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

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.
The
BOOK SHELF
SCRAP BOOK
of
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
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The commission plan of civic government will mark a distinct era in the evolution of Lexington. Its adoption was necessitated by the spirit of the times which demanded that old and ancient methods be made way for new methods which will better stand the tests forced upon our governmental machinery by modern habits of thought and action in commercial and social life.

It is interesting and instructive to review the gradual growth of our city from an infant in the wilderness over a century and a quarter ago to the present lusty business center and metropolis of the West. It is interesting and instructive to contemplate the lives and activities of the men who made that growth possible, and to understand something of their philosophy of life and their training in those principles of liberty and individual liberty which were the basis upon which the Commonwealth and write those principles into our constitutions and laws.

Kentucky was settled mainly from Virginia and Pennsylvania by pioneers, Indian fighters, soldiers, adventurers, surveyors, lawyers and home-seekers, who had never known anything of the freedom of the frontier or the liberty loving spirit of the American colonies. Their native states were the bulwarks of those principles, which have secured to this country liberty of conscience, separation of church and state, freedom of speech, free public education, and equal rights to all. They brought them to the land of their adoption. Lexington rose on the western frontier of Kentucky in 1779 as the first actual battle for freedom fought by the colonists, given her by a treaty of peace on October 13, 1782. But it was not until 1780 that permanent settlement was made. Around the rude blockhouse a few cabins arose to become the nucleus of the principal village in the Kentucky district of Virginia. Lexington soon replaced Harrodsburg as the principal rendezvous of hunters, traders and trappers in the eastern half of the state. She was in fact the metropolis and the market of many other settlements. Adventurers and travelers from the Eastern States invariably stopped here on their journeys west and south.

From Lexington went forth those armed bands of pioneers who drove the Indians north of the Ohio and kept them there. When the town was but four years old, it was the scene of the famous Logan series of conventions known as the Danville Conventions, met at Danville, Louisburg, and Harrodsburg. Benjamin Logan, to discuss the advisability of establishing local self-government looking toward the erection of a separate county. This was deemed necessary for protection of the settlements, owing to their distance from supplies and aid from either Virginia or the Federal Government. Kentucky was then considered "the wild and woolly west." Every man capable of bearing arms was subject to constant military duty.

Virginia had divided the District of Kentucky into the three counties of Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln in March of 1793 and established the first district courts of Harrodsburg, of which John Floyd and Samuel McDowell were the first judges. John May was the first clerk, and Walker Daniel the first attorney general.

The first convention met at Danville on December 7, 1784, Judge McDowell, of Danville, being elected president, and Thomas Todd, of Lexington, was made clerk. A peculiarity of the convention was that the delegates were required to be elected by the militia companies alone, apparently upon the theory that those who were not willing to fight for their freedom and the protection of their homes and families, and the safety of the community, were not entitled to voice in affairs of state. It should be remarked, however, that practically every male was a soldier and a member of one of the militia companies.

As Kentucky continued to be subdivided into counties by the parent state, the number of these conventions increased. Nearly every delegate was captain of a militia company, and among the lists are found the names of the founders of times, who have come down to us in history as governors, state and county officials, legislators, jurists and statesmen.

Owing to the influence of these conventions, Virginia, recognizing the justice of the claims of the Kentucky frontiers, passed several statehood acts, but it was not until February 1, 1792, that Congress, like other legislatures, recognized Kentucky to take her position in the Union as a State the following year.

The tenth and last convention at Danville, of which McDowell and Todd continued to act as the principal officers, was held in 1792, for the purpose of formulating the first constitution. Nine counties were represented, each by four to five delegates. A constitution was drawn up, an election was held, and Lexington, by this time the most considerable town in Kentucky, was chosen as temporary capital.

Here we may pause and consider one of the most powerful educational factors in the building of the Commonwealth, and especially of early Lexington. This was the Masonic lodge established west of the Allegheny Mountains—Lexington Lodge, No. 25 of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, founded in the fall of 1788.

It was to this lodge that practically all the early men of prominence in Fayette and Lincoln counties belonged. Before its establishment Kentucky Masons whose original affiliation had been with Virginia or Pennsylvania, became active in the promotion of education and charity.

While one consideration of Masonic Lodge as such does not concern itself with sectarian, religious or partisan politics, it may be likened to a school wherein are taught in a manner peculiar to Masons those principles of freedom, equality and personal happiness, which form the foundation of so many republican institutions. All these become part of the lives of initiates, for they are indelibly stamped upon their souls. A complete or perfect system of political economy could scarcely be devised, for it is founded upon scientific laws of morality, which all races and conditions of men can readily subscribe, regardless of their personal interpretations of the obligations of police. Hence it is that Jew and Gentile, Christian, Turk, Hindoo or other nationality can meet upon a common level. No one but an individual can possess the necessary qualifications.

The principles inculcated by this society are too well known to need more than passing notice. They stand for all that is progressive in human civilization, such as education by the state, separation of taxation authority, equal justice to all persons.

While generally overlooked by the historian, it may suffice to give some idea of the force and effect of Masonic training, the traditions of which were brought to Kentucky, to mention that George Washington, the leader of the continental armies, and after the defeat of the treaty, he had refused to be crowned king, as well as the commander of the American armies, John Paul Jones, were both prominent Masons.

In Washington's army were several lodges, and all of his generals were members of the craft, as well as scores of subordinate officers. All but three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons, and that document, as well as Congress Constitution, was drawn up by Masons and referred to adopted by state legislatures composed entirely of Masons.

Referring to Kentucky's immediate Masonic antecedents, it may be safely said that the Masonic importance in Virginia, from governor to city councilman, was held by other than a Mason, so widely spread was this peculiar sort of education. Here prominent men of affairs were chiefly educated at Williams and Mary's College, whose very plans were drawn by that great English architect, Sir Christopher Wren, the chief of the London lodges prior to the Revolution.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that one of the first things the early settlers thought of securing for themselves after Lexington had become a trading center, was the right to assemble in a Masonic Lodge. Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, granted the original charter, still preserved by Lexington Lodge No. 1.

Green Clay, founder of the famous Clay family of Madison county, presented the petition in behalf of Lexington, and was one of the first officers. The same year, two other members, Humphry Marshall and William Pew, represented Fayette county in the Virginia General Assembly which adopted the Federal Constitution, while Green Clay was representing Madison county, and...
other eminent men, such as Matthew Bullock, John Breckinridge, William Logan, Henry Clay, Joseph H. Edwards, William T. Barry, John J. Crit- 
end, Charles A. Wickliffe, Leslie

Combs.

Likewise, the case with the chief justices of the Supreme Court, those from Lexington Lodge being Thomas Todd, Felix Grundy, George M. Bibb.

Many of these men afterward were grand masters of Kentucky. The principles and men they lived in their lives enabled them to erect ever-enduring monuments to themselves, which are also monuments to the constructive character of statesmanship which they represented. It was a Lexington Mason and Grand Master, the immortal Henry Clay, who declared that he "would rather be right than be President," and chose to vote for his opponent, thereby electing him presid-ent by one vote, rather than vote for himself.

In leaving this portion of our sub-
ject, it may be remarked that not less than eighty of our 113 counties bear the names of distinguished members of the craft.

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Lexington, Ky.
In 1780 Lexington was a boiling wilderness, occupied by one block-house. Within a quarter of a century she had become the most considerable town in the State, the political, social, moral, educational and religious center of the West. The phases of evolution through which this was accomplished present as valuable lessons today as they did then.

"Old Town," or Harrodsburg, was settled in 1774, bearing the name of its founder, James Harrod. Booneborough followed in 1775, being the first actual "capital" of the district. A band of hunters found good hunting and fishing, cabins were quickly erected to afford shelter, especially from the Indians, ever at war with the whites.

Such a party wandered over the site of Lexington in 1775 and gave it the name it now bears. They were under the command of Col. Robert Patterson, all being from Harrodsburg, Scottsdale Col. Patterson were: Simon Kenton, Michael Stormer, John Haggins, John and Levi Todd, John Maxwell, Hugh Shannor, James Mims and William McConnell, Isaac Greer and James Dunkin.

All were sturdy Indian fighters, several of whom returned to their homes a few years later at Blue Licks and other battles, but others, like Levi Todd, Maxwell and Shannor, continued the military service and an important part in the future history of their little camp. It is not difficult to imagine the strong ties of friendship and brotherhood that grew up among the settlers in that early day. Lexington was a natural part of the frontier settlements on the Blue Grass.

The name "York" suggested that of the "Lancashire Yorks," but both were dropped upon the happy suggestion of "Lexington" for the battle of Lexington had been fought in 1775, and the name, even then, stood for the incarnation of Liberty.

The next action taken by the camp was the building of a cabin for McConnell's Station, which was so named in honor of General James McConnell, known as McConnell's Station. This portion of Kentucky was deeply wooded and traversed by buffalo and deer and an abundance of smaller game. It was also traversed by the Indians, who forced the settlers to rely on their own wits and resources. Lexington was not permanently settled until four years later.

It should be remembered that Kentucky was then a part of the county of Virginia, though not a separate county, and was generally known as the "District of Kentucky." Constant increase in population necessitated the building of forts and the position of the forts until in the latter part of March, 1775, Colonel Patterson was sent forth from Harrodsburg with instructions to build a fort on the north bank of the Kentucky River. He had with him a force of twenty-five hunters, and he selected a spot a mile south of old camp Lexington, becoming now "Fort Lexington." It was of logs, surrounded by a circular stockade and was at once occupied by Colonel Patterson, John Maxwell, James Masterson, Whitman and Alexander McCon nell and James and Joseph Lindsey

*This first and original citizens of Lexington soon saw a village spring up around them. They were Virginians, as were most of the Kentuckians of that day. Their first crop of corn was raised the following year on what is now Chevy Chase. Other Virginians soon came by way of Harrodsburg and built cabins around the fort, which had to be enlarged and assumed the familiar shape of a parallelogram or "oblong square," the block house being in the center. The cabins of the settlers ranged in two parallel lines on either side and the ends protected by stockades. There was only one gate.

Major John Morris of Harrodsburg came with his family in the fall of 1779, his wife being the first white woman in the fort, and his son, John Morris, Jr., being the first baby born there.

Military Government.

Thus Lexington was born, a child of the wilderness and the hardy pioneer. The government may be described as a military patriarchate. Every male bore a rifle and was in instant readiness to answer the call of the head of the family. Col. Robert Patterson presided over all councils of war and peace.

The more adventurous hunters, like Masterson, around the fort, who had at some little distance from the fort and these were called "stations," bearing the names of their founders. Maxwell's station or cabin still lives in local tradition in the name of "Maxwell's Spring." Maxwell went some five miles west and the McConells returned to their original cabin, but this station was soon merged with Lexington proper, and cabins and stations sprang up all over the Blue Grass. There was a fort at Georgetown, Kentucky, built by a party of North Carolinians built Bryan's station this year (1786), it being connected with Lexington by a buffalo trace. Captain William Ellis, one of Grant's party, established his station near Bryan's.

Thus Lexington became the central rendezvous of the hunters, as well as the advance guard of civilization. Harrodsburg was the official military headquarters, but from its natural position Lexington was regarded as the principal fort. The troops were the simple pioneer, nation, gathered round campfires and very much as the Indians themselves lived in their villages.

But the people of Lexington were of an intelligence and activity that could not long brook so primitive a state of affairs. Virginia subdivided Kentucky county into three counties in November, 1776, those of Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson, and this greatly facilitated the establishment of a more organized government.

Lexington thereby became the actual center of government for Fayette county. The military, or militia, authority gave place the following year to a town government. The first thought of the pioneers, as well as of the mother State of Virginia, was to secure to themselves and their children the educational benefits of a library. At the instance of Colonel Patterson, John McKinney, familiarly known as "Wild Cat McKinney," took his fight with a wild cat single handed, which attacked him in his schoolhouse and which he struggled to death, became the teacher of the first school, a log affair erected on Chevy Chase, 1780. He afterward was elected to the Kentucky Legislature.

The same year the Legislature of Virginia chartered the first institution of learning in the West, "Tran-sylvania," though the school was not located in Lexington till 1788. In selecting a site for a public school for the project the Legislature passed the bill in 1787, and presented to Mr. Rice in 1788, and brought to Lexington in 1789.

Having gained the benefits of education, the settlers next turned their attention to completing the organization of a county and city government.

First "Commission Term." In 1781 the following were elected the first board of trustees for Lexington to replace the military government of the fort. Col. Patterson, Robert Todd, Mr. Todd, Levi McDonald, David Mitchell, Michael Wernock. This was practically the commission form of government, for the term of the trustees, whose terms were one year, conducted the affairs of the entire community.

Their first action was to secure the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas in Lexington by donating the lots for buildings for public offices. Their next was to lay out the town in building lots, one-third of an acre to the "lot owner" (a ten-year period), which they proceeded to distribute to all males, free born and of legal age. Widows and young men who were regarded as "wasteful citizens" were allowed to take part in the distribution. On December 10th sixty-six persons secured lots in the first distribution.

From this circumstance arose the assessment of the first taxes. Each lot owner paid into the common fund his or her proportionate share of the cost of the lots, the proceeds of which were reserved for public purposes.

The county government was also completed this year. The "Commissioners" were authorized by the State and John Todd was made Colonel, a position equivalent to sheriff in these days. He
was killed later at Blue Lick. Daniel Boone became Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas Marshall surveyor, and Levie Todd judge and served for twenty-five years.

The second Board of Trustees consisted of John Crockett and William W. Steen. The Borgam Morris, William Marshall, Benjamin H. Wilson, William Anderson, and others were also in other communities for many years.

Lexington was to be incorporated in 1782. The trustees resided in the metropolis of Kentucky. In 1785, Malc Roop, with a large party of Indians, and the trustees ordered all cabins burned and the Indians removed. It was not until 1806 before they were removed.

Robert Parker was a lawyer and was considered to be one of the most prominent men in Kentucky. He was a member of the Virginia Legislative and served as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

The Baptists also played a significant role in the development of Lexington. They established the Baptist Church in 1787. The church was led by Reverend John Todd, who later became the first mayor of Lexington.

The society for promoting Knowledge was formed in 1787. It was a group of men who wanted to promote education and learning in the area. They established a library and a school.

Horse Racing in Lexington:

The first horse race in Lexington was held in 1783. It was a race between the horses of Col. Robert Todd and Mr. McRae. The race was held on the courthouse lawn.

Second Epoch:

The year 1788 may be said to mark the beginning of the growth of Lexington. The year 1790, a year of great prosperity, saw the incorporation of the city.

The Methodist Church was established in 1789 and the following year the old pilling and stocks gave place to the new pilling and stocks. The early tavern keepers, who made the early tavern a place of business, was the first to gather. The simplicity of the early taverns was such that no one in which prisoners were treated, for owing to the laws then in force, was put in prison, and consequently by the jail was crowded. But the prisoners only slept there, as they were at the best, received food by the day and at a limited amount of quarters, which
were marked off on the walls and sides of adjacent houses in black paint. A prisoner was not expected to transgress those limits, and it spoke well for the law-abiding spirit of the age that they seldom did. Thus the days when a man under arrest was frequently placed in his own charge by the arresting officer and told to deliver himself to the jailer, which he always did!

1790

It was in Brant's Tavern also that public spirited citizens organized the "Union Fire Company," a volunteer bucket brigade, with John Bradford as Secretary.

1791

The trustees next ordered down all wooden chimneys and post and rail fences across the streets. The town was now for the first time surveyed and laid out in the form of a circle, two miles in diameter, with the courthouse as the central point. This area remained almost a year, when the city limits were increased as they now are, but the town was not "settled" to the extent of its limits for a long time.

The outbreak of the war was deeply regretted and abounded in the "out lots" were mostly occupied and the hunters and trappers when occupying them at all and the remains of some of these old cabins were yet standing.

Delegates to the last of the Fayetteville Conventions were now elected for Statehood and at last been done. The delegates from Fayetteville were Hubbard Taylor, George S. Smith, Thomas Lewis, Robert Frier and James Crawford. These an elevation in the drinking up and adoption of the first constitution, as told in Part I. Lexington's growth became the first capital of the State.

With Statehood began a greater growth for Lexington. The entire population turned out to welcome the Governor, Isaac Shelby, who was accompanied from Danville by the Lexington Light Infantry. The Legislature met in a twelve-year session and accomplished much work as a modern legislature does in many times that period.

The first appointments of the Governor for Fayette county were the heads of the military. Robert Todd was made Brigadier General, William Lewis, Colonel, and James McMillan, Lieutenant Colonel. John Morrison, Major, and Robert Parker, Surveyor.

The new capital's tavern was converted into a store and Treasury. The Treasurer had to borrow funds to pay the legislator their $7 per day. An audit was made, and the new county authorized the town of Versailles established, various courts established, the Liberty and Liberty land, certain luxuries and sundry amusements were licensed.

It may be safely asserted that for the first decade or more only those men who had wrought the red and white and blue of liberty and soldiers.

Samuel McDowell, the first Circuit Judge, had been president of the Fayetteville Conventions and the first District Judge under Virginia rule.

The state was in a state of Indian warfare and the struggle for statehood attained any prominence other than in county or State.

Of the next four circuit judges who succeeded McDowell, Backer, Thomas Harrison, William Lewis and Robert Todd were active participants in the legislative body at Danville.

The first Circuit Clerk, Thomas Bodmer, was followed by John Mull by his way to the Legislature and afterward became Grand Master of the State.

Representatives from Fayette were Robert Patterson, the founder of Lexington; William Russell, the famous Indian fighter and hunter; John Hawkins, afterward the first chairman of the convention which formed the Grand Lodge. Thomas Lewis, Robert Taylor, James Todd, Joseph Crockett, James McMillan and John McDowell, all city of Lexington, were among the early pioneers of the county.

The first State Senate were all Rob. and the Kenmore. They were not given. The former being a magistrate.

There was no congressional representation till 1790, when John Fowler was chosen and held the office for ten years.

Thus Lexington had been placed on the map of the world. The influence of the town of the day. She was the town of the center of all Eastern Kentucky and the Mecca for the lawyers and other interested. It was considered the place at hand when the sword and rifle could be laid aside for the consideration of economic and governmental affairs.

While it was a shock when the news of the death of the capital was received at Frankfort, where the danger of Indian incursions was still great. It proved the best thing for the town as a whole.

Still another society was organized in 1793 with the advent of John Breckinridge from Virginia. This was known as the "Democratic Society," of which he was president, and which was destined to exercise a considerable influence in Kentucky and throughout the nation.

Thomas Bodley and Thomas Todd were its founders, and the organization was as a protest against federalism, to express sympathy with the French Republic and to obtain free navigation of the Mississippi. To obtain this last object, the society went out of its way to the western territory away from Spain, since the nation seemed to give little heed to the long continued efforts of Kentucky to enlist its sympathies in behalf of free trade for the west.

The society was comparatively free from federalism in Kentucky, and these were the black cockades to distinguish them from the Democrats, who wore the white and blue of liberty and planted liberty pole, and did other things to show their eagerness and readiness to the long continued efforts of Kentucky to enlist its sympathies in behalf of free trade for the west.

First Postoffice

The old private mail delivery companies were taken over by Government, and the establishment of a regular government postoffice in 1784, with Imlis R. Burford as postmaster. This year also saw the first Catholic mission established in Lexington by Father Theodore Rade of France.

There were only a few Roman Catholics in Lexington at that time, but these were gathered together and became a society of one of the first Catholic churches. One of the most prominent Catholics desiring of mention in this history is Francis B. Tolan, one of the few citizens of the world, who came to this country as a young man and was sent out as a confidential missionary to Kentucky by General Washington, to gather men and supplies for General Wayne's expedition against the Indians. He was sent to the upper Ohio, and in an incredibly short time accomplished his purpose, as the number of men to General's, that is, Major Boulton, and afterward became the founder of Portsmouth, Ohio. His certificate of appointment and commission, and several of his medals and a few dust-covered records in Washington are all that are left to tell of this man's citizenship and activity in Lexington.

First Brick House

By 1786 Lexington began to assume the appearance of the town. Several buildings were erected at this time. James Breckinridge built the first brick house, which soon induced others to follow suit and build in brick. The Lutheran Church was also established.

Public Library

The Lexington College was by 1785 the most important institution of learning in the West and was gaining a wide popularity. A number of the students were members of the Lexington Lodge determined to establish a public library in connection with the college, and the following committee were appointed to carry the plan, which was done: Robert Carr, John Bradford, John Breckinridge, James Brown, W. Doming, Thomas Hart, Thomas January, James Parker, Samuel Price, Frederick Audue, William Taylor and James Trotter. The library was incorporated five years later and after many changes is still with us today as the Lexington Public Library.

Its first librarian was Andrew McCalla, a member of the Masonic Lodge who kept the library in his drug store.

In 1794 the Episcopal Church was established at Lexington by Dr. Moore as pastor. Dr. Moore, or James Lane Allen's "Phute and Violin," was the first president of Transylvania University. Originally a Presbyterian, he later studied for the Episcopal ministry, and was greatly loved by all who knew him.

Immigration Society

The same men who were thus active in education also turned their attention in 1795 to the creation of Greater Lexington by the formation of some of the other men in town.
The Lexington Immigration Society, of which Thomas Hart and John Brud- ford were president and secretary respectively. This was at once immediately fol- lowed the next year by the formation of the St. Andrew's Society, the pre- cessor of the modern Caledonian Soci- ety, with the purpose of looking espe- cially to the welfare of the Scotch Im- migrants, of which there were sev- eral in many in the State, especially in Lex- ington, whence came the great popu- larity of the Presbyterian faith. Of this organization, John Maxwell was first chairman and Judge Master the first president. Its other officers were: Messrs. McGregor, John Cameron, William McLean, David Red, Thomas Reid, Richard Lake, John Arthur, W. Reid, Miller, Couin, James Russell, Alexander Sprin- gle, James Blair. The membership was limited to persons of Scotch descent and the success of many of that nationality may be di- rectly attributed to its influence.

Five delegates were elected this year to a second constitutional conven- tion to revise that of 1782. They were: John McDowell, Dr. Thruston, John Breckinridge, Walter Carr and John Bell. The town trustees engaged in filling up the streets, and repairing bridges across the wa- ters of Town Branch, which was at this time still considered a considerable body of water.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The century opened with funeral ceremonies in memory of Washington, a tremendous public demonstration of the public officials, citizens and military, marching from Mason's Hall on the Kentucky to the church service held and a fu- reral oration delivered by Prof. James Cor- vin, of Transylvania, in eloquent terms. In March a fire burned down St. Joseph's church, which was a considerable public and educational building.

The Lexington Masonic Lodge was chartered in 1802. In the year 1803, the Grand Lodge was held in Lexington, Georgetown, Paris, Frankfort and Shelbyville, from Vir- ginia Grand Lodge and the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, which continued to meet in Lexington until 1859, when it was removed to Bowling Green.

The Lexington Lodge was practical- ly the Grand Lodge for many years, John Hawkins, John Davis, John Davis, together and William Murray, the first, and until the Centennial of the State in 1826, as elected first Grand Master. Other- wise, it was not through a regular system of Grand Lodges that the state was provided, and the officers elected the Grand Lodge as follows: Alexander McGraw, James Russell, John Ad- de and John Robe.

The most curious event of the year was the religious excitement in Lex- ington and vicinity from the Green- ber colony at this time and in which thousands of Methodists, Pres- byterians and Baptists met with great enthusiasm, the preachers of each denomination gathering in their respective camps of discs, where the more emotional went into trances and had celestial visions or the reverse as their tempera- ments dictated.

1801—1810.

The following year the Legislature delegates the Lexington Masonic Lodge Company, which blew up after seventeen years. This was actually the first bank in the State, and the early institution then being given bank- ing privileges. William Morton was president and John Jordan, afterward Grand Master, afterward Judge Master; Thom- has Hart, Thomas Wallace, directors. William McLean was the first clerk or cashier.

A cut nail factory was also estab- lished by George Norton, who supplied the trade for 200 miles around as far as Cincinnati.

In 1802 Transylvania established the Lexington Medical Society, composed of Drs. Benjamin W. Dudley, Samuel Brown and Fredrick Ridgely, who had more than national reputation and were made directors in medical an- tals. Nearly all the medical faculty of Transylvania became celebrated in Lexington. The Lodge, Dr. Dudley becoming Grand Master.

In 1805 the town trustees endorsed a plan of churches and also the organization of a Bachelors' Society for the Promotion of Matrimony, which met at Wilson's tavern and voted to purchase and secure a house for a hotel. Pet panthers were prohibited. Printing was one of the principal in- dustries of the town, the many text- books of a literary, legal and scienti- fic nature were produced and printed by the Transylvania printing. The most noted lawyers of the day were connected with the legal de- partment of Transylvania. The bar of such illustrious and great statesmen as George W. Bibb, John C. Crittenden, William T. Bar- ret, Henry Clay, John Rowan, Jesse French and Felix Grundy, all of whom received their early training as mem- bers of the Lexington Masonic Lodge and made their names and fame in other countries. Bibb and Clay became Grand Masters. Rowan be- came Governor, as did also Critte- den.

In 1807 another paper, the Observer, was established by members of the Lodge, viz., William W. Wor- ley and Samuel R. Overton. It start- ed out as a strong Jeffersonian Demo- crat, and long was an influential factor in local politics.

The zenith of Lexington's early prosperity was in 1810, when it was to wane on account of the opening of steam navigation on the Ohio, which threw much of her trade into Cincinnati. At this time there were nineteen important factories in the city, including paper mills, cloth mill, china, copper, brass, iron, coal, nav, chis, cutlery, bindery, mirror and bar factories, furniture factories, powder mills, rope walks, brick yards, oil mills, paper factories and many more industries which would now cause Lexington to faint with joy at the idea of having. There was then a floor mill using steam power. She had twenty-five large stores of all kinds and various craft shops, as well as the Library of Transylvania and Bible Society. She was printing and distributing Bibles.

Cincinnati had 2,500 popula- tion and Lexington 4,000, yet in ten years Cincinnati through steam navigation ad- vantages Cincinnati got the bulk of the trade and increased to four times as large as Lexington, and much of the balance of trade and manufactur- ing industries mean to the growth of a city.

In 1811, the year that followed up this decline of trade, the Indians of the northern territory broke out in a great religious war, which cost Lexington, as well as the whole region, heavy loss. One of her most brilliant leaders Col. Joseph Hamil- ton Davyess, the first western lawyer and one of the judges of Supreme Court at Washington, 1801, and at this time Grand Master of Masons, was among the fifth at the battle of Tippecanoe, that other prominent Mason, Col. Richard M. Johnson, killed the Indian prophet Tecumseh, who was also a notable Mason.

St. Tammany Society.

In 1811 was founded a St. Tammany Society in Lexington, known officially as "Brothers of the Columbia Order." Among its early sages were Thomas Bart and Richard Chinn.

The Lodge, under John Breck- ingridge's Democratic Society, owed its origin to the spirit of Democracy and its influence on the political and social life is pec- uliar among secret organizations. In that there were then and long prior many "St. Tammany Societies," which were really survivals, under another name, of the original "Sons of Lib- erty," the first instance of the change being in 1771 at Annapolis. "St. Ta- mina" or Tammany, was supposed to be a Delaware Indian chief and was the "patron saint" of the "Sons of Liberty" in derision of the "St. Andrew," "St. George" and other Tory societies with patriotic postures. The cause "St. Tammany" was at least a native American.

Also this Indian was represented as both merciful and brave, a cultivator of the arts of peace as well as those of war. Under this guise, the Sons of Liberty taught their Disciples' stories and doubtless the "Boston Tea- party" was conducted under its inspi- ration.

A curious insight on the name is also known by the fact that some Masonic lodges bore it, its era being "in the Year of St. Tammany's Discover," referring of course to 1492, the date of Columbus' visit, hence "Co- lumbian Order." Needless to say the Tammany societies of that day were not such organizations as their degenerate and corrupt descendant in modern New York, Tammany Hall.

The War of 1812.

Lexington was further plunged into a downward slide, in 1812, six company volunteers in Lexington be destined to the French and the British war. With them the French and the British entered the town and virtually captured it. Five more companies quickly mustered and sent to avenge their brothers. Their cap- tains were Stewart W. Lora, William M. Flournoy, Archie Morrison, John G. Morrison and David Dowd.

Among the stories of those killed by Lexington was Captain N. C. T. Hart, whose loss was a real one ow- ing to his popularity and influence.

The War of 1812.

Among the Lexington officers in that war were Captains Stewart W. Mejow- son, Joseph McDowell, John Hamilton, Dr. James Overton, Isaac Winchester and afterward Grand Mas- ter; Major Ben Graves, on the staff of Col. Lewis; Charles Todd, sheriff of Fayette, who was paymas- ter in Dudley's regiment; Charles Todd, afterward minister to Russia; Thomas Dodley, who held the office of general: General John M. McCalls, after- ward Grand High Priest and Grand Master; Captain George Edmundson, Col. William Russell.

The war accomplished one good pur- pose. It cleared Lexington out po- litically by temporarily uniting the fac- tions. For with freedom comes also peace and luxury. The blood spilt to gain it is soon forgotten, and the inter- ferences of opinion become the cause of much bitterness in times of safety. Many who only words and plans were wasted. The politicians were fast be- coming so partisan in their speeches that, though Lexington was over all, which became dis- crepted, and again realized the truth of her mottoes in "Union Their Is Strength," and so all political difficulties dropped in the second fight for liberty.
The gradual loss of her immense trade, owing to the introduction of steam navigation on the Ohio, and the consequent gain of Cincinnati and Louisville, caused Lexington to give sacrifice in a greater ratio to national affairs than she perhaps would otherwise.

No less than thirteen companies were raised in this city during the war of 1812. It was necessary that some of the brightest and most powerful intellects in the State and county should shed their lustre on Lexington.

General Joseph Hamilton Daviess, a citizen of the Lodge, an officer of the people, and at that time Grand Master of the State, was one of these. Born in Virginia March 27, 1774, and bearing the title of Master Mason when but a youth, he soon rose to prominence as a lawyer and soldier. He was one of General John Adair's volunteers who guarded the stores being shipped to forts of the Ohio in 1792 at the instance of Major John Hellin, sent by Washington as mentioned in Part III. He afterward studied law under Judge George Nicholas and came to Lexington in 1806, where he was well acquainted, having been admitted to Lexington Lodge in 1802.

He was admitted to the bar in 1796 and began practice in Jefferson, Judge Nicholas, in the first case he had. He was the first Western lawyer to appear before the Supreme Court of Virginia, a State and married Anne Marshall, the sister of Chief Justice John Marshall, Patrick Henry, and William T. Blu. Daviess was one of the prosecutors of Aaron Burr in 1806. He was elected Grand Master of Kentucky in 1811, the first time in being in Lexington, and the same year, at the head of his soldiers, he fell bravely fighting at Tippecanoe November 11, 1811.

His loss was mourned not only by the Masons of Kentucky but by the entire community while he helped to build up. Imposing funeral ceremonies in his honor were held at the church he built and the following year Lexington Lodge, associated in the establishment of the sect, without gaining his honor, Daviess Lodge No. 22. This lodge continued to exist until 1830, when it joined its charter in the make way for amalgamation of several lodges. David Castleman, the father of General John R. Castleman, of Louisville, was living in Daviess county, but called for Colonist Daviess.

The establishment of Daviess Lodge may be said to have been the beginning of a new era of activity by the most thoughtfull citizens to recover for Lexington its lost spirit, and the Lodge was steadily losing. Realizing, as they did, that education and good citizenship were requisites for good government, the two Lexington lodges, through their membership, applied themselves to every progressive movement.

The Masons of those days not only became prominent in educational, civic, religious and political affairs themselves, but took delight in fostering the worthy aspirations of others and doing all they could to enable them to realize their ideals. Amos Kendall, afterward Postmaster General of the United States, was a protege of Jesse Joice, the great Masonic lawyer.

War was followed by pestilence; however, "Spotted fever" appeared in March, 1814, from eight to a dozen daily dying daily. Those who knew the barest rudiments of modern methods of sanitation. Despite these catastrophes the good citizens began their work of rebuilding, and the first project was the founding of the "Kentucky Agricultural Society," whose purpose was to awaken the farmers to a sense of the importance of agriculture. They must play in regaining Lexington's lost prestige. This organization met for many years and held its sessions in "Pilgrim's Garden," before mentioned.

The Women's Part.

In 1816 "The Lexington Female Benevolent Society" was organized by the wives and daughters of some of the most influential men in the city, and while, of course, not meant as a "secret order," nor as a female appendage to the Masonic lodges, the fact that James Morrison, the second Grand Master, Dr. Frederick Ridgely, of the medical faculty of Transylvania, the Rev. John Ward, of the Episcopal Church, and many other members of the lodges were behind the movement which was directed by their "women folk," and which became the precursor of organized charity in Lexington, caused it to obtain a recognition for effective work and needed it to have a sound business basis. This organization was not incorporated until 1851.

The Second Presbyterian Church.

This year also saw the establishment of the "MeChord Church." Popularly so called because it was built by the members of the丢Presbyterian who were admirers of Rev. James McChord. McChord had read law under Henry Clay, but chose the ministry, and such men as John H. Tiftord, banker and merchant, David Castleman, John C. Breckinridge, Robert S. Todd, Dr. W. H. Richardson, Nathan Burrowes, of Burrowes' Musard farm, T. P. Hart, Samuel and James Tipton, among his congregation. Of these, Castleman, Richardson and Tiftord were Masters of Daviess Lodge.

An Asylum Established.

In 1818 history declares that Lexington was "the most elegant and fashionable city in the West," and the first in importance west of the Alleghenies. This year the "Fayette Hospital," now called the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, was incorporated by some public spirited men who foresaw its need and were overwhelmend with pity for the unfortunate condition of those whom this institution was designed to harbor.

The Inception of this undertaking over its origin to the Masons. Such men as Stephen Chilsey, Alex Parker, the Trotters, the Januaries, the Youngs, the Toads, Dr. Ridgley, John Pope, the Fratfordes, Michael Fisher, R. H. McNair, David Castleman, nearly all educated Masonically in the two Lexington lodges, though some coming from other jurisdictions, obtained a charter from the legislature under the corporate name of the "Lexington Insane Asylum.

Contributors to the Fayette Hospital."

The man who first suggested the name was Ashten McCalla, one of the early pleaser Masons in Lexington, who was assistant postmaster in 1796. The corner stone of the edifice was laid June 25, 1817, in the yard being Henry Clay, at that time the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, and the Masonic flag with crows and rapidly becoming the greatest national statesman of his day.

The building was completed in 1832 a financial success, with the contributors to turn the whole over to the State, which accepted it. The institution has continued to fruition the plan as originally conceived.

Banks.

January 27, 1817, a Branch Bank of the United States was established in Lexington, of which James Morrison, W. T. Barry, John Tilford, John H. Stone, and prominent men of the times were directors and held large interests. This bank and all other Federal banks, as well as the numerous State banks which sprang up and were chartered by the State Legislature, taught Lexington and Kentucky some severe lessons in economic policy.

Upon the National Bank question the politicians split up and so many banks sprang up since the war of 1812 that by 1819 the financial situation was utterly demoralized. No one suffered more from this than the Free Soil, that he had decided to build a grand hall (which they eventually did) and secured a license to raise the money by a lottery. As the grand prize was $20,000, nearly every citizen in the county had to speak of hundreds and thousands in the State at large and throughout the Northern and Western States, including the Northwest territory, purchased tickets.

But payment was largely made in currency. As the banks failed and when these became worthless or depreciated through the collapse of these institutions, the state government was left with a tremendous debt upon its hands, which was not a ceny to pay it for it, and besides the Grand Hall finally was not erected. For many years of litigation and ill feeling followed until the last penny was paid, but Kentucky, and especially the Masons, had learned something about finance, bitter as the lesson was.

Many of the foremost men of letters, statesmen and divines were connected with this lottery, such as Robert Crockett, Daniel Bradford, Henry Clay, James Moore, John Anderson, Dr. James Overton, Dr. Caleb W. Cloud, Philip Swift, Robert John son, W. B. Blackburn and many others. No such noble or religious undertakings were financed in this way in those days, and the result was disastrous to Lexington, as nothing could be the danger of lotteries, and aroused the beginnings of a sentiment against them as worse than admitting the moral and moral.

To the Masons themselves, the consequences of bank failures in this connection could readily be borne with equanimity, but to outsiders the consequences were a total loss of money they had embarked with the hope...
By 1823 the state of affairs was so bad that political parties had arisen in the state to the method of obtaining relief from the burdens of the people. One party was known as the "Anti-Republicans," and the other as the "Anti-Religionists." The former dwelt upon the evils which had befallen the community, and the latter upon religion; the same time the cause of the farmer and producer of raw materials, and the interests of the laborers were protected against the dangers of bankruptcy. A new movement of thought was evidently aimed at, with the exception that the bankrupt laws of 1833 were a set of measures which were to be relieved of the necessity of paying their debts at least for the present.

The relief party was opposed to the method of proceeding, and when the legislature did pass the "relief laws," the Court of Appeals passed an order to the contrary and unconstitutional.

Upon this, the courts were attacked with great bitterness by the "Relief party," and the order of "Anti-Religionists," which henceforth became known as the "New Court," and the "Old Court," respectively. The "New Court" party was in favor of removing the old judges and replacing them with others who would be less favorable to the "relief" measures.

Never before in the history of Kentucky had the business of the courts been so much in the public eye.

The war raged with great bitterness, nowhere more with more rancor than in Lexington, the seat of the "New Court" and "Relief party," while the enlightened and intelligent realized that the parties were hard to reconcile.

The "New Court" party would be to make the highest court in the Commonwealth the place of the ruling passion of the fickle popular passion.

So fierce and hot became the first in Lexington, it was called the "Relief war." The partisans of either side lined up on Main street, the New Court adhered to the whipping post on the other. Crowbars were used to tear up bricks and stones from the walk and walls and windows and broken holes were the order of the day.

The war raged and raged, and raged.

The leaders of the two parties, Robert Breckinridge for the Old Court, and Charles Hunt for the New Court, hurled the battle axe in arm after arm among the combatants.

The effect of this contest, arising out of the split in the Kentucky legislature in 1823, for it split the citizens up into issues on which one guile or another had kept their eyes off the main question of the state of Kentucky. It will probably always be so, for only those who study and strive to understand the laws of the country count for a money bank.

The people of the United States are too willing to let others make the laws for them, and too ready to ride into popularity on some tidel wave of misunderstanding.

Charles Hunt, leader of the "New Court" party, was the first Mayor of Lexington under its charter in later years. Breckinridge was worthy of his adherence to the Old Court party and his refusal to be swayed by the influence of the "Reliefs" and "anti-religionists." He was largely instrumental in saving his colleagues and their constituents.

Robert J. Breckinridge was born in Fayette county March 8, 1813, and began the practice of law in Lexington in 1825. He was soon influential in affairs of the city and county.
Divided City into Wards.

January 12, 1832, Lexington became an incorporated city. The court system of government was forever done away with. Henceforth the business affairs of the community were to be conducted by a board of a corporation in which each voter was a stockholder.

Under the Trustee System.

Union was the first trustee system in the county and State affairs took precedence of civic affairs. The flower of the Western bar, of the medical profession, of the manor of the state, and of the city of Lexington, chiefly by her schools and Transylvania University, Learning and beauty were in the making. Also Lexington was the great opening for young men in every walk of life. There were no barriers here in law, religion, politics, and science, but in business, and took with them to other and newer communities, settling in the state, and carrying with them the spirit, softened by the graces of civilization.

The rise of her child, Cincinnati, Lexington began to decline. She was not prepared to cope with the new conditions brought about by her own condition. She did not have the natural advantages of river transportation. Even Louisville was destined to become a great city. Population and an unsafe banking system added to her difficulties. It was necessary to have a government of the state, the city, and county. This was done to preserve the same liberties the citizens before had enjoyed.

Builds the First Railroad.

Through the beginning of the first railroad in the West and the incorporation of the city, the same men who had built up her trade and established her charitable and social and educational features, hoped to recover Lexington’s old time prestige. The first mayor was Charlton Hunt, who had been a leader of the “Court” party; and was the son of John Wesley Hunt, a New Jerseyite, who came to Lexington in 1824. He had been a prominent man in the town, growing wealthy in the hemp industry. Charlton Hunt was a young man. His work in the incorporation was highly successful with the assistance of the first city council of twelve of the foremost citizens. The assistance of the state and State and national affairs for many years. They were: Wm. A. Leavy, Judge; John G. Greer, Judge; Robert S. Todd, David Megowan, Richard Ashton, Thomas P. Hart, Luther Stephens, Judge; Judge J. A. Leavenworth; Judge G. S. Combs, John Brown, Benjamin Gratz.
the majority of whom were the wives and children of the deceased. The contributions of these ladies, in gold and silver, would be divided equally among those whose husbands and fathers had died.

This institution proceeded to gather up the remains of the deceased and transport them to their respective homes, for over a quarter of a century received absolutely no aid from voluntary contributions.

First City School

The last year of Hunt's administration saw the introduction of the free city school, which was the result of the exertions of young men, then 28 years of age, assisted by the county officials. The school was established in Lexington, the town of Lexington, whose learning and eminently qualified him for the post of principal. The school board was composed of Dr. James M. Harrison, Thomas P. Hart, and William L. A. Leake, who were present at the dedication of the school. James C. McKinney, In 1837-38.

According to Mccleave's statistics, the student body stood at 25,000. There were seven libraries, including two Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and one Catholic. Of four newspapers, the anti-slavery and one administration, and one anti-administration of Old Folks. Published by Mason, and Thomas G. M. Clay, in 1837. The first banking institution in Kentucky, organized in 1836.

Beneficial Organizations.

Of the many beneficent institutions in the town, one of the most important was the Green River Benevolent Society, organized in 1836. The society was incorporated in 1838, and had the following officers: President, James C. McKinney; Vice-President, Thomas G. M. Clay; Secretary, John W. Dent; Treasurer, James C. McKinney.

Louisville was organized in 1836, and had the following officers: President, James C. McKinney; Vice-President, Thomas G. M. Clay; Secretary, John W. Dent; Treasurer, James C. McKinney.

The First Odd Fellows.

Largely as a result of the conditions brought about by the cholera plague, the first Odd Fellows Lodge was organized in 1837. The lodge was chartered May 5, 1837, and was the first Odd Fellows Lodge in the state. The organization was patterned after the English Odd Fellows, and the officers were elected by the members. The lodge met in the Masonic Temple, which was located at the corner of Main and Broadway.

The Original "Saloon." Hereafter the town had been possessed of many old fashioned "taverns," after the English fashion, but no place of entertainment. An innovation was made by a Frenchman, Messrs. Chouteau and Price, who built a bar room, cafe and enterprising establishment, as well as a general place of entertainment. The term "saloon" has now come to mean a place of public entertainment.

May C. H. Wickliffe and Daniel Bradford.

The next morning Charles Wickliffe, 1839-40, prominent as journalist, Missionary and progressive citizen, was dined by Daniel Bradford, 1841, likewise a native of Old Fellow. Bradford was the first of the town's people to be connected with every movement for the uplift of the town, a Past Master of Masons and a strong "administration" man.

James Logue, 1842-5.

Bradford's successor was James Logue, 1842-5. He was a school teacher and a Past Master of Masons. During his administration the financial difficulties of the town were met and the town began to thrive. Bradford was a member of the old Daviess Lodge, and was a member of the first meeting of the town, which was held in the Masonic Temple.

Eugene Boardman was elected mayor, and the town began to prosper. The town was now divided into wards, and the first ward was elected. The ward consisted of the north side of Main Street, and the west side of Clifty Creek.

James Logue was re-elected mayor in 1843. He was a member of the old Daviess Lodge, and was a member of the first meeting of the town, which was held in the Masonic Temple.

The "Cholera Again." The cholera plague appeared again this year, but not with such disastrous results. The town was more watchful, and the public health authorities were more assiduous in their work.

The total number of deaths was 342, of which 59 were at the bar, and 283 at the hospital. More whites than blacks died.

Mayor E. A. Dowden, 1851-3.

During the administration of Mayor E. A. Dowden, Lexington and Frankfort were connected by a railroad, and the town began to grow. The railroad was built by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, and the town began to prosper. The railroad was completed in 1851, and the town began to grow.

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TO USE LINCOLN SPRING WATER FOR CHRISTENING
FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 3 (AP)—A Lincoln Memorial in Larue county Oct. 14 when a small container will be filled with water drawn from the Lincoln spring by Governor Sampson for christening the S. H. Mann Ship of the Lincolns in the early in December.

The water will be sent to New York, where it will be mixed with historic waters from the remaining states. Governor James P. Prend and President of the Hodgenville Rotary Club is planning a Lincoln Day luncheon of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation at the Hotel Wayne, Ind., is expected to address the Rotary luncheon.

BUILDERS OF LEXINGTON—VI

BY J. W. Norwood
THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR

It would be far from the purpose or spirit of this chapter to include among the “Builders” of Lexington a narrative of those whose activities was in the war or its vicissitudes. The man who was responsible for so many economic growths of our painfully acquired liberties. In fact, John C. Breckinridge's knife even in civil war. It seems almost as though nations are like individuals. They carry a cancer for years without killing it, or if they do recognize its dangerous condition, do not know how to get rid of it. His opponents are the same.

From this point of view it is necessary, therefore, to refer to those phases of the civil war as they affected Lexington politically and economically, in order that we may understand the condition of our nation, for the reason that the social and political fabrics were torn down, necessitating their rebuilding.

The succeeding mayors to those already mentioned were, during this important period of internecine strife and reconstruction.

1856—C. T. Worley, succeeding Graves.
Joseph Wingate
1856—W. D. Standiford.
1857—J. T. Frazer.
1858—J. T. Frazer.
1859—J. T. Frazer.

There are many traits and threadbare expressions descriptive of war that are too often ignored. The actual battles were fought in Lexington, but passed unknown to the public, save for two little sketches and fictions, such as John B. Castleman's laughable chase and scare given to a certain number of the "Home Guards" under H. G. DuPuy, order to divert attention from his chief, John H. Morgan. Lexington's capital was the home of war was principally confined to serving as recruiting headquarters for Federal soldiers, collecting taxes, and having her lodges and public buildings converted into hospitals. Also the city was moved into a central storehouse for Federal property. At such a time these stores fed the hungry mouths of Confederates.

But Lexington, like the entire Commonwealth, occupied a most unique position in the nation's kaleidoscope struggle. Indeed, local history is for the moment overshadowed by State and national history. Lexington and Kentucky were both neutral, though both sides represented, and there was great struggle for supremacy between the two great national parties seemed to come to a focus, or rather an even balance of the opposing sentiments to be settled was that of "States Rights" and what they were to henceforth control. Lexington, however, went back to the very foundations of our national politics. A curious and tangled system of political names had grown around the two opposing forces, "Democratic" and "Centralization."

The first president had been elected as a "Radical" in 1860 and 1862. "Federalism" meant that sort of Democracy upon which this government had been founded. But in time, "Federals" came to mean that party of the minority which had wanted to make Washington a king; to centralize all government on a national supreme body; to establish orders of knighthood and honor. Of this party, the elegant and graceful Hamilton and his followers became leaders.

The other section of the "Federals" opposed "Democracy through Democratic Societies," "Tammany Societies," and finally became known as Democrats, after adopting the name of "Democrats" for many years. Thus Kentucky's vote (her first) in 1862, was wholly "Federal," as opposed to that proportion of the vote by the "Republicans." But even at that early date party names were undergoing a colorful change, and from 1866 to 1872 it was found in her "Republican" column, which would be equivalent to saying "Democratic Day."

It will be recalled that John Breckinridge established the first "Democratic Society" in 1840 in the city of Lexington, and for many years these "Democrats" were actually the backbone and soul of "Republican" bodies. In the west, divisions in Eastern politics, the "Republicans" became divided and the Clinton Democratic party was a candidate, and henceforth the old "Republican" party gradually came to be known as "Alexandria Democratic party," which name it still bears. Peden died out after the election of 1824.

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when Henry Clay came to the fore as the leader of the Whigs, and the Democrats were opposed by the "Federalists" and the "Whigs," and though the next election was not won, the Whigs' afterward swallowed up the "Federalists," so that they were no more heard of under that name. In 1832, two great parties were called Democrats and Whigs, which continued to be their designation until 1856. In the year 1834, the Whig of Lexington, the Idol of the Whigs, was actually in the midst of his denunciations, especially those of the Whigs, and there was the struggle between the Whigs and Democratic party. In 1836, the Whigs came to the fore. The two parties were defeated in 1834, the national character of the Whigs was changed, and in 1836, the Whigs carried the election. The next two elections resulted, the first in Democratic victories, and the second in Whig victories. The Democrats carried the State in 1836, and for the last time before the Civil War.

Henry Clay was a remarkable political leader and truly a great statesman. His death in 1852 was a loss to the country, and he was no other really great leader. He had made friends who were ready to lay down their lives for him, and with whom he directed such bitter denunciation that their own self-respect demanded a recall from the brink of perdition. He was called the "anti-Masonic" and the "Whig" party. But he was a Mason and a member of the Grand Lodge. For many years he was Grand Orator, and in 1842 was the first recognized as the "Father of the Whig party." He was the true Masonic Mason of the Masonic party. Thus he was virtually the Masonic Mason as well as the Whig party. Lexington was the seat of the Grand Lodge, and he had been United States Senator and was Speaker of the House. It was while so situated and exercising his immense power that Clay re-organized his old acquaintance, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. His conception of such a body was that it should be composed of the presidents and leaders of the Masonic lodges. Thus he was the true representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. His conception of such a body was that it should be composed of the presidents and leaders of the Masonic lodges. Thus he was the true representative of the Masonic Masonic party. Lexington was the seat of the Grand Lodge, and he had been United States Senator and was Speaker of the House. It was while so situated and exercising his immense power that Clay re-organized his old acquaintance, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. His conception of such a body was that it should be composed of the presidents and leaders of the Masonic lodges. Thus he was the true representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. His conception of such a body was that it should be composed of the presidents and leaders of the Masonic lodges. Thus he was the true representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. His conception of such a body was that it should be composed of the presidents and leaders of the Masonic lodges. Thus he was the true representative of the Gran...
ERECT TABLET AT BOONESBORO

Memorial

Commemorating

Founding of Fort by Boone in 1775 to be Unveiled Saturday

Fort Boonesborough, an outpost of civilization from 1775 to 1783, was erected by Daniel Boone and his companions who had been employed by the Transylvania Company of North Carolina for that purpose. Boone, the great scout, and his associates cut their way through the heavy forest and undergrowth over the Allegheny mountains a distance of 200 miles to the site selected for Fort Boonesborough. The stockade was finished in June 1774. News of the first battle of the Revolutionary War at Lexington, Mass., April 19, 1775, did not reach the frontier until June 1775.

Fort Boonesborough, constructed of heavy logs hewed from the forest which surrounded it, was the headquarters for the superintendence of the English, French, and Indians.

The town of Boonesborough was established by the Legislature of Virginia in 1775. In 1810, sixty-eight inhabitants had settled there, but by 1870 it had almost disappeared as a village.

On the tablet to be unveiled October 2, the following is inscribed: "Fort Boonesborough Memorial 1873."

"Near the site of Fort Boonesborough (1775-1783) first fortified garrison west of the Alleghenies.

"Fort Boonesborough was the first fort to be built in Kentucky. It was two hundred miles west of the nearest outpost of civilization—was the largest and best built of all the forts and stood for the protection of all the smaller stockades.

"It withstood the siege of 1777 and the great siege of 1778, which lasted 10 days, and David Boone in command. The besieging force of 400 Indians and 12 Frenchmen in the employ of the British was under the command of Captain DeQuindre, a partisan of the British at Detroit. The pioneer women in the fort carried all the water and powder from without the fort during the siege. British power on the Ohio after the American Revolution was subdued by the pioneers at Boonesborough under Boone. Fort Boonesborough became the gateway which saved for the United States its empire of the west.

"The Boone family came to the Boonesborough Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1913."
The beginning of a new decade after the seventies marked a distinct epoch in Lexington's history. Having begun her existence as a frontier military post in the outpost of Virginia in 1782, she had successively passed through periods of checkered government resulting in the upbuilding of great manufacturing industries, until the civil rights and activities of that strife necessitated the establishment of a form of government amounting almost to a dictatorship.

1. Bitter partisan politics.
2. A negro majority in population, capable of controlling any election and aided by a few whites, who cared more for their votes than for the rebuilding of the multitudinous business and social fabric of society.
3. Lack of labor to carry on industrial pursuits, due to the refusal of the negroes to work for love or money, thus driving many of the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers into bankruptcy.
4. An ignorance of the value of land, thereby decreasing tax assessments.
5. High railroad rates and discrimination.
6. The State University.

The second problem was met by a revision of the city charter in 1887, which provided for raising a city tax, limiting the official subject to popular election to a council of twelve. This council select an official mayor, whom they had the option of selecting themselves or of submitting to popular vote. This system of election was successful, despite the attempts of the Federal authorities in the United States to continue the city in its old form.

The State University.

The birth of this great institution of learning, described in Part II, seventeenth year of Lexington, the title has since borne of "The City of Schools." But it was not until after a bitter struggle between sectarian religious influences and the spirit of our constitution, as represented by the majority of our citizens, did the University of Kentucky, created by the Constitution of 1798, and sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1799, come into existence.

The Phoenix.

The Phoenix Hotel, located on the corner of the first quarter and burned down, was located on the corner of Main and Main Streets. It was burned by L. B. Grisby, who spent $100,000 on it, assigning it to R. T. Goodale, who purchased it through Mr. Grisby for $100,000. In 1887, R. T. Goodale, a partner of Grisby, purchased it and moved to Lexington, leaving it to Mr. Goodale.

The Pioneers.

The Pioneers, a group of men who made the new Lexingons, were born in the Madison county in 1810. They started in life as laborers and finally owning the land, and in 1845 they branched into the hardware business, moving into the new building in 1850, gradually investing his savings in real estate until in 1856, he was one of the leaders of the town. Two years later he purchased his first farm and became prominent in agricultural circles, for just before the Civil War, he formed a partnership in the banking business, establishing the firm of Boyd & Company, and became a member of the city council and one of the most respected men in the county.

The Phoenix.

The Phoenix was a small local affair called Postteatle's Tavern during pioneer days. It had been an attractive place for others as well as for themselves. The Phoenix, located on the corner of Main and Main Streets, became a popular resort. Negroes were kept out, and here the citizens could gather in evenings to listen to band concerts and see the latest amusement. The Y. M. C. A. was doing a good work and affording pleasure and education to its members, reaching, especially strong in rural circles.

Agricultural Conventions.

Among the industries which were most prominent before the public were those of an agricultural nature. The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Society, founded in 1876, became the granddaddy of all agricultural societies. The Kentucky State Grange, which had become almost extinct during the war, was revived and continued its work of changing the social and political conditions and deceptions by its officers, meet and reorganized in the Masonic Temple.

The First Chamber of Commerce.

Those merchants, mentioned in the preceding article, who first associated themselves together for the purpose of obtaining better railroad facilities and continued their organization and called themselves the "Chamber of Commerce." Their work was not as effective as it might have been with a more stable organization, but they served as the nucleus of the similar movements of a later period.

Primary Elections.

The Democratic primary election of four years ago had been so successful, despite the attempt of the Federal authorities in the United States to continue the city in its old form, that the city was practically ruled by the Democratic party with a few white leaders. The primary was popular and another was called by the Democratic chairman. Judge Jere F. Inman and Judge G. H. McAlpin in 1897 and subsequently because of the Judge's health.

The Phoenix.

The Phoenix was the teacher and afterward the partner of the late Judge Watts Parker, a member of Lexington and Lodge No. 1, was a most popular citizen and among the foremost leaders of a new generation. His death in 1908, respected and loved by many.

The primary was held on January 20, 1897, on the following day, ten days later by a large majority. The new council included several new names, the following being its members:

Ward 1—Moses Kaufman, W. M. May, James Mc Cormick.
Ward 3—B. E. Treacy, J. R. Graves, J. R. Campbell.

The new council at once appointed committees for the various departments of city government. The city school committee consisted of Boyd, Metcalfe, and Metcalfe.

The First Mayor's Race.

It was now believed that the time was ripe for giving back to the people of the State a more popular and fearless, of negro domination. The council, therefore, exercised their prerogative of calling a popular election for the purpose of voting for the election of judges for the State.

The election was entirely between Democrats, several of the most prominent men significant in leading themselves for this office. Mayor J. T. Frazer was re-elected March 31, 1888.
The Centennial of Lexington

The city was now approaching its one hundredth birthday, which was celebrated with great enthusiasm. In April 1879, Judge Benjamin F. Birkley, chairman of the General Commission, which had been established to oversee the celebration, appointed a committee to prepare suitable exhibitions. The committee was led by J. H. McLean and J. H. Prall.

The Committee of the Centennial

A meeting of the committee (mostly retail, of course), was called to protest against this unjust discrimination, but the committee, composed of Horace Craig, E. W. Sperry, Avery Winston and Squire Bassett, was appointed to visit Chimney Rock, who could be so disturbed to remedy matters.

One member of this precursor of the railroad policy was murdered in the railroad region, and the affair was occasioned by a big boom for Lexington.

For the first time since the civil war, the city had a opportunity to review its past history and profit by the lessons contained therein. No Irishmen were conspicuous in the monster parade than the Irish society, which was enjoying, under a Democratic republic, those blessings which had been denied their fathers in their native country. There they had fought for independence and had been defeated. The Irish in their own church had delivered old Erin into the hands of the "hated Saxon," and blessed the Irish nation with the foreign element that had forever destroyed Ireland as a nation. Here, they lived in a land of freedom, which had given them its freedom from this same enemy, and, moreover, had crushed out all foreign-born elements to prevent foreign-born citizens from exercising political influence as citizens as natives and from holding offices. Indeed, as one newspaper reported, "this Jeffersonianism" was certainly unknown in some wards of the city, such men as Dennis Kearney being even then in the city council.

Among the Irish societies taking part in the celebration were the Irish Sons of Liberty, the Irish Republican, and the Irish Catholic. The Irish Republicans were the president and a member of the city council, and the Sons of Liberty were represented by the leader, Treacy. Three lodges of Odd Fellows also marched in the parade, their heads being W. B. Bush of No. 5, D. W. Elliott of No. 7, and James M. Elliott, the present Grand Secretary of the State, of No. 31.

Changes in City Charter

The popular elections of May and the elections that followed were made by public sentiment to such good purpose that in 1878 delegates from eleven cities were called an "anti-railroad" convention, to protest to the legislature against monopolies, and the Lexington idea should be given the same support. Upon this plan, the work of "trusts" was not for sale.

Mayor Fraser, who had held office for many years, was now to be re-elected by popular vote after the war, when the state passed a law requiring that all mayoral candidates must be elected by popular vote.

The next Mayor

The next Mayor to be elected was that of Thomas M. Johnson, who had been the most popular candidate. He had been a Democrat, and his victory was hailed by some as a "monarchial" one.

City Expense

Another interesting feature of the war period in the city was the cost of the war. The city was a little less than $90,000 per annum and the expense about the same, including all necessary expenditure of about $14,500 and refunding outstanding indebtedness. It was claimed that this was the first time that the public schools, the colored schools, also, and St. Paul's and St. Mark's Roman Catholic schools, had been first and foremost in the war.

The Political Parties

The political parties in Lexington were Democratic, National and Republican. The Democratic party was led by Mayor J. C. Johnson, the National Republican by T. B. Patton, and the Republican by W. B. Bush.

The Parnelli Vote

The great Irishman and agitator, Charles Stewart Parnelli, visited Lexington, and the Irish independence. He was traveling in this country raising funds for his cause, and Judge W. H. Kinkaid and Judge J. C. Smith, both prominent Democrats and leaders of freedom, delivered addresses in his behalf. The first of the two was delivered at the opera house, while Judge J. C. Smith delivered his address in the church. In behalf of the Irish and the Irish patriotic societies of Lexington, the election was held on the first day of November.

The election was one of the most interesting in the city, and the results were as follows:

The American Union made a strong showing in the city, and the Republican candidates were elected.

The election was over, and the city was quiet, and the people were looking forward to a peaceful and prosperous future.
About Our Ancestors

BY FRANCES M. SMITH (Eleanor Lexington).

Coleman Family

Amelia, Caroline, Prince George, Prince William, York, Dinwiddie and Chesterfield Counties are colonial homes of the Colemans, also they settled in Cecil County, Md., where an early date in 1725. It is the year of the marriage of Mary King, of Cecil County, and where they made their home.

The earliest date in Virginia seems to be 1672, when Joseph Coleman is mentioned, of York County. The following dates of births are given: Francis and Mary Coleman, of daughter, who form in 1718, and a son, William, in 1723; Daniel and Elizabeth Coleman, a son, Benjamin, born in 1720, other children were Martha, Daniel and Mary; William and Faith Coleman, a son, Peter, born in 1725; William and Margaret Coleman, daughter Anne and Margery Lucas; John Coleman, a son, born in 1718; Mary Ligon, born in 1721. These births are recorded in the Bristol Parish register (parts of Amelia, Prince George, Chesterfield and Dinwiddie Counties).

In 1748 Daniel Coleman entered 225 acres in Amelia County, Robert, Ellis and Joseph Coleman were in Gloucester County, in 1748. The Virginia Gazette, Survey Book, of Gloucester County and the Land Book, Amelia County, give these records.

James Coleman and wife, Mary King, of Cecil County, Md., mentioned above, had a son, Daniel, of Caroline County, Va.; among others. Data of the family who lived in Early Settlers, by Saunders.

Daniel was in the Continental Army, with the rank of Colonel. He called his estate, in Caroline County, "Concord," and there he is buried. The property, a few years ago, probably also at present, is owned by a descendant of the fifth generation, from James and Mary (Key) Coleman.

Daniel married first — Children; second, Martha, daughter of Hardwell and Ann (Ruffin) Cocke, of Virginia, and was the father of six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, James Coleman, became a Kentucky pioneer and married — Hardwell. He also had a family of some size, having four sons and two daughters, with relations including the Marshalls and the Mallons. Nicholas Coleman, son of James, of Kentucky, had a daughter, Fannis, who married Governor Randolph, of New Jersey. John told me that Nicholas Coleman made his home in New Orleans, where he married, Harriet Moore and reared a large family, with Chambers and Browning names on some family charts.

James Coleman, as stated above, went to Kentucky and his brother, Daniel, lived with him until he, too, became a pioneer, moving to Alabama. His record is given in Public Men of Alabama, by Garrett. His wife was Elizabeth Peterson, of Northampton County, N. C., a daughter of Major Samuel Lockhart, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Their children were Daniel and Elizabeth (Peterson) Coleman, a son, Edward, married a girl of the Name of Allen, and met with the well-known family of Treutel. Corporal Richard Treutel, brother of Edward, was a blacksmith, and Sarah, daughter of a colonist, Thomas Coleman and Mary, the wife of John Treutel. George, his son, was Governor Robert and Richard were born in 1775, and they came over with the well-known family of Trentham, Treutel, brother of Edward, and later with theColeman family. They were the children of Richard Trentham, a blacksmith, and Mary, the wife of John Treutel. George, the son, was Governor Robert and Richard were born in 1775, and they came over with the well-known family of Trentham, Treutel, brother of Edward, and later with the familys.
BUILDERS OF LEXINGTON---VII

(By J. W. Norwood)

OUR WAR INHERITANCE

Flod one man, J. T. Frazier, a Past Master of the Daviess Lodge, was continuously chosen mayor. His services were in 1863 and continued until 1889.

Upon the election of a council, public notice was given through the newspapers for the nomination of four members to be elected by the people. The election was held on November 28, 1872. The voting was conducted by an election board of three members, and the result was announced on the same day. The newly elected council then proceeded to transact the business of the city.

Business was at a low ebb. The war had inflated all values to an enormous extent. Industry had been greatly curtailed and the purchasing power of the people had been greatly reduced. The cities were in a state of depression, and the farm population was hard hit. A large part of the farmers were in debt, and many of them were suffering from the war.

In Lexington and Fayette county the farmers were not only losing their crops, but they were also losing their land. The war had caused a great increase in the price of land, and many of the farmers were unable to pay the taxes they owed. This resulted in the loss of their land.

The voters were divided in their opinion of the war. Some were in favor of continued efforts to win the war, while others were in favor of peace.

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victims and diapers were the negroes of Lexington. Local banking failures set the
poses of the bank's being turned
over to the institution, whose local
offices were in a close relationship
and Henry Scroggins, prominent lead-
ers of their race at this time. Despite
denials and warnings of the whites,
the Negroes feared for their lives and
the poor negroes were left in the
United States Government, which had
been responsible for this crisis, re
verted control to the banks, which
sent them madly, the whites venting
their anger on the negroes, who had
practically gone to pieces, thus allowing
the engineers of the scheme to with-

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negroes that their late masters had
not succumbed. The negroes had
been represented by people who were
embodying the same spirit that prompted
the movement which was to bring the
abolition of Slavery. The negroes
were determined to show the whites
that they were not going to be
slaves again.

The consequence of this was that
the Negroes formed a secret society
known as the "Home for the Friendless." This
society was organized by a group of
Negroes who were tired of being
exploited by the whites. They
decided to take matters into their own
hands and form a society to help
other Negroes in need.

The society was modeled after a
similar one in New York City, and
had as its purpose the provision of
aid to impoverished Negroes.

The society was successful in raising
money and providing assistance to
many Negroes in need. It was a
symbol of the determination of the
Negroes to stand up for themselves
and to take control of their own lives.
Buildings of Lexington---IX

Johnson and the New Charter---1881-2-3

(By J. W. Norwood)

P. Stoll, Robert McMichael and Col. A. M. Swope. A noticeable lack of bitterness and a more intelligent view of the question, however, showed that the entrance of the negroes into politics would be attended by the wise guidance of their white friends.

Education.

Among the foremost advocates of popular education was Judge J. H. Mulford, who introduced a resolution in the city council, asking Kentucky University for ground upon which the city could enlarge its School. In the legislature he also gained fame at a later date through his efforts to equalize the white and colored school per capita. The A. M. College was completed and dedicated February 16, 1882.

Senator Beck.

Another prominent figure of the time was Senator Beck of Lexington, whose long and honorable career as a national statesman is well-known, though he had heretofore done little of moment in his own city. Now he joined in the public agitation for a colored commercial club, to which he gave all the encouragement of his position in the Commercial Club, of whose existence he had not previously aware how to bring about the agitation, that he had obtained through Congress. He thought the United States courts could not be brought to recognize a movement to have Kentucky divided into two districts, one of which should have its headquarters here. The Commercial Club did not consider the matter at his suggestion, as well as backed his efforts to get a weather-cock station at the city line ready to move. A part only of these plans were accomplished, as will be seen at the proper time.

The Candidates for 1882.


The 1882 Charter.

At this time the new completed charter of the council and Commercial Club, was published and was before the legislature. It embraced nearly one hundred and fifty sections, to the council and elective officers in the matter of making public improvements, to the council's political powers and still retaining the poll...
tax qualification for voters.

The council was given control over all the taxes and if any might be done at the cost of the lot owners, when the majority petitioned for a tax, the council might at its discretion, raise a tax to pay the costs, and if the council should find such taxes might be

Improved over even protest against the tax.

Bonds might be taxed too, but the council did not have the power to tax the city

though it was specially provided for that in the last case the actual in

the case be

cluded from his assessment. Playing cards were put under the ban by 50

licences per deck being

licenced in the city was abolished and a licence system provided for, which has re

in our present


Increased Taxes.

Under the old charter taxes were not extra 25

cents was added, 10 cents for fire apar

ucus, 15 cents for school purposes. The new charter increased the imposing power of the city was limited to

$20,000. Inspectors were provided for grain, flour, pork and nearly every article of

andations, a powder magazine, and various other things not before author

papers from taxes for ten years, were also provided for.

Some of the council had been loathed with the obstruction of the provi

visions of the new charter, because they knew that there would be the tendency to raise taxes. The council could not propose anything better and their fears were fully realized though the charter finally carried by popular vote.

Waterworks.

One provision provided for the city of the building of waterworks, and a great howl was raised over this for fear some private corporation would come in and take the government business of its own concern. The papers were full of other objections made daily by persons who could offer no helpful suggestions, but when the public agitation proved best and the waterworks section was cut out and the matter referred back to the council, the matter did not arise.

Another section fought with great bitterness was the public license for tobacco, which was afterwards increased by the dozen.

Smallpox—"Pest House."

The council met at 11 A.M. with a smallpox epidemic in 1881 and due to

this the council purchased over 200 acres of land on the Winchester pike, knowing that the smallpox would be stopped by the money spent on such a place. The money was spent on a public hospital, and the hospital was built on the site of the old hospital, which was then turned over to the city and used as a "Pest House."

Health

Whipping Post Abolished.

With the new charter went the old whipping post, which was defeated in the Supreme Court and which is still a matter of the "Pest House."

The council on November 1, 1882, passed a law which was one of the most active factors in all progressive moves, and largely due to it the department of health was established in Lexington and urged upon Congress Senator Beck's proposition to bring the Federal courts to Lexington which the council did not do.

Commercial Club and Charter.

The Commercial Club were as before, all aglow with the new charter, and

founded on their work in the city, and the council gave them a 

sword of honor, and has ever continued to champion the cause of the Commercial Club.

The following day was a holiday, and with wild excitement and a volunteer

the relief of the Richmond soldiers, the Mayor, R. C. Burkin, Thomas Bradley, W. C. P. Brocklin, J. F. Robinson, Alexander Peck, Howie and C. M. Johnson and dozens of others, who were active in business, social, fraternal, professional, religious and other work.

So eager was the club and the council for the passage of the new charter that after plans were made for the new council to meet, Mulligan, then representative, they withdrew it because he was not putting it fast enough for his use, and the council was delayed.

So much for the council, and the new charter was not far behind, and the city was in a state of confusion.

The Beginning of the "Fraud" Slogan.

The year 1882 wound up with a few local papers publishing ideas against the new administration of affairs. The council had raised all assessments 20 per cent, but they did not give the public as much as a dime in the matter, and some citizens were not greatly concerned over its fate, which remains up to the recent "Combination Plan" 1883.

Another activity of the Commercial Club and council at this time was to vote on the building of a new municipal hall, with the vote being held on the proposition of guarantee $50,000 for its location.

But the Lexington council, under the leadership of John R. Littell, brought an immediate reign of prosperity, and a new city hall, to which a waterworks was projected and finally built by foreign capital, electric lighting companies came in and the city was prosperous. Webster was the early secretary of the Lexin

thereon and manufacturing plants were projected, so that in a couple of years Lexington was not only supplied with electric lighting, while an electric railway company was also under way.

Imports and Exports.

The city was rapidly becoming a country town, and the importers and exporters may be illustrated by a sample bill on "Imports and Exports" issued by the Chamber of Commerce, August 25, 1882, in which it was agreed that the city was now in a flourishing condition.

The Y. M. C. A. was reorganized in 1882, with R. S. Bullock of Lexington as president, and a branch was now in operation.

The council had raised all assessments 20 per cent, but the public agitation of what some newspaper had said about some member, and then the newspaper editor would refuse to publish any advertisement, an object for a writer who should take the position that most of it was true. Mr. Mulligan, the councilman for something he had written, and the city was beginning to get far away from the people that it had been under the old rule.

The council declared that they were 1883, and having Mr. Robert Peter, chemist of the State Geological Survey, as manager. This was probably the first real institution Lexington people had of the wonderful newspaper, and upon this fact was based the suggestion that our waterworks consist of artesian wells.

Religion and Politics.

A trivial occurrence during February became the occasion later of a serious and widespread debate between the two branches of the original causes leading up to a free

misdemeanor factional fight at the polls and the consequences so weighty, it is relative might well be overlooked by the his
torian and relegated to the forgotten.

An election, if not so proper, from the south, was held in Lexington in 1882, the reason for which was, the people of the south were still "irish" and were attempting to rule things. It was almost a return of "Know Nothing", and, as may be readily imagined, as such a people had never loved the rest of their fellow citizens any harder. To their credit it should be said that Mr. Mulligan and the rest of the Kentucky legislature did not appear.

Flood Sufferers.

Lexington was now the least of the sufferers from the Mississippi floods, J. B. Morton being an active citizen in that district.

The Waterworks Contract.

On November 6, 1883, the city contract with the new Lexington and was entered into to purchase 20,000 fire hydrants, to be paid for at the rate of $10,000 per year for 25 years, and by the city paying something in cash on the contract. This was the first time Lexington had ever had waterworks, and the plan was adopted and carried out by the work of the local enthusiasm and local work and money, was the waterworks plan of the people of Lexington, and the "All-American plugs" all over the city, built up a deal of legislation concerning "fire limits" and building regulations, as the city was now in fire fighting and fire insurance rates.

Street Improvement.

The laying of water mains and pipes and the tearing up of the streets has a tremendous lot of work in relief. It is a madman's job, and as a local enthusiasm and local work and money, was the waterworks plan of the people of Lexington, and the "All-American plugs" all over the city, built up a deal of legislation concerning "fire limits" and building regulations, as the city was now in fire fighting and fire insurance rates.
The Builders of Lexington—X

Public Utilities and Progress to 1891

By J. W. Norris

Mayor Johnson was in office until 1885. After the adoption of the new charter of 1882, Lexington passed through a period of activity never before witnessed. Public improvements and business of building a greater Lexington.

The Gas Company. Indeed, in 1883, it was never supposed that the Lexington Gas Company, a private enterprise, could have contracted with the city for the furnishing of both gas and gasoline. The Gas Company was this year threatened with the establishment of a competing company, but finally absorbed andooked in its rivals from Louisville and Richmond by an issue of $10,000 more stock, which increased the capital and the market, making it now one of the most important commercial enterprises in Lexington.

A New Court House. This year marked the tearing down of the old court house and the putting up of a new one that might be rebuilt. While the work was being done, the courts were held in the Masonic Hall, which has an historic spot. This hall stood upon the original site of ground granted to Lexington Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Masons. The Grand Lodge was formed, and was afterward offered by Lexington Lodge to the county for the purpose of building the first Masonic Temple. The Grand Lodge, however, ordered the first temple built on Main street in 1831. This was for the sum of $5,000, being dedicated October 26, 1831. It stood where J. M. S. Beam is now standing (1831), adjoining the "Clary corner." This Grand Hall being destroyed by fire in 1836, the Grand Lodge built the new hall, and it was dedicated August 2, 1841, and paid $25,000 for it.

Instruction and Education. The population of Lexington was now said to be 20,000, and new inhabitants were flocking in by the thousands. The prospects of the city seemed to promise a bright future. The school system was on the eve of a great expansion, and the resulting educational awakening was one of the most noticeable events of the year. It was during this time that the Lexington School Board was created, and the first school board was elected. It was called by Governor Blackburn and one hundred others for the purpose of discussing how to improve the school conditions in Kentucky.

The Democrats nominated J. Proc. George for Governor, and the Republican State convention to nominate his opponent was held in Lexington.

Talking About Ourselves. The newspapers of the day carried articles about the advantages of living in Lexington to all sorts of investors and tourists. They were full of enthusiastic descriptions of all sorts of progressive things. In their enthusiasm they also began to attack the local politicians, who were described as "political knaves" that had ever and ever influenced even judges on the bench and politicians on the dais.

Electric Lights. In 1883 the city was first lighted by electricity. The first lights appear to have been used by the Louisville Electric Light Company, and the city contracted with the Western Electric Light Company for five cents per night, and later increased this contract to seven cents per night. When the electric lights came to the outskirts of the city, where the old reliable gas lights would not reach, there was a feeling that this light was to be by gas, and then a wider belt of gas line lights, furnished by the Gaslight Company, and finally a few electric lights.

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The Democrats nominated J. Proc. George for Governor, and the Republican State convention to nominate his opponent was held in Lexington.

Talking About Ourselves. The newspapers of the day carried articles about the advantages of living in Lexington to all sorts of investors and tourists. They were full of enthusiastic descriptions of all sorts of progressive things. In their enthusiasm they also began to attack the local politicians, who were described as "political knaves" that had ever and ever influenced even judges on the bench and politicians on the dais.

Electric Lights. In 1883 the city was first lighted by electricity. The first lights appear to have been used by the Louisville Electric Light Company, and the city contracted with the Western Electric Light Company for five cents per night, and later increased this contract to seven cents per night. When the electric lights came to the outskirts of the city, where the old reliable gas lights would not reach, there was a feeling that this light was to be by gas, and then a wider belt of gas line lights, furnished by the Gaslight Company, and finally a few electric lights.

The Gas Company. Indeed, in 1883 it was never supposed that the Lexington Gas Company, a private enterprise, could have contracted with the city for the furnishing of both gas and gasoline. The Gas Company was this year threatened with the establishment of a competing company, but finally absorbed andooked in its rivals from Louisville and Richmond by an issue of $10,000 more stock, which increased the capital and the market, making it now one of the most important commercial enterprises in Lexington.

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The original incorporators included many of the wealthiest men and prominent bankers in Lexington, who died shortly thereafter, universally mourned as a just man and one who had contributed largely of his time and money to every charity and church in the city.

The Associated Charities. At a meeting held in the courthouse November 27, 1888, the Associated Charities was organized by the church members in Lexington. The purpose of the organization is to perfect the organization, which has been a good and noble work ever since.


Mayor Charles W. Foushee, 1888-1891. Johnson was succeeded by Charles Foushee, mayor from 1888 to 1891. Mayor Foushee was a member of the city council, had a number of Louisville Lodges and thoroughly equipped to carry on the progressive work. He died November 28, 1891.

He began his administration under the clouded charter of May 2, 1888, authorizing the funding of the Kentucky Railroad, leading to the indebtedness of the city, the carrying out of whose provisions caused the city to run large expenses that year, running from 20 to 30 years. The improvements in the city necessary to the development of money in anticipation of taxes to build a system that came into vogue in the latter part of Johnson's term, and had been lowered.

Railroad Appropriations. During Foushee's term Lexington was eagerly engaged in striving after a more efficient railroad. The special election, 1888, the proposition of Lexington's purchase of 10,000 miles of the Kentucky railroad was voted and the Kentucky Union Railroad (now the Kentucky & L. N.) was encouraged with $150,000 as an inducement to locate their shops here. Even when that road failed to materialize, Foushee granted further time to build the railroad in the county. In 1896, the railroad, which was built on June 12, 1890, it took $55,000 additional time to get the Lexington & Big Sandy shops here. The Lexington & Richmond might run about $100,000 more.

Market House. Another indication of progress was the completion of the market house daily instead of at stated periods. It was opened January 1, 1890, and was of great advantage to the housekeepers of the city.

Taxes were now considerably advanced owing to railroad and educational improvements, but the city had a fine service. The levy for 1890 was $1,150.

Total budget for the year was $1,150.

This was five cents advance over the year before, due to the Kentucky Union bond.

More Charter Revision. The Charities Committee, together with the Board of Aldermen, had the power to make all needed revisions in the city charter. This committee had the power to make all needed revisions in the city charter.

Improvements. Mayor Foushee seemed determined to pave or macadamize every street in Lexington, and to this end the paving was done in 1890. The city has continued to improve the streets ever since.

Electric Lighting. The city of Lexington was the first city in the state to light with gas, and the city has continued to improve the street lighting ever since.

After Conventions. The city fathers also went after conventions and took advantage of the occasion. They were one of the largest in the state and the city was able to enter into some of the conventions.

Republicans Start a Paper. The Republicans organized a paper called the "Lexington Echo," and it was successful in capturing the state capital.

The Ice Company. This was followed immediately by the formation of the Ice Company, composed of the leading merchants, and the company included Mr. Charles H. Stoll, who was the leading man in the business. He was able to do business with the various companies and was successful in capturing the state capital.

The City Pensions. The city of Lexington was the first to grant pensions to the old soldiers and veterans of the Civil War, and it was successful in capturing the state capital.

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Central Electric Light Company.

Mr. Charles H. Stoll was also the leading spirit in a new electric lighting company growing out of these incorporations. Mr. Stoll, an associate of Mr. Langen, 1892, and the railroad companies, purchased a large number of the electric lights, and was at the head of the company. He became prominent in winding up the affairs of the Boston and Albany Light Company, and in organizing the new company, so that he was elected president of the new company.

Consolidation.

The final consolidation of these interests was actually brought about on January 14, 1896. The Passaic and Belt Railway Company, the Central Electric Company, and the New Jersey Electric Company, and in 1892 the Lexington Gas Company were merged into the Lexington and Lexington Railway Company, thus consolidating all the main line of electric and gas companies of the state. The consolidated company now has an extensive system of electric and gas works, and controls all the lighting, gas and electricity, of all street railways, of manufacturing and of the "belt" used by every railroad entering the city.

The "Benevolent" Feature.

The Blue Ribbon Lighting and Loan Association followed the next year, being incorporated by Capt. S. G. Sharp, Mrs. D. F. Frazer, P. H. Montgomery, Louis St. Louis, and T. I. Patterson. Before very long, the town was full of such associations, where promoters were issuing the very best and most substantial business men in Lexington. No kindled philosopher seemed to be on hand to point out the absurdity of a system of banking and public lotteries, and so both investment and building and loan associations flourished for many years, the building and loan being first of the more popular. The reason for this largely was because of the "benevolent" feature. This poor man was taught and believed that such companies were god-sends, because they were "the bankers." The London Park Building and Loan Association was incorporated the same year by Claude Blackburn, T. J. Carrol, H. Leach, Frank Keller and G. A. DeLong.

Turf Clubs.

In 1891 and 1892 the patronage of the turf formed several clubs, among whose most prominent members may be mentioned George Denny, Milton Young, Julius Marks, T. J. Montgomery, James Murphy, Louis Strauss, C. Lyne and B. J. Tracy.

Among other concerns incorporated during May 1896 the term it may be mentioned the Lion Paint and Color Company, a concern of A. Von To and others; the Lexington Foundry and Hardware Company of W. J. Lord and others; and the Photographers No. 2, Knights Templar, Phoenix Hotel Company of J. H. Davidson, M. C. Audsford and D. F. Free, and the Confederate Veterans Association.

The Confederate Veterans.

This latter organization was chartered April 30, 1891, with the following incorporators: John Boyd, J. B. Simms, J. B. Cooper,Url., J. H. Carter, L. E. Young, W. J. Jones, W. C. Spencer, G. J. Ruggles, C. J. Lyon, J. L. O'Neal, J. R. Bradley, W. H. Cressel and R. S. Bullock.

In closing the narrative of this rather eventful period it is not to be forgotten that practically all the improvements in public utilities and conveniences, as well as the modern methods of financial management and business stability, had their inception during the single decade, from 1882 to 1892.

New legislation, new inventions, new processes, new industries and new wealth were added to the city, and it was growing in size and wealth, but this meant greater expense for running streets and for a future system of sewerage. We had street cars, but the company and its employees simply occupied their time with robbing their patrons. (One old gentleman made a rash assertion about the greater honesty of the street car drivers, and strike was caused until he apologized.) We had electric lights like the gas company, their cars were overcharged. If foreign capital took hold of a needed improvement, there were pessimists to see where the community was "seekers" to allow it and that the city was to be robbed light and left. If local capitalists had the same thing, envy and jealousy set up pessimistic how that could be heard over it for States.

And so it came about that the Commercial Club itself started to grow toward the end of the decade. The spirit of pessimism crept into it also. At nearly every meeting lengthy dissent history dominated the discussions and was indulged in by several members to prove that either our taxes were too high, the movement of the science of government, or water was costing the citizens too much. Committees were appointed to visit the various home utility companies and obtain statements as to the actual cost of producing the power or furnishing light, power or water and then returned the same to the Commercial Club might determine if the company was making too much.

This sort of thing naturally lost the Commercial Club and the individual members thereof indulging in such practices the government and such local industries as had been included to come here. The spirit of civic pride, so recently raised triumphantly for a brief moment over partisan politics, was now being undermined and its strength gradually sapped away.
The Builders of Lexington—XII
By J. W. Norwood

Sewers and Politics---1882-1899

The Kindergarten
Under his administration the Kindergarten was introduced into Lexington's public schools, 1,248 children being admitted. In 1882 the Board of Education passed a resolution, although not adopted by the council for that purpose. Annual examinations of applicants for admission to the kindergarten were established, and in every case the efficiency of the public school system was carefully fostered. The Catholic school was organized, and was to be only a normal school to receive a proportion of the public school funds, but was not to be under the head of the Catholic board. The first school of one of the city's kindergartens. Mayor Davidson also defeated a proposition in the Board of Aldermen for the independent city schools as a "needless expense."

The Town
Beginning of 1892. A new State constitution had been adopted, despite the anti-constitutional convention which met in Lexington, and the election of Mayor Fumney completed. The Republicans had carried the city elections, and new officers were elected. Mayor Davidson went on to secure all over this and the surrounding States. The territory of Lexington was challenged by the rival Scottish Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite of Scott, Rite 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part of September 1894 and the other
of a much advertised lecture by an ex-
pert to the "A. P. A." Just one year ousely before, Mayor Duncan purchased the manage-
ment of the Auditorium not to permit its use for any other purposes. It was the bi-
monthly lecture at question. (Of course, sale, as it was the practice, nothing else could be given in another part of the city without the least disturbance.)

3. The "Free Thought" Case.
The year 1895 was marked by a court decision handed down by Circuit Judge Watts Parker which greatly disturbed the city, and more particularly its surrounding towns of the Blue Grass and increased her trade. The exposition was a great success and the dedication of the new University of Kentucky, which met here that year, the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Es-
ing. After several months of con-
struction, the Central Electric Light Company was given the contract for lighting the city after completion, which made her one of the most electric and people. Thus for the past sixty years Lexington has been lighted by electric power, and not only for the past six years, but for the past sixty years, the company having the contract since 1901. Prior to this change Lexington was considered a "moonlight" city, the most unusual characteristic.

The lighting, telephone, water, street railroads and other public service con-
tracts were all awarded to local companies over by outside capital, and were then given to local companies over by outside capital, and were then given to

Political Charges.
As was to be expected, Mayor Duncan's charges against Col. Davidson were met by the latter's friends with the utmost effect. In the beginning, Duncan's defeat was de-
scribed to the press as having been the result of a combination entered into by Simons and his friends with the "A. P. A." and with the police force. Whatever may have been the actual facts of such political dirty work, there is no doubt that Mayor Duncan was playing into the hands of his friends, who had little to lose and who were not without power. The result was, that Mayor Duncan was deposed from office and replaced by Mr. T. T. Foreman, who was a well-known politician and who had some influence in the city. The new administration was brought into power, and we have free Turnpike and all over the city. Today, the new administration has taken the toll gates of the private corporations which the people of the city had fought so long and hard against. The Free Turnpike Company has been dissolved, and the people of the city are now free to travel as they choose. The officials of the new administration have made great strides in the direction of improvement, and the city is now a much better place than it was under the old administration. The improvements have been carried out with great care and diligence, and the people of the city are now enjoying the benefits of the new administration.
The Builders of Lexington—XII

By J. W. Norwood

Mayor Duncan had surprised all those who believed a defeated man could never "come back" by becoming mayor of the city of Lexington, his term of office under the new law being for four years. His successors since that time have been Thomas Combs, 1904-1907; John B. Nash, 1908-1911, and Ernest Cassady.

Duncan's Second Term—1900-1903.

The elections of 1900 gave Lexington a second chance in order to accomplish the same thing as the first time. The second election was held in 1889 and was won by Mayor Duncan. He had previously been a member of the board of aldermen and was regarded as a progressive force in the city. The results of the election were as follows: Duncan, 2,450 votes; Combs, 2,350 votes; Nash, 2,300 votes; and Cassady, 2,200 votes. The election was conducted without any trouble and the new mayor was inaugurated on January 1, 1901.

The first Simrall-Duncan race had been more bitter and had given rise to much discussion, but Duncan's second term was more peaceful. He continued to exercise his influence in the city and was re-elected in 1903, receiving 2,600 votes, a majority of 50 over Combs, who had 2,550 votes. Duncan served in the city council in 1904 and 1905, and was re-elected mayor in 1906.

The city of Lexington was growing rapidly and the need for a larger and more efficient government was becoming apparent. Duncan worked hard to improve the city's services and to make it a more pleasant place to live.

The city's finances were in good shape and Duncan was able to make some improvements without increasing taxes. He was particularly proud of the new library which was completed in 1905. The library was located on Main Street and was supported by a federal grant.

Rural Free Delivery.

In July 1838, the first rural free delivery routes were established in Fayette county as an experiment, mail being sent out from Lexington as the central point. The suggestion which resulted in this benefit first came from Col. C. W. C. Breckinridge through W. S. Sturtevant's agency. The suggestion was adopted by the city council, and the rural free delivery was begun on August 1, 1838. The experiment continued for a period of five years, and it was found to be a great success.

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The Elks.

The newly organized fraternal "fair" was held by the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in July 1898 and was a great success, the proceeds of this "fair" as in the case of all similar fairs, being donated to charity. The proceeds from this "fair" were used to purchase a war memorial which was later erected in the city.

The first Elks lodge in the city was organized in 1898 and was known as the "Loyal Order of Elks." It was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and was located at 213 South Main Street. The lodge was made up of men who were members of the Order of the Elks and who were in good standing with their lodge.

The "Machine.

The natural line of political cleavage in Kentucky was between the "up-country" and the "down-country." The "up-country" was the central and southern part of the state, while the "down-country" was the northern part. The "up-country" was generally Democratic, while the "down-country" was generally Republican. This cleavage was fostered by the desire of the "up-country" to secure a larger share of the power and influence in the state.
This and other acts brought the two companies of Locomotive to constant antagonism. Even when a poll tax was collected, it turned out not to be in the best interest of the City. A new local corporation was organized to look after the duties once performed by the City. It was later by the keeper of the poor and work house. This was the Lexington Cleaning and Disinfecting Company, to whom Mayor Delaware was president and to which the City was leased.

Banks and Taxes:

There were now eight banks in Lexington, not counting concerns of semi-banking character. Not one of these was getting enough taxes from them by taxing their real estate and during Mayor Duncan's term the City sold all of its bonds. At first, as a compromise of the suit pending against them in the Federal Court, the banks were forced to list for taxation the following capital stock and surplus, less the amount of their realty, thus doubling their sources. It seems that Governor Lexington had been overlooking:

- Fayette National Bank, Square Bank, President, $300,000
- Lexington City Bank, P. Stoll, President, $117,076.22
- Second National Bank, J. P. Shaw, President, $35,715.25
- lexington State Bank, J. W. Berkeley, Trustee, $25,350
- The National Exchange, David Ben, President, $10,000
- The Central Bank, I. T. Ralston, President, $35,000

The question at an issue was an important one and one which had agitated the City for many years. Since Mayor Johnson's time and the charter of 1883-1883. Most bond and trust companies and those who took the "money" was a most foolish thing and that real estate was the actual test of a man's worth. Arguments, during the eighties, were otherwise when one considered that the wealthy man who owned no real estate was practically exempt from taxation on those grounds. In this case of the Lexington banks, there was a strong question as to the stockholders in the banks could be made liable for taxes on their stock from 1875 to 1880, as they now stand, (since March 15, 1896) it was determined that the bank itself may pay taxes on its capital stock in the City of Lexington.

The "Home Telephone."

Telephone rates were now entirely at the mercy of the Exchange. It was agreed to call a number of progressive citizens to organize a local telephone company, with Mr. Breckinridge incorporated as the Fayette Telegraph Company, and after securing a charter from the State, it was turned into a rate war with the old company, which was the first of its kind in Kentucky, while it lasted, though the rates were lowered, "trust" which later resumed its old rates and discovered that the greatest demand was for long distance service, in which the city houses occasionally could afford to do with only one phone, and a great many of them did.

The original franchise, of March 1, 1901, set the maximum rate on the home telephone at $1.25 per annum for one service wire, and $1.25 per annum for two services, but after getting established and finding its way through the streets, it was as a matter of fact, abandoned.

Railroad Consolidation.

Among the many events affecting the present condition of the four divisions of the City, the O. Railroad, of which the Lexington Division was one, thus causing that division to be discontinued, and later by the poor and work house. This was the Lexington Cleaning and Disinfecting Company, to whom Mayor Delaware was president and under the old rate system, it was a modification of its franchise and a change higher rates, experience and the damage by storm and snow decreased the

The Commercial Club:

A faint heated attempt was made to revive the old prestige of the Commercial Club, known now by the grandiloquent name of the Great Merchants and Manufacturers, but its activities being confined chiefly to entertaining legislation in the State House, it seemed that no particular interest was shown by a few individuals who might have shown a person of personal, very little interest was maintained in the Chamber of Commerce, naturally not to support what it might give and its interests, and it was agreed and with doubts about every public movement in which they could not see some personal profit, greatly assists in the promotion of civic welfare. Hence the Commercial Club became merely a toy for a man in a little town.

The Moral Wave.

Among the other ideas Mayor Duncan put into practice was his determination to limit the evil effects of Sunday laws. By this process, the City was able to continue to enjoy the benefits of the church, and the minority Democrats who worked for progressive movement were not successful—but could not, perhaps, have been more successful than others. Woodland Park again became the scene of one of the great elections in the City, and the elections were decided in favor of the "free," as the Republicans. On the other hand, the Democrats claimed victory, and drew their strength from the State, in the election of the Mayor and the City Council.

The Poli Tax Law.

The telephone was a blessing to the Republicans, who had been ad

The Police Inefficient.

The police situation assumed by nearly every department of government toward nearly every other department, may possibly have been a better one in the City. The police of the City, evidenced by the atrocious murder, within the year of two prominent citizens, was a great scandal to the city, and the Mayor's efforts to meet the demands of the people were unavailing.

In the large city near his home on one of the principal streets by negro footpad and the other murdered in his bed by a boy.

Mayor Duncan had given strict orders that all gambling and other vice be suppressed, yet so great was the popular indignation over the non-enforcement of the law and the failure of the authorities to do their duty, that Judge Parker, the Circuit Judge, charged the grand jury at each session of the court, and his effect was publicly proclaimed from the bench by a learned jurist that in his opinion, Lexington and Fayette county were Witnesses, if not the most lawless in the Commonwealth. Some statistician on a Northern newspaper was pleased to charge that Lexington was the most populous city in the South, and the crowd having been satisfied by the action of the agitators began their efforts, and before they had been in session long, the City Council and the Legislature declared an "outfit" and put in new men from outside of Lexington.

The city of the deluded street car men discovered the town as it had been sold by their "friends," though they kept up a pretense of work for a few weeks, ending in a hurried exit and left a few cars, broke a few windows and in several instances had barely escaped committing murder. Most of the men were taken back at the old wages and some were left to find their own way in Cincinnati and Covington.

Inspector of Mines

A State Inspector of Mines was for...
the first time elected by the Board of Trustees of State College under the law making the State College of Mines to be located here. Prof. C. J. Norwood, who has served as Inspector and Curator of the Geological Survey, was likewise a candidate, but with the exception of one term when he was removed on account of his political affiliation with one group, he was continuously chosen for the position, both Republicans and Democrats voting for him.

He has since built up one of the most noted Mining Colleges in the country and as State Geologist, has done more systematic work than all of our predecessors were able to accomplish under conditions where politics entered into all professional and scientific departments of the State Government. It is greatly to be regretted that the State Survey and the Inspector of Mines office appear about to be taken away from Lexington and sent to Frankfort, where they will once more be the subject of political strife.

Fayette the Country's Top District. Due to the Survey under Prof Norwood, it has been discovered that Lexington is almost the exact center of the Barytes district of Kentucky and that this is one of our natural resources which should bring factories for its development into this region. Lexington has paid so little attention to the advice of the Survey however that they have allowed Franklin, Jessamine and Mercer County to get the factories which tried to locate here.

State College Gymnasium. State College itself which they seem to think is such an extent by this time that a movement was ever on foot to make it a university. Had Lexington donated the $50,000 asked to be contributed this time, such a step would have been taken much earlier than it was.

A new gymnasium, added this year, the cornerstone of which was laid by local Masons, May 15, 1901.

Mr. J. B. Haggin, the wealthy property owner in Fayette, decided this year to make this his permanent home. While he has not yet become a resident he would probably become one if he had not decided to do something for his home community in the way of throwing some of his immense farm estate on the market instead of selling them out of the State.

However his intention was publicly announced that a series of law suits were to be commenced to hold him to pay back taxes which the courts at last decided he did owe. We understand that Mr. Haggin has never settled in Fayette yet though he visits his local estate frequently and has a country place that the county has become a resident he would probably do something for his home community in the way of throwing some of his immense farm estate on the market instead of getting them out of the State.

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Kentucky Asphalt.

An attempt was made this year to introduce asphalt streets in Lexington. One firm which had paved a number of other towns in this and other States with our own Kentucky Asphalt, Western Kentucky, offered to send 200 tons to the city free, as a good faith test, but the proposition was turned down by the county. One of whose members expressed the prevailing sentiment that the company must have "after something more than a trial of its asphalt it ought not to be given the asphalt but pay the freight and lay it and be thanked for a street.

Attacks on State College.

This year also marked the revolt of the graduates of State College against their commandant, Major William T. Carpenter, whom the boys accused of being a martinet and who has done much of the good that has been done at State College. The local papers printed the full details of the great glee and notoriety that were done much of the good that has been done at State College. The local papers printed the full details of the great glee and notoriety that were done much of the good that has been done at State College.

Gratz Park Saved.

The trustees of R. U. decided to make a one-half of Gratz Park this year, but through the efforts of the Commercial Club and the Woman's Club it was saved.

1902.

Prohibition in Politics.

Lexington "Temperance" reformers have generally been Prohibitionists or, in fact, actual temperance people, being one to store in force against every one to store in force against every one to store in force. Since this time, such a step would have been taken much earlier than it was.

A new gymnasium, added this year, the cornerstone of which was laid by local Masons, Masonic Hall, Lexington, November 30, 1901.

Masonic Hall, Lexington, Torn Down, December, 1891.
The Builders of Lexington—XIII

Mayor Combs’ Administration—1904-7

By J. W. Norwood

President Combs of the Board of commissioners, succeeded W. W. Riddle, the first receiver of the city. 1904.

The campaign, begun early in 1904 by Mayor Combs and W. W. Riddle, in the history of this city, was a bitter contest. The city was divided about the election of a new Board of commissioners.

President Combs and W. W. Riddle were endorsed by the party "buses" and the negro vote was purchased very freely in his behalf.

Mayor Combs had been nominated and was elected by the Democratic party, but by the time election was held, the Democratic party had lost its primary control of the city. The negro vote was then in the hands of the party "buses" and the negro vote was purchased very freely in his behalf.

On the other hand it was charged that Mayor Combs and W. W. Riddle had done everything they could to prevent the negro vote from being purchased.

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DIVISIVES AS FAST AS THEY HAD HOPEFUL SUPPOSED. THE GRASS HAD BEEN COVERED, RIGHTS OF WAY SECURED, AND THE ROUTE PARTIALLY SURVEYED.

NEW BLOOD AND SERVE AND A LITTLE MONEY WAS NEXT SUPPLIED BY SEVERAL GENTLEMEN WHO WERE NON-RESIDENTS AND另有内容...

THE BENZERO TRACTION COMPANY INCORPORATED.

THE Independence of the Benzero Traction Company in 1892, for the purpose of connecting the towns of Benzero and
Brookville, these companies organized the Benzero Traction Company in January, 1902, for the purpose of connecting Benzero and Brookville. Mr. Terrell Thompson was the only Lexingtonian in the original company, and Mr. Alexander afterwards became president as a banker in Lexington.

BY SUCH CHANGES AND COMBINATIONS, then, the Georgetown and the other cities, one by one, were being consolidated under one head.

THE Interurban Traction Company.

While the Grass Company should have been struggling with the Paris and Georgetown features of the interurban system, the Benzero company was incorporated in February, 1894, byMessrs. Louis Des Couges, J. W. Rods, C. J. Bronson, W. R. Young and T. H. Bronson, for the purchase of the Benzero and Georgetown trackage. The company was organized by the following officers: Louis des Couges, Jere R. Morton, J. Wallace, Samuel E. Leake, and the company becomes known as the Benzero and Georgetown Traction Company.

THE Interurban Traction Mergers.

The first merger of the going interests occurred August 1, 1894, by the Benzero and Georgetown Traction Company. The following officers: Louis des Couges, Jere R. Morton, J. Wallace, Samuel E. Leake, and the company becomes known as the Benzero and Georgetown Traction Company.

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Tremendous for a time and the newspapers of this and other towns were busy until midnight getting out instructions to prevent further interference by the police. Combs' move was unexpected and failed to gain the good will of either the legal or the law and order people, for it made laughing stocks of the extremists on either side.

This was October 2, 1904, famous as "Blue Sunday." Its only affect was to cause the churches to adopt resolutions against the sport and to regard Mr. Combs as a "whiskey" politician, a view of the matter not shared by the whiskey men themselves since they made things as bad as possible for him personally as they could thereafter.

Fireworks.

One of the saddest events in our history was the destruction of Christmas and other festive occasions where fireworks are used. A young girl had her eye shot out by a carelessly shot off bottle of nitro-glycerin. In the case of the fight for better freight rates taken up by the Lexington Herald is at Chillicothe the greatest of 1905 was lost through just such indifference, one man objected to the location of the Indian Asphalt Company near his property and in order to drive away the greatest independent oil company in existence. The Indian Refined Company. This company was afterward known as the Indian Refining Company and capitalized at $400,000. As the chief stockholder and practical owner of the Standard Oil Company, its importance to Lexington at this time can be appreciated. Another date is overlooked and driven away, going to Georgetown, and subsequently moving its headquarters to Cincinnati, New York and Covington. The few local stockholders, like Messrs. Deekin and Leonard G. Cox, could not awaken the public interest sufficiently to make certain that we retained the company.

Efforts to get Trade.

Yet some efforts were made to get new trade. Mayor Combs succeeded in getting the committee to appoint a committee to work in harmony with the "Chamber of Commerce," of which he had been the president and of which his successor as Mayor, John Skain, also became president. The first of the merchants' trips into the mountain was made September 29, 1904, and more friendly relations opened with that section. An even greater growth came about later through the visits of the "Harps "fanduas," in Lexington, the first being that of William Britton, in 1905. Water Works. In November, 1904, the Lexington Hydratol and Manufacturing Company, (the "Water Works") was purchased by a local syndicate from its flour and oil owners. The local syndicate was composed of the Stoll family, W. E. McCann, Ernest Ellis, Dr. Barrow, J. O. McCraw, Thomas Smith, and the Bartlett estate.

Racing Revived.

The old Kentucky Association was revived December 23, 1904, since which we have had some good races. This historic institution began in 1829 and fell into a decline in 1897.

The State Fair.

One of the most important losses
The Builders of Lexington—XIV

Skain to Cassidy and Commission
1908-1912

By J. W. Norwood

(Through an oversight in last Sunday's issue, the first paragraph of this article was omitted. It was erroneously stated that Mayor Skain had been defeated in the primaries for renomination in 1908.)

Mayor John Skain entered upon his duties as mayor under the Democratic administration. He became one of the foremost leaders of the party in Kentucky and was re-elected in 1908. He had been a member of the State Senate and was a prominent figure in the Democratic party in Kentucky. During his administration, he worked to improve the public schools and to promote the interests of the city.

Mayor Skain was succeeded by Millard Blount, who was elected in 1909. Blount was a prominent lawyer and politician who had served as a member of the State Senate. He continued the work of improving the public schools and worked to promote the interests of the city.

During the Skain administration, the city was facing a number of challenges, including the depression and the need to improve the public schools. The city was also facing a number of political challenges, including the need to improve the city's image and to attract new businesses.

The Skain administration was followed by the Blount administration, which was marked by a number of political changes. The city continued to face a number of challenges, including the need to improve the public schools and the need to attract new businesses.

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The Civic League.
The Civic League owes its existence to the fact that it is a more or less organized group of people interested in the civic life of the community. It was formed in 1910 by the women of the town and is now under the direction of Miss Margaret W. Brown of the Woman's Club.

The Civic League is a co-operative organization and all members are encouraged to participate in its activities. Its purposes are to improve the physical appearance of the city, promote public health and welfare, and to encourage civic-mindedness among its members.

Decisions in Decrease Values.

The decrease in values of real estate in the city has been caused by a number of factors, including the decline in the number of people moving to the city, the increase in the number of vacant lots, and the decrease in the value of the properties themselves.

Free Music.

In 1908 the Civic League revived its plan to have free music in the city on a Sunday afternoon. The plan was successful and it was continued for several years until the cost became too great.

Skall's Ideas.

When Mr. Skall became postmaster in 1910, he had the idea of having a post office open on Sunday. This idea was never carried out, but it did cause a great deal of discussion among the people of the city.

The Streets.

The improvement of the streets has been one of the chief projects of the Civic League. The League has been successful in obtaining grants from the Federal Government to improve the streets.

The Rescue Station.

The Rescue Station is a refuge for the homeless and the destitute. It is operated by the Catholic Church and is open to all who are in need. The station is staffed by volunteers and provides food, clothing, and shelter to those who need it.

Fraternal Orders.

The Knights of Pythias and the Mystic Order of the Moose are two of the largest fraternal orders in the city. They have been very active in community affairs and have contributed a great deal to the welfare of the city.

The Knights of Columbus is another important organization in the city. It was founded in 1882 and has been very active in community affairs. It has built a beautiful temple in the city and is very active in community activities.

The A.O.O.M., which stands for the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, is another important organization in the city. It was founded in 1867 and has been very active in community affairs. It has built a beautiful temple in the city and is very active in community activities.

In conclusion, the Civic League has been very successful in improving the city and has done much to make it a better place to live. The League is a Model for other communities to follow.
on North Broadway.

In this connection, the scene of the great Knight Templar Convales in May, 1911, bringing many hundreds of people to town. The Masonic Club was organized June 17, 1910, and is now supported by the Masonic bodies, all Masons in Lexington being members of the club, which is open for social and educational purposes.

"Tag Day." The first "Tag Day" was held in April, 1910, for the benefit of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and, of course, was named "Tag Day." Since then "Tag days" have been quite a diversion and a habit in the raising of money for various charitable enterprises, but it generally appeals to every one who delivers over of his surplus when he finds that he is "It." The Good Samaritan Hospital established its first "Free Clinic and Dispensary" in 1910, and has since been going strong. The citizens of Lexington, in their enthusiasm, have supported the hospital to the tune of $50,000, and the hospital has been able to keep up with its operations by the money thus raised.

Last Chautauqua. The last Chautauqua held in Lexington was that of June 24, 1908. This great meeting, which occupied the entire summer, was due in large measure to the generosity and co-operation of the physicians and surgeons of the city, at a cost of 25 cents each ticket.

Even in politics the effort to educate the younger generation has been followed by the establishment of the "United Democratic Club" in March, 1911. This institution was formed by a number of young men and women, and their original designs may not have been perfectly in all its details, but there is no doubt that it has accomplished a great deal in arousing a healthier sentiment for clean politics in the community. The efforts of the other parties will follow suit. Especially would such a club among the negroes be beneficial and powerful, and would considerably improve the social standing of the negroes to go to the polls as in 1908 for example.

The Waterworks Contract. The contract with the Waterworks Company having expired in 1908, a single contract was let, and the city for too long a time threatened to disrupt parties, business and social relations. The council passed a resolution providing May 12 for expiration of the old company's bid, over the protest of its attorney. The contract was awarded to the Kentucky Water,郝家沟, which was the lowest bidder in the city, a concern organized in 1889, and of which Capt. John A. Gony, of Lexington, is president and secretary. This company had no plan here, but had successfully installed the waterworks of such towns as Covington, Louisville, Richmond, and had furnished heating plants in Lexington.

In the case of Lexington was paying 50 cents each for 548 fire hydrants and the citizens 22 cents (per 1,000 gallons) for water, a twenty-five cent charge for five hundred feet. The Commercial Club rushed into the fray and the Kentucky Water Company of course got the contract after contract was suggested. One would have supposed the water works people were the best organized band of robbers in existence. The contract finally landed all parties in the, saloon, and formerly identified with the owners of the company, coming from a distant State to enter the fight upon the other side, he said.

The real result of it all was to once more make enemies of the city council of Lexington, which has been objecting to the several injunctions that had been granted to prevent the council from entering into a contract with the water company. The council dismissed the matter and the contract drawn up by a member of the council was signed last Tuesday night of last year, and was dragged through a political campaign.

The old "Citizens' League" or City Union, a secret organization of self-appointed detectives who were supposed to expose political corruption of the day, after causing the barbers of the city much trouble in 1908, evidently in the way of gathering information about the machine had by this time gotten under full sail and attracted to itself all the Democrats who were dissatisfied with the methods of their own leaders.

The Commission Plan. In 1910 the Commission Club began a campaign to establish the commission plan of government in this city. Its chief exponent was Bailey B. McComb, of Lexington. A. W. Breckinridge and John T. Shelby, and the popularity of the movement spread among other municipalities. Both political parties adopted it in their platforms and through the efforts of our legislative representatives, Mr. B. W. Combs and Mr. Combs, it was enacted into law.

Under this commission plan, the city is divided into districts and to each district is elected a commissioner, who is a member of the city council. Under this commission plan, the old city charter was revived, and on ballot, on which the names of all party candidates are placed alphabetically and independently, the mayor and city commission are elected.

Fire city commissioners are elected in this manner and are responsible for the government of the city in every department. They decide the departments out among themselves and appoint all subordinate officers.

In 1891 the city, in the old anet-bellum period, gave that a good modern features are added.

The War Economy. The proposition was put before the voters of Lexington in the defeated, owing to the fact that the city had no political favor of the plan, the "recall," had been left out. By the recall is meant that feature of the plan as used in other cities. It is a great power to the other, whereby the people directly may impeach and remove an objectionable man who has been elected, without the tedious process of indictment and trial. In other words, the people can fill the position of employer of expert labor and may dismiss a dishonest paid servant without waiting, as they are in the case, he is once caught with the goods."

The original promoters of the plan did not feel that this omission was a material matter in the development of education in which they sought to show that the recall was really the revolution that had made it as ever made before the conversational, of the wis and carpers of the public. The majority of the voters agreed with the city in 1911, and the city (the city 1913) we will give the commission form its first trial in Lexington.

Mayor J. E. Cassidy. The recent campaign resulting in the election of J. Ernest Cassidy by the people of Lexington was one of the most popular in recent years. "Dunbar" is the name given to this district and the invading mills established there by Lewis C. Sanders, pioneer manufacturer (1863).

LICENSE GRANTED FOR AMATEUR AIR STATION

By Ambrose Collier

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—A new amateur radio station was added to those broadcasting in Lexington, when the federal radio commission issued a station license today to a Lexington operator.

A. E. Ross, granted a license renewal for station WEER.

The licenses are good for one year.

Sendsen, a short distance south of the Georgetown Pike, was once an industrial village. From 300 to 400 workers were employed in the iron founds, which were largely established there by Lewis Sanders, pioneer manufacturer (1863).