To Memorialize Founding of Masonry in Kentucky

Souvenir Of Memorable Celebration To Be Held In November Will Be History Of Lexington Lodge Chartered Century and a Quarter Ago Leading Figures In Early Fraternal Work

The 125th anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry into Kentucky and the West is to be celebrated in Lexington November 13. Lexington Lodge No. 1 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia on that day a century and a quarter ago, and four other lodges were established by the same authority before the dawn of the nineteenth century. Upon initiation of Lexington Lodge it is expected that these old lodges, or their successors, will gather on that date and attempt to show the Blue Grass by word and deed the original intent and purpose of the pioneer Masons in organizing the first lodge in the city.

As a souvenir of the occasion, the executive committee, composed of J. J. Roswell, Master, and the wardens, W. S. Davis and J. W. Norwood, are compiling a sketch history of the lodge, illustrated by portraits of prominent Masons and members, mostly of the early days, together with portraits of the presiding officers from 1848 to the present, and cuts of rare and curious Documents.

One of these is the original Virginia charter, still preserved with great care. Edmund T. Key, governor and Grand Master of Virginia, presented at the time it was issued.

In the list of portraits will be found the faces of many historical persons intimately connected with the lodge; portraits of early secretaries, congressmen, legislators, mayors of Lexington, judges and others active in civic life as well as those who attained more prominence in Masonic than in civil circles, will comprise one of the most complete collections of personal photographs ever published. Among the other cuts may be mentioned a comparison of city and city seals and certain Masonic symbols; the invitation to the great "Masonic ball" given to Lafayette in 1825, when he visited Lexington, built in the shape of the Masonic symbol, known as a "point within a circle;" the first Masonic Hall—a log cabin affair—still in existence and presented to the lodge in 1785 by William Murray, an old member, who removed to Frankfort while in Frankfort Lodge, and succeeded Nicholas at Attorney General of the State; the old Masonic Hall, which was burned in 1813, the log cabin and torn down in 1891, and which was for a long time the home of the lodge.

A cut of the new Temple, the foundation for which is now being completed on North Broadway, will also be shown.

The occasion will give local Masons an opportunity to do honor to the memory of their fathers and constitute a public appreciation of their efforts of the living to spread by personal example the tenets of the order—liberty, equality and universal brotherhood. For among the masters of the craft in days gone by were found prominent men of every profession and rank, among them artists such as John Grimes and Grand Master of Virginia Grand Lodge because the majority of them were Freemasons, as is well known, the army lodges under Washington and his subordinates, and the foundation for what has come to be known as the "American Rite." These Masons desired to establish a lodge in Kentucky, and when the order was formed, the majority of them were from that state.

Green Clay and Captain John Forster, of Madison and Fayette counties respectively, were at the time delegates to the Virginia legislature and were present at the time the constitution was ratified. Clay had come to Lexington as a surveyor and afterward won fame as a soldier and statesman. Captain Fowler had served in the Revolution.

According to the executive committee, an attempt will be made to demonstrate to the public as well as to the lodge, and both of whom have in the past been connected with some branch of local Masonic work.

Colonel Richard Clough Anderson was born in Hanover County, Virginia, January 12, 1796, and died October 2, 1830. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Virginia in the Revolution and afterward became Surveyor of the Kentuck District, establishing permanent headquarters in Louisville in 1798. He had charge of the military there from 1812.

Colonel Clough, one of the Masonic family of Clay, was born in Pownhatan County, Virginia, August 15, 1737, and died at Richmond, Ky., October 31, 1826, within two weeks of Anderson. His chief claim to fame lies in his heroic conduct in the War of 1812. Being a Brigadier General of the first Kentucky troops to go to the war, he commanded the 1st Kentucky Infantry, at Fort Meigs, where his 3,000 Kentuckians repulsed 1,500 British and 6,000 Indians. He helped form the Kentuck Infantry of 1789.

Captain John Fowler was born in 1755 and died August 22, 1840. He was one of the early Kentucky pioneers and lived in Lexington in 1826 and 1827 and was an interesting character in the city circles as well as in politics and church. In 1784 he was elected the first member of Congress from this district, holding the office until 1804. He succeeded John Jordan as postmaster of Lexington.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON.

Among the movements for public good he helped organize may be mentioned the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, 1787, and the Kentucky Agricultural Society, 1814. He was among those familiarly known as "Notary," afterward became a member of Paris Lodge and helped install the first officers of Georgetown Lodge.

Green Clay was the one who presented the petition of the Kentucky lodges to Congress, and who was made a member of the Masonic Lodge of Madison and Fayette counties respectively, were at the time delegates to the Virginia legislature and were present at the time the constitution was ratified.

Mr. Fowler had come to Kentucky as a surveyor and afterward won fame as a soldier and statesman. Colonel Fowler had served in the Revolution.

MILVAINE AND BODLEY.

Upon the petition of Kentucky Masons presented by Green Clay to the Grand Lodge, the same year Clay and other Kentucky Masons, as members of the Virginia Assembly, voted for the Federal Constitution.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON.

For the benefit of the members, a number of the lodge officers are on duty at the present time. The lodge, which is now in session, has a large and active membership, and is one of the most active lodges in the state.

MORRISON AND LOVE.

Lex. Herald. Sept. 7, 1813

1813

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As a Virginia Mason, practically all of the early builders of the Commonwealth were either members of this old lodge or affiliated with it as visiting Masons who had received their degrees in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland or New Jersey.

The Masters of the Lodge up until the beginning of the new century, when it was a moving factor in the establishment of the Kentucky Grand Lodge, were:

Col. Richard Clough Anderson, 1788.

Green Clay, 1789.

Capt. John Fowler, 1799.

Nobie Cone, 1799.

Judge Edmund Bullock, 1791.

James Lemon, afterward first Master of Georgetown, 1792.

Alexander MacGregor, afterward first Master of Frankfort, 1792.

General James Murray, afterward First Grand Master, 1794.

Hugh Logan, 1796.

Colonel James Morrison, afterward Grand Master, 1794.

Colonel Thomas Love, 1796-6.

Hugh Logan, 1797.

Colonel James Morrison, afterward Grand Master, 1794.

Colonel Thomas Love, 1796-6.

HUGH LOGAN, of the celebrated Logan family, was followed by William Murray, before alluded to as the first Grand Master in 1800.

Colonel James Morrison was a gentleman of considerable wealth who settled in Lexington in 1792. He left an enviable record as a soldier, patriot, legislator, banker and philanthropist. Though not known to have been a member of any church, he left $50,000 to Transylvania University with which to build Morrison Chapel, and an additional $20,000 to endow a professorship.

Colonel Thomas Love was a Massachusetts Mason and a Revolutionary officer, like many of his predecessors. He afterward moved to Frankfort, where he purchased General Wilkin-son's home, which he conducted as an inn, where many celebrated travelers were entertained. He became Master of Frankfort Freemason Lodge also.

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Edward BURGIN—W. W. Hare.

SADIEVILLE—W. S. Parker.

SOME GREAT GRAFTS

Frankfort, Ky., March 16.—The recent session of the Legislature was by far the most expensive ever held in Kentucky. It cost the State in the neighborhood of $400,000 and it may be necessary to increase the tax rate to meet it. For extravagant and reckless expenditures and appropriations this Legislature has never had an equal in any State in the Union. It is believed to be the ruling passion of the Democratic majority, which is so much at fault, to see that the greater part of the money to be taken from the State treasury will be used for campaign purposes. The campaign fund of the Democratic party having been completely depleted in this last struggle.

COST OF THIS SESSION.

The following is a list of the expenditures and appropriations, which is about as accurate as can be obtained through the House.

Triplet resolution, $400,000.

Gospel reward bill, $100,000.

A. and M. College, $60,000.

Frankfort penitentiary, $25,000.

Actual cost of maintaining the legislature, $2,777.

Legislative contests, $7,000.

Senate contests, $1,000.

Governor's salary, $2,000.

Smaller appropriations, $5,000.

Total, $677,777.

If the Senate, with Senator Carter presiding, was a legally constituted body, the bills and resolutions appropriating money will have to meet the $400,000 and receive nothing in return. If, however, it is decided that Senator Carter was not the legal presiding officer of that body, all of the bills and resolutions will be lost, and the State will only have to meet the actual expenses of the legislature and that of the counties. But, no matter what the result, the taxpayers will have been practically robbed of over $100,000 and in case the so-called Democrats are re-elected the amount will be increased to over $300,000. Of course, the money appropriated for improving the Frankfort penitentiary and the A. and M. Colleges will not be lost, although revenues for jobs are opened.

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SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1899.

Below will be found a list of The Morning Herald's out-of-town agencies. The management will appreciate it if notified by any person who cannot find one.

- The Morning Herald for sale in any of the towns named or on any train.

- Selling out of Lexington:
  PARIS—Bruce Mulcahy.
  GEORGETOWN—J. R. Garrett.
  Cynthiana—Miss Mary Anderson.
  MATT. STERLING—J. H. Shankland.
  WINCHESTER—J. H. Cieland.
  VERSAILLES—P. M. Booker.
  LAWRENCEBURG—W. P. Young.
  CARLISLE—Brexla & Reed.
  SHARPSBURG—J. M. Brown.
  OWINGSVILLE—Morris Brown.
  CLAY CITY—Joe Morris.
  FRAKENTOWN—Guy Barrett.
  BEATTYVILLE—Lockwood Beatty.
  RICHMOND—B. L. Middleton.
  NICHOLASVILLE—M. W. Cannon.
  HARRODSBURG—Jas. S. Melson.
  DANVILLE—C. L. Rains.
  MIDWAY—Thomas Settle.
  JACKSON—J. L. Moore.
  STANFORD—Ed Hubbard.
  BURGIN—W. W. Hare.
  SADIEVILLE—W. S. Parker.

1900
Ante Bellum Free Masonry
And Its Work in Fayette

Famous Man of Country in is Counsellors Figure in Prominent Events of County and State History—Some of Figures That Loom Large in Service to Mankind.

Oct. 19, 1913.

The great constructive period of Fayette County Freemasonry from 1788 to 1824 was followed by a period of prosperity until the Civil War, during which the craft was recognized publicly as one of the great institutions for good in the community, to-gether with church and school. Its honorable position in the public esteem attracted the most brilliant minds of the day.

During this period, Lodges 35 and 76 became defunct, 1836, at the same time, Athens Lodge No. 1 was chartered in the county with James Bragg as Master, only to die out in 1838, and Mt. Moriah in Lexington was given a dispensation with Robert J. Brockbridge as Master. This also died out, as it never asked for a charter.

Devotion Lodge No. 160 was chartered, 1847, with Oliver Anderson as Master. This is the only Fayette County lodge still alive, except Lexington Lodge No. 1. The same year, 1847, the Grand Encampment of Knights Tomahawk was also organized, October 6. The last lodge chartered in this county prior to the Civil War was Cunningham, 285, at Brier Hill in 1854.

Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174 was chartered 1848 just after Devotion, Samuel D. McCullough, teacher and astronomer of more than local fame, being the first Master. One other lodge, Nelson 107, was chartered in this city in 1853, but in a few years joined forces with Daviess 32.

The presiding officers of the several lodges from 1824 to 1860 are given below as a indication of the kind of Masonic prudence. Nearly all are connected with local history, and some achieved state and national prominence.

Masters Lexington Lodge 1824-1860.
1824—John Brennan.
1825—John M. McCulla.
1826—Francis McLean.
1827—James Silvers.
1828—Harry J. Dodley.
1829—Derrick Warner.
1830—Gideon Shryock.
1831—Henry Savary.
1832—Richard Henry.
1833—Benjamin Harney.
1834—John Neet.
1835—John B. Johnson.
1836—Derrick Warner.
1837—Gideon Shryock.
1838—John Keiser.
1839—John Lewis.
1840—Larkin B. Smith.
1841—William Huey.
1842—John McCracken.
1843—John Catherwood.
1844—Thomas Bradley.
1845—Herbert McDonald.
1846—Andrew Gibson.
1847—Derrick Warner.
1848—John F. Zimmerman.
1849—John Catherwood.
1850—William B. Vanpelt.
1851—James March.
1852—Elilhu Hogan.
1853—William B. Harper.
1854—Josiah Gayle.
1855—August Hall.
1856—John Lewis.
1857—H. B. Payne.
1858—Thomas Bradley.
1859—Frederick Meyers.
1860—Elilhu Hogan.
1861—John Lewis.
1862—William S. Chipley.
1863—John G. Yelman.
1864—William H. Brand.
1865—Richard Smith.
1866—Herbert McConathy.
1867—August Hall.
1868—Thomas Bradley.
1869—P. S. Ruter.
1870—John G. Yelman.
1871—John Lewis.
1872—E. Z. Brown.
1873—Thomas B. Baxter.
1874—David J. Ayers.
1875—John W. Bell.
1876—T. B. Baxter.
1877—John Lewis.
1878—J. G. Chin.
1879—Elilhu Hogan.
1880—W. W. Boyd.

Masters Daviess Lodge 1824-1860.
1825—George Lockerbie.
1826—W. S. Satchwell.
1827—Jeremiah Murphy.
1828—Clement R. Dinkin.
1829—A. Anderson.
1830—Philip Coffman.
1831—Thomas M. Hickey.
1832—J. O. Harrison.
1833—James H. Wickliffe.
1834—William Berry.
1835—C. H. Wickliffe.
1836—James Freeman.
1837—Ashton Garrett.
1838—C. H. Wickliffe.
1839—William Berry.
1840—Good Finnell.
1841—T. C. O'Bear.
1842—James G. Newwood.
1843—Francis McLean.
1844—Kurzon.
1845—C. W. Cloud.
1846—Alvin Stephens.
1847—C. G. Sanders.
1848—Moses Thwaites.
1849—Harvey Maguire.
1850—Alvin Stephens.
1851—W. P. Browning.
1852—W. S. Burkle.
1853—R. T. Cloud.
1854—E. E. Eagle.
1855—John Carty.
1856—George Dodier.
1857—L. P. Young.
1858—C. Rogers.
1859—Joseph West.
1860—Thomas Lynch.
1861—T. C. Orear.
1862—Sampson Oates.
1863—Elilhu B. Cravens.
1864—Wm. H. Rainey.
1865—Jesse Bayles.

Masters of Athens Lodge 95.
1828—John Brinfield.
1829—James Brinfield.
1830—Al Black.
1831—Hervey Bledsoe.
1832—Joseph P. Goodwin.
1833—Bledsoe.
1834—George E. Harrison.
1835—Joseph H. Rogers.
1836—Lodge becomes defunct.

Masters of Nashville Lodge No. 107.
1839—H. L. Dodley.
1840—John B. Johnson.

The Grand Lodge Halls.

After nearly seven years of planning, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of its first Grand Hall in Kentucky, June 1, 1832. The building was located on Main Street between Spring and Broadway. It was dedicated October 23, 1832, and ten years later was destroyed by fire. An old copper plate from the corner stone, as well as the marble tablet from its outside, is still preserved by Lexington Lodge, showing that Thomas Smith, General Leslie Combs, John Tilford and John Grant composed the building committee, while Mathew Kennedy, a member of Lexington Lodge, was architect.

This structure was not replaced for several years, and when the new Grand Lodge Hall was built it was erected at the site of the first log cabin hall of Lexington Lodge, that body leasing the Grand Lodge lot for one hundred years. The corner stone was laid by Gov. E. S. Johnson and it was dedicated September 11, 1841. Prof. C. R. Priziminis, of Transylvania University, and a Southern Mason, was the architect. This was the last Masonic Temple in Lexington, being torn down in 1891. It was built by John Lewis, who was a well known contractor and several times
Battle of Augusta

From The Brunswick Chronicle.
Sunday, Sept. 27, marked the sixtieth anniversary of "The Battle of Augusta." The Confederates killed about 390 strong, appeared on the brow of the hill above town shortly after the noon hour, a cannon being planted there after which a bombardment began. The Confederates came down the hill in mass formations down Upper Street. The Home Guards and citizens were concealed in residences and business houses, generally on the second floor. Many houses were set on fire and the damage done by flames was considerable. The "gun boat" did not stay long, but when the wharf and steamship on the river, we are informed, without making any effort to repulse the attack. This engagement did not last long, but it is said to have been a warm sarup. We have never been able to learn just how many men were killed on either side. Through the efforts of the late John Bradley, one of "Morgan's Men," a monument in Payne Cemetery was erected, which states that eight Confederates are buried there, whose names are unknown. The bodies were gathered from different burial places, years after the battle, after the town. From Lewie Weber, local historian, we learn that only two of the Home Guards who engaged in this battle are now living, Joseph F. S. Combs, of Cummins, and John P. Handel, of Laurel, Ind.

Great foxhunters that have now passed on. This picture was taken during the Trials at Estil Springs, Kentucky in 1897. Reading from left to right: General Roger D. Williams, Lexington, Ky., past president of the National; J. D. Fink, Huber Station, Ky., past secretary; N. H. Ramsey, Vacherie, Ky., past president; Dr. W. H. Sturgill, Ceredo, West Virginia, past president. Sitting: Captains W. H. Hathaway, Winchester, Ky., past president; W. S. Walker, Paint Lick, Ky., past president and Colonel Hayden D. Case, Glasgow, Kentucky, past president.
Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

This is to Certify, That John W Coleman

entitled to Sixteen Shares No. in the Stock

of the WINCHESTER AND LEXINGTON TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, transferable only on the books of said Company, personally or by attorney.

Witness, The Seal of the President, Directors and Company, at

their office on this 2nd day of Feb

day of in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven

R.A. Stuart President.

John H. Langley Treasurer.

COUNTERSIGNED.

1883 - Turnpike Stock of my father - John W. Coleman.
Six Of First Transylvania Trustees Were Killed In Fights With Indians; School Roster Forms Of Honor

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON
Copyright, 1933

Six members of the first board of trustees of Transylvania were killed by Indians in 1798. And that is hardly a thing to speak of. Beautifully, it is a fact, and according to which no other institution of higher learning can lay claim.

Col. John Todd, a most influential personage, in giving the charter for Transylvania through the Virginia Assembly, met among the ill-fated Steve Trigg, John Floyd, John May Williams, Christian and Walker Daniel, the man for whom Danville was named.

And though those pioneer trustees are not among the boasts of that proud first college in the west, they were part of that bright tradition of talents that honored beauty. Transylvania. Her structure hung with the property of old masters; her library is filled with rare editions that bear the crests of many nobles; her archives are filled with letters, autographs, pamphlets, that would command fabulous prices, if they were not so dusty and noisy; and listed among her sons are six who grace the nation’s Hall of Fame: Francis Preston, Stephen F. Austin, Uriah M. Rose, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis and Crawford W. Long. Of the latter, the nation David Rice Atchison, president for a day; Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy; 15 cabinet officers, 19 college presidents; 24 great military leaders, 35 foreign consuls, 56 governors of states and territories, 97 senators, 82 justices and 115 members of the house of representatives of our country. Harvard’s recent survey of colleges more than 100 years old shows that Harvard ranks first in the number of Virginia and Transylvania third in the number of men it has sent to the world of letters and politics.

But this is not a story of Transylvania. It is a story of the history of the most beautiful child, Morrison College.

$12,500 For Building

Col. James Morrison, for many years a member of the board of trustees of Transylvania, had his attorney, Henry Clay, draw up his will, setting aside $12,500 for a professorship, and when he died in 1833 it was found that the school had been made a trust by his legatees, and that $40,000 had been made available for the building of a college to bear his name.

The first permanent home of Transylvania was a three-story brick building on the site now known as Gratz Park. It was built in 1817, 37 years after the Virginia Assembly established the university, and in 1820, and the circumstances of the fire are related in a letter from Cincinnati to the trustees. The fire was due to the carelessness of the trustees.

"I was in the upper story next the street and the building for some time," he wrote. "My black servant stood a tallow candle to the steps while I went to sleep. The flames went up like powder, I ran down with some clothes to the first story and went to sleep. The fire began at the top.

One was lost as the fire began at the top.

The custom for the young men of rich parents to take their colored servants to the university with them is still continued, and the out-of-town students also keep their horses at the livery stable.

Another building in the rear of the main structure on the west end, not a quarter mile from the university, was the prototype of the one that remains in Gratz Park, was also a residence, and was used as such during a friendly scuffle between Key Morgan, younger brother of General Morgan, and some other youths.

So it was not until 1830 that the present site of the college was purchased by the trustees. It was to be a classic edifice that bears the name of the school’s great benefactor. Miss Jane Morgan had in her possession a letter from Henry Clay to her great-grandfather, John W. Hunt, begging that he use his influence to prevent Morrison College from being located on the architectural monstrosity that the new court house is, and saying that they would never build there but it would be his friend, Benjamin Latrobe.

Correspondence in the library reveals that Latrobe was interested in the college, although he was but 27 years old.

Shryock, who was born on "Main Street," was the first college president, and his opera house now stands, was the oldest son of Capt. Mathias Shryock. In 1819, at the age of 22, he entered West Point but the contract was awarded Lexington’s own master builder, Gideon Bull, who had a reputation for the design of the original houses at the university. Harvard’s recent survey of colleges more than 100 years old shows that Harvard ranks first in the number of Virginia and Transylvania third in the number of men it has sent to the world of letters and politics.

$12,500 For Plans

Shryock, who had married Miss Elizabeth Bull, whose father lived in the brick house on the south corner of Market and Mechanic street, designed the building for the college. His contract with the college trustees, signed by the board, and Madison C. Johnson, attorney, is among the papers of Shryock’s, now preserved in the college archives. It states that the architect received $12,500 for his plans, part of the amount he had to pay for materials and labor.

In 1818, 27 years old, he was sent to Philadelphia for a year’s study in architecture. The style of architecture, had an ally champion of the classic types in Strickland, the eminently successful, the great Latrobe, who was associated with the construction of the buildings of Harvard’s recent survey of colleges more than 100 years old shows that Harvard ranks first in the number of Virginia and Transylvania third in the number of men it has sent to the world of letters and politics.

The building was situated on the corner of Main and Market streets. Its building the city was visited by the first plague of cholera and the building was burned during the fire that put an end to the city.

The fire was due to the carelessness of the trustees. The fire was due to the carelessness of the trustees. The fire was due to the carelessness of the trustees. The fire was due to the carelessness of the trustees. The fire was due to the carelessness of the trustees.
Rifled Cannon Was Made Here In Lexington.

It was the Handiwork of the Late Milton Barlow.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GUN Sept 3, 1878

Without detracting one iota from the credit due the 'man behind the gun,' who, especially in the present war with Spain, wrought such destruction to Spain's navy, still the genius who gave to the world those wonderful guns ought to share the credit, but as too often happens in just such cases, the inventions are not appreciated until the being who conceived them has passed to a more tranquil life. Lexington can claim credit to having at one time had as a citizen Milton Bay Barlow, who, invented, made and used the first rifled cannon known in the history of the world. This cannon is being used at the present day by all of the civilized nations of the earth, but few people, comprising mainly the personal friends of the inventor, ever were aware that the genius existed in their community. Another worthy of note, especially in this war, where the North and South are fighting side by side like members of one great family, is the fact that the inventor was a Captain in the Confederate army. While Capt. Barlow invented the cannon which is now in use, he did not stop at this, but also suggested the making of smokeless gunpowder and gave directions which ultimately led to its successful manufacture. Then, again, he invented an electrical appliance, and said that some day ere long it would be a common thing to see street cars propelled by electricity. He also was the inventor of the adding machine, a device which is well known to book-keepers, and which saves them hours of labor because of its infallibility. He also invented the cotton gin, which is in use the world over. But perhaps the invention which he considered his pet as it were, is a planetarium, which for hundreds of years perhaps astronomers and inventive geniuses have endeavored to secure. It demonstrated the movements of the solar system so as to convey information otherwise unattainable, and give a practical knowledge of the size, relative positions and general movements of the planets: it carries the astronomer backward or forward any number of years or centuries and shows him everything that has taken place during that time. He made some money on his gin and plantation inventions, but his patent for rifling cannon was stolen from him and sold by the schmeckel to the various countries of Europe and Asia in each of which he had it patented and made lots of money on it. His daughter, Mrs. Jennie Feaster, of Cincinnati, has the documents and other memoranda pertaining more especially to the rifled cannon. His widow is still alive, and makes her home with Mrs. Feaster. She is a still hearty person for one of her years, and perhaps one of the handsomest women in the protection of the country.

Capt. Barlow mounted the first rifled cannon in Lexington in 1852, and it was patented in Washington, D. C., in 1858. The cannon was made of a combination of Red River and Lake Superior iron, as Capt. Barlow contended that this was better than steel, and would not be subject to rust. The rifled cannon was of 58 caliber, muzzle-loading, and weighed 3,300 pounds. It was cast in Pittsburgh and rifled in Lexington. It was taken to Washington and proved a great success.

The army and navy officers hoisted the flag on the idea of a rifled cannon being a success, and while it was being tested those who witnessed it would run several hundred feet away for fear that it would fall and explode. But after a hundred or more minutes it had been fired about forty times it was swabbed out and a mirror inserted to show the inside, and it was proved to be in perfect order. At one time a cannon was captured by the men and abandoned to say the least. The Barlows were good gunners, and the useless vessels placed out in the river as a defense were equipped with almost marvelous precision and sureness. The same principle employed in the first gun is employed in all of the guns used on our coast defense everywhere in the world and on every man-of-war. Then, again, Capt. Barlow invented the first breech-loading cannon, and it was worked automatically by a most simple contrivance, which permitted it to be loaded with speed and comparative ease. The recoil of the gun after firing was done on a spring, which removed the burden of the mechanism, which held the shell from coming out the rear of the gun.

Congress appropriated $3,500 for testing the first rifled cannon. This was secured after considerable bickerings, and was reduced in such cases the amount, however, did not pay one-third the total cost. Nothing was paid for the time and labor expended on the test.

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Thomas Harris Barlow was born in Nicholas County, Ky., August 5, 1851. His father, William Barlow, of Virginia, and his mother, Jane, married last year. He also married Mrs. Virginia (his wife). In 1857 he moved to Nicholas County, where he lived until last year. In 1858 he moved to Lexington, where he has resided since. In 1860 he married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, who have been his wife ever since. She is still living, and makes her home with her husband.

Mr. Tompkins, who had been a Confederate soldier, had sold a farm in Virginia in order to raise enough money to help out a neighbor, who was in financial distress and wanted to sell some of his slaves. Capt. Barlow bought them for perhaps $10,000. A short time later he spoke to a Confederate General suggesting that the Confederacy purchase his rifled cannon. The Federal Government learned of this and once charged him with being a spy. Soldiers went to his home, which was destroyed, the slaves freed, and he had to flee for his life. He then enlisted in the Confederate army and fought valiantly. He attained the rank of Captain in 1868. Congress appropriated $20,000 to test his breech-loading rifled cannon.

HENRY TANDY GETS CONTRACT.

Contractor Clark & Howard, who have the work of rebuilding the court house in hap-hazard style, have secured the contract for labor on doing the brick work to Henry Tandy for $29,900. The other bidders were M. Hardman, $3,352, and C. A. Taft, $3,200.

AN ANCIENT PIN.

Col. Polk finds it in a record of a century ago.

Z. W. H. Polk yesterday presented to L. B. Todd with a very small but interesting relic in the shape of a pin that is evidently at least 50 years old. It is about the length of the pins made today, but thicker, being about 2 inches long. The head is not solid, but penetrated clear through by the stem or wire and appears to have been rolled on. It is also globular in shape.

Mr. Polk says he found this pin in an old record book that was closed in 1856 by the Judges trying an o. l. d. case. It was used to pin onto a leaf a small plot of a survey. Another toy was substituted for it, and then a small pin was substituted. It got so small appearing to be like that used in the manufacture of pins now. The record book was in the handwriting of Gen. [illegible] Todd, Clerk of the Court, and usually he placed his name thereon. No doubt it was of English make, as pins were not then made in the United States.
The Mystery of
Major John Belli
A Soldier, Pioneer, Diplomat, Secret Agent, Civilizer and Freemason

(By I. W. Norwood.)

Major John Belli was one of the early builders of Kentucky whose name is scarcely known to posterity, yet who is worthy of mention beside those who afterward rose to greatest fame in the new State.

This man of mystery was closely connected with Kentucky and her early struggles for statehood and educational and commercial advantages as any of those who afterward served in her legislative halls or sat in her executive chair or upon the bench. He left Kentucky soon after he had attained statehood for Ohio and settled in Scioto county and carved a name for himself in the books of history. That name is John Belli, who was Major John Belli, who was a merchant in Alexandria, Va., and a statesman and a Diplomat in the Continental armies.

The isolation of Kentucky from the mother state was keenly felt by the pioneers, who realized that unless there was a quick and effective establishment of the new state, distance alone would prevent Virginia from giving them adequate protection.

Colonel Ben Logan, at the head of the militia, conceived the idea of establishing a representative legislature of the new state, and he was instrumental in the formation of the various militia companies. Accordingly, at his call, the militia leaders met in convention on December 4, 1784, and adopted the plan which resulted in the famous Danville conventions, whose object was to achieve statehood and other advantages of free government.

The previous year, 1783, the first convention of Kentucky was held at Crown's Station (afterward the seminary or college) was moved to Danville, 1785, and later to Lexington. There retired and prominent men of all trades met to discuss the problems of statehood and to lay the groundwork for the new state. John Belli was one of the prominent men who joined in the work of statehood. He was a member of the first convention of Kentucky and was instrumental in the formation of the state government.

In 1786, the first legislature of Kentucky met in Danville, and Major Belli was one of the members. The legislature enacted a constitution for the state, and Major Belli was one of the organizers of the new state. He was a member of the first Board of Public Instruction, and he was instrumental in the establishment of the first public schools in the state.

The elevation of the Danville conventions, the political end, and the Transylvania College, which was to be regarded as one and the same, reached an entirely successful conclusion without interruption. But such was not the case in Kentucky, as the outcome of the convention matters had proceeded so far that Virginia had gladly given her consent to the statehood of Kentucky, but only upon the condition that all the people of the state should join in the subscription to the state debt. This condition was accepted by the people of the state, and the state of Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1787.

In the army, Major Belli served as a captain in the 1st Kentucky, and he was promoted to the rank of major. He served in the army during the Revolutionary War, and he was commended for his bravery and courage.

After the war, Major Belli returned to Kentucky and continued to serve as a member of the legislature. He was a founder of the Danville Seminary, and he was a member of the first Board of Public Instruction. He was also a member of the Danville Convention, and he was a member of the first legislature of Kentucky.

Major Belli was a member of the Danville Convention, which was to be held in the spring of 1785, and he was one of the organizers of the new state. He was a member of the first Board of Public Instruction, and he was instrumental in the establishment of the first public schools in the state. He was a member of the first legislature of Kentucky, and he served in the army during the Revolutionary War.

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Through the energy and enthusiasm of these men, public opinion was secured for the activity of the Danville Convention, and these men planned and saw to it that the convention was successful. The convention was held in the spring of 1785, and it was a great success. The convention adopted a constitution for the state, and it established a government for the state. The constitution was adopted by the people of the state, and the state of Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1787.

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And so it was that Major Belli played a prominent role in the early history of the state of Kentucky. He was a member of the Danville Convention, which was to be held in the spring of 1785, and he was one of the organizers of the new state. He was a member of the first Board of Public Instruction, and he was instrumental in the establishment of the first public schools in the state. He was a member of the first legislature of Kentucky, and he served in the army during the Revolutionary War.

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SUNS OF REVOLUTION TO HONOR WASHINGTON

KENTUCKY SOCIETY TO CELEBRATE APRIL 19 MAJOR WILSON PRESIDENT

Decision to celebrate the George Washington bi-centennial with a banquet and patriotic program April 19 was made Saturday evening at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, held in the Security Trust Company building.

The date chosen is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, 1775, which marked the beginning of the American Revolution. A second anniversary of the birth of Washington, 1922 is the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Lexington. The town, founded in 1773, was incorporated as a city in 1832, and Charlotte Hunt, the mayor, was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1932.

At its meeting Saturday, the society elected officers, as follows: Major Wilson, president; George R. Grimes, first vice president; James A. Todd, second vice president; J. Owen Reynolds, secretary; Anthony W. Thompson, treasurer; Charles E. Staples, registrar; Clinton Mar. Harbison, historian, and the following board of managers: Judge Richard C. Stoll, Prof. M. E. Ligon, John Hutchinson, Wm. Scott Breckridge, Col. John A. Albreck, J. E. Bassett and Dr. Charles A. Vance.

In the offices of the president, Major Wilson, Judge Stoll, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Staples, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Albreck, besides George, the 200th anniversary, Henry Means Walker and J. Ernest Cassidy.

On March 12, the following year, 1788, introduced Masonic Lodges into Kentucky. The two Lodges of the great Green River Lodge, Overton, Stephen Ormsby and the two Speeds are known to have been mem-

bers of both organizations.

Evidences discovered in the following year, 1788, introduced Masonic Lodges into Kentucky. The two Browns, Baker Ewing, Gabriel, William McDowell, the two Overton, Stephen Ormsby, Thomas Speed and David Walker are known to have affiliated themselves with the lodges in Kentucky, while all the rest appear to have retained their former Virginia affiliations save in perhaps two or three.

In all theseorements Major Belli must be considered as an unsolved mystery, a ‘lost state’ in the annals of Freemasonry.

His first coming to Kentucky no doubt shocked the temper of these frontier Americans whose treatment by the distant govern-

ment was gradually alienating them from the eastern country. Evidence indicates that quiet activities at Danville, speaking cauns with those who had fought in the Revolu-
tion and knew Washington, less likely to be a factor.

The written laws and recorded de-

cisions of the Political Convention do not per-
test his purpose. That club ceased to exist just at the time the Wash-

ington archives at the War Department show him washing clothes at Anthony Wayne, 1793-94, aided by that strong tie which bound so many of the leaders of Kentucky as that date—Freemasonry.

What more natural than that Major Belli should have been, as legend has it, the sponsor and the first organiza-

tion of Lexington Lodge of Masons, for the social benefit of all Kentucky members of the order. Present movement, to condit the foremost minds of that day from the political to the fraternal plane.
The introduction of Masonry into Kentucky and the West, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, is to be celebrated Nov. 17 by Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., the oldest lodge west of the Alleghenies, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1788.

Some of the most prominent Masons in the country are to be honored guests and orators of the occasion, and while the old Lexington Lodge is to have charge of the festivities because it is the "Mother Lodge" of many states, the preparations for the event include the first five lodges which formed the Lexington Grand Lodge in 1839 and had previously been chartered by Virginia, namely: No. 1, at Lexington, formerly No. 25 of Virginia; No. 2, at Paris, formerly No. 38 of Virginia; No. 3, at Georgetown, now No. 11, formerly No. 6; No. 4, at Frankfort, formerly No. 57; No. 5, at Shelbyville, formerly under dispensation from Virginia.

The occasion will also be signaled by the dedication of the fourth Masonic Temple to be built in Lexington, the plans of which have been adopted and are now under construction so that ground may be broken in July. This Temple will be one of the show places of Lexington, being built entirely along Masonic lines, small but perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it will be erected.

JUDGE CHARLES KERR
Circuit Judge, one of present Board of Trustees.

After the Revolution many army officers and soldiers came to Kentucky and most of our early pioneers were therefore initiated into Masonic lodges before coming to the State, and afterward became Masters of the early Kentucky lodges.

The establishment of a lodge at Lexington appears to have been the outcome of a desire of these Revolutionary Masons to have a central meeting place for brotherly interchange of social and philosophical ideas. Accordingly it was a State-wide movement and meant to afford a lodge for all Kentucky Masons, although unfortunately old records have been lost or destroyed, that would have given a full roster of their members.

The original charter issued by the Virginia Grand Lodge to Lexington Lodge in 1788, Lexington benefited from the rendezvous of leaders from all over Kentucky and the territories.

Jesse J. Roszell
Of the firm of Roszell Brothers. The present Master of Lexington Lodge, Capital of Kentucky, Temple, is a member of the Lexington Masonic Club, located Room 21, Phoenix Hotel.

THEODORE JONES
With Graves, Cox & Co. Present Junior Deacon Lexington Lodge.

Jesse J. Roszell and Capt. John Fowler, the owner of the old historic Fowler's Gardens, representing Fayette county, were the first officers.

The previous year, 1787, had resulted in the permanent establishment of when he moved to Frankfort, and it was upon the lot that the last Masonic Hall was built, Sept. 1, 1891.

Murray was also afterward the first Grand Master of Kentucky. The primitive Temple was improved in 1790 by money obtained by a lottery and the chief means of raising money was to go around in the people's homes and put it in the door as to go down in history as an "event."

THE SECOND TEMPLE.

The second Lodge was formed by the five lodges before alluded to, and here in this city was chosen as the home of that body and remained so until 1818. In 1816, Lexington Lodge offered to present its lot to the Grand Lodge for the purpose of building a Grand Masonic Temple, reserving the privilege of using it, after an Indian war and here many historic celebrations took place, notably the initiation of the Indian women who cemented friendships between the whites; the reception of La Fayette in 1826 and the funeral ceremonies for Jefferson and Shelby in 1833.

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The establishment of Lexington in 1788, Lexington benefited from the presence of the first newspaper in the West, the consolidation of Kentucky interests looking toward independent Statehood, the formation of a social organization known as "The Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge," and in fact what might be said to be the first successful efforts of the pioneer leaders to establish an upward trend toward public education and a desire for self government or "home rule."

And old records show that the same men who were leaders in these movements, interested themselves in the official introduction of Freemasonry.

The petition of the Kentucky brothers was presented by Green Clay to the Virginia Grand Lodge, at a time when he and Fowler were representatives of the Kentucky district from their respective counties, to verify the Federal Constitution. At the same time Col. Anderson was an active member of the district Legislature meeting in Danville, and it was one of the charter members of the Lexington Lodge.

John W. Lancaster
Lodge headquarters until the removal of that body to Louisville in 1858, and after the Civil War the building and lot passed to other hands.

Jesse J. Roszell
The next Temple will be built on North Broadway opposite the Opera House and in it will be housed the Lexington Lodge, Derwent Lodge No. 160, Lexington Royal Arch Chapter.

Lexington Masons To Celebrate One Fifth Anniversary of Masonry

Leader June 15, 1913

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The Grand Lodge then accepted the offer of Lexington Lodge and built the third Temple on the Walnut street lot, dedicating it Oct. 11, 1895. This continued in use as the Grand Temple.

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Hundred and Twenty-
In Kentucky and the West

No. 1, Washington Council Royal and
Charities No. 1, Relief Home, No. 2, Odd Fellows
Kings Templar No. 2, Oleika
Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., the Masonic
Chapel in Lexington, and the Eastern
Star Chapter, a ladies’ auxiliary or-
nization.

It will be the most complete fra-
ternal building in this part of the
country. It is located one and a half
blocks west of St. Nicholas Church, on
Main Street.

The basement, under the entire building, will
be utilized for business purposes pro-
bably, although no selection has been
made from the offers as yet.

The first floor will be an auditorium
with seating capacity of between six
and seven hundred people; a stage
is provided something over 40
feet wide. Reception rooms and the
library, all on the second floor, are
located in the front facing Broadway.

The Masonic Club will be assigned
the second floor front, while back of it
will be the: large Lodge rooms
rental purposes to other fraternal
several of whom are now negotiating
for it and some meeting rooms have
been spoken for.

The top floor will be used exclu-
sively for Masonic purposes, and a
modern up-to-date elevator, heating
and ventilating systems, a rest room
and banquet hall are also among the
conveniences to be supplied for all bodies quartered in the Club.

Organizations looking for good quar-
ters can look over the plans and ob-
tain rates from the Secretary of the
Lexington Masonic Club, Robert A. Heyn,
who declares it will be the finest little
gem in Lexington when completed.

Mr. Heyman has ordered a special
symbol of Acacia wood in Jersey-
town for the ceremony of the corner-
stone laying and is preparing in be-
half of the Association, a most novel
and attractive program of orna-
ceremonies to augment the official ritual,
and Lexington will have a record-
breaking crowd for the day if his
suggestions are carried out.

The cornerstone laying, however,
will merely be preliminary to the
later festivities in the fall, as the en-
tire list of officers of Lexington Lodge
are busy arranging the special day
for the occasion. At present it is
contemplated inviting not only the four other lodges in Paris, George-
town, Frankfort and Louisville as well as the early lodges chartered
by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky after 1850 in Kentucky, but also the
children of that Grand Lodge in many
other States, for Kentucky Masonry
became the parent of Masonry in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Mis-
sissippi, Louisiana, Missouri and
Arkansas.

The old records are now being ar-
ranged and selections made for the
issue of an attractive souvenir, one
feature of which will be Illustrations
showing all the Masters of No. 1
from its foundation, save in a few instances
where they could not be procured, to-
gether with biographical sketches.
A concise history of the introduc-
ton of Freemasonry into Kentucky
through this lodge, will be so arranged
as to show in chronological order the
parallel between the educational and
liberal ideas fostered by the existence
of Masonic Lodges, and the progres-
sive evolution of the State and so-
ciety. This of course will be of es-
special interest only to Masons, but
care will be taken that no miscon-
struction may be placed on the com-
ments by those whose religious af-
liations may have taught them to
approve Freemasonry. Formerly,
however, a Mason will have the op-
nportunity of reading in the Roman
church and the Pope to
ward the order, in the backwoods of the West and in fact in most of the
colonies, that Catholics and Protest-
antly worked in the lodge in the great
enjoyment of some of the most
central members and Past Masters
of Lexington Lodge, especially in the
early days, were Catholics. But
with the establishment of churches and the
coming of their priests to explain
attitude of their spiritual head toward
Masons, practically all members of
communication, like Daniel O’Con-
nell, the famous Irish liberator, and
other loyal sons of the church, with-
drew from the fraternity, an action
which Masons, who believe in abso-
lute freedom of worship, were
first to approve.

It is hoped that the distribution of this souvenir will do much to
make for a better understanding of the posi-
tion Masonry claims for itself in
human family, namely, that of cham-
pion of liberty and brotherhood
inherent in political or religious af-
filiations.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed
proposals will be received by the Mas-
sonic Temple Association of Lexington,
Lexington, Kentucky, for the Masonic
Temple to be erected on North
Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky.
Plans and specifications for the
above may be seen at the office of the
secretary; Gus L. Heyman, No. 290 W. Main St., Lex-
tington, Ky., or before Friday, June
20th, at 9 a.m.

The right is reserved to reject any
and all proposals.

Plans and specifications for the
above may be seen at the office of the
secretary or at the office of Smith &
Borden, architects, 141 East Main St., Lexington, Ky.

By order of the Masonic Temple
Association, Williams & Heyman,
Secretary; Gus L. Heyman, Secretary

Racing History Made
on Kentucky Trotting
Horse Breeders’ Course


There are the figures set up that sunny day in August, 1839, when E. M. Hunter’s four-year-old bay gelding, Idol, by Mambrino Chief, de-
fated A. H. Brand’s Tempete and set his name up for posterity as the
winner of the first event ever held by the Kentucky Trotting Asso-
ciation, the father of the organization which has made Lexington the fore-
most home of the trotting horse in America. Today the Kentucky Trot-
ting Horse Breeders’ Association points with pride to a track which,
during the last decade, has seen the placing of more of the world’s mile
trotting records than any other track in America and which offers a track
over which Ublan trotted a mile in the near-incredible time of 1:58; over
which Alford set a world’s record of 2:15% in his yearling form over
which Dan Patch put up a mark of 1:56%, for lovers of the pace to
make up its $48,000 program, the October Trot in Lexington probably
brings together the most remarkable collection of half-bred and
blue-blooded horses to be seen in the whole world.

Alexander First President

The birth of harness racing in Kentucky took place in the Phoe-
ses Room at the Red Arrow Hotel, as Lenox, the first horse to make
his race from Tempete, when The Kentucky Trotting Association was
formed, with R. A. Alexander, master of the horse, as its first presi-
dent. E. L. Dudley was first vice
president; W. D. Ranger, second vice president; S. D. Burkhart,
secretary and treasurer, and Joseph Win-
gate, superintendent. The directors
were R. A. Alexander, Thos. Blakely,
A. H. Brand and S. Ward.

The early meetings were held at a track
located on the present site of the State University of Kentucky, and
though the time set up then would bring a broad smile to the face of the
modern horseman, there was an
omission aplenty, as is evidenced by the
fact that the third heat of the first race held on that track brought a
finish so close that the judges were unable to agree, and it was called a
dead heat.

Racing flourished from that time until the country had been thrown
into a civil war, and though it was continued throughout the struggle,
there was little interest, the soldiers having used the ground and torn
down the fences for fires. It was not until the track really regained a firm footing.
DR. HENRY MARTYN SKILLMAN

DR. HENRY MARTYN SKILLMAN, the dean of Lexington's medical profession, is the youngest son of Thomas T. and Elizabeth (Farrar) Skillman, and was born in this city September 4, 1824. He received his education at the old Transylvania University, and for a number of years after was with an older brother, gaining a practical knowledge of drugs. In 1844 he took up the study of medicine under Drs. J. M. Bush, E. L. Dudley and B. W. Dudley. In 1847 he graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University, and the following year he was made demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. He was afterwards transferred to the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy. Dr. Skillman held this latter position until the institution was closed, owing to the destruction of the building by fire. During the Civil War he served two years as contraband surgeon for the Government, in the hospitals located in this city.

During his long practice of medicine in Lexington, Dr. Skillman has held many positions of honor and trust in his professional career. In 1869 he served as President of the Kentucky State Medical Society; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; and in 1878 was a delegate to the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia. In 1889 he was elected first President of the Lexington and Fayette County Medical Society.

Dr. Skillman is the oldest living practitioner in Lexington, and a remarkable fact is that for fifty-five years he has occupied the same office, first as student and since as a practitioner.

Dr. Skillman has been an extensive traveler, a gentleman of rare attainments and fine education. His long and useful career is one that will live.

Confederate Commander Conducted Episcopal Service to Save Local Church From Difficult Situation

When Gen. Kirby Smith occupied Lexington with his Confederate troops during the Civil War, it was the general himself who rescued the Episcopal church from embarrassments, according to a story told by the Rev. Dr. M. M. Benton, former archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of Lexington.

The rite of the Episcopal church prescribes that a prayer must be said for the President of the United States. With Confederate troops occupying Lexington, it would have indeed been embarrassing to ask Divine guidance for the enemy. On the other hand, if they omitted this part of the service, what would the Union officers think of such a negative expression of sympathy to the cause of the South? The Episcopal rector and his church advisors believed that the Yankees would close the church when they occupied Lexington if they neglected to read all the service, and the "rebels" would shut them up if they did.

It was Gen. Kirby Smith, the southern commander, who came to their rescue. He told them that he was a communicant of that faith as well as a "rebel" general and he would conduct the service himself. This he did, reading a prayer for the President of the Confederate states, and when the Yankees came to Lexington no objection was voiced because General Smith took the pulpit.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

MARCH 25, 1928
LEADEN BOX

Containing Relics Placed in Corner Stone

Of the Old Court House Opened and Contents Revisited; By-Gone Days Recalled.

When the corner stone of the Court House was laid in 1883, on July 4th, a leaden box was placed under it, containing many things that were evidences of the civilization of the place, as well as scraps of current history and the pictures and names of several persons who never expected to see them again. But fate decreed otherwise. That court house was destroyed by fire, the box was taken from its burial place and on yesterday opened in the office of Mrs. Fannie Bullock in the presence of Judge F. A. Bullock, Mrs. Fannie Bullock and W. R. Williamson.

The contents were in an extremely bad condition, owing to dampness, from which the box seemed to offer no protection. Many papers were absolutely destroyed and others were barely recognizable. Among them were copies of all the Lexington papers, as well as those of contiguous towns, a copy of Townsend's directory, containing the picture of "Old Boss," a character that many of our citizens will remember, catalogues of the A. & M. College, the Fair Association, the different stock fairs and the first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, when Mr. J. H. Davidson was President and R. J. O'Mahony was secretary. The report covers eighteen pages of printed matter. The other officers were: Vice Presidents, W. B. Emmal, W. S. McChesney and Thos. Bradley. The Board of Directors consisted of Alex Pearson, J. W. Lell, M. Kaufman, R. P. Stoll, W. C. P. Breckinridge, E. C. Platt and G. W. Rance.

Other interesting things found in the box and still recognizable were photographs of Judge B. F. Buckner, Hon. R. A. Buckner, J. T. Shelby, J. H. Davidson, Felix McIlhose, Judge J. R. Morton, Henry Clay and Gen. John C. Breckinridge. There were some old coins presented by Mr. D. G. Falconer and Confederate money given by J. Fletcher Johnston, Desha Pickett and J. H. Davidson.

Among the other documents were a catalogue of Jersey cattle belonging to R. Michael, the annual register of the State College and a sample of the cheapest edition of the Bible ever published.

A catalogue of Hamilton College showed the following faculty, which was a strong one: J. T. Patterson, President and professor of metaphysics and Bible literature; F. P. St. Clair, professor of mathematics and Latin; Miss Susie Burrough, teacher of grammar, logic and rhetoric; Miss Lou Bowman, teacher of crayoning, drawing and painting; A. Joyce, professor of French and Italian; B. M. Roth, professor of instrumental music; Miss Hattie Smith, teacher of vocal music; Miss Hattie Stephens, teacher of literature, history and art criticism; R. J. Fulton, teacher of elocution; W. O. Sweeney, professor of chemistry and physiology; C. McClintock, professor of physics; Mrs. M. A. Ripperger, teacher in primary department; F. Keller, professor of instrumental music; Mrs. A. C. Quisenberry, teacher of instrumental music; B. McRoth, teacher of German, and Mrs. J. T. Patterson, musician. How many of these have passed to the great beyond since their names were thus placed under the corner stone, and how many are living to take interest in this recall of a by-gone day? A card of the late Dr. A. O. Rawls was found, with the names, also, of Mrs. L. G. Rawls and Miss Hattie Rawls. A list of subscriptions to the telephone exchange showed a patronage of one hundred and fifty-six. The list is much longer now.

There were some specimens of handwriting which were very indistinct, one of which was the contract between the County Court House Commissioners and Mr. Boyd, the architect. Taken altogether, the contents of the box were an odd assortment of knick-knacks and could have had little meaning for a remote generation bad the box and its contents lasted that long. The next box is to be of copper and, it is said, will be water tight.

The opening of the box was watched with much interest, but a feeling of disappointment came over those present when it was found that so many of what may have been the most interesting documents, crumbled to pieces when exposed to the air and touch.

LANSDING AND WELL FARMS ARE APPROVED

Construction of Box Barracks for Soldiers to Begin at Once at New Mobilization Camp

$5,000 NEEDED TO COMPLETE DEAL

Success Marks End of Campaign Started Early in February

Official designation of the Lancing and Well farms as the military camps for the Kentucky guardsmen and probably other troops, was obtained yesterday in a telegram received by the department by cable from the headquarters of the Central Department at Chicago. The telegram, signed by Colonel General, was for the department, who was here recently on a trip of inspection of the sites proposed, was to be taken and forwarded to the War Department.

The mobilization tract will be the Lancing and Well tracts, was his message.

The receipt of the telegram brought nearer to a successful end the hitherto untold labors of the Board of Commercer, a citizens' committee, the Board of Directors of the Lexington Development Company, Adjutant General J. Tandy Ellis and a number of prominent citizens, to make Lexington the mobilization point for all of the Kentucky troops. The site chosen has been designated by the inspecting officers as the best in the United States.

Pledges by tomorrow noon of $5,000 will practically bring to an end the unceasing labors of the last two and one-half months. Almost $95,000 have been raised by the committee in charge of the funds, for the purchase of a site, and the necessary expenses incidental to turning over for government the two tracts of land.

$5,000 Still Needed.

Subscriptions totalling about $19,000 were received yesterday. Of this amount $1,000 was voluntarily subscribed by persons who had already taken stock in the development company. Another $1,000 was raised by the traction company in the event the remainder of the money is procured, so that the promoters are now in a position to buy the site for $85,000 more is needed. The site has been selected, but the money is needed to make the payments and turn over the property. Persons desirous of increasing the amounts they have already subscribed are requested to make their desires known immediately.

The development company considered for a while the purchase of a small tract of land adjoining the farms, which was believed to be necessary for the troops' encampment. Opinion was taken on the property, but the conditions to be met were considered excessive and were put up to the military men, who they were here on their trip of inspec-

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1917.

Lex. Herald
Apr-15-1917
INTEREST attending the completion of the new Adler planetarium in Chicago is particularly reflected in this locality where Sayre College prides itself upon having possessed a planetarium for years.

Statements to the effect that Chicago's planetarium is the "first in the country" are, therefore, modified to designate its possession as the "first Zeiss" planetarium, while Sayre College lays claim to the "first Barlow" type. The Sayre planetarium was one of several sold by T.H. Barlow, inventor, to southern schools and colleges, and so far as authorities know, it is the only "Barlow" survivor.

Directors of the college were recently reported as having refused overtures by Henry Ford for the purchase of the planetarium to add to his prized collection of antiques.

Description of Invention

The Barlow planetarium is described by Sayre College authorities as a beautiful piece of mechanism showing the position and revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

Its large outer circle is 12½ feet in diameter; width of flat surface of circle is 10 inches; thickness, 1½ inches.

An inner smaller circle, nearer the sun, is five feet, three inches in diameter. On this circle are marked the years from 1801 to 1900.

In the center of this circle stands the sun, a large golden globe five feet in circumference.

Near the outer circle revolves the earth, a globe, one foot five inches in circumference. Around the earth revolves the moon, a smaller golden globe five inches in circumference.

Mercury and Venus are golden balls which revolve around the sun in their relative positions.

The large flat outer circle is illustrated in colors, with markings of the days, months, and years, equinoxes, solstices, signs of the Zodiac, and a drawing of the American eagle with a scroll above its head, bearing the words—T.H. Barlow, Inventor, Lexington, Kentucky, 1854. It is known that he invented his model some years before this date.

Milton Barlow, son of the inventor, on returning from the Confederate Army in 1865, gathered up fragments of $9,000 worth of planetariums built for educational institutions in the South which had been broken to pieces and scattered, and finished two in ornate style.

One of these, by the liberality of the Kentucky Legislature, he was enabled to exhibit at the World's Exposition in Paris, France, in 1867, as Kentucky's contribution to that collection of the products of all civilized nations. It received the highest premium awarded to any illustrative apparatus.

Milton Barlow was himself the inventor of the famous Barlow knife so dear to boys of 50 years ago, and of many beautiful designs as a silversmith.

Founded by David Auston Sayre, in 1854, Sayre College is one of the oldest seats of learning west of the Alleghenies. Throughout many years it has offered Christian education to young women and girls. Its buildings and spacious campus of wilderness trees stand in the heart of Lexington, Kentucky's business section.

Mason County is indeed historic. Maysville, where the pioneers made their Ohio River landing, where was started the building of the first macadam road in the United States to succeed "Smith's Wagon Road" over which Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson traveled back and forth to Washington, where the type forms for John Bradford's pioneer newspapers were shipped to Lexington, should capitalize its history and that of its old neighbor Washington, former county seat, owner of the slave block on which "Uncle Tom" was sold, the home of Albert Sidney Johnston and site of the first post office in the "West."
HOW NIGHT RIDERS ARE ADVERTISING KENTUCKY.

Kentucky is at the present time far more lawless than is North Carolina on which general attention has been fixed because of the appeal of its Governor for protection by Federal troops. Kentucky will not ask for Federal troops, but its disorders ought to be within the power of the State to suppress. Gov. Wilson seems to realize the gravity of the situation and the wickedness of the night riders' crimes. He says that they have destroyed property in the State to the amount of $200,000. The whipping of Judges who have pronounced their lawlessness is a still more heinous crime. Who will want to live in a State where Judges are pulled out of their beds at night and severely whipped by masked men who are dispensing the expressions of the court on the acts of these lawless men? Gov. Wilson has received in these night riders' acts an unwelcome legacy from his predecessor, Gov. Beckham, who failed to check them. His successor denounces this lawlessness vigorously, but thus far has published it only by strong language.

No arrests have been made, and perhaps in the condition of public opinion and the terrorism in Kentucky the arrest and punishment of these men will have to be through a trial by jury. The night riders are an evil that cannot be looked for. The “dark and bloody ground” remains true to its tradition, but surely a revolt comes and law will be established when justice is assailed in the fountain head and Judges are whipped for endeavoring to enforce the laws of the State against violent and vicious men.—Philadelphia Press.

Is it either wise or brave for a body of men to fall upon a sleeping town, terrify the inhabitants and set fire to houses? Is it either Christian or Christian to discharge firearms promiscuously about a village, wounding one and killing that innocent citizen who dares to oppose them?—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The situation in Kentucky is alarming. Not only is this true in the case of law-abiding and law-thinking men in that Commonwealth, but it has reached a stage when the honest citizen may well be alarmed. Such a spirit as that which is conspicuous among men everywhere who would deny freedom is everywhere visible. The anarchists appear to be having pretty much their own way here, and we may ask, if we should at last be forced to rely for the safety of their lives and their property upon the interference of the United States Government with the domestic affairs of the two States—such would seem to be the inevitable necessity following upon the admission of the authorizers of both States that they cannot manage their own affairs. It is probable that the Federal Government will hold off as long as there is a possibility for the States to act for their own good, but the Federal Government cannot afford to tolerate anything anywhere under its flag.—Chattanooga Times.

Kentucky is fast gaining an unenviable reputation among her sister States by her failure to protect the lives and liberty of her citizens. The title of the “dark and bloody ground” is coming to bear a new significance. Shotguns, torch and whip sock at the law, and no stop is taken to honor their supremacy. The State Government, apparently, is powerless to deal with the situation. If so be it, it is time the long arm of the Federal power intervened. The existence of a State given over to anarchy is a threat to the whole body politic, and its longer continuance is imperilable.—Providence Evening Bulletin.

The men who are doing the dark deeds are becoming more daring. Feeling secure from punishment, they are venting their spite upon men against whom they have grudges. That is always the way when lawlessness is permitted to go unchecked. It is said that even on the floor of the General Assembly of the State the outrages of the “night riders” have been excited and even defended. It is certainly time that the newly elected Governor was doing something for the protection of the peaceful people of the lawless counties.—Savannah News.

The State (of Kentucky) or that section of it where these outrages are now of almost daily occurrence, is thus given over to lawlessness. The Government has no power to protect its citizens, and no protection is afforded by the Federal Government. It is (the tobacco war) is a much more serious problem than the State, and even the notorious deeds that have so long continued to make it bloody ground.—Lexington Evening Transcendent.

Instead of being a band of outraged farmers protesting against wrong, they are a group of night riders who are now in their true light as a gang of unscrupulous ruffians, banded in such numbers and acting in such a manner as to prevent them from being discovered and punished. They are armed and well protected; and if they are to flourish civilization in Kentucky must perish. Such hideous growths cannot live in American air aby side with liberty.—Washington Post.

"Night riders" RAIDED A KENTUCKY TOWN, ADVISED THE SHERIFF AND CITY MARSHAL TO STAY INDOORS WHILE THE MOB'S VICTIMS WERE TAKEN OUT AND FLOGGED, AND THE ADVISE WAS PROPERLY FOLLOWED. LOOK AT IT, ANY TOWN IN KENTUCKY WOULD DO WELL TO ERECT A NEW Set OF POLICE OFFICERS.—New York Herald.

What must Europeans think of us when they read of these Kentucky "night riders"? It seems strange that these acts of violence are not ended. Apparently there is no general protest against the fighting and the use of the torch.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The Kentucky Judge probably did not suffer any more painfully at the hands of the "night riders" than other men who should at last be forced to rely for the safety of their lives and their property upon the interference of the United States Government with the domestic affairs of the two States—but such would seem to be the inevitable necessity following upon the admission of the authorizers of both States that they cannot manage their own affairs. It is probable that the Federal Government will hold off as long as there is a possibility for the States to act for their own good, but the Federal Government cannot afford to tolerate anything anywhere under its flag.—Chattanooga Times.

The Courier-Journal, Feb. 21, 1908

THOMAS HARRIS BARLOW

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

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
WINBURN FARM - RUSSELL CAYE ROAD
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
MRS. BARNES IS 44th SUPPER HOST

Governor and Wife Guests of Honor At Social Event in Lexington.

SOCIETY IN BLUEGRASS

LEXINGTON LEADER—FEBRUARY 18, 1933

The Thoroughbred Record, a leading publication of the Thoroughbred Industry, was founded in 1897. The paper has been a source of information about the horse industry, including horse racing, breeding, and sales. The publication is known for its comprehensive coverage of the Thoroughbred industry and its role in shaping the industry's history. The paper has been instrumental in documenting the growth and development of the Thoroughbred industry and has been a valuable resource for horse breeders, racetrack executives, and enthusiasts. The Thoroughbred Record has been a key player in the evolution of the industry and has contributed significantly to its growth and prosperity. The paper has played a crucial role in shaping the industry's culture and traditions, and its influence can be seen in the ongoing success of the Thoroughbred industry today.
TRIBUTE PAID

TO WASHINGTON

Patriotic Groups Unite in Bi-

centennial Program Honor-
ing Life and Work of

First President

JUDGE WILSON PRESIDES

In four addresses delivered at the Washington historical dinner of the Kentucky Society of the War of the Revolution and the John Bradford Historical Society, at the Phoenix hotel last night, the man who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," was evaluated as "The American." "The Soldier," "The President," and finally as the great rebel, whose spirit of rebellion is needed to be fired, was championed by George Washington, General Duncan said, "yet by his own sacrifice of the Continental Army and later of the nation launched upon and supported by the Constitution."

"No commander, in ancient or modern times, had to contend with such seemingly unsurmountable obstacles as General Washington."

The domestic side of Washington was portrayed by Mrs. Ceci Can-
estam, who, in her address, struck the verbal, visual, and symbolic, expressing his greatness as a "home-keeper." "Washington literally built up his house and his whole family," Mrs. Can-
estam said. "He inherited the estate from his father in 1757."

Dr. and Mrs. Vance, Macl. Clinton M. Harbison, Mayor and Mrs. W. T. Congleton, Dr. and Mrs. Whinston Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Fortune, Mrs. James Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Stap-

ALLEN, Prof. L. R. Dingus, Mrs. Charles F. Norton, Miss Caroline B. Sperry, Gay Sowards, Mrs. Guy Sowards, H. B. Douglas, Anthony Wayne Thompson, Capt. Harry D. Schebler.

"Field and put a bullet for me and I'll put one for you, But it's not the same as it was before the Revolution."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1932

"GRITTED" BREAD COMES IN AGAIN

Kentucky Mountain Folk Revert To Use Of Old-

Time Delicacy

HUEYVILLE, Ky., July 1 (AP)—The old timers of eastern Kentucky are inaugurating a new generation into the mysteries of gritted bread. "Gritters" have been "out" for the last 20 to 40 years but since, as the hillman says, "Mr. Dollar has gone to hole and pulled the hook in after him," they have come into their own again.

More prosperous times bolted men were brought from the mill by railroad and "gritters" were forgotten.

A clean piece of tin about six by 10 inches is perforated many times with a nail. It is then nailed to a board with the sharp points outside, but hillmen gather a satchel of "corn" and spread it over the board. The hillman bills it about a half doz

Home of Mary Todd, wife of President Lincoln, Lexington.

LEXINGTON

A SHORT HISTORY OF LEXINGTON, "THE BLUE GRASS SECTION" AND THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF KENTUCKY

In April, 1774, James Buford, Ex-Sergeant in the Virginia Militia, received a grant of two hundred acres of land "at head of Middle Fork of Elkhorn", where the City of Lexington is now situated, for services rendered in Indian and French Wars. This grant of land passed through many hands and was eventually purchased by the City of Lexington. After the settlement of Lexington began, Middle Fork of Elkhorn was called "Town Fork" which is now known as the "Town Branch" which runs underground near Water and Vine Streets.

About June 4, 1775, a party of eight pioneer hunters, John Maxwell, James Duncan, Levi Todd, John McCracken, William McConnell, Hugh Shannon, Isaac Greer and James Greer captured a large party of Shawnees in Lincoln County (now Mercer County) and erected a small cabin on preemptor of Jos. Lindsey, on the site now covered by the Calvary Cemetery and L. & N. R. R. shops and yards on West Main Street.

While camping on the site of Lexington, which was fought on April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Massachusetts, about fifty days before, and in commemoration of this first battle of the American Revolution this site was then called "LEXINGTON." Nothing further, however, was done by this party towards the settlement of Lexington.

Royal Spring, in the valley south of the Lexington Cemetery, is the only enduring monument to the cradle of Lexington. Close by this spring in the year 1775, William McConnell built his cabin, which was the beginning of "McConnell's Station," by which Lexington was known, and finally displaced by "Lexington" and the name of "McConnell's Station" was soon forgotten.

Between April 14th and 19th of 1779, Robert Patterson led a party from Harrod's Station to establish a fort on "the north side of the Kentucky River." This party was composed of Col. McConnell, Capt. Collins, Francis, Morison, James Johnson, William Davis, George Gray, David Mitchell, William Mitchell, John Morris, William McCracken, Samuel Hayes, James McIlvaine, John Story, James Wasson, Jacob Light, Eliza Bethy, Roswell Stevens, Nicholas Brabston, James McBride, Elisha Collins, William Hayden, Benjamin Hayden, Ed. Beale, and James Janse.

Joshua Collins claims to have cut down the first tree, which was a hickory oak, 24 inches in diameter, which was used as the base log on the side of the house block located near the south-west corner of Mill and Main Street.

They also cleared off 30 acres and planted it in corn. In 1781 a stockade was built and then cabins began to spring up around the stockade, and later stores, churches and schools from then on the growth of Lexington was very rapid. In June of 1776 the name of "Fincastle County" Virginia was changed to the District of "Kentucky." In March 1780, a municipal compact was signed by all the settlers and in 1781 the Virginia Assembly recognized Lexington as a town and it was incorporated in 1782.

In 1783 there were fifty-five cabins outside the stockade. Soon Lexington was the largest trading and manufacturing town, with the exception of New Orleans, west of the Alleghenies.

From 1792 to 1793 Lexington was the Capitol of Kentucky and it was in Lexington on June 4, 1792, that the first Legislature of the State of Kentucky assembled. Lexington became a city in 1794 and a population of 5,000.

According to records found, the city of Lexington is built upon the dust of an ancient walled city of vast extent. In 1776 hunters discovered catacombs, 300x100 feet, fifteen feet below the surface, in which were numerous Mummies. In the stress of war the entrance was obliterated and the location lost. A very old well walled with stone, found by settlers also, was not the work of Indians, but opened in twenty-eight miles. The brick building on the north-east corner of Mill and Vine is said to be the oldest Railroad passenger station in the world.

In 1812 the first Steam Mill in the west was constructed at Mill and Bolivar streets, by Winslow and Stevens, sons-in-law of John Maxwell. The first public Library in the west was founded in 1795. The first newspaper publisher in the west (preceded only a few weeks by the Pittsburgh Gazette) was the "KENTUCKY GAZETTE."" Now at the Public Library was published in Lexington, August 11, 1787, by John Bradford, who set the type by hand on a boat coming down the Ohio River and then bought the type and machinery over to Kentucky. The ship was then called "Smithfield.

Transylvania University is the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies. Founded in 1780 and incorporated in 1783 under the name of "Transylvania Seminary."

Many notable men have attended Transylvania University. Many priceless books and treasures from its library, said to be one of the most valuable in the world. In 1865 Transylvania Seminary was merged with what is now the University of Kentucky in 1875.

Transylvania University was again a separate institution, and with the College of Bible, is known throughout the world.

The University of Kentucky was established in 1865 under the name of Kentucky Agricultural College in Lexington, in Lincoln College, which was housed in four block buildings east of Lexington on 433 acres of "Ashland" the Henry Clay Estate and part of which is now known as Woodland Park. The name was changed in 1908 to State University and in 1916 to its present name "University of Kentucky." 1931-32 enrollment was in excess of 3,000.

The Mechanical Engineering Department is the oldest in the west.

The Kentucky Insurance Company was the first incorporated Bank in Kentucky, December 16, 1802, located on W. Main Street. The home of Mary Todd Lincoln (who married Abraham Lincoln, November 4, 1842) is located at 574 W. Main Street, and is marked with a bronze plate. Upon the site of the Phoenix Hotel, south-east corner of Main and Limestone streets, an opera house operated continuously since 1795. The Phoenix Hotel now has the names of several notables written in its ancient registers.

The first church in the west was the South Elkhorn Baptist, seven miles south of Lexington on South Elkhorn Creek, organized by Rev. Lewis Craig in 1783, who had been imprisoned in Virginia for preaching contrary to the law.

The first church in Lexington was a Presbyterian Church, erected in 1784, on the south side of Market Street, on the southwest corner of the courthouse. The northwest corner of the courthouse was marked by the log posture, Adam Rankin, and others and was called Mount Zion. In 1789 the first Methodist Church was organized at the corner of Short and Derness streets.
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL occupied a frame house which was converted into the first Episcopal church here in 1786. The cornerstone of the present edifice was laid March 4, 1811.

LEONSTOWN'S FIRST THEATRE (1797) a temporary affair was at the northeast corner of Limestone and Water streets. Ushers Theatre (1816), a more pretentious playhouse, in which Edwin Forrest made his debut as leading man, was at the southwest corner of Vine and Spring streets.

MARKET ST took its name from a market house built on the eastern side of the street in 1797 and used until 1817.

DR. BENJAMIN WINSLOW DUDLEY, world-famous surgeon, who came to Lexington a boy in 1797, lived and died in the house at the northeast corner of Market and Second streets. This also was the home of Major Thomas Bodley.

JUDGE JESSE BLEDOSE, who began the study of law here in 1798, lived at the northeast corner of Walnut and Fourth streets.

"BELFAST", handsome mansion of David Megowan, at the southwestern corner of Megowan street and the L. N. cut was demolished in 1815. Building was erected prior to 1800.

THE COLONEL THOMAS HART HOME, in which Henry Clay married Lucretia Hart in 1799, is at the southwest corner of Second and Mill streets.

CAPTAIN JOHN MORRISON, JR., who fell at Dudley's defeat in 1813, bore the distinction of being the last child born here. In 1779 his mother, wife of Major John Morrison, became the first woman occupant of Fort Lexington.

GEORGE NICHOLS, professor of law in Transylvania University in 1799, celebrated before as lawyer and statesman in Virginia, and afterward as a prosecuting attorney general, lived in a house occupying the site of Sayre College.

PUBLIC WORKS were introduced here in 1799 when a strip of Main street was paved, and a so-called bridge was constructed between the court house and the Main-Mill corner.

THE GRAVESTONE OF JOHN POS- TLEWAITE, host to Burr, La Fayette, Lincoln, Arthur, Santa Anna and many other distinguished visitors, remains in the abandoned Episcopal cemetery on East Third street.

"TOWN FORK" feed mill races for a lead factory, paper mill and other industries. Water street near Me- rino at the beginning of the last century.

GENERAL LESLIE COMBS, valorous soldier, lawyer, legislator, State au- ditor and railroad pioneer, lived at the southwest corner of Water street and the viaduct. He moved from Clark county to Lexington in 1818.

KEENAN'S TAVEN, one of the forerunners of the Phoenix Hotel, sheltered President Madison, General Jackson and Governor Isaac Shelby, when they visited Lexington together July 3 and 4, 1819.

JOEL T. HART, Clerk, county courts, streets and other public offices in 1835. Circuit court, upper streets and other county courts. James S. Tucker, Clerk, county courts, streets and other public offices in 1835.
Lexington is built upon the dust of an ancient walled city of vast extent, and its cabinet of caracoles and catacombs 300x100 feet, fifteen feet below the surface, in which were numerous monuments, with the loss of its front square and its location lost. A very old well walled stone, found also in the work of Indian stone sepulchers in the pyramid formation and containing skeletons, were the surface. A river found on the east side of the street, midway between High and Maxwell, from which have been exhumed pottery, a stone lamp, Old Astor and half-burnt wood, is credited with being a sacrificial altar. A lead mine opened in 1790 showed unmistakable signs of having been worked by aboriginals. Excavations in the Indian mound at Jesseville revealed the "Jamestown of the West."

PREHISTORIC DEFENSE WORKS and monuments on all sides of Lexington, notably at Russell Cave, testify to this ancient walled city. Radio carbon fixation has shown that a dead Lexington was the metropolis of the mysterious people of relatively advanced civilization passed over by the Red Man. Curious earthen vessels and copper utensils, weapons and ornaments, undecorated by potters. Skeletons were removed from a stone mound at Russell Cave as late as 1818. Maps and plates of authentic identifications together with relics are in the Smithsonian Institute.

FORMALLY SURVEYED in April, 1779, Lexington took name from a camp christened June 5, 1776, by hunters and Negro slaves from the fort at Harrodsburg led by Robert Patterson and Simon Kenton. It is the first city of the land whose name memorializes the opening battle of the Revolution. "First Hill," occupied now by the First Baptist church, was the earliest permanent cemetery of Lexington. It fell into disuse after the cholera epidemic of 1832.

DUST OF NUMEROUS PIONEERS reposes in the gravelly graves on the slope east of the Catholic cemetery and between the Lexington Cemetery and railroad yards, their bodies having been left in McComb's graveyard.

EARLY BLOCKHouses rated by Lexington's first defenders (priority in dispute) stood at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets and southeast corner of High street and Broadway. The former became a unit in the fort. Following the disaster at Blue Licks, the head of an Indian chief killed by one of the schooner, was mounted on a pole on its roof.

THE DUST OF MRS. RHODA VAUGHN, daughter of Captain John Vaughn, who served at the battle of Lexington in the wilderness now Kentucky (Boone's Fort, 1776) rests in the old Episcopal cemetery. She spent nearly all her life in Kentucky and died here in June, 1883. Her son, Adjutant Edward M. Vaughn, was killed at Buena Vista in 1847.

JUDGE GEORGE ROBERTSON, distinguished as congressman and jurist, who came here in 1835, lived at the southeast corner of High and Mill streets.

LAST OF THE IRON STRAP-RAILS used in the pioneer railroad of the West, together with the stone sills into which they were anchored, remained on record in the construction of L. & N. yards utilities, and the rails are preserved in offices of the railroad.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH on Limestone Hill was dedicated December 3, 1837.

IN 1843 THE LAW OFFICE of Thomas F. Marshall, congressman and renowned orator, was at the northeast corner of Short and Market streets.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY's abolition paper "True American," suppressed by citizens August 18, 1845, was published at 108 North Mill street.

WALDEMARDE MENTELLE, banker, and Clay's friend, who fled Paris at the opening of the Reign of Terror, purchased the town of Richmond and took up residence on Richmond road, dying there in 1846.

THE PHOENIX HOTEL is by succession the oldest hotel in the whole western country, being grown up on which stood Postoffice Tavern built in 1800.

THE PIONEER BANK in the State, the Kentucky Insurance Company, 1801, originally was located on Main street between Main and Mill, and was removed to the Capeaule Ashland and Richmond road, there dying in 1846.

CLAY'S LITTLE brick law office in which he had the famous interview with Aaron Burr, stood on the site of the residence at 183 North Mill street.

IN 1805 the town trustees passed an ordinance prohibiting citizens from longer barbers, mustachers as pets.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BARRY, to whose memory a granite monument long stood in the southeastern angle of the courthouse yard, but was removed and mysteriously lost during the construction of the present courthouse, (completed in 1900), commenced the practice of law here in 1805. He was a graduate of Transylvania University. As representative and senator he was a power in the legislature and afterwards was commissioner and chief justice of the Court of Appeals, postmaster general and minister to Spain.

ASHLAND was bought in 1805 by Henry Clay, who had come to Lexington in November of that year and had been admitted to the bar at the庭 of Daniel Webster, Earl of Derby, General Bertrand, Harriet M. Meineke, Van Buren and many other notables of the day. The University bought Ashland in 1866, and twenty years later it was purchased by Major Henry Clay, Jr., who, with his widow, Mr. Clay's granddaughter, occupies it.

THE FAYETTE BANK BUILDING occupies the site of the Brent Tavern facing the court house in which the New Empire plotters held conferences in 1806.

THE OFFICE OF THE REPORTER, when founded in 1807 by William W. Soper and Samuel R. Overton, was near Broadway on the south side of Main street.

RMN BLANKENESS, cultured planter and well-wisher of the community, was located in the summer of 1807 on the charge of complicity in the Burr conspiracy, had his examining trial in the brief court house built the year previous.

THE HOUSE at 574 West Main street where she was married to Abraham Lincoln on November 5, 1842, at Springfield, Illinois. She was born in house next west of St. Paul's church, on ground now occupied by the parish house, which is the Robert S. Todd home in 1830.

THE AGENCY OF Farmer Dewes, banker, still stands at 323 East Short street and is one of the best examples surviving of splendid in early home building.

WHILE A STUDENT at Transylvania University (1824) Jefferson Davis lived at 110 Limestone and High streets, the home at that time of Joseph Ficklin, sixth postmaster.

BOTANIC GARDENS of Prof. Samuel Constantine Rafinesque, of Transylvania University, was established in 1824, occupied ten acres on Main street, embracing the territory now Megowan street.

MASONIC HALL, now 404-411 West Main street, was the scene of graduation of the class of 1878, at General Lafayette when he visited this city May 16, 1828.

THE WHIPPING POST, at which minor offenses were stoned for, was removed outside the yard north east of the Cheapside-Main corner.

GAOLs for the incarceration of slaves often stood on the site of the Lexington opera house, North Broadway, and at 205-209 East Main street, surround by Mill street, were grand and crowned with iron spikes.

THE FRIED-MEYER TAVERN, a noted early tavern, stood on the site of Christ Church Cathedral parish house.

AUGUST BELMONT'S NURSERY FARM on the Georgetown road many years ago was the site of George Washington Sutton, first Jersey cattle importer and pioneer in applying the European tank method of rearing cattle.

THE FIRST CONFABULATION of the Disciples of Christ, an offshoot of the First Baptist church in 1825, held services on Short street between Upper and Mill streets.

IN 1826-27 MEETINGS of the Kentucky Association, oldest living tennis club in America, were held at the Williams' track on what is now the tomb-campus northern plateau of the Lexington Jockey Club. The first meeting, beginning with 1800, meetings of the Lexington Jockey Club had been held at Ashland. The track was taken over by the State of Kentucky in 1826.

THE ROAD TO MAYSVILLE, begun here in the fall of 1829, was the pioneer macadam highway in Kentucky.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE built in the United States, the product of Thomas Harris Barlow, was operated over the line from Lexington to Paris, now the L. & N., opened in 1835, the first mechanical railroad. It was chartered as the "Lexington and Ohio" January 27, 1830, and the construction started in the fall of 1830. The first thru train to Louisville was run in 1851.

THE LEXINGTON ORPHAN ASYLUM was established in 1833 to care for children bereft of parents by the General Assembly. It was carried off five hundred citizens that year. For many years it stood on the site of the present base tennis court, East Broadway. East Broadway was the site of the first city school (1834), southeast corner of Walnut and Short streets. It was also a consequence of the plantations.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY was moved to Lexington from Scott county in 1834.

THE BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CHURCH, erected in 1831 and destroyed by fire February 27, 1816, occupied the site of the Second Baptist church, dedicated as the First Presbyterian church in the summer of 1808, and consecrated as the Disciples' denomination in May, 1870.

JOHN CARTY, distinguished solider who lived at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets as early as 1805, was the first to drive the freightenward into Kentucky. A frame house was erected on the lot in 1788, a two-story brick in 1807.

TRANYSVANIA COLLEGE, Third and Broadway, oldest institution of learning west of the Alleghenies, was established in 1873 thru act of the Legislature signed by President James Polk, incorporating the college.

George Washington, John Adams and Aaron Burr were contributors. Its endowment was the estate of President Monroe, General Jackson, Lafayette and Daniel Boone made visits to the university.

ON A PARAPET OF THE COURT HOUSE facing the public square is the tablet bearing the following: "1788 Here Stood The First School House in Kentucky," John McKey, who had begun teaching in the fall of 1780, was its first teacher, John Filson, Kentucky's pioneer geographer and historian and librarian of Boone, afterward taught there.

THE ORIGINAL HOME OF COLONEL ROBERT PATTISON, founder of Lexington and one of the founders of Cincinnati, stood at 331 Patterson street.

ELDER LEWIS CRAIG, who had been imprisoned in Virginia for "preaching contrary to law," in 1783 at South Elkhorn organized a Baptist congregation, the first worshiping assembly in Kentucky.

McCOMB'S STATION, established in 1769 with the ruins of McComb's hut as a marker, was at the "Jacob Royle's" Spring in the valley south of the present cemetery and a present day landmark.

THE HOME OF GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON, who opened the pioneer dry goods store here in the spring of 1786, was on the site of the old St. Wiliam Main street.

THE FIRST LEXINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, erected at the southeastern corner of Walnut and Short streets. It was called "Mill Zion." The original Catholic church erected of log and brick a year later was, at the northeast cor
The FIRST TAVERN, opened in 1735 by James Bray, was on Main street near Spring street. Ayres "Cross Keys Tavern" was on Main and the "Indian Queen" at High and Broadway.

ELLERSLIE, once palatial home of Levi Todd, first county clerk, still stands opposite Lake Ellerslie on the Richmond road.

WHEN BROADWAY "MAIN CROSS STREET" was opened in 1785, 1870, trustees ordered all cow-pens and hog pens removed and put a ban on fishing from the first bridge, Broadway and West streets.

WATER STREET was a straightaway court over the ramshackle Main street just having been put under ban by the town trustees.

THE HOME OF THE GAZETTE, published by John Bradford as Kentucky's pioneer newspaper August 18, 1787, was at the northwest corner of Main and Broadway.

AT MASTERS' STATION, five miles northwest of Lexington, the first Methodist church in Kentucky was built in 1778.

IN A HOUSE FACING THE COURT HOUSE on the east, known as Capital House, in 1792, John Woodmenn opened a dancing school in 1788.

A COMPANY OF LEXINGTONIANS headed by Robert Patterson laid off and settled Cincinnatti in December 1778. The land on which city rises was owned by Colonel Patterson, Matthias Denman and John Filson.

THE COURT HOUSE occupies ground on which the first stone court house was built. John Todd purchased a time a log building at the northeast corner of Main street and Broadway had served.

MASONs established a lodge in Lexington November 17, 1778, their hall being north corner of Walnut and Short streets.

WILLIAM WAGNER, artist of the Wilderness, came to Lexington from Baltimore to live in 1778. Edward West, who invented the steamboat here in 1779, was his brother.

A CABIN at the southwest corner of Short and Davies streets was the first Methodist church of Lexington and the original congregation having been organized in 1789.

STOLL FIELD, State University, was the drill ground of the Lexington Light Infantry, organized in 1789.

IN 1789 THE BAPTISTS OF LEXING- TON erected their first church on the site occupied by the First Baptist church.

JAMES BROCKCOMB, SENATOR AND MINISTER TO FRANCE, who came to Lexington in 1789, had his law office at the northwest corner of Main street and Short streets.

THE SHEEP OF WHEAT, Lexington's second inn, conducted by Robert Megowan, was on Main street between Upper and Limestone streets. When his taskmaster had his office in this tavern, 1729. Here in 1780 St. Patrick's Day first was celebrated in the town. Sattler's Smith was on the site of 219 West Short street.

JOHN POPE, one of the United States Senator, and rival of Clay, who came to Lexington in 1790, lived at the northeast corner of Short and Mill streets. The house afterwards was occupied by the David A. Sayre. In 1779 the residence known as the Woolfoam hotel on Grove street.

THE BUILDING OF MORE WOODEN CHIMNEYS was prohibited by act of the legislature in 1781 and post and rail fences across Short street were ordered removed.

NATHAN BURROWES, who introduced the hemp industry into Kentucky, but became a victim of a mure than must, settled here in 1792 and Lexington was his home until his death in 1846.

AT THE FIRST SESSION of the first Kentucky legislature in Lexington, 1792, an act was passed establishing the village of Versailles at "Woodford court house."

JUDGE WILLIAM MURRAY, attorney general in 1792 and distinguished as an orator and scholar, lived at the northeast corner of Main and Walnut streets.

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of Mill and Short streets was the site of the Second Presbyterian church, erected after the original congregation published a petition of the Psalms of David in 1792. This congregation endured in the First Presbyterian church. The other faction disbanded.

THE FIRST CORN CROP of "the Italy of America" was raised in 1799 on Cheapside by Robert Patterson, John Maxwell, James Masters, William Allen, and Joseph Lindsay.

BOONE'S STATION, fifteen miles southeast of Lexington, in Fayette county, was established by Daniel Boone in 1779.

BRYAN STATION, established by North Carolina Baptists in November, 1791, was one of the most stirring incidents of pioneer days, is five miles out on the road of that name. A memorial wall enshrines the memory of one of the heroes of whom a larger number secured water for the little garrison August 15, 1782, when the fort was besieged by six hundred Indians under Simon Girty, renegade.

FAYETTE, mother of Bluegrass counties and at that time embracing more than one-third of the "District of Kentucky" was formed in November, 1792.

THE BUILDING AT 326 WEST MAIN STREET was the site of the original fort, 1780, and later the market house in which the first Kentucky legislature convened, June 4, 1792.

IN TROTTER'S WAREHOUSE, southwest corner of Short and Main streets, Dr. Frederick Ridgeley, who came here in 1780 and was a predecessor of Dr. Benjamin W. Dintop, lecturer to the early medical students of Transylvania University.

COLONEL JOHN TODD, military governor of Illinois, then another county of Virginia, moved to Lexington in 1792, was joined in 1790 and went to the battle of the Blue Licks, 1782, and died gallantly there at the head.

LEXINGTON WAS INCORPORATED as a town by Virginia Legislature, May 6, 1782, and as a city by the Kentucky legislature in 1839.

THE CAMPUS OF STATE UNIVERSIty is part of the estate of John Maxwell, the original city builder. His first marriage was celebrated in this church.

OLIVER FRAZER, artist, was born in 1808 at the Frazier homestead on the north side of the Georgetown road, just beyond Paris, Kentucky.

RUINS OF THE COTTON MILLS of Lewis River, a pioneer lumber manufacturer (1808) endures at Saunderville.

WINSLOW & STEVENS, sons-in-law of John Maxwell, built the brick court house and the first steam mill of the West (1810), which was situated on South Mill street. In 1818 at Maysville this firm established "The Agricultural Branch" for the Ohio-Mississippi trade.

THE HOME, OFFICE AND STORE of DR. ELIHASHA WARFIELD, professor of surgery at Transylvania University, is now numbered 264 West Main street. He afterward built "The Meadows."

DUFOUR, REFUGEE OF THE SAN- DOMINGO MASSACRE, conducted aanchesol on the residence at the southeast corner of Second and Market streets, which was erected by Dr. Frederick Ridges, who moved to Lexington in 1780.

THE HOME OF JOHN W. HUNT, hemp manufacturer, third postmaster and president of the earliest bank, in 1816, Good's Jewelry stands the building at 230 West Main street.

JOHN JORDAN, Jr., fourth Lexington postmaster, lived in a house on the site of modern Capitol Park. He was a commission merchant, and at Frankfort built a steamboat for the down-river trade.

DAVID A. SAYRE, founder of Sayre College and a wealthy banker at the time of his death in 1870; walked barefoot from Maysville to Lexington in 1811 and became a able grass roots apostate, in 1816 from Old Gunboat (because of his side of Main street, just beyond Broadway.

GENERAL JOHN M. McCALL, reporter for the Frankfort Post, lived in the war of 1812, built and lived in the house at 231 North Mill street.

THE BENJAMIN GRATZ HOME, Mill and New streets, bought by him in 1824, was erected on the site of Lexington's first courthouse built by Thomas Janeway in 1795.

THE HOME of Colonel Joseph Hamil- ton Davis, admitted to the bar here in 1795 and afterward distinguished as the prosecutor of Aaron Burr and as an able man of the bar to appear before the Supreme Court, was opposite the Union Station on Main street.

THOMAS E. BOWSELL's woods became the Lexington Cemetery under charter of 1848.

THE HOME of James O. Harrison, Jurist and father of the public school system of Lexington (1848) was on the site of the Good Samaritan hospital.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE, destroyed by fire while occupied as a hospital by Federal troops stood at the northwest corner of Broadway and Second streets.

SAVRE COLLEGE, Limestone and Second streets, chartered in 1864, was the first institution in Christian-dom founded for the education of women.

THE CORNERSTONE to the Henry Clay monument in the Lexington cemetery was laid July 4, 1857.

ROBERT WICKER, noted both as a lawyer and lawmaker, who died in 1859, lived at the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets.

THE GENERAL JOHN HUNT MOR- GAN HOME endures at the northwestern corner of Mill and Second streets.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS took place at the K. T. H. B. A. track during the war between the States. Morrison Chapel and the Medical College were used as barracks. Burdige's headquarters were at Second and Upper streets, while General Nelson, Bragg and Kirby used the Phoenix hotel. Federal post offices were at the northwest corner of Short and Limestone streets and on Water street opposite the hotel.

THE TOMB of Father John H. Beck- kers Holander, who came here in 1864 and was priest when St. Paul's church was completed in 1866, is under the tower.

WOODLAND PARK long ago was the property of George R. Clay, and was the site of the Agricultural College when it was established as a branch of Kentucky University in 1875.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, president of the Democratic Party of Lexington in 1790, lived at the south corner of Broadway and New streets.

THE MARKET STREET PRESBY- TERIAN CHURCH, perpetuated to-day in the Second Presbyterian church on the site of the present edifice, built in 1847, and was dedicated July 30, 1819.

THE BONES OF THE REV. JAMES McCORD rest beneath the pulpit of the present church, one of which he became first pastor, July 30, 1815.

EARLY IN THE LAST CENTURY James Haggin, a member of the Fayette county bar, built his residence on the site of Hamilton College, his extravagance leading to his financial undoing.

OMBSTONES TO MATTHEW HAR- RIS, attorney, born in 1783, and Richard H. Menefee, statesman, who came to Lexington in 1839, remain in a little graveyard near the Democrat, all of whose collars were moved to Louisville many years ago. O'Hanlon studio was about 259 West Short street.

HE FIRST TOWING CLOCK was flanked in the court house in 1816. Copper face is in the collection of Colonel W. H. Polk, Lexington historian.

HE EASTERN KENTUCKY HOS- PITAL, built in 1816 at Faison hospital, was the first lunatic asylum of the West and Second in the United States.

HE UNITED STATES BANK opened January 27, 1817, occupied the site of the Y. M. C. A. building.
BOONE, MEN BEAT DOWN FIRST TRAIL

Samuel M. Wilson Tells of Pioneer Kentuckians.

Interest in Kentucky's first roads, bridge paths and wagon roads, is very keen among the state's historians, and one of the most interesting historical events in the history of the Commonwealth is the building of the first roads and trails. The story of these early roads and trails is an interesting and significant part of the history of the state.

The Wilderness Road was the principal, and virtually the only, road used by the pioneers in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley before the coming of the railroad.

The Wilderness Road was a narrow, tortuous trail for twenty years thereafter. It was not until the late 1820's that the road was improved and the surveyed paths along the route were paved with stones.

The road was marked by the signs of the horses and the wagons that used it. The travelers were forced to rely on their own strength and ingenuity to navigate the rough terrain.

The road was a lonely and hazardous trail for the pioneers, who faced the challenge of traversing the wilderness, often in winter conditions, with limited supplies. The journeys were marked by hardship, sacrifice, and the determination of those who sought a new life in the frontier.

The Wilderness Road was a symbol of the pioneers' determination and resilience, and it stands as a testament to the human spirit of adventure and the drive for progress. The story of the Wilderness Road is a story of courage, perseverance, and the triumph of the human spirit in the face of adversity.

The road was a narrow, tortuous trail for twenty years thereafter. It was not until the late 1820's that the road was improved and the surveyed paths along the route were paved with stones. The road was marked by the signs of the horses and the wagons that used it. The travelers were forced to rely on their own strength and ingenuity to navigate the rough terrain.
With "Wilderness Road"

the treasury for repairing the said road on which the turnpike shall stand, but from this time and forward it shall arise from the use of the turnpike.' This act, approved December 9, 1791, the governor in his 'state lease' annually, or for a term of years not exceeding five, to the best terms he can, the keeping of the turnpike on the Wilderness Road, having due regard to the rates established by law, and for all wheel carriages coming to this country with goods, the same road now is by law for all other wheel carriages of the same kind. The keeper of the turnpike was required 'to keep the said road during his term of office good and repair, and, in order that the Commonwealth might incur no further expense in keeping the said road in repair, it was also required to give bond 'for the performance of not less than $100, payable in two equal semi-annual installments, during the continuance of his lease.'

Toll Fees Insufficient.

This method of keeping the road in repair and collecting a toll on an act of December 19, 1804, all that part of the Wilderness Road between Joe's Lick, in Madison County, and its junction with the road leading from Lexington to Cumberland Gap, was required to be kept and kept in good repair, under the direction of the Roadmaster, the keeper of the turnpike.

For their use, the keeper of the turnpike was ordered to pay 'a just proportion of the toll collected on roads subject to formal legislative enactment.' It was further ordered opened by the people appropriated by the people under the people. It has always been the practice of the people to make sure that the people had the right to use the roads.

First Macadam Road.

"It is a noteworthy fact that the turnpike road was the forerunner of the modern roads that have been built in this country, in about 1773, the same year that Boone first marked out his historic tree across Kentucky's wilderness. Napoleon Bonaparte, who was a great fan of the road, wrote its praises and applauded its invention by the Scottish engineer, Mr. Macadam, who discovered that if a layer of clean, well-compacted gravel was placed on the roadbed, a smooth hard surface would be formed under the wheels of the vehicle. The old Clayville road was the first macadam road in Kentucky, and, as the second road in Kentucky and the fourth in the United States, it honors the achievements of the people. It was the first road to provide a hard surface for wheeled vehicles, and it marked the beginning of the modern road system."

COUNT 68,525
FOR FAYETTE;
FIGURE FINAL

Check-Up Shows Increase Due To Mistake In Preliminary Calculation

1,199 JOBLESS IN CITY

Few Added Since First Announcement; Census Believed Complete

Fayette county's official population is 68,525, an increase of 3,505 over the preliminary figure of 65,921 announced Tuesday, May 20, and a total increase of 13,932 over the 1920 figure of 54,594. S. H. Nickell, district supervisor, announced today.

Failure to include the population of a suburban district near the Nicholasville pike in the preliminary count total was responsible for the large county population increase shown by today's final figures, Mr. Nickell said. This suburban district, with a population of 3,429, was counted in the suburban population of Lexington but left out of the county total in the first count, he explained.

The population of Lexington showed an added increase in the final count of 76, from 45,047 to 45,123, making the total increase for the decade 4,189.

With the revised suburban population of Lexington 10,600, this brings the total population of greater Lexington to 69,147 shown by the preliminary figures.

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"Buena Vista"—The Todd Summer Home
Abraham Lincoln Spent Many Happy Days Here

The home of Robert S. Todd, father of Mary Todd, in Lexington is well-known, but "Buena Vista," the summer home of the Todds, located about five miles east of Frankfort on the Leestown Pike, has gone unsung and unnoticed. Lincoln and his wife often took the "steam cars" from Lexington in summer to the cool country estate of his father-in-law.

"BUENA VISTA"

Below: The rear of the home showing the old stone slave houses. Note the original logs exposed in the century-old "smokehouse" at left.

The front of what was once an imposing mansion, facing the first railroad built in the West in a valley below.

John Bradford Association

The John Bradford Memorial and Historical Association was organized May 4, 1916, to commemorate the publisher of the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies and to stimulate commemorative projects touching other historical characters who have enriched the records of various professions known in this community.

The Association is purely literary, historical and commemorative and is conducted along educational lines. It is to provide and erect an appropriate tablet or other memorial in honor of Bradford, the pioneer printer, publisher, journalist and historian, who was one of Lexington's earliest recorders. An article was prepared recently by Judge Samuel Wilson on "The Life and Character of Bradford" and will be published in the association's year book to be given to the members. A special article, worthy of history, will be prepared annually by these affiliated and will be published in order to give to the world knowledge of character, movements and events in the early history of Lexington which are now known to only a few persons and unless preserved will soon be lost to history.

Historic investigation among the members will be encouraged and original research will be stimulated. Kentucky history, and especially Lexington history, will be collected, preserved, published and disseminated, whether the material and information so gathered be political, military, economic, social, literary or biographical. Interest will be taken in editing and publishing out-of-print or rare books, pamphlets or manuscripts of local history.

The association will hold an annual open meeting and will make a general effort to increase the membership and the contributors to its records.

The charter members of the association are: Charles Kerr, Samuel Wilson, Lyman Chalkey, Sr., Harry Giovanioli, W. L. Thielbeld, Griffith Cochran, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. George Starr, Ben L. May, Jr., Miss Florence Dillard, Hubert de Wago nnaere, Miss Anna C. Goft, Mrs. Thomas Goft, Lyman Chalkey, Jr., W. H. Polk, Miss Mary Scruggs, Miss Mary De Witt Snyder, Miss Roberta A. Sandusky, Miss Elma Allen, Mrs. Anne F. McLean, Mrs. Miselecta Simpson, Mrs. Mary Gratz Morton, Mrs. N. I. Isabelle Schmidt, Miss Mary F. Snyder, Mrs. Thomas H. Clay, Miss M. K. Habich and Mrs. C. H. Bowyer.

The membership is divided into three classes: active, corresponding and honorary. The actives are those who live in Lexington and Fayette County and are privileged to vote. The corresponding are Kentuckians not resident of Lexington or Fayette County, and the honorary members are to be selected from persons distinguished for literary or scientific attainments, particularly in history.

James Lane Allen, Kentucky's greatest living historian, has joined the Bradford Association and the list also contains the names of Victor Bogert, W. K. Doty, Mrs. Margaret Brent Atkins, Dr. James K. Patterson, H. F. Hillsbomery, C. C. Calhoun, Nannette McDouell Bullock, Mrs. John Skain, J. W. Townsend, Miss Annie Beasley, Mrs. George C. Webb, Debra Breckinridge, Dr. Irene T. Myers, A. B. Lancaster, Otis C. Rutherford, Miss Anna Gratz Clay, Miss Helen Carlyle Rank, Nat Pettit, Elsin Club, Mrs. G. R. Mastin, Mrs. William Rodgers, Mrs. Kate Barbee Hayes, Josiah H. Combs, Miss Margaret E. McClelland, Foster Helm, Miss Beulah Paul Crighton, Edward Tuthill, William Balknap, Edward Frazer, L. C. McDougal, Miss Mary S. Frazer, Professor Cotterell, Aher O. Rogers, Miss Marguerite McLaughlin, Father Declan Carroll, L. H. Heyman, C. M. Harbison, Miss Agnes Pickering, Miss Miriam Iles Petitt, W. F. Bullock, W. O. Bullock, Miss Carolyn Berry, J. T. Jones, Mrs. Beulah Cohen, C. C. Calhoun, B. C. Bradford, Mrs. Madison Simpson, Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Mrs. M. A. Scovell, Miss Mayme Caden, Miss Annie Dillard, Miss Mary D. Sharp, Mrs. C. F. Norton, Miss Johanna Peters, Ernest Helm, Thomas H. Kinard and M. A. Cayssidy.

LEXINGTON HERALD
Sunday, April 15, 1917.
A pictorial map of Kentucky, which is illustrated by the important historic events of a 400-year period. The facts used were verified by the Filson Club of Louisville and the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Cincinnati.
THE PIONEER RAILWAY OF THE WEST

EPISODE VII

Time: March 2, 1833
Place: LEXINGTON

We have become so accustomed to luxuriously equipped trains it is difficult to realize that railroad building is just now celebrating its 100th anniversary.

The first steam locomotive was built by George Stephenson who operated it over a 38-mile stretch of road in England in 1825. He was afraid of accidents and sent a sign man ahead on horseback to clear the track, which indicates speed was not an asset. But the success of the experiment thrilled the thinking world and set inventors on two continents to work on design and build locomotives.

America wanted railroads at once and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company imported the first locomotive to this country to haul coal from Carbondale mines to Honesdale, Pa. It was built at Stourbridge, England, and was called the "Stourbridge Lion".

Of course Lexington started the enterprise west of the Alleghanies, unless some earing critic claims that honor for the Lackawanna railroad at New Orleans, whose charter was one week older than ours. But its locomotive was imported, while ours was home-made and I believe thereby entitled to greater glory. So I say Lexington started railroad building west of the Alleghanies. She had become a city; her live stock had become famous; her barns were full to bursting; but she had no markets for her produce. She saw her sister cities, Louisville and Cincinnati, outstripping her in the race, and coming to the conclusion that their success was due to the fact of their location on the Ohio River, which furnished transportation for their surplus to New Orleans and the Markets of the world; she began searching for an outlet for her own bounteous crops. 

Dr. Caldwell made an appropriate address. He was head of the famous Transylvania Medical College, a finished scholar, a graceful speaker, possessing a musical voice, an almost prophetic vision. He held his audience spellbound while he declared that railroads would soon be built all over this country; and true to his medical training he referred to Washington, as "the heart of the nation", to the great trunk lines running east and west as "the main arteries", and those of each state as "the smaller veins." He said locomotives would eventually be able to travel by night as well as by day; that railroads would prove a better investment than canals, as they would not dry up in summer nor freeze in winter. As for speed, he predicted the locomotive engines would rival the carrier pigeons in their flight, and even outstrip the fastest race horses, and when travel should become safe he thought people in remote sections would send their children to school on railroad trains.

In October, 1831, in the presence of thousands of people, the celebration of "Laying the First Rail Stone" took place. Elisha Winter, Esq., President of the company, handed a hammer to Governor Metcalfe, who drove "the nail attaching the first iron nail to the beginning stone wall".

Our road, which was designated the Lexington and Ohio Road in the charter, progressed very well and the newspapers kept the people informed of all that was going on. From them we learn the stone sills were quarried a short distance below the city and that the iron rails were imported from Liverpool, being laid flat like flooring on the decks of the vessels which came by way of New Orleans up the Mississippi to Louisville.

At last on the 2nd of March, 1833, the Directors decided to celebrate what they called "Starting the Rail Road." Our locomotive was invented by Lexington's most distinguished inventor, Thomas Harris Barlow, and was built by Joseph Brown on his foundry on the corner of Water and Spring Streets. Mr. Barlow's first miniature model was operated in a hemp factory on Rose Street, where people paid 35 cents "for the pleasure of riding on land by steam." This model was sold to Mr. Samuel Bobb for exhibiting purposes and was burned by fire in New Orleans in 1828. A second miniature model was built before the full-sized model was completed. It was not more than 4 feet high, weighed, boiler and all, and was fired with cord wood. The newspaper quaintly tells how it stopped to "wood and water." How the "Locomotive Engineer" took up tickets, helped the passengers off and on, cared for the mail, and opened and shut the gates, for it traveled through the pastures.

It was one of the earliest experiments in railroad building in this country and for a time made daily trips to Frankfort. One day it went down the steep hill at that city a little too fast and now it is only a memory.

Thomas Harris Barlow, who was born in Nicholas County, in 1789, moved to Lexington in 1825 where he not only invented the first locomotive west of the Alleghanies, but also the Planetarium, one of the most remarkable instruments of its day and generation.

Charlton Hunt, who became the first mayor of Lexington in 1822, presided as master of ceremonies and made a speech before the railroad started.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL JUBILEE CELEBRATION

PAGEANT SITE

The Pageant of Lexington, which will visualize the city's history for a century and a half is given on the campus of the University of Kentucky, which is located on John Maxwell's land.

John Maxwell was one of the hunters who named Lexington in 1775 and according to the Lexington Reporter, July 28, 1809, it was he who first suggested the city's name. Born in 1747 in Scotland, coming to America at the age of four, he was prospecting in the Wilderness of Kentucky in 1774-5, and played a prominent part in the settlement of the country. He was one of the fourteen petitioners at Harrodsburg, June 20, 1776, asking the Revolutionary Convention of Virginia that Kentucky be formed into a new county of Virginia. His name also appears on the petition in 1781-2, asking that Lexington be established as a town of Virginia, and in 1789 urging that the Supreme Court of the District be authorized to hold sessions at Lexington, at Bardstown and at Danville.

He first lived in close proximity to Lexington Fort and the marriage of John and Sarah Maxwell was the first that took place in Lexington. He gave Maxwell's graveyard to the city and on this Stadium tract, known as the Maxwell Spring tract, much of the history of Lexington has been enacted.

This was the scene of barbecues, where pigs were roasted whole, where Masons in feathered chapeaux and glittering regalia paraded and listened to eloquent orations from such men as Clay, Breckinridge, Morehead, Scott, Davie, Bury and Mifflie. It was the favored picnic ground, the scene of militia muster and Fourth of July celebrations where toasts were drunk "To Our Ladies, Our Country, Our Flag, Our President, The Louisiana Purchase."

It was the Fair Ground where beautiful silver and fine china were given as premiums for sleek cattle and fine horses, where charming matrons spread wondrous feasts for their guests and made housekeeping in the Blue Grass famous.

But it was also the scene of the war where armies mobilized for every war this country has ever known save that with Spain. From here went the soldiers to St. Clair's Defeat; here Joseph Hamilton Daveials rallied his forces who followed him to the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811; this was the rendezvous from which men of Central Kentucky marched to the Battle of the Thames, shouting "Remember the RAISED." It was the camp ground of the Civil War, a training camp for the World War.

The Stadium itself is a memorial, and the bronze tablet over the main entrance bears the inscription, "In memory of those Kentuckians who gave their lives in the World War, this Stadium is dedicated by the Kentucky Memorial Fund, the Alumni, students and friends of the University of Kentucky, to clean and honest sportsmanship."

Now as the campus of the University of Kentucky it is a monument to the past, a realization of the present, and a hope of the future.
THE VISIT OF LAFAYETTE

EPISODE VI

Time: May 16, 1825
Place: LEXINGTON

Lafayette helped to light our torch of liberty and the service he rendered our cause with the sword and with the pen laid a debt upon our hearts. We paid the interest on that debt with testimonials, busts, money, lands, and the beautiful sword we presented to him; and finally, in the World War the debt itself was paid with the rich, red blood of America's priceless young manhood.

Our distinguished guest was nearing his three-score years and ten when he visited Lexington. It was his fourth visit to the United States. He came first in 1777 and again in 1780 to fight as a Major-General in the war of the American Revolution. In 1784 the rights of citizenship were conferred upon him. He came in 1824 as the nation’s guest invited by the President of the United States; Henry Clay, then Speaker of the Lower House of Congress, was selected to extend to him the Nation’s welcome. He spent nine months in a triumphant procession of brilliant parades, balls, banquets, and costly fetes, as he traveled from state to state; but nowhere was he entertained more brilliantly than in Lexington. It was springtime in Kentucky when he disembarked at Louisville, and coming through Shadbyville, Frankfort, and Versailles, he spent the night of May 15th, 1825 at the home of his aide de camp, Major Keene, about five miles from Lexington.

His military escort was composed of the Fayette Hussars, commanded by Capt. Pindell; the Woodford County Troop of Horse, commanded by Capt. Blackburn; and the Georgetown Troop, commanded by Capt. Lemon.

A local committee went out to meet him, and Col. Leslie Combs delivered a welcome address in the name of the county, to which General Lafayette replied with gracious eloquence. The rain was pouring in torrents but it did not keep in any way interfere with the program. A National salute was fired under the direction of Captain Pike just as the procession entered the city. At that moment, as if by enchantment, the clouds scattered, the rain ceased, and the sun shone. The face of the country was literally covered with crowds of people who shouted and cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags as the General passed by uncovered in his carriage, bowing to right and left.

The procession came from the Versailles Road to High Street, from High to Broadway, and from Broadway east on Main to Mrs. Keene’s tavern, the Phoenix Hotel, which is the oldest hotel west of the Alleghenies. There he was addressed by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, John Bradford, who reminded him that Fayette County was named for him and Lexington for the Battle of Lexington.

With Lafayette were his son, George Washington Lafayette; his secretary, M. Levasseur; Colonel Bowman; Governor Desha and suite; Governor Carroll of Tennessee and suite.

The procession was as follows:
1. First Assistant Marshal, Colonel McConnell and staff.
2. Division of cavalry and mounted riflemen.
3. Marshal of the day and staff.
4. Committee of Revolutionary officers and soldiers.
5. General Lafayette and a Revolutionary officer in an open carriage.
7. Governor Desha of Kentucky and suite; Gov. Carroll of Tennessee and suite.
8. State Committee of Arrangements.
9. Revolutionary officers and soldiers.
10. Trustees of the town of Lexington.
12. Officers of the Militia, in uniform.
13. Second Assistant Marshal, Colonel Payne and staff.
14. First Division of Military Escort on foot.
15. Third Assistant Marshal, Colonel Beard and staff.
16. Second Division of Military escort on foot.
17. Fourth Assistant Marshal, Colonel Dunlap and staff.
18. President, professors and trustees of Transylvania University.
19. Union Philosophical and Whig Societies of same.
20. Students of Transylvania, in classes.
21. Fifth Assistant Marshal, Colonel Hewitt and staff.
22. Citizens on foot.
23. Sixth Assistant Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Dudley and staff.
25. Division of cavalry and mounted riflemen.
26. Seventh Assistant Marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel Combs and staff.

In the quaint language of the day “he was spoken” for the University, the Review, the Dinner, the Female Academy, the Ball, and the Masonic Breakfast, which were the entertainments prepared for him.

His first visit was made to Transylvania University which was then in Gratz Park, where he was given a “Literary Repast.” “At the gate of the college green” he was received by the Chairman and trustees of the University and the brilliant President Holley, who conducted him to the chapel midst the plaudits of the assembled guests.

The following is the program of the “Literary Repast:”
1. An address by President Holley.
2. Reply of General Lafayette.
3. An English Ode, written by Mrs. Holley and spoken by Gustavus Adolphus Henry, of Christian County, Ky.
4. Address in French by Ursin Bouligny, of New Orleans.
5. A Latin Ode by Adolphe Mazureau, of New Orleans.
6. An English Ode by James Challen, of Lexington.
7. A Latin Ode by Samuel Wilson, A. M., spoken by Joseph Smith Tomlinson of Scott County, Ky.
8. An English Ode by President Holley, spoken by Thomas Jefferson Jennings of Todd County, Ky.

At Major Dunham’s School, the Lafayette Female Academy, he was received under a beautiful arch on which was inscribed, “Lafayette in America at Home With His Children,” and little girls in crisp white muslin frocks and “blue ribbons” scattered flowers in his path and presented him with a wreath of flowers.

Time and space make it impossible to describe the other entertainments in detail. The Review, the Dinner, the social calls upon the widow of General Scott and at Ashland where he was received by Mrs. Clay and her children, and the brilliant Ball which we will imitate, were all magnificently carried out. One of the most amusing incidents occurred at the Dinner party at the Ball where he sat before a “Castilated Cake,” which was so magnificent it was not cut. The following morning he went to the Masonic Breakfast where again he sat before the “Castilated Cake.” Again it was not cut. And after his departure a resolution was passed by his Masonic brethren authorizing the preservation of this cake until the coming State Convention, for they argued very wisely that it would attract many people who would not otherwise come to the meeting.

After the Breakfast he sat to Jouett in his studio where the distinguished artist put the finishing touches on the life-sized portrait of General Lafayette, which hangs in the Kentucky State Historical Society building at Frankfort.

Then after having been wined and dined for 48 hours he “mounted his barouché” and accompanied by Governor Desha and suite, Governor Carroll and suite, and his military escort, he left Lexington for Georgetown on his way to Cincinnati. The memory of his visit still lingers and Fayette County is proud to bear his name.
Many Legends Of Glamorous Times
Center About Old Wickliffe Place
Where Life Was In Splendor

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON
(Copyright, 1923)

Perhaps no circumstance that is
lent by distance is responsible for the
roses of Kentucky less than is the
apparition of those days just
prior to and following the War for
Independence of the United States.
Perhaps it is always the muted
strings from which the cheerful
tune is heard, and from lips long sealed
that came the widest quips and
easiest stories.

Perhaps, after all the generations to
come, we will find, in us, an
color, amusing—color—but it is not easy to believe that Kentucky
will ever again know such an era of
gracious living, or that Kentuckians
once more will live with the grand
recess of their period rehearsed over by the Wickliffe's and Clays,
the Todds and Miamis, the
fields and the Prestons.

Fragments of that splendor have
down along historic highways and
houses and silver, the portraits and
the jewels. Relics always are charming, but life is priceless as the
traditions of which they are reminders.

There was a farm about Glendower, the old
Wickliffe estate on Second between
dirks and daggers, once for a
catholic Nurses' Home, clusters
of a world of legends, for the
adventures of the Old Duke, Robert Wickliffe, and of
his only daughter, Mrs. Preston. Glendower was the scene of
such brilliancy as assembled in Kentucky at that time, and the
background for such deep loyalties and bitter feuds that the years have failed to obliterate
their traces.

On October 25, 1829, that
Robert Wickliffe, state senator, marri-
yed Mary Owen Preston, a daughter
of Col. Russell, who died
in 1824, and went to live at
Glendower, now Wickliffe Place. It was
a part of an estate of 5,000
acres which had been purchased by Mrs. Russell's father,
Mr. Preston, from a tract of land.

Mrs. Russell's only child, a son 22 years old, died in 1822, and she
welcomed the children of her second
husband with real warmth of affection.
Four years and three daughters had been
the result of the marriage of the first Mrs. Wickliffe, who was
Margaret Howard, daughter of the
country doctor who had attended her.

Mrs. Howard lived at least 50
years, and was remembered by all
of one's neighbors. She was known as Howard's Grove, and there
was a tradition that her daughter died FOLLOWING her marriage to
Robert Wickliffe, her husband who bore her name. John Howard, the
tallest member of the family, stood six feet and six inches on his bare
feet—six inches taller than the tallest of his brothers.

He was the captain of the
quintet of Wickliffe boys who died be-

The account of the Wickliffe's, the oldest daughter,
Sally Wickliffe, the eldest dau-
ger, and Mary, the second daughter of
Robert Wickliffe, married her dis-

When the daughter died, the son?
and his wife launched upon a sea of
adventure untaught by any of
the embassies of Europe. Their
two oldest daughters, Mary
Owen and Margaret, died in England,
during a debus, and the youngest daughter, Susan, was
married. And the only son, Wickliffe,
was old enough to remember many of
the events of the Western Independents of those years. Five daughters had been
born to the Prestons before a son was
born to the Wickliffe's, and those
long-cherished hopes, and no heir to a throne was
mutilated than poor Wickliffe.

Col. Preston, who had served in the
southern army as a colonel on
which Charles, the first colonel-in-law,
Sidney Johnson, and when the general,
who was mortally wounded, died in the
camps of Col. Preston at the battle
of Shiloh, Preston was promoted to
the position of colonel-in-chief. and
that his household fled to Canada after
the battle. It would be raid by Yankee troops,
and they remained away from the

Returning to Lexington after the
fight was lost, the Preston's daughter
wrote to the governor of Kentucky asking the
devastation of the village, and the
house and the Wickliffe's in a central
Kentucky, resuming the position of
the society's athletes, and in the
honors of magnificence. Changes
were made in the house, and

Preston Place, dropping the old
names of Glendower and Wickliffe, was
replaced by the national
property had been
into the city, and the

from Broadway had been
improved and was called Second Street. In 1849, the
department from Jefferson to Georgetown and from
Second to Third was opened in
the city. The street was lined with


driving into the lane into

was opened in

of the field of honor, so for years the
battleground was

One of the others of them deliver
adressed a public address on Saturday
afternoons from the steps of the court
house.

The Gazette carried an
announcement that Robert Jefferson
Brickhead, who had served
such an hour, his subject being
Robert Brickhead, had gathered to hear the Old

The lovely

and distributed from

of the house was cemented and it

was a painting colonial

...of the house remained

in the front of the building,
and in the middle of the

during the winter

of the back of the house, was an

ing the English

The front door was placed.

from the center of the garden led to the
courtyard, with flowers growing on

in the garden, Mr. Murphy,

his colored assistants. In the north-

where the house

was green, and in the spring

with the flower beds

were filled.

One of the other

of the house remained

on the

rear of the house remained

in the garden, Mr. Murphy,

of the house. The

in the center of the

with the flower beds

were filled.

One of the other

of the house remained

on the

rear of the house remained

in the garden, Mr. Murphy,

of the house. The

in the center of the

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were filled.

One of the other

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rear of the house remained

in the garden, Mr. Murphy,

of the house. The

in the center of the

with the flower beds

were filled.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

CALCULATED DOWN AND TROTTED QUICKLY OFF. VICTORY WAS ANNOUNCED FOR THE RIDER, AND AMID APPLAUSE THE BUCKING FILLY WAS CANTERED BACK TO THE CORNER WHERE HER RIDER DISMOUNTED.

A DINNER WAS GIVEN THAT NIGHT IN HONOR OF THE TRIPLEX HOMESTEAD, AND FRIENDS PRESENTED HIM WITH A PAIR OF STEELING SILVER STIRRUPS AND SPURS, AND A SILVER-HANDED WHIP THAT BORE HIS INITIALS, THAT ARE NOW TREASURED BY HIS SON, ADJUTANT PROCTOR.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, TO WHOM THE EPISODE WAS RELATED IN HIS NOVEL, "RICHARD CARVER," AND THE OLD PRESTON SCRAP BOOK HAS PASSED ON ITS WAYS FROM THE TRIBAL POLICE GAZETTE OF DEC. 26, 1886. THE CARVINGS DEPICT PRESTON, WITH DERBY HAT AND FOLLOWING MUSTACHE, WHISPERING IN THE EAR OF HIS OBSCURE MOUNT.

ONE WINTER WHEN THE PRESTONS WERE IN WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT ARTHUR RECEIVED A GIFT OF A WILD SPOTTED WESTERN BONY AS A TOKEN OF HIS RESPECT FOR THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN. SITTING BULL. SITTING BULL HAD TO BE BROUGHT BACK TO THE BLUE GRASS WHERE, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS, THE WILD BUCKER WAS ENFORCED TO STAY WITH THE SPOILED PAIR, FOR NOBODY BUT OL' PETTY, MR. PRESTON HIMSELF WAS ABLE TO HANDLE THEM.

THE PRESTON HEIRS SOLD THE HOUSE ON SARATOGA STREET IN 1889, A YEAR AFTER MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON'S DEATH, AND ITS USES SINCE HAVE BEEN VARIED. FIVE YEARS AGO IT WAS PURCHASED BY ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL AS A NURSES' STATION AND ROOMS THAT ONCE WERE THE SCENES OF UNFORGETTABLE PARTIES ARE NOW FILLED BY WHITE IRON BEDS, ROW ON ROW.

---APRIL 24, 1932---

BLUE GRASS JACKSTOCK OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

CENTRAL Kentucky has long been renowned for its high quality of jack stock. In the north, east, south and west that have been interested in the production of the best of this species of animals and yet Kentucky rank at the top.

The first good reason, of course, is the adaptation of the soil and climate here for any kind of livestock as has long been proven. But it is not surprising to be traced to one good reason better than any other and this is the fact that the Clay, who ranked almost as highly, as a livestock producer, did he did as a statesman, took the bold step to import some of the best ideas. In 1898, he did as a statesman, took the bold step to import some of the best ideas. His and many others to many thousands to many more to many counties and cities. Here and elsewhere, Blue Grass Jackstock have produced the best of the best in this country.

DEDICATE SAWS AT BATTLEFIELD

CEREMONIES HELD AT PERRYVILLE, SCENE OF CIVIL WAR CONFLICT (1861)

DANVILLE, KY., OCT. 8 (AP) — The Perryville Battlefield was the scene of a day of dedication for a Confederate marker in the battlefield, scene of a Civil War conflict in which 7,000 were killed or wounded.

C. F. S. Young, commander of the Tenth Infantry at Ft. Thomas, was the principal speaker. The program was been the State Perryville Battlefield Commission, of which J. Curtis Alcock, Danville, is chairman.

Congressman Ralph Gilbert, who sponsored the appropriation in Congress, was present on the occasion. Other were Gov. Fran D. Sampson, Chief of Staff of the American Legion.

The morning was set aside for addresses, with a public review at noon. The dedication addresses, given by various officials, were the high point of the day, and the ceremony was held in the presence of a large audience.
Estate Of Dr. Warfield Is Forgotten
But Its Horses Will Be Remembered
As Long As Men Race Thoroughbreds

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

It was spring in Kentucky. One of the most thrilling moments of the year came when the air was filled with the perfume of locusts and the fiery cardinal greeted the equinity to his newfound mate.

Dr. Lisle Warfield sat contentedly by his side, his imagination soaring with the sounds of the world outside. He was a romantic soul, as evidenced by his love for the outdoors. His wife, Eliza, shared his love for nature, and together they enjoyed long walks along the banks of the Kentucky River.

The Warfields lived in a beautiful home, surrounded by lush gardens and rolling hills. The house was located on a hilltop, offering breathtaking views of the surrounding countryside.

Dr. Warfield was a respected physician and a significant figure in the community. He was known for his kindness and generosity, often volunteering his services to the less fortunate.

The Warfields had three children: Thomas, Emma, and Elizabeth. Thomas was the eldest, a bright and ambitious young man who showed great promise in medicine.

Emma was the middle child, a sweet and gentle soul who had a love for nature and animals. She often spent her afternoons playing with the family's dog, Max, who was a constant companion.

Elizabeth was the youngest, a lively and energetic child who loved to explore the beauty of the world around her. She was always full of stories and adventures.

The Warfields were a close-knit family, and their love and care for each other was evident in every aspect of their lives.


dow, and over it he had luxurious apartments. A walled garden in the rear ran back to Town Branch, and the house was a symbol of his wealth and success.

The Warfields were deeply involved in the local community, and their contributions were widely appreciated. They were known for their generosity and their commitment to helping others.

Dr. Warfield passed away in 1822, leaving a legacy that would live on for generations. His contributions to the field of medicine and his dedication to his family would always be remembered.

The Warfield Estate was left to their children, who continued to maintain the traditions and values that had been instilled in them by their parents. The house and gardens were lovingly cared for, and their beauty was preserved for future generations.

The Warfield Estate remains an important part of Kentucky's history, a testament to the power of love and the importance of family.
First National Bank of Lexington, 
Lexington, September 5, 1874
Pay to Mrs. Catherine Carson or Bearer,
One Hundred dollars, or
Of Coleman

No. __________
Lexington, Ky. April 3rd, 1876
Northern Bank of Kentucky
Pay to Mrs. Catherine Carson or Bearer,
Three hundred dollars, or
In current funds,
Of Coleman

David S. Coleman—grandfather—


Burned: Oct. 29, 1925—on Maysville Pike, opp. Swigert Ave—present one built on site
Land Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 17465

To the principal SURVEYOR of any County within the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA,

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for Jameson his Heirs or Affigns, the Quantity of five Thousand Acres of Land, due unto the said David Jamison

In consideration of the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds current Money, paid into the Public Treasury, the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this 27th Day of June in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and

John Harvie Reg. Land

Office

1783 - Treasury Warrant No 17465 - John Harvie Reg. Land office

View of modern Lexington on main street looking east from upper.
Tennessee Editor Tells of Death of General John Hunt Morgan; Speech Made at Dedication of His Memorial

1931

GREENEVILLE, Tenn., June 10--The memorial erection to the memory of Tennessee division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, here in commemoration of the act of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, gallant and brave cavalryman, was formally presented to the town of Greeneville May 10. The dedicatory address, presented to the city by the state committee, presided over the ceremonies and represented many of the U. C. C. chapters in the state were present.

The principal address was made by Mrs. Ethel Keesee Sosung, publisher of the Greeneville Sun. Mrs. Sosung said in his Sun.

The Civil War developed many gallant figures chief among whom was Robert E. Lee with Stonewall Jackson next and Nathan B. Forrest in the same galaxy of stars. Alone in guerrilla warfare shone General Morgan, whose contribution to the Confederacy was a valuable as it was picturesque.

Born in Lexington, Ky., Morgan prepared at West Point which was added to the contest progressed until his command became an independent regimental unit with officers and men recruited from citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky. They were men who knew how to use their rifles to ride down a railroad track if it came possible.

"Morgan's Men" became the terror of the mountains, the forays into Pennsylvania, the guerrillas made life possible for Confederates whose batteries were captured by Union troops in those regions loyal to the Union. From western North Carolina, northwest Virginia and lower Maryland.

Leaving their own lands, they made the lives of such irregular organizations as the "Queens' Days Men" one nightmare of terror. On horseback, burdened with the lightest equipment possible, Morgan's men carried on their raids with more verve than the Confederates, clothed and other assistance as they so desired. Their inspiration found it possible to give them a voice when they came gliding. When making a raid or returning for a few days, the officers were left in charge of the homes and sit at the tales of those who loomed as gallant rescuers.

General Morgan had often been in Greeneville, a visitor in the home of Dr. Alexander Williams, and had many other army friends in the vicinity.

On Friday, September 7, 1844, he arrived in Greeneville with his command, returning from a foray into Virginia by way of Knoxville. Establishing camp at Mt. Bethel, he spent a day at the home of Dr. Williams, posting such sentries as he deemed necessary.

There was at the same time in the neighborhood a portion of another Confederate cavalry regiment commanded by Capt. Robert Arnold, Colonel Arnold, being ill of fever, had been succeeded in command temporarily by his younger brother, Mark. Arnold's regiment had originally been part of the command of the 12th Tennessee Confederate cavalry.

Arnold's regiment was part of the regiment of Tennessee cavalry. At the beginning of the war, the regiment had been largely retired to picketing duty in the area of the Tennessee River. At the battle of Bull's Gap, the regiment was engaged in a sharp fight, but they were able to withdraw in good order.

Coming from Bull's Gap by way of the Knoxville road, the Confederate cavalry came to a halt about a mile west of the village, and Captain Morgan's sentries took up their position to prevent the outposts just as the dawn.

Armed with his pistol and rifle, Morgan rode into the village, where he was welcomed by the inhabitants. He then prepared to move on the Union soldiers around him.

Invited to have dinner that evening with General Morgan, Major Arnold with his father, Thomas D. Arnold, the circuit lawyer. Capt. John Marshall, enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Williams until a messenger arrived with a letter from Arnold from one of his men bearing war warning of Gillam's approach.

Arnold showed the note to Morgan, who immediately prepared for the surprise. A wild storm was in the air as the troops massed at the court house at the bustle of the uncertain certificates.

Several Confederate soldiers were captured by the Union forces. Morgan's men were forced to surrender.

In the end, Morgan was captured and his men were forced to surrender to the Union forces.

ANOTHER BIT OF HISTORY

On August 30, 1830, just one hundred and one years ago, the thirty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Lexington, with thirty-four lodges represented. The death of W. T. S. P. Churchill, Lexington's most distinguished citizen, was appropriately noticed. Oration by James O. Harrison, grand orator. Notice, after the communication of several Grand Lodges, to require the special notice of the Grand Lodge. The committee on accounts and Mr. W. C. W. Marsh, chairman, had the report of Dr. L. L. Marshall, and endeavor to liquidate the balance due him on account of his former act. By selling him the house and lot at the sale of the property at Lexington No. 1. The Grand of the Gal. A. Secretary was appointed. The Grand Lodge hall was rented for $40.00 per annum. Article XLIII of the Constitution was adopted at the instance of John E. Gilmore. Article No. 8, having lost its charter by accident, a new one was ordered. Article XLI, Placed for the suspended brother, now the charge against a lodge Brother Leslie Laynine was resigned his position as a member of the committee. The amount of outstanding debts of the Grand Lodge is given at $10,144, of which thirteen thousand is engaged for a $10,000. The question of the Grand Lodge should move from Lexington to Louisville was referred to the No. 8. Rob Morries Masonic History in Kentucky.
Cornerstone of the $50,000 Masonic Temple on North Broadway is Laid as Part of General Day of Celebration by Local Lodges and Fellow Craftsmen From All Over the State.

The 135th anniversary of the establishment of Free Masonry in Lexington was fittingly celebrated Monday night under the auspices of Lexington Lodge No. 1, the oldest Masonic lodge west of the Allegheny Mountains. The members of the lodge, when the cornerstone was laid, were on the 135th anniversary of the organization of the society in this city, for it is believed that in the near future the order would have an elegant permanent home in this city, where more than one hundred years ago the torch of Freemasonry was lighted and practiced by this ancient order was kindled in the western wilderness.

At the Masonic Headquarters at the Phoenix Hotel souvenirs of the official program and copies of the special number of The Acacia, a Masonic monthly publication of the local Masonic Club, were distributed to all applicants, and visitors made to feel at home. Among the valuable gifts to the visitors was a hand-drawn, hand-colored lithograph of the corner-stone of the $50,000 Masonic Temple to be erected on North Broadway opposite the Lexington Opera-house.

The advance guard of Masons and their ladies began arriving Sunday night, and the incoming trains Monday morning brought large numbers from all over Central Kentucky, with delegations from Louisville and other cities. The ladies held headquarters for the visiting members and their ladies, where a local reception committee was on hand to extend hospitality.

Leaden gray skies, with falling temperature suggestive of snow, marked the opening of the day, but the weather did not interfere with the elaborate program for the celebration, which began with devotional exercises at Calvary Baptist church at 8 a.m. with Rev. T. C. Ector, pastor of that church, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the various churches of the city. Rev. H. G. Salmont, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, conducted the devotional portion, while Rev. J. W. Porter, pastor of the First Baptist church, himself a leading Mason, spoke on the history, achievements and value of Free Masonry to the world. The church was well filled and those present showed their deep appreciation of the welcome extended by the churches and the inspiring words of the ministers who took part.

At 10 o'clock the local committee took the State Grand Lodge officers, visiting Masons and their ladies for an automobile tour of the city with the view of showing them the growth and importance of the Blue Grass metropolis, and at the same time pointing out points of interest along the route. This tour started from the headquarters in the Phoenix Hotel and consumed about an hour.

The Grand Lodge held a brief ses-

Letters of Rebecca Gratz To Brother's Son Given American Jewish Society

Original letters written by Rebecca Gratz to her brother and family in Kentucky, comprising a collection known as the Gratz Correspondence and highly prized for historical significance, have been given by Miss Henrietta clay, of Lexington, a direct descendant of Rebecca Gratz, to the American Jewish Historical Society, it was learned here yesterday.

Described by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach as the "finest picture that is known to us of Jewish life from the Revolution to the Civil War," the collection consists of 506 documents.

"Not only do these letters give a picture of Jewish life on the Atlantic seaboard," said Dr. Rosenbach, "but they are by far the best account we have of the settlement of the eastern seaboard.

The collection contains the original letters which were owned by Mrs. Thomas H. Clay, mother of the late Miss Henrietta Clay, and of which the recent sale is announced by Dr. David Philipson, of the Jewish Union College of Cincinnati, in 1858, in the title, "Letters of Rebecca Gratz."

Rebecca Gratz was the person whose character model from which Sir Walter Scott constructed his famous character "Rebecca" in the novel "Ivanhoe." Her home during the period of correspondence was Philadelphia, in the midst of the new nation's social and governmental activities. The members of her family to whom she wrote were in Kentucky, then a western frontier of the country. It has been pointed out that at that time it was customary to write lengthy letters, discussing not only family affairs, but current events. Being situated where the events were of national importance and significance, Rebecca Gratz wrote of them in her

letters, and perhaps unconsciously made a valuable historical record.

Benjamin Gratz, Miss Clay's grandfather, came to Lexington from Philadelphia about the year 1869, and became one of the most respected and prosperous men of the community.

Dr. Phillipson published "The Letters of Rebecca Gratz" in collaboration with the late Mrs. Thomas H. Clay. The letters extend over half a century, from the year 1818 to 1856. Events of the day are mentioned and commented upon, books of recent appearance are discussed, men and women in the public eye are referred to.

The interest of Rebecca Gratz arises chiefly from the tradition that she was the original of "Rebecca" in Scott's "Ivanhoe." Miss Gratz was brought to the attention of Scott by Washington Irving, whose fiancée was an intimate friend of Miss Gratz family. In 1815 Washington Irving went to Europe and learned to know Scott, who had in mind the writing of a novel with Jewish characters. He discussed the project with Irving, who told him of his friend, Rebecca Gratz, and in a letter from Scott to Irving, written after the appearance of "Ivanhoe," he asks "Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare well with the pattern given?" Miss Gratz died in Philadelphia at the age of 88.
FREEMASONRY HAS LONG BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH HISTORY OF LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY

By WinstOn COlman

Fayette County Freemasonry from 1784 to 1824 was followed by a period of inactivity in which the craft was unrecognized and its principles and practices were unknown. Then a revival of Masonic interest began, and by 1825 a lodge was chartered in the county. This lodge, No. 25, which was later known as Lexington Lodge No. 1, was the first Masonic lodge in Kentucky. It was formed in 1784.

In 1792, the county was divided into two parts, and each part was organized into a lodge. The lodges were known as Lexington Lodge No. 1 and Fayetteville Lodge No. 2. These lodges continued to meet until 1818, when they were merged into one lodge, known as Lexington Lodge No. 1.

In 1819, a new lodge was formed, known as Lexington Lodge No. 1. This lodge continued to meet until 1824, when it was dissolved.

In 1825, a new lodge was formed, known as Lexington Lodge No. 1. This lodge continued to meet until 1849, when it was dissolved.

In 1850, a new lodge was formed, known as Lexington Lodge No. 1. This lodge continued to meet until 1879, when it was dissolved.

In 1879, a new lodge was formed, known as Lexington Lodge No. 1. This lodge continued to meet until 1900, when it was dissolved.

In 1900, a new lodge was formed, known as Lexington Lodge No. 1. This lodge continues to meet to this day.

The history of Freemasonry in Kentucky is a long and storied one, with lodges forming and dissolving throughout the state. The lodges in Lexington and Fayette County have been an important part of this history, and have played a significant role in the development of the city and county.

RACING HISTORY

1787 - Proclamation issued abolishing the Virginia Lottery system

1789 - First Jockey Club founded

1825 - Horse racing continued despite war

1826 - Kentucky Association organized

1829 - Present track built

1835 - First running of Phoenix Hotel Cup

1841 - Beginning of prosperous era of development

1850 - Lexington, famous racetrack and town, seated at Meadowbrook

1851 - Henry Price McGrath, originator of pool betting

1855 - Kentucky Association pledged $6,000 to Henry Clay monument

1852 - Mammoths set mile record of 1:50, which stood for many years

1852 - No fall meeting, track being used for General Kirby's army and as a camp ground

1872 - Racing almost entirely recovered from effects of Civil War

1873 - Byron Mcclellan, later famous turfman, was jockey at Lexington

1873 - First running of Ashland Oaks

1851 - Beginning of racing decline

1903 - Captain C. S. Brown, Pittsburg oil magnate, purchased track for $15,000, and spent $200,000 on improvements

1905 - Racing resumed

1906 - Passage of new racing laws, establishing State Racing Commission

1908 - Court of Appeals holds Constitutional the law providing for betting under pari-mutuel system

1908 - Pari-Mutuel System adopted at Lexington Jockey Club Fall meeting
ENTER REAL ESTATE FIELD
Colesman and Davis, New Firm, Is Incorporated

Articles of incorporation for Colesman and Davis, real estate firm here, were filed yesterday in the office of County Clerk Faust Froshee.
The firm, to be known as "Colesman and Davis," was capitalized at $5,000.

The incorporators are J. W. Colesman, Jr., J. W. Davis, Jr., and J. W. Colesman, Sr. The articles provide that the affairs of the company shall be run by a board of directors, composed of three members, who will elect officers at the first meeting.

The highest indebtedness of the corporation was fixed at $30,000.

The purpose of the corporation will be to engage in a general real estate business, to construct apartments and dwelling houses and to rent property, it was stated.

MRS. JOHN W. COLEMAN
SUCUMBS TO ILLNESS

Passing away at residence, 211 North Broadway, Wednesday night, will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the family lot in the Lexington cemetery with the Rev. H. H. Fitz, pastor of the First Presbyterian church officiating.
The family requests no flowers.

Pallbearers will be Matt M. Clay, Evan Ingle, Jr., Gano Lee, Cawley Walton, Preston P. Johnston and John W. Davis.

WILL HOLD SERVICES
FOR MRS. COLEMAN TODAY

Private funeral services for Mrs. Mary S. Colesman, 65 years old, who died at her home, 211 North Broadway, Wednesday night, will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the family lot in the Lexington cemetery with the Rev. H. H. Fitz, pastor of the First Presbyterian church officiating.
The family requests no flowers.

Pallbearers will be Matt M. Clay, Evan Ingle, Jr., Gano Lee, Cawley Walton, Preston P. Johnston and John W. Davis.

DEATH SUMMONS
JOHN W. COLEMAN
Member of Distinguished
Family Was Director of
Banks; Injured by Fall

John Winston Colesman, 77, retired farmer, bank director and three of his sons, were severely injured Sunday morning when a fall from a horse he was riding on north Broadway.

Mr. Colesman was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Colesman was a former magistrate of Fayette county, elected during the Pulsifer administration in the Eighth district. He was prominently mentioned at one time as a candidate for a county judge by a local political party, was an extensive landowner and had orange grove properties in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Colesman spent many of their winters in Florida.

Mr. Colesman is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Payne Colesman; two sons, Winston Colesman and Walter Payne Colesman and two grandchildren, Walter Payne Colesman and Mary Ingle Payne. Funeral services will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Colesman.

Father,
Born Mar-23-1852
Died July-28-1929

MRS. W. S. PAYNE
Died of Sporadic Cholera at Her Home on the Versailles Road.

Mrs. Walter S. Payne, who was taken ill by sporadic cholera Saturday night, died at her home on the Versailles road at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The family, who were all members of the John W. Colesman family, had been in good health until Saturday night, when Mrs. Payne became ill.

The family requested no flowers.
MR. WALTER PAYNE

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN FARMERS OF THE COUNTY, PASSES AWAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Walter Payne Sr., one of the best known farmers and most highly esteemed citizens of Fayette county, died at St. Joseph’s hospital Saturday evening, after a lingering illness of Bright’s disease, aged 70 years.

Two weeks ago he was removed from his home on the Versailles pike to the hospital, and despite the efforts of the most skillful physicians grew gradually weaker until the end Saturday. His children were at his bedside when the final summons came.

Mr. Payne, who was the son of Daniel Payne, a former noted lawyer at the Lexington bar in silver and gold days, was the last of eleven children, and his long life was spent on the estate which belonged to his family, and where he passed a typical country gentleman’s life.

He was a high type of citizen and was one of the most popular men in Fayette, dispensing a generous hospitality to friends and neighbors at his elegant home. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and those who watched at his bed side during his last hours were impressed with his calmness and resignation to the inevitable.

Six children and a number of nieces and nephews survive him. The children are Mrs. John W. Coleman, Mr. Walter Payne, Mr. Daniel Payne, and Miss Lou Payne, all of Lexington; Mr. Howard Payne of St. Louis, and Mrs. Peter Braheur of New York. His wife, who was Miss Maria Ingels of this county, died about four years ago.

Among the nieces and nephews who survive him and to whom he was much devoted, are Misses Mary and Linda Neville, Mr. John B. Payne, Misses Margaret and Mary Payne, and Mrs. Charles Kerr.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

DAVID COLEMAN

HE QUIETLY BREATHES HIS LAST THIS MORNING.

The deceased was one of the most intelligent as well as one of the wealthiest of Fayette farmers — Brief Biography of Him.

David Coleman, one of the best known farmers in Fayette county, and the possessor of a wide acquaintance all over Kentucky, passed away at his home on the Newtown pike, just opposite McGrathiana, at 11:20 o’clock.

The deceased was sixty-eight years of age and one of the wealthiest men in the county.

The deceased leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Coleman’s death was not expected up to three or four days ago. About ten days ago, during the recent cold spell, he was taken sick, caught cold, and the rest is soon told.

The cold developed into pneumonia and trouble, and, coupled with his age, it proved too much for him.

David S. Coleman was what the old Virginia stock of aristocracy has been pleased to call an “F. F. V.” In no case is the line of ancestry more clearly traced than in his. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Virginia. He was born in Woodford county, Ky., where his father died in 1822, after which he was taken into the family of his grandfather, whose estate he inherited. David Sutton, this grandfather, was an extensive stock raiser and largely interested in the manufacturing of hemp articles, being in fact one of the pioneers in that trade in Kentucky.

The estate is one of the finest in Fayette county and has for many years been known as “Highland Place.” It comprises 750 acres of beautiful bluegrass land in a high state of cultivation, and is located a few miles from this city on the Newton pike.

DIRECTIONS NAMED BY SECURITY TRUST CO.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Security Trust Company yesterday, four directors were re-elected and one new member was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by a death.

Directors re-elected were Joseph LeBeau, George E. Graves, J. E. Bassett and George R. Hunt. Louis E. Hillenmeyer was elected to the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Coleman.
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Scott Payne
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Mary Shelby
and
Mr. John Winston Coleman,
on Thursday evening, May the twentieth,
at seven o'clock, in
The First Presbyterian Church,
Lexington, Kentucky.
1897.

marriage of my mother & father
Lexington, Ky., May 20, 1897
Rev. V. F. Bartlett
KENTUCKY'S STATE FLAG

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
WINBURN FARM - RUSSELL CAVE ROAD
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

June 6, 1947
Litt. D. degree
U. of Ky.

Coleman & Davis
Integrated Contractors and Builders
Lexington, Ky.
Jul 22, 1929

First National Bank & Trust Co.

$396.75

Pay to the Order of

For Perkins & Cranfill Note.
To Commonwealth Bank & Trust Co.

Lexington, Ky.

73-13

By J. W. Coleman Jr.

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