets, some
very rare and valuable today. If you love Kentucky, a $2
investment in this one would be a good move on your part.

Lex, Herald- Leader, Sept. 23-1962
HAZEL CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH, MУLЕНБЕРГ COUNTY—Five miles from Drakeboro and near the town of Belton is this old Baptist Church, organized Dec. 3, 1879, with five members: Benjamin Talbot (or Tolbert), John Keith, Hannah Keith, Mahetabie Morton and George Brown. This is the oldest church in the Green River country, dating back to only five years after Kentucky became a state. It was originally known as "Hazel Ford of Muddy River" and for the first three years the small congregation met and held services at members' houses. A small log house was the first church; the second was a larger log structure, begun April, 1857, on the ground given by William Bell Sr., just in back of the present church building. The newly remodeled church, the third, was dedicated in October, 1859, and the old style-block remains in front. The Rev. Benjamin Talbot, from North Carolina, was the first pastor, serving from the church's organization in 1879 until his death in November, 1884. He was succeeded by Elder J. B. Dunn, who held two pastorates, 1885-87 and 1887-88. Others of the ante-bellum ministers here included K. G. Hay, 1843-45; J. U. Spurlin, 1849-53; E. F. O'Bannon, 1854-55; M. H. Ulley, 1856-58, and Thomas D. Rust, who served the congregation from 1859 through 1863. Some of the early families who were members here include the Welborns, Keiths, Tolbats (Tolbuds), Tatum, Ulleys, Austins, Gills, Whitsons, Spurlins, Dunns, Hays, Browns, Johnsons and Mortons. In 1810 the church united with the Red River Association, organized in 1807, and remained in it until 1811; it later affiliated with the Gasper River Association. Ministers of latter years would include F. M. Welborn, W. H. Whitson, J. W. Gill, L. B. Stuart, J. C. Thompson, A. B. Dorris, T. T. Moore, E. F. Johnson, Drexel Hankins, Fred Fox, Charles Woodburn, Raymond Forsythe and George Durali, pastor 1936 to 1980. Since 1997, Hazel Creek Church, with a membership of 250 members, has been a member of the Mulenberg Association. (No. 783 in the Historic Kentucky series).
THE HOUSE OF BELLE BREEZING

(A Lament for That Historic Monument Destined Soon for Destruction in Lexington’s Program of Urban Renewal)

S.W. Corner Megowan and Wilson Sts.
Now Northeastern Ave + Wilson Sts.

French mirrors and the Orient rugs,
The crystal chandeliers,
And goblets filled with amber wine
Gleamed like unshed tears.

Of exotic vase and portrait grand
Men would their friends regale,
But before Belle’s other furniture
Must all these splendors pale.

Recall, O Muse, bewitching eyes,
The sable locks and gold!
How charms beguiled as red lips smiled —
The half cannot be told.

Amidst them all Belle Breezing stood,
With countenance aglow,
To welcome anyone that called
Who had wild oats to sow.

"Now make you welcome, Gentlemen!"
Cries Belle as twilight passes,
"Come drink our wine, our champagne fine,
"Or kiss our little lashes!"

Our Blue Grass blades were wont to trace
Bright beauty to its source,
Those girls whose goal was to give their whole
Night to cultured intercourse.

A thing of beauty is a joy
Fore’er, the poet say,
But Time and Government know how
To take our joys away.

O, vengeful Law! Cruel planners!
Belle Breezing’s house to raze,
That monument to our lost youth,
Reminder of our salad days.

Beware, ye, City Fathers,
Of consequences worse!
If ye tear down our hallowed shrine
Ye court a Blue Grass curse!

For whate’er ye build on yonder site,
There’ll echo through its halls
Belle Breezing’s cries of rapture
And thump of Blue Grass balls.

And as ye sit in council,
There’ll appear upon the floor
The ghost of many a Blue Grass man
To defend that noble whore.

And when ye’re on the hustings
As your present term is done,
You’ll suffer woe from an unseen foe
When your opponents all have won!

Anonymous
May, 1961

[Bruce Denbo]
Random Recollections

By WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND

When "Miss Belle" Breezing died, Time magazine devoted practically all of its obituary column to the passing of "the famed Lexington, Kentucky, proprietress of the most orderly of disorderly houses!"

While still in her teens, Belle—a woman of "apprenticeship" in her chosen occupation at a "house" that operated in the old Mary Todd homestead, still standing on West Main Street, where, back in antebellum days when prominent families of the town lived in that section, Mary brought her husband, Abraham Lincoln, and their children for long vacations.

In the very early part of the "Gay Nineties," Belle—who then became "Miss Beller—with the help, it is said, of a wealthy admirer—started business for herself on Megowan Street, now Northeastern Avenue, in a new, elegant, three-story mansion, specially designed and built for what the Lexington Daily Press called "the most mundane of suburban pastimes." It was located in the heart of the "red light" district, which occupied high ground near Main Street and extended from the bridge over the C. & O. tracks along Megowan to Second Street. In addition to "Miss Belle's" place, the "houses" of such well-known "Madames" as Blanche Patterson, Lizzie Hill, "Mother" Board, Barb Burnett, "Snooky" Simpson, and other less pretentious establishments lined both sides of the street just about all the way.

When I was in college, individuals with leavings toward Spanish conviviality, on Halloween or in celebration of football victories, would hitch "Old Maude," the dump cart mule, to that unwieldy, two-wheel vehicle—three astride the mule, the cart packed with members of the college band—trumpets, trombones, snare and bass drums, and other instruments—anywhere from fifty to one hundred and fifty students marching behind in cadet squad formation—and head for the Hill, the campus name for the district. Attracted by the roll and humping of the drums and blaring of the brasses, with recollections of similar past experiences, the inmates—as I've always understood—flocked to the sidewalks, cheering and applauding enthusiastically as the "academic" procession slowly and merrily made its way up Megowan to Second.

But "Miss Beller had little time for college boys. They did not have her kind of money. Her elite clientele consisted of older, professional and business men who could afford the occasional expenses of lavish entertainment, including imported champagne of rarest vintage and other choice wines, mellow brandies, and whiskies—never reduced in proof by being "bolted in bond," but drawn directly from the spigots of aged, oaken barrel racked in the cool, spacious wine cellar of the basement.

Some of "Miss Belle's" visitors were successful gamblers and adventurers of the Rhett Bulten type. Incidentally, it will be remembered that John Marsh, who later married Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone with the Wind," was a graduate of the University's School of Journalism. He worked his way through college as a reporter on the Lexington Herald, and a part of the "Belle" was the Police Court and the "red-lighted" district. Therefore, when his wife needed a colorful, buxom "Ma," for her book, John gave her such an accurate and detailed description of "Miss Belle" Brezing that anyone who ever saw her photographs, taken in full maturity and in the prime of life, would instantly recognize her thinly disguised prototype, Belle Watling, as well as Ona Munson's appearance and vivid portrayal of this character in the classic screen version of that immortal book.

In fact, just about the only change the author made was the first syllable of her "Madame's" last name so that it became "Watling," instead of "Breezing."

"Miss Bella's" place at the corner of Megowan and Wilson Street was reputed to be conducted with strict surface decorum. Not open to visitors in the daytime, no "entertainers" permitted downstairs at night without being fully attired in the most formal and conservative evening apparel. If a patron became intoxicated or indulged in lewd, lecherous, or profane language he was...
fined in speech and manner. She wore a beautiful kimono of black, watered silk, with pink bedroom slippers on her unusually small feet. She immediately invited us upstairs where the books were, but I lagged, unobtrusively behind to examine some unusual pieces of antique furniture, including a Circassian walnut secretary bookcase. Here I found contents most intriguing—two large morocco-bound photograph albums, with brief captions, written by “Miss Belle,” under each picture.

The very first one was truly amazing—inscribed “My opening night, 1891”—a long, sumptuous statement. The tall panelled banquet table, extending the entire length of the three parlors all thrown together, exquisite linens, gleaming silverware, dazzling cut-glass, fragile china, tall vases of American Beauty roses, an orchestra behind potted palms in a far corner. At the table sat beautiful young women, appropriately costumed for such an auspicious occasion, and, indeed, as it seems today, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, civic and social leaders of the city, quite a number of whom I had known—and know well—when I first came to the bar—all immaculately clad in full dress suits, making no effort whatever to conceal their identity!

Inviting this picture were separate group photographs of the girls—some wearing sorority pins—and their “chaperons” who had been sent up from Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati by the “Madame” friends of the hostess to participate in these dedicatory festivities! Then came costly cabinet size pictures of “Miss Belle” herself from late “teen age” to the period when she fit like a glove Margaret Mitchell’s description of Belle Watling and Ona Munson’s remarkable movie impersonation.

But my discoveries were not yet complete. Over behind some tall tombs, I found a thin book, bound in red leather. It was the “Madame” Journal for a part of that gaudy, tinselled era when Mary Todd’s old home was a place of ill-fame. Each inmate had an account of her own. They bore names quite common in Kentucky—Fannie Marshall, Blanche Johnson, Mattie Wade, Mamie Clayton, Eva Livingston, Nellie Denhart, Ethel McGuire, Gussie Graves, Josie Roe, Lottie Brown, Lila Stone. Set down in a meticulous hand were their earnings, the “house take,” expenditures for firewood, lamp wicks, coal oil, matches, sheets, pillow cases, and—of all things—‘night shirts’! There was also a wine list showing prominent patrons whose credit was good, with considerable sums presently owed for beverages jotted opposite each name.

Recognizing this “relic” as an item associated with an historic edifice and realizing that “Miss Belle” would politely but firmly refuse if I asked her for it, I “impounded” the volume for posterity by slipping it under my vest, buttoned up my coat, and embarked on my attempt to escape detection!

Several days later, when I saw President McVey, I said, “Doctor, have you seen Miss Belle’s books?” to which he incoherently replied that he had. Then I inquired, “Are you going to send her the imposing certificate by which the Library expresses its appreciation to donors?”

“You think I should?” he continued.

“Well,” I replied, “I think one of two things—either ‘Miss Belle’ is good enough to have a certificate or she’s too bad for us to keep her books.” My dear friend of many years never said what he intended to do, and I made no further inquiry; but when she died a year later, and the entire front page and part of the second of the morning newspaper were devoted to exterior and interior pictures of what had been, as Time said, “the most orderly of disorderly houses,” fondly framed and hanging on a wall, clearly visible, was the certificate, looking for all the world like a University of Kentucky diploma!

When I find time, if ever, to write about the many tribulations which have sorely beset the old Todd house, since its carefree antebellum days, under the title, “The Viscissitudes of a Shrine,” or if, meanwhile, some graduate student should be assigned a sociological thesis, such as “Brothers of the Bluegrass,” my little “Journal” will afford unique and invaluable source material!
HISTORIC KENTUCKY

Photo and Text by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN, SHELBY COUNTY—Five miles east of Shelbyville on the Lexington-Louisville Turnpike (U.S. 60), stood this famous tavern of pioneer and ante-bellum days. It was built by Adam Middleton of Virginia in the late 1790s or early 1800s. Middleton hung up two immense brass keys on a tree near the roadside and named his place Cross Keys Tavern, which he and his brother Robert successfully operated for a number of years. This was the "half-way" house and stopping-place overnight for all stagecoach passengers and those who traveled the turnpike from the Blue Grass to the Ohio River. Between 1800 and 1850 it was estimated that this tavern sheltered upwards of 10,000 guests. The original structure, built of stone, became the center when a wing of logs was added in 1813; and in 1851, the building was enlarged into a two-story frame structure with Corinthian-columned front and side porches. There were about 20 rooms, a large bar and dining room, in which balls and dances were often held. To this fashionable hostelry came many distinguished guests, including Henry Clay, Richard M. Johnson, Andrew Jackson on his way to Washington, D. C., to be inaugurated President; Cassius M. Clay, James Madison and Gen. Marquis de Lafayette on his tour of the country in May, 1825. Cross Keys Tavern remained in the Middleton family until after the death of Wallace R. Middleton, when the property was sold at public auction in 1919. Owned by Mrs. James E. Timsley since 1929, the tavern was operated as a restaurant and housed an antique shop. One of the claims to popularity of this well-known inn was that it never had a tragedy or supported a tavern ghost. This historic structure burned on the evening of May 23, 1934.

W. K. STEWART CO.
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1) Historic Kentucky
by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
This fascinating volume presents for the first time in book form some of the rarest pictures in Kentucky history and lore. Taken from the collection of J. Winston Coleman Jr., noted author and historian, these photographs and accompanying text are a must for the collector of Kentuckiana. $7.50

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Broke Neck, Kentucky, lies deep in Appalachia. Its people are descendants of the men and women who settled the country in Revolutionary times and their ways have not changed much in the past two hundred years. Janice Holt Giles, who knows Appalachia from the inside, shows it to us in this novel that is in a way a social document, but one that makes us laugh at the same time it touches our heart. $4.95

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The American Association for State and Local History
by a vote of its Committee on Awards presents a
CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION to
Historic Kentucky by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
awarded this twenty-seventh day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-eight
President
Chairman, Committee on Awards

Courier-Journal, Sep 22, 1968
HARMONY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WOODFORD COUNTY—On the north side of the Lexington-Leestown Road (U.S. 421) and .4 mile east of the Franklin County line, stood this early Presbyterian church, organized May 28, 1832, by the Rev. John Todd Edgar and 15 to 18 members. An acre of ground was given for the church by Joel Scott and the handsome brick edifice was erected in the fall of 1832. Simeon Salisbury, the first pastor, served from 1832 through 1855, followed by Dr. Joseph C. Stiles, 1836-41; Nathan L. Rice, 1841-43; Ezekiel Forman, 1844-47; Dr. Joseph J. Bullock, 1848-49; Dr. Stuart Robinson, 1849-53, and Dr. Robert Garland Brank, 1853-58. Early members were the Alexander, Blackburn, Steele, Humphreys, Bell, Gratz, Robertson, Pates, Porter, Mitchell, Morton, Stockdill, Lee, Jones, Toed, Tweedie, Porter, Cole, Lewis, Hays, Davis, Brown, Harriman, Chinn and Baumann families. Following the close of the Civil War, in April, 1866, Harmony Presbyterian Church ceased to function and the property reverted to Joel Scott's heirs who sold it to the Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church, which began services here. Some of the Baptist ministers who preached here were Nathan Ayres, Thomas J. Stevenson, Franklin H. Kerfoot, Dr. John A. Broadus, Dr. George W. Riggin, Dr. John R. Samprey, Rev. D. G. Whittinghill, R. W. Weaver, C. C. Coleman, J. W. Cunamack, W. D. Byland and Claude D. Boozer. In 1912, the Baptists abandoned the old building and moved to nearby Duckers, where a new church was erected. Old Harmony Church was not used after 1912 as a house of worship, and for some years following served as a hay barn and storage shed. The historic old structure was torn down in 1934-35 by Robert N. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wash now own and occupy the farm where the old church stood.
WICKLAND, NELSON COUNTY—Near the outskirts of Bardstown on U.S. 62 stands this stately 14-room Georgian mansion built in 1815-1817, by Charles Anderson Wickliffe, brother of Robert (“Old Duke”) Wickliffe. From plans attributed to John Marshall Brown and John Rogers, Wickland was built on a 600-acre tract of land purchased from Dr. Waller Brashear, noted surgeon and uncle of Mrs. Wickliffe. The bricks, burned on the grounds, were laid in Flemish bond; the outside walls are 18” thick; and those inside measure 14”; the ceiling heights are fourteen-feet throughout. The lower floor contains four beautifully proportioned rooms, with four large bedrooms above. The kitchen and servants’ bedrooms are at the rear, and above these a nursery and a “vagrants’ chamber,” used for transient workers. There are two entrances, similar in design; the family entrance on the west side being the more elaborate; each has a fanlight and side lights. A graceful stairway extends from the rear hall to the third floor. Wickland has been the home of Charles A. Wickliffe, Governor of Kentucky, 1839-1840, and Postmaster General under President Tyler. His son, Robert C. Wickliffe lived here; he was Governor of Louisiana, 1856-1859, and one of the leading criminal lawyers of the South. J. C. Wickliffe Beckham was born and lived at Wickland; he was Governor of Kentucky, 1906-1907 and U.S. Senator from 1915-21. The historic house remained in the family until 1919, when it was sold by the five children and heirs of Mrs. Julia Beckham, youngest daughter of Governor Wickliffe. Other owners have been Columbus R. Barnes, S. L. Guttrie and Dr. Walter E. Wright, and for the last nine years the historic home of three Governors has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Trigg, present owners. Wickland, often termed “the finest house in Kentucky,” is open the year round and is one of the leading show places of the country.

Bank Raid

The St. Albans, Vt., bank raid occurred on October 19, 1864. It was commanded by Lt. Bennett H. Young, another Morgan raider who had tried unsuccessfully to capture a Federal warship on the Great Lakes.

With 20 men, including Headley, he traveled across Canada and invaded St. Albans, about 15 miles south of the border. They drifted into the town of about 5,000 in twos and threes and expressed an interest in buying horses. At 3 p.m. that day they struck,

“All the citizens on the street were ordered to go into the square and remain,” Headley wrote later. “This was ridiculed by a number of citizens, when the Confederates began to shoot at men who hesitated to go, and one was wounded. The citizens now realized that the exhibition was not a joke.

“Three men went into each bank and secured their money, the others were firing the hotels and other buildings, and securing horses and equipment.

The bank robbing and fighting lasted about three-quarters of an hour. By that time the townspeople began to rally. The Confederates threw the last of their Greek fire at the buildings and retreated toward Canada. They were pursued by citizens on horseback and in buggies and one group was caught at Phillipsburg, Que., by the angry Vermonter.

Young was captured in a Canadian farmhouse and started back to Vermont in a farm wagon with a rope around his neck.

But before the Vermonter could reach the border British troops rescued the Confederates.

Later the United States demanded their extradition but Canada refused to comply. Still later all charges against them were dropped.

The loot—about $80,000 in gold as well as greenbacks and securities—simply disappeared, presumably into the treasury of the Rebel commissioners in Canada.


LONGFELLOW AND TEN BROECK GRAVES, WOODFORD COUNTY—This horse cemetery, the first in Kentucky and one of the first in the nation, is located on the old John Harper or Nantura Stock Farm about 3/4 mile west of Nugent's Crossroads on the Lexington and old Frankfort Pike. John Harper, a wealthy horseman, bred the horse Longfellow on his 1,000-acre Nantura Stock Farm in 1872. After winning a number of purse races, Longfellow, as a 4-year-old, won the Saratoga Cup, defeating August Belmont's Kingfisher, and was acclaimed champion of the turf. He defeated Harry Basset's son of Lexington in 1871; his 13th victory in 13 races. He was retired to the Nantura Stud where he became America's leading sire, producing such noted horses as Thora, Rainbow, Linden, Long Knight, Peg Wollington, Hypocrite, Poe Scout, Wadsworth and The Bard, champion winner of the 1883 group. Ten Broeck was foaled at Nantura Stud on June 29, 1872, the year uncle John's Longfellow beat Harry Basset in the Monmouth Cup. He was named for Richard Ten Broeck, the man who had raced mighty Lexington and imported Phaeton, sire of the equine namesake. As a three-year-old, Ten Broeck won the Phoenix Hotel stakes at Lexington in 1875. He closed out his career with eighteen victories in the last nineteen starts, and on July 4th, 1878, defeated the famous California horse Mollie McCarty, at Louisville, for a purse of ten thousand dollars. Both horses spent their last days in retirement at Nantura Stock Farm, near Midway. These two markers, half concealed by weeds and tickets, testify to the greatness of the two Kentucky thoroughbreds, Lexington and Ten Broeck, who raced nearly ninety years ago beneath the colors of old John Harper.


FEDERAL HILL, NELSON COUNTY — Three-quarters of a mile east of Bardstown on the Springfield Pike (U. S. 190) stands this stately brick mansion, popularly known as “My Old Kentucky Home.” No single example of Kentucky residential architecture is better known at home or abroad than the old John Rowan home, a graceful example of the Kentucky Georgian style. It was erected by John Rowan, a young lawyer who was born in Pennsylvania and had come West at an early age, and was eventually to become a U. S. senator and chief justice of the new Commonwealth that was being carved from the wilderness. Federal Hill, the older wing in the rear which dates from 1785, is of native brick and stone; the bricks being laid in Flemish bond. The main house, consisting of two stories and a low attic, was not completed until around 1816-1818. On the first floor are the parlor, dining room, office, kitchen and two bedrooms. Above, a similar layout accommodates three bedrooms with Judge Rowan’s library above the front hall. The central hall is spanned by an arch with fluted colonettes; all the rooms have beautifully carved wooden mantels. Federal Hill was the scene of much lavish Southern hospitality and many famous persons have been entertained here. Judge Rowan killed Dr. James Chambers in a duel on Beech Fork near Bardstown on Feb. 3, 1801, the difficulty growing out of the question as to who “was the best master of the dead languages.” Judge Rowan’s son, John Jr., succeeded him as master of Federal Hill and in 1818 was appointed U. S. minister to Naples. Local tradition is that Stephen Collins Foster, America’s beloved troubadour, visited his cousins, the Rowans, at Federal Hill in the 1840s and received the inspiration for his immortal song “My Old Kentucky Home.” Federal Hill was sold out of the Rowan family in 1922 to the Commonwealth of Kentucky; it is now a state shrine and open daily to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
An Enduring Gift To Transylvania

Few men in Kentucky have contributed so much to its historical knowledge as Lexington author J. Winston Coleman Jr. He became so fascinated with Kentucky history at an early age that for nearly a half century he has been collecting books and historical material about the Commonwealth.

The collection includes approximately 3,000 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.

Rather than keep the collection for himself or keep it semi-private, the noted author wants to share it with others. So he is giving the collection to Transylvania College where it will be placed in the institution's library.

Mr. Coleman can take pride and pleasure in the fact that his rare gift will exert a beneficial influence on coming generations long after his passing. To put a price on such a gift is impossible for the collection includes books and literature which cannot be obtained anywhere.

It is indeed a most generous gift—one that will enhance the knowledge and stimulate the interests of untold thousands of young students in the future in the history of the Commonwealth.

129. Coleman, J. Winston Jr. SLAVERY TIMES IN KENTUCKY- an account of the habits, manners and customs of the "Fecullar Institution" as it existed in Kentucky. first edition, scarce. 351pp. Chapel Hill, 1940 $90.00

130. Coleman, J. Winston Jr. SOME HISTORIC HOUSES OF WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY. signed by the author. 16pp. stiff paper covers.
Lexington, $20.00

131. Coleman, J. Winston Jr. STAGE COACH DAYS IN THE BLUEGRASS, being an account of stage coach travel and tavern days in Lexington and Central Kentucky, 1800-1900. second printing, inscription by author. 286pp. Louisville, Ky., 1935 $85.00
Jesse James Gang’s Robbery of Nimrod Long Banking Co. An Exciting Episode In Early Years After Civil War
Bandits Fled With Over $9,000, Escaped Despite 40-Man Posse

The Jesse James gang’s robbery of the Nimrod Long Banking Co., in Russellville on March 20, 1888, was an exciting episode of the early years after the Civil War.

Records indicate that John James and Mary Poor were married in Logan County in 1807. Their five sons were Woodson, John, Thomas, William and Robert. There were three daughters, one of whom married a Hite, one a Minnis and one a Hall. (W. Lee Stew. art letter: 7-13-81.)

Robert James, one of the sons of John and Mary Poor James, was born about the year 1810 and on December 28, 1841 was married to Zerelda Cole, of Woodford County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Richard Cole, Jr., a wealthy man. Robert James was a Baptist minister and a graduate of Georgetown College. He is supposed to have received aid in a financial way from George W. Norton and Nimrod Long in securing his education.

Good Exhorter
In August, 1842 Robert and Zerelda James went to Clay County, Missouri, to visit Robert’s mother, who had just married a second time. Robert left his wife in Missouri and returned to Kentucky but he went back to Missouri in the Spring of 1843. He settled in Clay County, near Kearney and became a successful farmer in addition to his preaching. He was active in his ministry and founded churches at New Hope and Providence. He is described as a good exhorter and revivalist. It is said that he baptized many converts. His son Jesse was baptized some years later in this same Clay County.

In 1851 Robert James went to California on a prospecting trip. His journey lasted from April 13 to August 1st. He

County that the Russellville raid was planned—(J. W. Buell, The Younger Brothers.)

The bank robbed was the Nimrod Long Banking Co., which was located in the two-story brick building built for the Southern Bank of Kentucky in 1859. When this banking institution closed in 1863 it was followed by the Long Bank. The building was located at Sixth and Main Streets just in front of the Baptist church.

The story of the actual robbery is well told by Dr. David Morton, who was living in Russellville at the time and who was then president of Logan College:

"In the spring of 1868 three men stepped into the bank at but never transacting any business.

"On the 20th day of March, about two o’clock p. m., when both the clerk and the cashier were gone to dinner, three men again entered the bank leaving a fourth man at the door and another on horseback in the street. Approaching the counter rapidly, they again demanded the change for their spurious note and were again refused by Mr. Long, who was the only officer in the bank.

"Upon his refusal they drew pistols, two of them leaped over the counter, and Mr. Long ran into the back room, only to be met by the other man, who had just entered that room from a side door. This man shot him, leaving him for dead,

DEPICTING SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY robbery in 1888 is this mural painted by Bernard Wiley. This was said to be the first bank robbed by Jesse James gang. The mural is in the Southern Deposit Bank of Russellville. Original building, scene of the robbery, still stands at Sixth and Main in Russellville.

In 1861 Fannie Quantrill, born in 1863 and Archie Peyton, born in 1866.

With His Brother Frank
Shortly after the war, Frank and Jesse James, after having been associated with Quantrill, the notorious guerilla, began an outlaw career of their own. After robberies at Liberty, Lexington and Savannah, Missouri, the James brothers together with the Younger brothers, Cole and Jim, left Missouri in the early part of 1868.

They were joined by George and Oliver Shepherd. George Shepherd had lived near Russellville two or three years previously. It was in Nelson

Russellville and proposed to sell a bond which they exhibited.

Mr. Long examined it and finding some irregularities in its issue, declined to buy. Then they produced a large banknote and asked that it be changed, but the note was believed to be spurious and the change was not given. The men then told Mr. Long that they were cattle buyers and would be some days in the county, and left the bank. In a day or two they called again, and after this, again, each time making some pretext for their visit, joined his companions in the front room and robbed the bank of about nine thousand dollars with which they and their companions on the outside made good their escape. Mr. Long was only stunned by the shot, so that he was quickly on his feet and gave the alarm on the street, but not in time to secure the capture of the bold freebooters. Jesse James, the leader of this gang, was the son of Robert James, the young preacher who was educated by Long and Mortin.”— The Mortons: David Morton, p. 26-27.)

Posse Followed Them
Another source says that in addition to the $9,000 in currency about $5,000 was taken, in coin, consisting of dollars, halves and quarters. A posse of about forty men followed the band a short distance out the Gallatin road. Some reports indicate that the robbers turned into the wooded and hilly country between the Gallatin road and the Bowling Green road and there spent the night. A day or two later they were reported to have crossed the L & N railroad at Mitchellville, Tennessee. From here they may have gone back to Nelson County or have turned west for California or Missouri.

Accounts differ as to the identity of the five men who were in the robbery. J.W. Buell wrote much upon the subject and describes conversations with some of those involved or their families. In his Border Bandit series, in the volume The James Brothers, he reports the bandits as Jesse James, Cole Younger, George and Oliver Shepherd and Jim White. Again in the same series in his The Younger Brothers he says "The Russellville band consisted of Cole and Jim Younger, Jesse and Frank James and George and Oll Shepherd."—(p. 140).

Taking all the circumstances into consideration it might well seem that the band consisted of Frank James, Cole and Jim Younger, George and Oliver Shepherd and that the son County during the actual raid.

The Louisville and Nashville newspapers reported the robbery but did not immediately identify the participants. Neither the James nor the Younger brothers had attained the notoriety which was theirs later.

Russellville Trial
George Shepherd was arrested about two weeks later in Tennessee and brought back to Russellville for trial and a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. His brother Oliver was later killed by a posse in Jackson County, Missouri. The James boys went on to a life of robbery and crime. They robbed the bank at Columbia, Kentucky, on April 12, 1872 and held up the stage coach near Cave City on September 3, 1880. Jesse James was finally shot and killed by Robert Ford, a member of his own gang, at St. Joseph, Mo., on April 3, 1882. Frank James was pardoned and in 1907 was elected state auditor of Missouri and served four years.

The 150-year-old large brick house on Main Street, the former Southern Bank of Kentucky, was built by William Harrison. In 1810 Harrison bought the lot from Presley Edwards and soon after built this large brick. This residence is mentioned in a deed in 1814 and again in 1817.

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This property was acquired by William Norton and Nancy Hise, the latter devised it to her grandson, George W. Norton in 1837. The residence part was used by him.

The Kentucky Legislature authorized the Southern Bank of Kentucky in 1839; this bank was the ancestor of the Southern Deposit Bank. This parental bank had branches in at least two towns, Mayfield and Paducah.

George W. Norton was the first president of the Old Southern Bank of Kentucky, which was at one time the largest bank in all Kentucky. During the depression of 1837, it remained as strong as the rock of Gibraltar.

Kentucky banks were liquidated by Kentucky statute in 1863 and at once this liquidated bank became the Nimrod Long and Company Bank. Mr. Long was an officer in the parental bank and became the first president in the new one.

Mr. Norton retained his interest in the bank for some years.

It was on March 21, 1868, that this bank was robbed by the James brothers gang.

While Cole Younger scooped the money into the customary wheat sack, Mr. Long entered from a private office in the rear. Younger tried to knock him down and being unable to subdue Mr. Long as shot him in the forehead. This shot Younger thought was fatal, but he recovered and lived many years. The robbers made their escape with the wheat sack of money.

At that time Mortimer Ovens was living in the residential part. He secured his pistol and fired at the robbers as they fled on horseback.

How ironic that members of the Younger family lie buried in the graveyard back of the old home that William Harrison built on Red Rivet and where Charles Dickinson died.

From a history of the Norton family the following was taken:

The Provisional Confederate Government of Kentucky was an impecunious one and in such sore need of money that the acting governor, having read one of the published statements of the security of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, came to the conclusion that a large sum of money was in its vaults. He tried to negotiate for the entire amount of money. The governor sent for Mr. George Norton, the president of this bank, and upon reaching the office in Bowling Green, he learned the information relative to the large amount of money, was correct.

Through diplomatic maneuvering, Norton warded off the taking of the money for the moment. This run on the bank would have depleted its funds. Hurrying home he gave the facts to the board. After long consultation it was decided that the bank must be protected at any cost. Norton asked for the help of one man of his choice and named M. B. Morton, the cashier, as the person whose assistance he desired, to help hide the money. The vault contained one million dollars.

The money was taken in small parcels and moved from the vault to a safe place and stored away. It required about two weeks to accomplish this, as they used great precaution not to betray the secret.

When it was all finally moved and hidden, it was hermetically sealed and remained thus until all danger was past.

When brought out of hiding, not a penny was missing.
HISTORIC KENTUCKY

Photo and Text by J. Winston Coleman Jr.

THORN HILL, LEXINGTON — This 12-room Gothic Revival house, with 14-foot ceilings, wide pine floors and black walnut doors and casings, stood at the southeast corner of Limestone and Fifth streets. The quaint two-story structure in the rear was owned by John W. Hunt, the first millionaire in the West, who sold the property in 1815 to Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, recording in the deed that it was “erected on the 1st day of April, 1812.” His son, John Cabell Breckinridge, was born here Jan. 21, 1821, and spent his teen-age years in the house. He studied law at Transylvania University and at the age of 33 was elected vice president of the United States. In the presidential election of 1860, Breckinridge opposed Abraham Lincoln as a candidate on the Democratic pro-slavery wing. During the Civil War, Breckinridge served as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and participated in the Battle of Shiloh. Later, he served as Confederate Secretary of War. After the war Gen. Breckinridge lived in England for several years and later practiced law in Lexington, where he died May 17, 1875, at his home on West Second Street. He was buried in the Lexington Cemetery. During the 1850s Thorn Hill was remodeled and enlarged, the two-story front section was added with the octagonal front porch columns, triple-flue brick chimneys and three-light facade windows. John W. Hunt later bought back Thorn Hill and it was the birthplace of his son, Charlton Hunt, Lexington’s first mayor. In 1841, the property was acquired by Elisha Warfield, who lived here with his family for many years; it subsequently passed to the Robert F. Johnson family, who resided in the house until 1903, when it was sold to E. L. Martin and wife, whose heirs—Mrs. John Y. Brown of Paris, and sister, Mrs. O. T. Weathers, owned the historic old home at the time it was razed, April, 1963.

You yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Wm. Smith, from the residence of Jos. Douglass, to-morrow morning at 8 o’clock.

July 29, 1836.
April's observance will deal with churchmen's consistent efforts in meeting the day to day confrontations with the world. The ministry of healing and the ministry of reconciliation will be emphasized.

Convention Plans
Dioecesan convention will officially open at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, May 5. Women will meet at 9 a.m. and will share in a service of holy communion at 10 a.m. that morning. Lunch will be served at 1 p.m. The group will adjourn at 5 p.m. for a social period.

The Rt. Rev. William Moody, bishop of the diocese, will preside during the business session on Tuesday, which will be followed by dinner at 6 p.m. and a service of worship at 8 p.m. On Wednesday, the day's meetings opening at 9 a.m. will be preceded with a service of holy communion at 7:30 a.m.

Members of the vestry are: Arch Hamilton, senior warden; J. C. McNeight, junior warden; Mrs. Mary Allen, secretary; Kelly Osborne, treasurer; and Dr. James Campbell Cantrim, Mrs. Alice Pogue, Henry Theodore, Mrs. Fred Lucas, Mrs. Charles Anderson, William Whitley, Robert Ward and Dean Coble.

The church building was erected in 1867-70 by Henry and John Clarke, carriage makers and church members. Work was directed and shared by the Clarke brothers when the carriage trade business was slack, all labor being contributed by parish members. Cost of erection was $6,000, or $8,000 less than an estimated contract price.

The Jefferson Davis Monument at Fairview needs a face-lifting. I see that Kentucky Parks Commissioner Robert Bell has promised that badly needed repairs will be made at Jefferson Davis Birthplace State Park this summer.

Although exactly what is meant by repairs wasn't spelled out, I hope it will include the complete renovation, inside and out, of the 351-foot-high concrete monument that stands at the Fairview birthplace of the President of the Confederacy.

The monument, second-highest obelisk in the United States, looks pretty sad, and needs a major face-lifting.

Its exterior has an almost-moldy appearance, discolored in places, and with small bits of concrete beginning to flake away. Seams and rough lines left when the forms were removed during the construction stage show all the way to the top.

Costly Maybe, But . . .

Little has been done to the outside facing of the monument since it was completed more than 40 years ago. As a result, it might be necessary to sand-blast or steam the exterior and then refinish it with a surfacing material—a costly process, perhaps, but one that would properly dress one of the state's unique tourist attractions.

It also might be necessary to replace the elevator which lifts visitors to the top of the monument for a spectacular bird's-eye view of the surrounding countryside. The present elevator is small and slow-moving.

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For those who would record faithfully the history of Kentucky there are both adequate remains and photographers who see in them the fascinating story of the development of the state's civilization. Although there are numerous photographers in Kentucky who know a good subject for the making of a photographic document when they see it, one of them especially has set himself the task of preserving the history of the state in photographs. Colonel J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington has tramped and driven hundreds of miles through Kentucky to record a vital and permanent pictorial study of the region. Tramping up the creeks he has found the remains of the old iron furnaces which once supplied Kentuckians with domestic and farming utensils, and a portion of the nation's army with materials for the making of guns and cannonballs. There are several of the old furnaces which remain in a good state of preservation, and which document the beginning of a period of manufacture which once promised to make Kentucky the great industrial state of the western frontier. Today some of these furnaces are to be found in Bath, Greenup, Carter, Estill, Muhlenberg and Green Counties. Ancient potteries, like those around Waco, Kentucky, have a history which goes back over a hundred years, and perhaps the mode of making bricks, tiles and pottery is little changed from what it was when the art was first brought over the mountains.

Old Savage Iron Furnace, Carter County.

![Photo by J. Winston Coleman Jr.]

**DUELLING IN THE OHIO VALLEY**

*(Some Notices Concerning Affairs of Honor)*


These well printed pamphlets describe two famous duels in Kentucky, one on the banks of the Ohio river not far from Cincinnati. The survivor, Colonel Leonidas Metcalfe, later moved to this city, entered into the business partnership of Metcalfe & Evans, 312 Sycamore street, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence 82 North Dayton street, June 7, 1868, and lies sleeping peacefully today in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Colonel Metcalfe came from Nicholas County, Kentucky, the son of an Ex-Governor of the state, the old Metcalfe home on the Lexington-Maysville pike being owned today by Dr. and Mrs. Eslie Asbury of Cincinnati, who maintain it as a fine horse farm.

In the spring of 1862 Colonel Metcalfe commanded a regiment in the United States Army and was stationed near Maysville. He had arrested W. T. Casto, a strong Southern sympathizer and six others for treason in the fall of 1861. Upon Casto's return to Maysville, where he had been a prominent lawyer and former mayor, he developed a violent antipathy for this Union officer whom he blamed for his arrest and subsequent incarceration, and after brooding over the matter at length, on May 6, 1862, challenged Colonel Metcalfe to a duel. The Colonel had never known or had he ever spoken to Casto and under the duelling code he had no obligation to accept the challenge for the further reason that in arresting Casto he had simply carried out orders of his superior officers.

But after several hours consideration the Colonel decided to accept the challenge and dispatched a note to Casto advising that his friend Thomas M. Green was authorized to make the preliminary arrangements. As Metcalfe was an officer in the Army he was subject to court martial for accepting the challenge so the matter was kept as quiet as possible. Kentucky law forbid duelling and all the participants to a duel, principals, seconds and surgeons were subject to severe penalties if convicted.

In spite of these prohibitions the duel was arranged and set for 5 o'clock May 8 at some place outside of Mason County, the weapons to be Colt's rifles, the distance to be 60 yards. The place selected was a secluded spot on the Ohio river bank about 2 miles below Dover in Bracken County. The rifles having been inspected and checked, loaded in one chamber only, the parties took their places and at the word "fire" Mr. Casto received a bullet below the heart while Colonel Metcalfe remained unscathed. Casto lived only about 15 minutes, the surgeon being unable to save his life. It was said that Casto fired first and that Metcalfe wanted it that way, holding his fire.

Thus a tragic ending spelled finis to a Civil War incident and left the community of Maysville lamenting the loss of one of its most prominent citizens who fell a victim to the murder
ous practice of duelling. The full story as given in Mr. Coleman's pamphlet with notes of explanation should be read to understand fully the incidents of the affair of honor outlined briefly above.

LEXINGTON THE SCENE OF A FAMOUS DUEL.

In the 1820's Lexington was the center of the agitation over the slavery question in Kentucky. Numerous quarrels led to the calling of hard names even among gentlemen. And the editors of the newspapers were the targets of much abuse, for no matter what was printed on either side of the question, representatives of the anti-slavery party or the pro-slavery side were quick to leap to the attack and the editor at times actually found his life in danger. Such an emergency existed in 1829. Twenty-one year old George James Trotter had been named editor of the Kentucky Gazette following the murder of the former editor, Thomas R. Benning, after a quarrel between Charles Wickliffe, 21 years of age and editor Benning in the Gazette office. The Gazette had published an article reflecting on Wickliffe's father, an ardent pro-slavery man.

The forensic eloquence of Henry Clay cleared young Wickliffe of the murder charge with the help of other able lawyers and in spite of considerable public clamor the youthful defendant walked out of the court house a free man. Clay's final address to the jury was listened to by an audience that filled every nook and cranny of the court-room.

In time an article appeared in the Gazette which questioned Wickliffe's innocence and insinuated he had murdered the former editor without the latter having a chance to defend himself. Wickliffe promptly sent a challenge to Trotter. These two young men had grown up together in Lexington, had always been friends and were both from wealthy and prominent families. Wickliffe in his note to Trotter said "he demanded that satisfaction which is due from one gentleman to another." After two days Trotter answered "... whilst I cannot recognize your right to call upon me in the manner you have, still the satisfaction you ask for shall not be denied...."

As the challenged party Trotter had the right and privilege of selecting the weapons and naming the place and time of combat. The seconds made the necessary arrangements and on October 9th about 9 o'clock in the morning carriages could be seen on the Georgetown pike about six mile northwest of Lexington. The spot selected was near Delphos (now old Donerail). The principals, surgeons and seconds left their carriages and soon everything was in readiness for a full dress affair on the field of honor. Trotter and Wickliffe bowed stiffly to each other at a respectable distance but neither spoke. The terms and conditions of the duel covered six paragraphs - pistols loaded with single balls, each party to demand as many fires as he may think proper, a snap or a flash to be considered a fire, ... and the contract signed by both seconds.

At the word "fire" both pistols were discharged but neither found a mark. Wickliffe demanded a second fire. Trotter replied "Sir, you shall have it with pleasure." At the second discharge Wickliffe received a mortal wound. Trotter escaped without a scratch.

The wounded man was asked if he was satisfied. He replied "I am shot and am not able to fire again." Motioning Dr. Richardson, his surgeon, he said "Come and take me." First aid was given immediately but the young man died some three hours later at the home of his father despite the efforts of several doctors who tried to save him. He was buried in a private family plot on what is now the Greentree Farm.

As usual when it came to duels, the newspapers were silent. The Kentucky Reporter merely noted the following:

"Deaths. On Friday last, Mr. Charles Wickliffe, aged 21 years. He fell in a duel with George James Trotter, Esq., editor of the Kentucky Gazette. A more devoted son, affectionate brother, or warm-hearted friend never lived."

In this duel, which has been recognized as one of the most noted duels ever fought on Kentucky soil, Charles Wickliffe, the challenger, lost his life, and curiously enough the victor, George James Trotter, died in an insane asylum about 20 years later. The details of this affair of honor comprise a well told story by Mr. Coleman who digs deep in the lore of his native state for historical facts.

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The Quarterly Bulletin
Historical & Philosophical Society of Ohio.
Cincinnati: January, 1951. Vol. 9, No. 1

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Wednesday, August 8, 1967
The Cincinnati Enquirer, 13

Do You Recognize It?

In the mood for a guessing game? Take a look at the monument above. What is it? Washington Monument, you say? Wrong! It's the Jefferson Davis Monument at Fairview, Ky., his birthplace. Kentucky is the only state to give us two American presidents who served simultaneously: Lincoln, who was born in Hodgenville, Ky., and Davis, president of the Confederacy. Fairview, near Hopkinsville, is less than 100 miles from Lincoln's birthplace.
Lex. Herald, May 19, 1964

Bill of Sale for slaves - Bracken County, 1832.

COLEMAN, J. WINSTON, JR. A Bibliography of the Writings of. 19pp. Orig. wrs. Port. Lexington, Ky., 1953. $2.00


HISTORIC KENTUCKY

Photo and Text by J. Winston Coleman Jr.

VINEY LEVEL, MARION COUNTY—One mile from Loretto Station on Ky. 52, and 12 miles from Lebanon, stands Viney Level, the oldest house in Marion County. It was built in 1865 by John Lancaster, a pioneer from Maryland who came to Kentucky late in 1833. Nine years later he erected his first log house, called "Frog Pond," one mile south of Viney Level. This place was so named for the numerous vines over the house and the level spot on which it was erected. While making a trip down the Ohio River in 1838, Lancaster was captured by Indians but was rescued by settlers on Corn Island at Louisville. The left wing of this spacious dwelling was added in 1850, making a total of 14 rooms, two halls, and two stairways. A large circular window in the gable at each end of the building provides ventilation for the house. John Lancaster had 12 children, all born at Viney Level. One of them, Mary Jane, married Richard M. Spalding, a prominent landowner and Marion County banker. By this union there were nine children, the eldest being John Lancaster who became a noted Catholic churchman of the 19th century and the first Bishop of Peoria, Ill. Viney Level was sold in 1875 to Joseph B. Lancaster and others; subsequently passing to James W. Pike and wife Lucinda. The next owner was Joseph W. Medley, who acquired the property in 1880. In January, 1926, the Medleys sold the house and farm to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Osborn, who resided here for over 30 years. About 1950, the historic Lancaster home passed to Harry Cambron, who soon afterwards sold it to Leslie Hayden of Louisville, the present owner. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Edelen currently operate the 206-acre farm and live at historic Viney Level.


HISTORIC KENTUCKY

J. Winston Coleman $7.50

Order from your bookstore or from

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Box 116 Lexington 40501

(Add 3% for sales tax, plus 25c postage)


FREE MASONRY

AND WHO ARE ITS ENEMIES.

The Grand Lodge of 1889 Can Profit by the Example of Its Predecessor of 1869.

The question of Ceremonies, meaning the A.A.A.S. Rite as organized by Ill. Bro. Jos. Cereman in 1867, was wantonly dragged into our Grand Lodge by P. G. M. Smith. We will only say of the committee appointed by the members of opposing Scottish Rites. Their high-handed action will be a brand for future generation to be warned by.

This committee quotes from pages 61-63 of the proceedings of 1889, in which it, the then committee, says: "There are in the United States, which is divided between them, two legitimate Grand bodies of the A.A. in and Scottish Ritual. The Supreme Council of the A.A., holding its seat at Boston in Massachusetts, and the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rites, holding its seat at Charleston, S. C."

This Reinecke Committee then perverting the game, fails to say: "Past Grand Master McOorkle, from the special committee on the complaint of the Grand Lodge, (note, it says) Grand Lodge of Louisiana, made the following report etc. The statement of the Reinecke Committee is this report says Page 82 proof 1889. These statements are made for the purpose of showing the true point at issue between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France. So far, therefore, as the establishment of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, claiming to work in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is concerned, neither the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, nor this Grand Lodge, would feel called upon to interfere, if it was not for the fact that it concerns the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and Master Mason, in addition to the higher degrees of that Rite, etc." This report is signed J. M. S. McOorkle, Fred Weschler, H. Jones, Jr. It will be noticed that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1889 draws a clear line between the Blue Lodge and higher bodies, defining specifically its rights and giving clear and cogent reasons, therefore, Masters of Lodges and Wardens will be called upon to vote on this question. They should do so intelligently, and if they will look up the proceedings of 1889, pages 61, 61 and 62, they can judge for themselves. This committee well knew its purport, but they have withheld to mislead and yet they, violating every tenet of Masonry, claim to be brothers. Every honest Mason should protest against the consummation of that wanton piece of usurpation, while it would redound to the lasting degree of our illustrious body, and be the fruitful source of untold evils to the cause of Masonry. God said "Let there be light and there was light." CHAR. F. HILL

Lex. Weekly Transcript, Mar-5-1889.
Development plans approved
were: An amended plan sub-
mitted by Ralph R. Nickelson,
to permit construction of a 17-
story apartment house with
290 units on South Limestone
Street and Virginia Avenue, and
Winburn Land Co., 227 acres
for business and residential use
on Russell Cave Pike.

Building site plans approved
were those of Laco, Inc., for
an industrial lot off Old Frank-
fort Pike and Midland Realty
Co., an industrial lot on East
Third Street which the city is
to buy for additional street
right-of-way.

The Scott County courthouse at Georgetown, built in 1877,
should be remodeled or torn down, according to a grand jury
report.

Scott County Grand Jury
Proposes New Courthouse

BY ANN BEVINS
Leader Correspondent

GEORGETOWN, Ky.—In this
city where the old and espe-
cially the Victorian carries a
connotation of near-sanity, the
grand jury has determined that
the near-sanity of the curi-
osuly attractive courthouse is of
an impractical nature.

After making four major rec-
ommendations for improving
the old structure built in 1877,
the grand jury, in apparent
exasperation wrote, “We sug-
gest that the Fiscal Court give
immediate and serious consid-
eration to the matter of remod-
eling the courthouse or building
a new courthouse.”

The court house was built
after the third one—a three-part
structure of plain style—burned
in 1876. It cost $50,000, and was
developed by a committee con-
sisting of Capt. J. Henry Wolfe,
Major Ben F. Bradley and
Judge George Viley Payne.

Its total height was measured
at 120 feet. It had a high hitch
rack which at one time had 375
horses tied to it, and was en-
circled on each side by an iron
fence.

The first courthouse, erected
in 1792, had a first story of
crude stone and a second floor
of wood. It was replaced in 1816,
on the lines of the Woodford
County courthouse, at a cost of
$3,800.

The second building burned in
1837, and most of the records
were damaged or destroyed. It
was replaced in 1847.
HISTORIC KENTUCKY

Photo and Text by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

INTERURBAN CAR, LEXINGTON—Four lines ran out of the city: Lexington to Georgetown; Lexington to Paris; Lexington to Nicholasville; Lexington to Versailles and Frankfort, representing some 75 miles of interurban trackage. The first line was built to Georgetown and the initial trip was made over it May 25, 1902. By October, 1903, the line from Lexington to Paris was completed. The line from Lexington to Versailles and Frankfort was constructed during the years 1905-07, and the last line, to Nicholasville, was built 1909-10. The cars ran on 640 volts, D.C., and averaged around 40 to 60 miles per hour. Power was supplied from a central station in Lexington, with substations between Paris and Nicholasville, one in Georgetown and Versailles, and one near the Frankfort city limits. A turntable was provided at each end of the run. Cars operated out of Lexington on the hour beginning at 6 a.m., and fares were figured at around 3½ cents per mile. The lines operated a freight car every day, hauling groceries, supplies, ice, baggage, etc., to the other towns. Lexington had three stations: the old streetcar center at Cheapside; later at 156 West Main Street and the last station, at the northwest corner of Main and Broadway. Around 1929 the wooden cars were replaced with an all-metal car, operated by the motorman who collected the fares. On May 17, 1911, the Lexington Railway Co., the Blue Grass Traction Co. and the Central Kentucky Traction Co. were consolidated to form the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., which operated the interurban system. The end of the traction system began on Jan. 15, 1934, when the employees went on strike and the company, not being able to meet its financial obligations, was thrown into bankruptcy. Six days later the company went out of business and the interurban system in the Blue Grass came to an end.

STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KY.
Twenty Professors and Instructors.

A&M. College of Ky.
Later u. of Ky.

CLASSICAL, NORMAL SCHOOL, COMMERCIAL, MILITARY AND ACADEMIC COURSES.

Ky. A&M. College 1889-
Established 1865

Old Council 150 Years Old
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., M.P.S.

Washington Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, by Jameson, Kentucky, observed its sesquicentennial on the evening of November 23, with a banquet at the Masonic Temple, 144-146 North Broadway. Speaker for the occasion was Brother Columbus J. Hyde, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The Royal and Select Masters degrees—the eighth and ninth of the York Rite, are known as Cryptic Degrees, so called from the fact that the initiations and workings were generally held in subterranean vaults or chambers to insure further secrecy. The expression Cryptic Masonry means, therefore, "Masons of the Secret Vault."

Jeremy L. Cross, Masonic scholar and ritualist, received the Select Master's degree in 1816, from Philip P. Eckel, head of the "Grand" Council of Select Masters of the State of Maryland. With "letters patent" issued by the Grand Council, Cross was authorized and empowered "to grant charters for holding Councils of Select Masters," and to confer the degree on Royal Arch Masons." He traveled extensively over the eastern portion of the United States, north and south, and established some 30-odd councils.

Cross, as "Deputy Grand Puissant" of the Grand Council of Maryland, visited the Bluegrass Capital and, on November 23, 1816, established Lexington Council of Select Masters, No. 1, by conferring the degree on nine Royal Arch companions in the "Masons Hall," corner of Walnut and Short streets. Named as the initial officers of this body of Cryptic Masons in Kentucky—the first west of the Alleghenies—were Fielding Bradford, Illustrious Master; William G. Hunt, Deputy Master and Thomas G. Prentiss, Principal Conductor of the Work.

Two years later, in 1818, Jeremy Cross became "possessed" of the "Royal" degree. He was the first to combine the Royal and Select Masters degrees, and after August 1819, all charters issued by him were for the dual body, which he christened "Council of Royal and Select Masters." From this period may be dated the Commencement of the Cryptic Rite as an organized body of Freemasonry. Lexington Council No. 1 after 1819, doubtless began confer-

The Philalethes
Franklin, Indiana
February, 1967
Cathedral In Louisville Was Completed In 1852

By MRS. HAL WILLIAMS
FRANKPORT, Ky.—One hundred and twenty-three years ago the seat of the Roman Catholic Church in Kentucky was moved from Bardstown to Louisville and work on a new cathedral was planned. The site of the new cathedral was Fifth Street between Walnut and Green (now Liberty) streets. There was at that time a small church on this site, the Church of St. Louis. The new cathedral was to be built around this little church and was to be called the Cathedral of the Assumption. It was not finished until 1852 and during those 11 years services were conducted in old St. Louis Church.

The new cathedral, built of brick, was trimmed of native limestone, is in the Gothic Revival style, has a spire of 287 feet topped with a 24-foot cross. Towering over its neighboring skyscrapers the cross can be seen from almost any point in Louisville.

In the belfry of the old church is a 4,500 pound bell which was presented to the cathedral by Monsieur LaBasleda, Archbishop of Mexico.

Surrounded as it is by office buildings and business houses it is difficult to obtain a picture of the handsome old church; difficult to see the buttressed nave with battlements of stone or the delicate tracery on tower and nave windows, but the beautiful interior is open for all to see with the handsome main altar, two fine side altars with paintings above, the stained glass windows and rose windows over the choir loft.

Paintings Brought To Kentucky

On the side walls are fine paintings brought to Kentucky from Europe early in the 18th century. The most valuable of these paintings is a large one depicting St. Barnard with the Sacred Host. Through the years critics have agreed that this painting of St. Barnard is a masterpiece though the master was unknown. Its historic subject, brilliant coloring, massing of the figures pointed to either Rubens or Van Dyke.

Art critics and experts of more recent years attribute it to Gaspard de Croyer (1582-1658) a Fleming painter, one of the most productive, yet one of the most conscientious artists of the later Flemish school, said to be second only to Rubens in vigor, to Van Dyke in refinement but nearly equal to both in most essentials of painting.

Though started in 1841, the cornerstone of the new cathedral was not laid until 1849. Bishop Flaget, first bishop of Kentucky, was present at the ceremonies though his coadjutor, the Rev. Martin John Spalding officiated. From a balcony overlooking the cornerstone Bishop Flaget gave his blessing. This was probably his last public appearance for he died six months later, Feb. 11, 1850, and is buried in a crypt beneath the main altar of the cathedral. At the death of Bishop Flaget, Martin John Spalding became bishop of Kentucky.

Troubles times lay ahead for Bishop Spalding. It was the period of the Nativist movement. This movement aroused a dislike for foreigners and many considered Catholics and foreigners as one. Bigotry increased in Kentucky as the Catholic Church increased its membership.

Became Know Nothing Party

From the Nativist movement grew the political party, the Know Nothings. The main principle of this party was "Americans shall rule America." One section of this party's constitution reads: "No one but a native born Protestant citizen shall hold office." The Know Nothings were growing in power and Bishop Spalding felt the need of a series of lectures to be given every Sunday night at the cathedral. This series was entitled "Popular Prejudices against the Catholic Church, Their Origin and Remedy."

The Louisville newspapers of that day stirred the passions of the people. The Louisville Journal, pro-Know Nothing and the Louisville Democrat, anti-Know Nothing, attacked each other viciously.

As election day grew closer, tensions mounted. Early on the morning of Aug. 6th, 1855, large crowds assembled at the polls.
many men were armed and excitement grew throughout the city. Rumor had spread that the Irish of Louisville had stored arms and ammunition in the basement of the Cathedral of the Assumption.

Bishop Spalding placed the cathedral under the protection of Mayor Barbee, a "Know Nothing," giving him the keys to the church. The mayor promised protection, addressed the people assuring them there were no arms or ammunition stored there and that he, the mayor, had the keys to the church.

This day has gone down in history as Bloody Monday, for although there was no bloodshed by the mob surrounding the cathedral, there was bloodshed in other parts of the town. 23 deaths and many wounded was the result of the Bloody Monday riots.

There is no longer a cathedral parish as such, for there are no longer any homes in this section of Louisville, but many descendants of the early parishioners still attend services here and on special occasions such as midnight Christmas mass and Holy Thursday and Good Friday services there is an overflow attendance.

Lex. Leader,
July 15, 1964
O. A. K.

Four Enter UK Group

Four Lexingtonians are among students being initiated into the University of Kentucky Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa at 4:30 p.m. Monday at the First Presbyterian Church.

Robert W. Fleischman, Edward Hirtie, Frank Reeves Jr. and Marcus G. Trumbo will also be honored at a banquet to be held at 6:30 p.m. Monday in the UK Student Center.

J. Winston Coleman and J. G. Arra Van Meter, both of Lexington, will be initiated as honorary members.

Faculty and staff members to be initiated are Carl B. Cone, Thomas R. Ford, Robert W. Rudd and Paul G. Sears.

Other student initiates include Paul W. Blair, Morehead; Steven H. Cook, California; William H. Elgie III, Fred G. Karme and Robert M. Buinn, all of Louisville; Arnold R. Lowes, Langley; William G. Morgan and Sheryl G. Snyder, both of Owensboro; Charles B. Reasor Jr. and James M. Walker, both of Corbin and Robert A. Walz, Ft. Thomas.

Lex. Herald,
Apr. 7, 1967

Mefford’s Fort, so far as we know, is the only log cabin built of timber from a pioneer flatboat existing in the world today! Drive out Maple Leaf Road and see it standing in its dignity, well-preserved since 1787.

Maysville, Ky-
MASON COUNTY

The Daily Independent, Maysville
June 23, 1964
Morgan Met His 'Waterloo' At Cynthiana A Century Ago

(Editor's Note—The following account of Gen. John Hunt Morgan's last raid into Kentucky was written by Joe Jordan of the Kentucky Civil War Commission.

One hundred years ago this week, Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan's last raid into Kentucky, which had been launched with an audacity and confidence reminiscent of his early exploits, was broken up by a disastrous defeat at Cynthiana. It was with much difficulty that the Confederate chieftain collected the remnants of his shattered command and began a weary and dangerous march back to his base in Virginia.

The Rebels on June 8 had captured Mt. Sterling, taking 380 prisoners. Morgan left some of his men there to outfit themselves with captured horses and Federal military stores and rode on with his best brigade to Lexington, which he took June 10.

There he found enough horses to complete the mounting of those of his troopers who had walked all the way from Virginia.

Union Army Pursues

Meantime, however, the large Union Army force which Morgan had eluded in Eastern Kentucky had headed for the Bluegrass Region in search of him. Mounted infantry — two regiments...
mments and part of a third — led the pursuit. It made an astonish-
ingly rapid march, the last 90 miles of it in 30 consecutive hours, and fell upon the sleep-
ing Confederates at Mt. Sterling at 3 a.m. on June 9. The Morgan men rallied, stood off the first
attack, and finally fought their way out, but 14 Confederate offi-
cers and 40 men were killed, 80 were wounded too badly to be moved, 100 were captured, and more than 100 cut off and dispersed. It was a heavy blow to a force which had numbered
only 2400 at the beginning of the raid.

Morgan and the main body, marching from Lexington through Georgetown, arrived at
Cynthiana June 11 and attacked the garrison of 400 Union soldiers there. During this fight, another Union force of 1500 men under Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson arrived at the outskirts of Cy-
thiana. As soon as the garrison inside the town surrendered, Morgan personally led a battalion which gained Hobson’s rear, forc-
ing him and his whole force to surrender. During Morgan’s
Indiana-Ohio Raid in 1862, Hob-
son had defeated Morgan at Buff-
ington Island, Ohio, and a few days later had been in on Mor-

gan’s capture.

Morgan Retreats
The next day Brig. Gen. S. G. Burtbridge arrived at Cynthiana with the main body of the force
with which he had turned back from his planned invasion of Virginia, estimated at 3200. By
this time, the Confederate raid-
ers numbered fewer than 1300
and, according to Morgan’s sec-
ond in command, Basil Duke,
half of them were killed,
whelmed or captured in the en-
suing battle. Morgan ordered a
retreat by the road to Augusta,
and led a charge by the mounted
reserve to cover the withdrawal.
Once clear of the battlefield, he
paroled his prisoners, destroyed
captured stores, and began the
long march back to Confederate

territory in Virginia. That night
he reached Mayslick, in Mason
County; the next morning he
headed for Flemingsburg. He
was viewing his home state for
the last time; he had less than
three months to live.

Slave rental contract
Lexington, 1843

For the hire of Elizabeth until
1st Dec. next, I promise to pay

to Daniel McPayne Guardian,
sir James Breckinridge forty five
dollars on the 23rd December next.

To give her good winter & summer

clothes & to pay her taxes and treat

her with humanity, December
24th 1842.

John B. McPayne

Witnes
ger

John B. McPayne

Slave rental contract
Lexington, 1842

June 12, 1944
Robertson County News
Mt. Olivet, Ky.
ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE FOR LEXINGTON CHAPTER NO. 1—J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Herbert D. Sledd, PGM Marvin S. Whitton, and Gresham Sacra, High Priest, meet and lay plans for the celebration of the 150th year of active work in Capitalist Masonry in Kentucky.

Lexington Chapter No. 1 Will Celebrate 150th Anniversary

Lexington Royal Arch Chapter No. 1 will celebrate its One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary with a banquet on Monday, November 30th, in the Phoenix Hotel convention room. All Master Masons and Companions are invited to attend.

The general committee on arrangements, PGM Marvin Whitton and PGC E. Creighton Wilcoxen, General Chairman; J. Winston Coleman, Jr., and Gresham Sacra, High Priest, have prepared an interesting and inspiring program for this unusual event in Masonic circles. Few Chapters in the United States, especially west of the Allegheny Mountains, can boast of a charter 150 years old.

The history of Lexington Chapter No. 1 Royal Arch Masons is one of romantic achievement, says J. Winston Coleman, Jr., in his published history. From its organization it has stood as a bulwark of strength for wisdom and democracy. Its early members were men of pioneer extraction whose undying efforts and devoted consecration to high Masonic principles established the Chapter on such a solid foundation that it has been able to withstand the ravages of plagues, wars, panics and strife to the present time.

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, a number of Masons from Virginia and the seaboard states settled in the infant town of Lexington, one of the first cultural centers in the Western Country, known as the “Athens of the West.” On November 17, 1788, the Grand Lodge of Virginia established a “Mason’s Lodge” in the frontier village, known as Lexington No. 25. By the end of the War of 1812 there were two “Lodges of Masons” - Lexington No. 1 (formerly 25) and Daviess No. 22.

During this early period the lodges of Virginia and Kentucky were of the “ancient variety” and had the Royal Arch Chapter under their control. Some of the pioneer Masons, who had received the Capitular degrees in Ohio and elsewhere, were desirous of establishing a Chapter of their own in the newly-settled state of Kentucky. Representatives of some six or eight subordinate lodges in the state met in a called meeting at the Grand Lodge Hall, in Lexington, on November 21 to 25, 1814, for the purpose of forming a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. James Moore, J. A. Mitchell, Willis A. Lee Daniel Bradford, Anthony Dumesnil, and other prominent Masons appeared before the assembled meeting and sought permission from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to establish a body of Royal Arch Mason.

After considerable deliberation, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky issued a charter on November 22, 1814, to James Moore, Carey L. Clark and others authorizing them “to open and hold a Royal Arch Chapter under Warrant No. 1.” Thus Lexington Chapter No. 1 became a recognized body of Royal Arch Masons and it marked the establishment of Capitular degrees in Lexington, the stronghold of Freemasonry in the Western Country.

James Moore, one of the charter members, became the first High Priest of the newly-established Chapter.

With Chapters established two years later in Shelbyville and Frankfort, these three were the first regular Chapters working the four Capitular degrees in Kentucky. Thomas Smith Webb, of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States came to Lexington and, on October 16, 1816, presented the Charters and installed the officers in the several Chapters.

On December 4, 1817, representatives of the three Chapters met in Frankfort and established the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, with James Moore, Past High Priest of Lexington, as the first Grand High Priest. Chapters were established in central Kentucky and one in Louisville. At Versailles, Webb Chapter No. 6 was chartered on December 4, 1821.

For the first five years Lexington Royal Arch Chapter No. 1 exalted its candidates in the “Mason’s Hall”, a small, two-story brick building at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short Streets. This building was erected in the fall of 1796, from the proceeds of a town lottery; it burned on March 9, 1819. Three years later Lexington Chapter moved into new quarters on the northwest side of the Public Square and continued to meet there until the three-story Grand Masonic Hall on West Main Street was completed in 1836.


While occupying quarters in the Grand Lodge Hall on Main Street, the handsome building was destroyed by fire on the evening of August 29, 1836, and Lexington Chapter lost all its furniture, jewels, charter and records. A second Grand Lodge Hall was erected at Walnut and Short streets and dedicated September 1, 1841. It was the home of Lexington Chapter No.1, as well as Temple Chapter No. 19, a sister body of Royal Arch Masons established about this time.

During the Civil War, Lexington No. 1 was pro-Confederate in sympathy and most of the Companions were absent with their gray-clad brothers on distant battlefields. As a result, only one or two meetings were held during the war period. Their quarters and the Grand Lodge Hall were seized by the Federal Army and used as a hospital, prison and recruiting office. All of the records and furniture of Kentucky’s oldest Chapter were stolen or destroyed.

After meeting in various locations for some years in downtown Lexington, the Lexington Chapter has met in the Masonic Temple, at 144-46 North Broadway, which was erected and dedicated on December 29, 1815.

Lexington Chapter No. 1, through its long life of one hundred and fifty years has probably produced more Grand High Priests than any other Chapter in the state, the list would include James Moore, David G. Cowan, William G. Hunt, James M. Pike, Caleb W. Cloud, Derrick Warner, John M. McCalla, Richard Apperson, Samuel D. McCulloch, Garrett D. Buckner, J. Soule Smith, Guy T. Johnson, Chester D. Adams, and the present Grand High Priest, Otho F. Ward.

In the last two and one-half decades it has some outstanding Masons: Marvin S. Whitton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; Chester D. Adams and Otho F. Ward, Grand High Priests of the Grand
Dr. Herman Lee Donovan
President Emeritus, Dies

Dr. Herman Lee Donovan, 77, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, died at 5 a.m. Monday at the Joseph Hospital, where he had been taken after he was stricken at his home, 425 Fayette Park, early Tuesday.

A Kentucky educator who began his career at 19 in 1936 at the age of 12, Dr. Donovan served his state and nation well in his chosen field for the remainder of his life.

Upon assuming the presidency of the University of Kentucky on July 1, 1941, Dr. Donovan began a 13-year tenure dedicated to "a greater University," to an expanded physical plant and above all, to "freedom in the classroom" and "freedom of the University."

On May 28, 1956, a month before his retirement from the presidency, Dr. Donovan, in a UK speech, said he had not been able to find a satisfactory solution to the problems of the University, and the University could not find a satisfactory solution to the problems of the University.

Freedom To Teach

"The faculty members have been free from political pressures and free from the pressure of both capital and labor to free their freedom of conscience and freedom to teach the truth as they see it."
The measure passed by the legislature is a "hymn of the University."

He concluded with the "threshold of greatness" phrase, his goal for UK, summing up UK's "rightful" heritage that endures unseen, with:

"It is the integrity of the University; its passion to promote the welfare of the people; its belief in the educability of youth; its true dedication to the service of mankind; and all these things are the modern University of Kentucky; at last at the threshold of greatness."

Part of Dr. Donovan's efforts to help UK through the threshold of greatness was his running battle of many years with the legislature and public officials who opposed establishment of a medical school on the campus.

He branded as "ill-conceived" remarks by opponents who said UK was not of "high enough quality to contain a medical college."

He also waged an unrelenting fight to gain higher faculty salaries, better housing for students, new buildings and preparations for the ever increasing enrollment at the University.

And, during the postwar years, salary increases proposed by the state administration were refused by Dr. Donovan because the salaries of professors could not be raised.

Dr. Donovan had not been

Dr. Herman Lee Donovan

general problems of university education in Germany.

At the 1955 dinner of the Newcomen Society, an event in honor of the University and its president, Dr. Donovan addressed the group on the development of higher education in Kentucky, a history of the University."

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Former President Of U.K. Dies

BY JIM HAMPTON
Courier-Journal Bluegrass Bureau
Lexington, Ky.—Dr. Herman Lee Donovan, 77, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky and a crusader for academic freedom, died at 1:30 a.m. yesterday at St. Joseph Hospital.

He never regained consciousness after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage late Monday night at his home at 425 Fayette Park.

Dr. Donovan served as the university's president from 1 July, 1941, until his retirement on September 1, 1956. He came here from Eastern Kentucky State College, where he was president from 1928 to 1941.

Tough Hided Needed

During his tenure, the university went through periods of accelerated growth and severe trial. Dr. Donovan met both with the determination that scholarship and academic freedom must be maintained, whatever the cost.

"A college president," he once said, "needs a hide as tough as an alligator."

That Donovan got to college at all was a tribute to his resourcefulness—and his father's belief that a boy should strike out on his own early in life.

Donovan was born March 17, 1888, into a thrifty Madison County farm family. He was graduated from Minerva High School there in 1905, and took his first job—as principal of a one-room school at Lewisburg.

When Herman Lee said he wanted to go to college, his father, Arthur James Donovan, told him he was on his own.

Young Donovan thereupon sold his horse, old Prince, for $600 and set out for Bowling Green. He arrived at what was then Western State Normal School with $156.10 in his pocket.

Came spring and young Donovan's money ran out. He prepared to return home when the president of Western, hearing of his difficulty, offered to lend him the money he needed.

Father Helps Out

Hearing of the president's offer, Donovan's father immediately forwarded $100, explaining that "if he is worth that much to Western's president, he is worth that much to me."

Donovan received a diploma from the normal school in 1908, a bachelor's degree from U.K. in 1914, a master's degree from Columbia University in 1920, and his Ph.D. degree from George Peabody College in 1925.

He later was awarded seven honorary doctorates, by U.K., Georgetown College, Transylvania College, Eastern Kentucky State College, Bellarmine College, the University of Louisville, and the University of Chattanooga.

After his graduation from U.K., Donovan became assistant superintendent of Louisville City schools. He held this post from 1915 to 1918, when he entered the Army as a psychologist.

After a post-World War I flying at the hardware business, Donovan became superintendent of schools in Chatletburg. Then he became dean of the faculty at Eastern in 1921, left to resume his studies at Peabody, and remained in Nashville for three years as professor of education after receiving his doctorate.

Fourth Eastern President

Dr. Donovan became president of Eastern June 1, 1928, the fourth man to head that institution.

While there, he organized Eastern into divisions of instruction and set up the graduate program that paved the way for Eastern's first master's degrees to be awarded.

Enrollment increased from 700 to 1,156 during his tenure. Six major new buildings were constructed, and the school's name was changed to Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.

His most significant accomplishment there was not measured in figures, however. He vastly elevated the school's reputation as a training ground for teachers, both in Kentucky and nationally.

Became U. K. President

Donovan succeeded Dr. Frank McVey as U. K.'s president on the eve of World War II. Compared with McVey, Donovan was a plain-vanilla sort of man.

McVey was tall, aloof, with a commanding voice and a scholarly visage. Donovan was short, friendly, and bespectacled.

He had a voice—in the words of one contemporary writer—"who made the highest flown statement come down to earth."

The next 15 years were to prove that the vanilla had flavor aplenty.

World War II shrank U.K.'s enrollment to 1,594 in 1945, then ballooned it to 8,000 with returning veterans five years later. He built temporary barracks for housing and classrooms, and added 16 major permanent buildings—many without State aid—during Donovan's tenure.

Concerned With Faculty

"In the face of great odds, he diligently sought to build and maintain for the university a faculty of the highest quality, and he was constantly concerned with the welfare of that faculty and of the staff."

"Of prime concern to him was the maintenance of an atmosphere of scholarship and intellectual freedom, without which there can be no real university." "The contributions of the university to the welfare of Kentucky, under his leadership, are beyond estimate. He has truly been and remains a great Kentuckian—a man of integrity, vision, and courage."

Upgrading Held Paramount

"But his reputation is by no means limited to this state. He is adjudged, throughout the nation, as one of America's most distinguished and most successful educators and college presidents."

On the eve of his retirement, Dr. Donovan was asked what he considered to be the most significant accomplishment of his administration at U.K. He replied:

"I am proud, certainly, of the new, badly needed buildings that have been erected. But I am more proud of the intangible things that have been done."

"During my administration, I set above all else the up-
Dr. Herman L. Donovan

Services for Dr. Herman Lee Donovan, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, will be conducted at 3 p.m. today at Central Christian Church by Dr. Leslie R. Smith and Dr. Frank N. Tindal. Burial will be in the Lexington Cemetery.

The body will be taken from the residence, 425 Fayette Park, to the church at 2 p.m. W. R. Milward Mortuary is in charge of arrangements.

Honorary bearers will be Kelly Thompson, Finley Grise, Dr. Russell I. Todd, Herbert P. Riley, A. L. Crabb, J. D. Williams, Garrett Donovan Sr., Dr. Harvey Chensault, Dr. Carl H. Fortune, Dr. Edward I. Scribner Sr., Omar Cunningham, Alan Foster, Herman E. Spivey, W. F. O'Donnell, Fred B. Wachs, J. Ed Parker Sr., Dr. John W. Oswald, Dr. Robert Martin, Keen Johnson, Dean A. D. Kirwan, Dr. Frank O. Peterson, Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, Dr. W. C. Jones, Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, Dr. Hambleton Tapp, J. Winston Coleman Jr., Dr. J. D. Parris, Dr. J. E. Windrow, Dr. Frank G. Dickey, Dr. Lawrence S. Thompson, Dr. Thomas D. Clark, Dr. Felix Robb, Dr. H. H. Hill, Dr. W. H. Vaughs, and the members of the Board of Trustees and deans of the colleges with whom Dr. Donovan served.

BLUEGRASS HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the College of Engineering, of the University of Kentucky in 1936 with a B.S. in M.E. degree, and received his Masters (M.E.) degree in 1938. For a number of years he was engaged in the contracting and engineering business, and since 1938 he has lived at Winburn Farm, near Lexington, where he is engaged in general farming and livestock raising.

For over twenty-five years Winston 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 Kentuckyana in existence. In 1952, he was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society, the only Kentuckian so honored and one of the very few in the South. He is a member of a number of learned societies, and a Fellow of the Society of American Historians.

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 Stege-Coach Days in the Bluegrass, Slavery Times in Kentucky, Famous Kentucky Duels, The Springs of Kentucky and A Bibliography of Kentucky History, have 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 degree of Doctor of Letters, and two years later, his alma mater, the University of Kentucky honored him with the Doctor of Literature degree.

He was recently awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award from the U. of Kentucky.
Birthplace Of Gen. Johnston

... at Washington, Ky., only four miles from Mason County's Maysville

Washington Not Oldest, But Most Historical

BY BOB WILLOCKS
Enquirer Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Ky.—It's not the oldest town in Mason County, but Washington probably is the most historic.

Located on US 68 four miles south of Maysville, Washington was established as a town by an act of the Virginia legislature in 1788. (Kentucky didn't become a state until 1792.)

The City of Maysville has the edge being two years older than Washington, although Maysville was known as Lime- stone in those days.

Among Washington's first town trustees were such notables as Daniel Boone, Edmund Byre, Edward Waller, Henry Lee, Miles Withers Conway, Arthur Fox, Robert Rankin, John Guthridge and William Lamb.

WASHINGTON was the county seat of Mason County until 1847. Two popular elections were held to change the county seat. The first failed. The matter was twice taken to the General Assembly before the second election.

Maysville's then new city hall no doubt influenced a great many votes for the change. It was used as the county courthouse.

History was made, however, in Washington.

It is the birthplace and the homesite of Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston who was killed in the Battle of Shiloh.

His home is now a Mason County shrine due to the efforts of Mrs. W. W. Wels of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Mason County Judge John P. Loyd.

THE TOWN also was the site of the first post office west of the Alleghenies, a distributing point for three states.

Still preserved is the old Marshall House where Harriet Beecher Stowe on a visit conceived the famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The slave block where Uncle Tom reportedly was sold still remains.

Washington was celebrated for its schools in its early times.

The most celebrated women's school in the west at the time was in Washington. It was operated by Mrs. Louisa Caroline Warburton Fisher Keats. Among her scholars were the daughters of many distinguished citizens.

ON JANUARY 2, 1863, Washington with a population of 506 was incorporated as a town of the sixth class.

The trustees include W. W. Catron, Ray Bartlett, Charles Hicks, Roy Barbee and Millard Dwelly. Police Judge is Chester Glass, a former trustee, and the town marshall is James Jones.

Recognizing the town's value as a tourist attraction, the trustees recently started a "cleanup, paintup, fixup campaign."

Perhaps this is the moment to tell a story about Winston Coleman that is known to very few people.

When the Squire was asked a number of years ago to undertake a pictorial history of Kentucky, he gladly obliged -- and then spent two and a half years almost full time in a little room in the U. K. Library putting it together from thousands of photographs and contributions.

When the project neared completion, having been rescued from oblivion by Jim Host, who at that time was Commissioner of Parks, the Squire refused any royalties for the book, feeling instead that it should be sold for a price low enough to bring it within reach of all Kentuckians.

The result was that 56,000 copies of the book were sold -- the largest sale for a state history ever that was not a school textbook. The Squire's royalties would have exceeded $36,000. This indeed was a handsome gift to Kentucky.

In his earlier years, the Squire had been an engineer, a contractor, a tobacco farmer and cattleman, with photography as a hobby, but gradually there emerged his devotion to the history of the Bluegrass which caused him to give up all his other endeavors.

He wrote more than a dozen books about the Bluegrass. He became known all over the nation as the "Squire of Winburn Farm," where he entertained with true Kentuckiana hospitality the great historians of the nation.

The Squire gave other gifts of incalculable value to the Bluegrass, among them his splendid library of Kentuckiana given to Transylvania University.

Squire Coleman was the last of a vanished breed. He was what the Greek philosopher Aristotle would call a "high minded man", a man who would rather pursue what was noble than what was profitable, one who lived by the golden mean of moderation in all things, one who would rather achieve honorable deeds than to achieve wealth.

The Bluegrass will be eternally in debt to the Squire, a Kentucky gentleman, a scholar, and a Rotarian who will be missed by all of us, especially those of us at the table over which he presided each Thursday.

Bruce F. Denbo
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt.D.

Author of

Slavery Times in Kentucky,
Famous Kentucky Duels, etc.