J. Winston Coleman Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKIANA
SCRAP BOOK

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

THE WINBURN PRESS
Lexington, Kentucky
SCRAP BOOK

OF

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.

Phi Beta Kappa
33rd Degree Mason
The
BOOK SHELF
SCRAP BOOK
of
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
LEXINGTON, KY.

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From the late summer of 1787, when John and Fielding Bradford, brothers, brought printing machinery and supplies on pack mules to Lexington, then a mere speck on the far horizon of western civilization, to the early spring of 1817, when The Lexington Herald entered its new and commodious home at Short and Walnut Streets, spans a period in the history of the journalism of America that discloses many luminous and consecrated pages.

It is a history, also, which, if disclosed in detail would be replete with illustrations of self-sacrifice, of patriotism, of loyalty to duty, of intense and unceasing labor, whose rewards this hour are the higher civilization and broader citizenship of a people the impress of whose virility and leadership are the common heritage of the nation.

From the days of the Bradfords of 1787 on down to the Grats', the Hodges', the Brockbridges and the Robertses of later time transformation in journalism and in the business of newspaper publication is parallel to the transformation that has taken place in every field of activity and in every institution of our civilization. As the pioneer Kentucky Gazette with its mechanical plant and its physical environments represented the conditions of 1786 years ago, so does The Lexington Herald with its five-floor building of fireproof modern construction, a big rotary press, Intertype machines and elaborate mechanical equipment in every department, publishing a modern every morning newspaper, bringing to its readers the news of the world in a few hours after publication, represent the twentieth century civilization of Blue Grass Kentucky.

For eighty-three years after the establishment of the first weekly newspaper in Lexington, Lexingtonians managed to get along without a daily newspaper. The first daily newspaper, the latter in Lexington, was The Lexington Citizen, founded June 6, 1870. With the recent corner-stone laying issue, The Herald began its forty-seventh year.

The First Venture.

The Kentucky Gazette, the first paper ever printed in Lexington, and the second west of the Allegheny Mountains, was launched August 11, 1787. It came into existence at a trying period of the American Republic and at a particularly trying time for the people who were laying the foundation of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

This first newspaper venture was started by John Bradford and Fielding Bradford, brothers, who had moved here from Virginia two years earlier. It was a quaint and to us of the present day with our metropolis of journalism of immense size, a curious sheet of about 8 1/2 by 11 3/4 inches in size. Files have been carefully preserved, and, while the first number is missing, the second bearing date of August 18, 1787, now hangs beneath a double glass frame in the Public Library walls. A portrait of John Bradford, the pioneer newspaper man of Kentucky, is there also. The leaves of the old files have become sere and yellow with age, yet the print of the old English style used then is still very legible. The files are safely bound and kept under lock and key.

The history of the early news sheet is indissolubly linked with the history of Lexington in particular and Kentucky in general. It was no easy task to publish a newspaper in those days. There were no such conveniences as the modern printer commands. All the type had to be set by hand and the sheets were printed by hand. The Gazette office was located on West Main Street, the latter being then called Main Cross Street, and was in a rough log cabin. The size of this paper was increased in December, 1790, and new head type of his own manufacture was given it by John Bradford. The Kentucky Gazette was the first journalistic exponent in the West of that political party which is today designated as Jeffersonian Democracy.

Heads Great Movement.

The Gazette practically found its origin in the movement which had its inception about 1786 for a separation of Kentucky from Virginia. The friends and advocates of that movement, especially those residing in and near Lexington, believed that their cause could be materially advanced by publishing a newspaper, and after several consultations, John Bradford agreed to carry the task, provided he could be assured of public patronage and the State's printing. This was granted him and a lot was given him by the City of Lexington on which to set up his printing shop.

The second newspaper printed in Lexington was established in 1810 by J. H. Stewart and was called Stewart's Kentucky Herald. The Kentucky Herald was conducted in 1813 by John Bradford and was in existence about ten years. The Kentucky Observer and Reporter was founded in 1819, by William W. Workley and Samuel Fielding Overton, was next in line and was first called the Kentucky Reporter.

The American statesman was the third paper of any consequence. Others in line with more or less checkered careers were the Western Monitor, Western Review, Lexington Public Advertiser, Kentucky Wasp, Spirit of Washington, Lexington Intelligencer and others, which brings us down to the time of the Lexington Daily Leader, established by Samuel J. Roberts, and the Daily Press, the ultimate outgrowth of which is The Lexington Herald.

The First Daily.

The Daily Press was established October 6, 1870, by Hart Gibson, J. J. Miller and Major Henry T. Duncan, who was its editor. This was the first newspaper in Lexington to be printed by steam power and the only one of the time to publish Associated Press dispatches. The old Press was gotten out in a building at the corner of Market and Short Streets, where now stands the new Lexington Leader building.

It afterwards was removed to Cheapside and the office was built in a narrow alley. The editorial and press room was composed of the small newspaper offices. For a long while Colonel A. C. Quisenberry, now of Hagerstown, Md., and M. A. Casady, superintendent of public schools, did practically all the work connected with the editorial and reportorial departments of the Press. Ed Allender was ad man; Thomas H. Hastings was pressman, and Colonel G. Y. Johnson was foreman of the mechanical department. One or two other printers completed the force.

The Morning Transcript came into existence as a tri-weekly paper in June of 1876 and was established by Ben Deering. It was subsequently purchased by the Transylvania Printing Company, at which time the efficient services of Colonel W. H. Folk were employed.

In 1878 it was bought by P. P. Johnson, J. Fletcher Johnson and W. H. Folk. Later it passed into the hands of Major D. C. Caldwell. This was about 1883. In 1881 it was bought by Judge James Mulligan and Ed Farrell, and disposed of by them two years later to Thomas Baxter, Samuel G. Boyle and Will Fannin, who conducted it until January 1, 1895. At this time Mr. Boyle purchased his partners' interests and consolidated it with the Daily Press. Henry T. Duncan, Jr., who had received a splendid training under his father on the Daily Press, assumed management and editorship.

The Morning Herald.

The consolidated paper was now conducted under
the name of the Press-Transcript in the office of the Press on Cheapside, where it remained for only one year. It was then moved to the Longbridge building, corner of Short and Cheapside. Samuel G. Boyle at this stage of the development, he took the interests of Mr. Duncan, who retired from journalism at this time, to devote himself to the study of law, and on January 1, 1886, for the first time issued the paper under the name of The Herald.

Samuel G. Boyle, editor; Thomas L. Walker, city editor; F. C. Lenhart, telegraph editor; Miss Mary E. Bullett, K. S. Brown, and E. W. Holm, reporters, was the personnel of the first Herald staff. Charles M. Hayes was business manager and was assisted by J. R. McConnell.

In 1900, due to the opposition of a large number of Democrats to the policy of The Herald, Democratic morning daily, the Lexington Democrat was launched. It was published first by a stock company, but later was purchased by the editor, W. P. Walton, who had won a wide reputation, prior to the birth of the Democrat, as editor of the Interior Journal.

In December, 1904, the Democrat was bought and absorbed by The Lexington Herald.

From 1870 to 1917, therefore, there have been published in the morning field in Lexington, The Daily Press, The Morning Transcript, The Press-Transcript, The Morning Herald and The Democrat, and today The Lexington Herald stands firm and strong among the morning publications. Its growth and development has been the growth and development of the city in which it is published, until at the present time it carries the news of the day into 8,000 homes as a regular morning morning.

The development that marked The Herald's life from 1897 to 1904, and its increase in influence and prestige was almost entirely due to one man—Colonel W. C. F. Breckinridge. During these years Colonel Breckinridge wrote 95 per cent of all the matter that appeared in the daily and he did it with the help of Prof. H. E. Safford, whose worth of his indispensable flow of language and his marvelous knowledge on a variety of subjects giving the paper a prestige much wider than was its right from its circumscribed area.

Colonel Breckinridge first wrote for The Herald in January, 1897, and from that time continuously until his last editorial on September 26, 1904—eight weeks before he was laid to rest. Thus for nearly eight years he gave the best that was in him to The Herald, and without a cent of salary or a dollar of profit.

It was in the beginning a temporary arrangement. The paper in 1893, and due to hostility aroused by the fight it made against Bryan, and for Palmer and Buckner and Colonel Breckinridge for Congress, it was in dire straits. Mr. Boyle, who controlled it then, preferred to sacrifice his fortune and oppose interests he considered bad for the country, rather than sacrifice his opinions and support them. The paper had throughout this time been a staunch supporter of Colonel Breckinridge, and when he became known for his editorial and financial condition he immediately offered his services. And so, on January 13, 1897, Colonel Breckinridge began writing for The Herald, simply with the idea of helping the paper out for a short while. That short while was eight years of hard work, wholly without remuneration, that was productive of journalistic and literary gains without number, and which put The Herald on the firm foundation it occupied at the time of his death in 1904.

On January 1, 1897, The Herald passed under the control of the present editor, Deloa Breckinridge, son of the man who had filled its editorial columns so long. Mr. Breckinridge took charge with an option to purchase at the end of one year, and on January 1, 1903, The Herald became the property of a corporation of which the present Lexington Herald Company is successor.

The Lexington Leader, the city's one other daily paper, which has recently moved into its new home, was established by Samuel J. Roberts, an Ohio newspaperman, on May 1, 1888. Despite the predictions as to the certain failure of an attempt to start a Republican daily in Lexington, the paper is on a sound basis today, largely through the untiring energy and ability of its founder and Mrs. Roberts, who was an enthusiastic co-worker until the time of Mr. Roberts' death in 1913, when Mrs. Roberts assumed complete control. The following January, however, she sold the paper to the present Lexington Leader Company, consisting of John G. Stoll, president; Ernest B. Ellis, secretary and treasurer, and Rudolph Hartjen, Dr. J. C. Carrick, Henry K. Milward, John Skin and Miss Helen Skin.

The Weekly Argonaut, established in 1895 by Pat T. Farnsworth and Enoch Grehan, was a distinctly pleasing and worthy literary production, and was a success until it was taken over by a corporation headed by Byron McClellan, which turned it into a daily and used it as an advocate of Free Silver. It was a financial failure almost from the beginning, but struggled along until November, 1898, when a telegram from the owner in New York caused its suspension. The venture cost more than twenty thousand dollars.

The Evening News was established about 1880 by W. H. Polk and T. A. Flannelly, who were, respectively, editor and business manager. The latter became sole owner a few months later, but soon discontinued its publication and established the State News, a liquor paper. The Kentucky Advertiser was started as a weekly in 1852 by J. C. Montford, and later changed to a daily. The Evening Dispatch was established nearly fifty years ago by Regent John H. Bowman during a controversy with the curators of Kentucky University, it died with the close of the controversy.

Other journalistic lights that have failed have been the Lexington Tri-Weekly Trade-Mark, founded in 1878; Kentucky Republican, 1881; Industrial American, 1887; Industrial Record, 1892; Illustrated Kentuckian, 1892; Esoteric Kentucky Times, 1894; Kentucky Herald, in its century of Print and Genealogical Magazine, 1894; Lexington Enterprise, 1897; The Apostolic Times, 1898; Kentucky Statesman, 1867; The True American, 1846, and The True American, which was later published by W. H. Polk as the Globe.

The most recent unsuccessful venture in the Lexington newspaper field was that of the Tribune, an afternoon daily, established in 1912 by Thomas M. Osley, president of the Transylvania Printing Company, it lasted but a few months.

The Herald and its antecedents, the Press and Transcript, have been the training school for many men whose names are distinguished in metropolitan journalism. Among these are Robert W. Wooley, at one time a reporter on the old Transcript, afterwards a notable member of the staff of the New York World, widely known as a magazine writer, until recently a director of the United States Mint, and twice at the head of the publicity department of the Democratic campaign, each time taking a leading part in the election of Woodrow Wilson. Others now actively engaged in New York newspaper work are: Wood W. Ballard, of the New York Journal; Walter S. Hite, a reporter of the "Hill" Wheeler, one of Hearst's wheelhorse, and Ed C. Ranc, Junior House, a member of Congress from Kansas, made his start in life as a reporter for The Herald, and filled practically every position in its editorial and business departments. Other members of the big Herald family are: M. A. Cassady, superintendent of schools in Lexington; Enoch Grehan, head of the department of journalism at the University of Kentucky; Sidney A. Smith, for many years managing editor of the Masonian Herald of Mexico City; Colonel W. H. Polk, a retired newspaper man and historian; T. B. Crouse, Kentucky political writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer; Sam H. Clay, commercial club secretary and publicist, and Fred Ballard, now of Louisville. Among the conspicuous members of The Herald
family who have died are R. J. O'Mahoney, Mrs. Mary K. Bullitt, John Nelson and John K. Stringfield, sport writer.

The first Linotype machine ever brought to Lexington was installed by the old Transcript prior to the consolidation of the Press and the Transcript. Two were installed and they were what is known as the old Baltimore machines. Jack Sheehan was foreman of the Transcript office. The first experiment with the machines was not a success and they were discarded.

Soon after the Transcript changed its name to The Morning Herald an arrangement was entered into by The Herald and Lexington Leader by which three of the earlier type of Linotypes were installed in the old priotory building on Upper Street. These machines were used in the day by the Leader and at night by The Herald. This arrangement continued until February 28, 1903, when The Herald moved to its quarters on Main Street. In 1908 The Herald added a fourth machine, its first double magazine machine, and in June of 1916 a Model C three-magazine Intertype was installed. The Herald's new composing room contains six Intertypes, one Model C and five Model B's, or double magazine machines.

William Campbell Preston Breckinridge, editor of The Lexington Herald from 1897 to 1904. Born August 28, 1837. Died November 19, 1904. Colonel the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A. Editor of The Lexington Observer and Reporter 1865 to 1869. Attorney at law. Member of Congress from the Ashland District, 1885 to 1895. Soldier, lawyer, statesman, publicist, he gave the best of his brain and heart and courage to his State and his people, and as editor set the example that a paper should always be a gentleman, unafraid save to do injustice of to cause needless pain.
The Historic Home and Estate of Col. William Whitley in Lincoln County

Old Col. William Whitley home in Lincoln County, first brick home in Kentucky. Note Whitley's initials in the brick wall. The initials E. W. of his wife (Esther) are on opposite side of house.

"In 1786 Whitley built the first brick house ever erected in Kentucky. It was a very handsome house for those days, every step in the hall stairway having carved upon it the head of an eagle bearing in its beak an olive branch. Each story is high and the windows are placed very high from the ground to prevent the Indians from shooting through them at the occupants. The glass was brought from Virginia by packtrains."

The bricks form a "W" for the master of the house, at the rear an "E" for Esther, his wife. There are thirteen steps to the second floor, for the thirteen original states. The third floor was the dance hall. At this landing a plank may be removed showing the hiding place for the women and children in case of an Indian encounter. Over the mantle in the room to the left are three carved "S's" over these a place for the portrait of the owner.

The house being only a short distance off of the old Wilderness Road, all important people stopped to visit Whitley. Among them were Isaac Shelby, Benjamin Logan, Daniel Boone, James Harrod, Henry Clay, George Rogers Clark and John Preston. The latter was his bosom friend. Whitley and George Rogers Clark were cousins.

Among the relics preserved of Whitley's are his gun, powder horn and belt. He made the horn and the Indians presented him with the belt, which is of beads. The gun is highly prized as it is the one with which he killed Tecumseh. Collins affirms this and the family has positive proof. A few years ago the Logan Whitley Chapter, D. A. R., placed a tablet on this first brick house. The house will attract many on the Wilderness road trip.

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To the Sheriff of Fayette County, Dr.

1848

To Revenue Tax on $750 at 15 cts. per $100, $10.25
To ane Tithe, at 65 per tithe, 63

Received payment.

J.B. Whitley

Mary E. Payne
Six Miles of Dirt Road, One Toll Gate, Reminders

Acquisition of Highway by Fayette County From Fee-Exacting Stock Companies Followed by Steady Strides in Improvement of Pikes—Concrete, Asphalt, Rock Asphalt, Surface Treated and Macadam

Found

Twenty-five years ago Fayette county was without a road system of its own. Today the pikes and highways leading into Lexington are counted among the best in the state and represent the highest types of road construction to be found in Kentucky.

The roads of a quarter of a century ago, at least the principal ones running into Lexington, were the property of stock companies and were dotted with toll gates where the passersby were forced to pay before they could use the highway. Only the cross roads were immune from the toll gates and even a number of these possessed the wooden gate hanging over the road to prevent the passage of persons until they had paid the required fee.

Today Fayette county's roads are without barriers and in possession of an exceptional system of highways. It has kept pace with the march of progress and in doing so has made Lexington the principal city of the Blue Grass and the state.

To the roads of Fayette county and others surrounding central Kentucky counties, Lexington owes much of its progress and expansion. Had it not been for the construction of the roads and the maintenance of them much of the present business which finds its way into the city would have gone elsewhere.

Rocks Made Free

It is now almost exactly twenty-five years ago since the fiscal court of Fayette county began to acquire the pikes and highways of the county, forcing the toll gates and the controlling stock companies to dispose of their properties. About four years were required by the fiscal court before it acquired the principal pikes leading into the city and then only after it had taken certain steps which if it had carried out would have caused the stock companies controlling the pikes to have gone out of business.

The first steps toward acquiring the roads were taken in 1896. During the years 1897 and 1898 the policy was continued and finally in 1899 all had been taken over by the county.

Before the fiscal court began its fight to obtain the roads it first built the Liberty pike, which runs from West Columbia to the Todd's road. All of the cross roads which had been built prior and immediately after the completion of the Liberty pike were given over to the use of the public free of cost. This was the first step toward eliminating the toll gate system.

The fiscal court, presided over by Judge F. A. Bullock, who retired from office but a few weeks ago, then caused a survey to be made for a pike from Lexington to the Parker's Mill road. This road, if built, would have been constructed directly between the Versailles and Harrodsburg pikes, which were owned and operated by stock companies.

Sold Roads to County

Seeing that the court intended this form of action instead of dickering for a price for the toll roads the companies capitulated and sold their roads to the county. The Harrodsburg pike was purchased from the stock company which owned it for $10,000; the Richmond pike for $15,000 and the Winchester pike for $18,000. The remainder of the pikes were also obtained shortly afterwards and the purchase price of the entire system of toll roads was but approximately $15,000.

All of the toll roads were among the best in the county and were of the macadam type. They were constructed of crushed limestone packed tight and traffic later wore them into a fairly hard surface road.

Toll gate “raiders” never made important operations in Fayette county or to any extent in the immediate vicinity. The prompt action of the fiscal court discouraged such practices and the same results were accomplished in Fayette county as in counties where violence was resorted to.

When the roads were taken over they were condemned, auctioned, and at times bought by a company composed of but a few macadam roads, the remainder being dirt roads. Today Fayette county is located along the eastern border of Kentucky where the proposed roads are being constructed of asphalt or concrete, 15 miles of new roads and about 200 miles of macadam roads.

The highest type of road 25 years ago was the macadam road. This consisted of a surface treated road. This consisted of a macadam road being oiled and then covered with screenings, screening falling away after a year or two. A rapidly improved type of roads came to Fayette county. These consisted of roads of the asphalt and concrete type.

First Asphalt Road

The first asphalt road constructed in Fayette county was the Indian Hills pike. This road was constructed in 1916 and was constructed of asphalt. Today it is almost as wide as a high road when first constructed and used for travel. At the time it was built it cost approximately $10,000 a mile. To this day it is still owned by the Jessamine county line and the total cost of the road was approximately $50,000.

The Harrodsburg, the Richmond, the Georgetown and the Versailles pikes were then built in rapid succession and are in operation. All are constructed of asphalt or rock asphalt.

The Winchester pike is probably the first road in the city to be built being constructed entirely of concrete. A contract has already been made for the small part of the pike which still remains uncompleted and this is expected to be finished by the middle of the coming summer. In addition to these pikes now being constructed of asphalt or rock asphalt the Leestown and the Bridgeport pikes have sections of concrete. Tower Hill, the Station and the Tate’s Creek pikes, three other roads built in the county, are all being constructed of concrete. The front porches of the bridge at the Leestown road, then oiling and after this has dried, screening, or concrete. These 10 miles of roads wear well under heavy travel.

Concrete Supplants Wood

At the time the roads were obtained by the county practically all of the bridges on the pikes were constructed of wood. Today with the increased use of steel and concrete, asphalt and concrete, asphalt and concrete are being constructed of concrete. There remain, however, a few iron and wooden bridges but these are being rapidly replaced by concrete structures. Bringing in Fayette county as far as pike work is concerned, the only road never being built as a source of worry as very few bridges of the county are more than 40 or 50 feet in length.

Concrete Roads

Concrete roads at the present time is in possession of almost all the road building that is necessary for building roads. In 1896 and 1897 the county road building of the county began to equip itself for road building and as a result the county now finds itself in possession of facilities. Only $500 will go to rock crushers and the county find itself without equipment.

The county at the present time owns a supply station that is generally declared to be the best in the state and probably one of the best in the country. It was erected in 1916 and is located near the West Main street viaduct. The supply station handles rock entirely by gravity and has proven itself a success since it was first opened. The station proved of immense value in recent years in aiding road construction and today contains one of the heaviest assets to Fayette county's road building equipment.

The county was the first county to own an asphalt plant. The fiscal court, last summer disposed of the plant to the County Center for payment of one mile of asphalt road. A mile of asphalt road within the last two years could be constructed at a cost of approximately $15,000 a mile. The plant was disposed of by the fiscal court at an seestcessive cost of operating. It was purchased for $15,000 and was used almost exclusively during the period that the higher type roads were being constructed. At least 50 miles of the asphalt roads of the county were constructed with it. In grading it off for a mile of asphalt road the county received in return practically the cost price of the plant.

Today after 25 years of development Fayette county finds itself with a comprehensive system of dirt road within its borders. The remainder of the road system of the county, which includes about 600 miles of road, is all asphalt, concrete, rock asphalt, surface treated or macadam type of roads.

Only one toll gate still remains in the county. This is at the Clay's Ferry bridge leading into Madison county. The bridge has been owned by neither Fayette nor Madison counties have taken over the property. This is due to the fact that the bridge does not conform to requirements in being a certain height above the water. Both counties fear that should they take over the property they would be required immediately to erect a new bridge across the waterway which conform to federal standard requirements.

Thus far neither county has been willing to bear the expense of constructing a new bridge. Until some agreement is reached on the matter between the two counties it is probable that the tollgate will continue to operate.

The total of the systems of roads in Fayette county could not be replaced for more than $500,000,000 according to the estimate of a quarter of a century for 25 years ago Fayette county was almost practically wood. The system today has a value of $5,000,000,000 or more is figured to include the right of way, the grading, surfacing, and concrete work.

Much of the development of the road system of the county has been due to the $300,000 bond issue voted on by the voters of the county. With these funds most of the higher type roads were built and form the basis of the entire system today.

The roads have proved their worth to Lexington and Fayette county. They have been a source of inestimable value to the farmer.

HE LEXINGTON HERALD

JANUARY 15, 1922.
THE PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH.

In the early history of Kentucky, and indeed of the nation, the Stage Coach was the only public conveyance. In this state, lines radiating from Lexington as a center, ran to Maysville, Covington, Louisville, Richmond, and Winchester, touching of course at intermediate villages and towns. This unique vehicle, with an inside capacity of twelve, and in an emergency capable of carrying quite an equal number on top, with a capacious boot behind of sufficient dimensions to hold the luggage of all the passengers, was drawn by four high bred horses, and driven by a man, usually of striking characteristics, and always of great courage and skill.

In early days this mode of conveyance was employed by all save those who still rode on horseback, carrying their personal belongings in saddlebags. Merchants from central Kentucky in their annual visit to Philadelphia, the point where merchandise was then mainly purchased; visitors to the east on business or pleasure; students attending college, and the schools of law and medicine, all took passage by the Stage Coach. These long journeys, where the passengers were thrown in such close relationship to each other, were often replete with memorable incidents, and developed pleasing and lasting friendships. Stands or stages as they were called, were usually ten or twelve miles apart, and when reached, a relay of horses, with their harness on, was promptly substituted for the tire done, and the lines placed in the driver's hands, who instantly sped forth upon a continuation of his journey. People along the highway watched for the coming of the stage, and their interest was apparently as much excited by it then, as are those of the present day by a limited express.

The driver knew all the news of the country side; was usually affable, prompt in his courtesy, and not infrequently loquacious. He cheerfully took charge of your letters, and mailed them for you at the next post town, and filled the place of the modern express, in relation to packages and small articles of value. His approach was always announced by his horn, and I am inclined to believe that, the sweetest note I ever heard was that blown by Roland Hazelwood on the box.

Few things were more exciting than the races between competing lines, and this was by no means unusual through sections where travel was heavy. Thomas Irvine, who is seen standing in the door of the stage office in the above picture, was a noted whip himself in those days, and grew rich in the business, until at last he owned and controlled all the stage lines radiating from Lexington.

With the advent of the steam rail road, the stage coach gradually disappeared throughout this immediate region, until the only line that remained was that from Lexington to Versailles. The picture here presented is of that last stage coach, with Isham Merryman on the box. It was taken twenty-six years ago. The line has long since been discontinued, the old stage, like the "one horse shay" has fallen to pieces, and poor old Isham Merryman, once so genial and kind, now sleeps with his fathers. The little figure standing close to the hind wheel of the Coach, with a toy gun in his hands, is Billy Beasley, the genial manager of the Leonard Hotel of this city. Next to him is Tommy Shannon, a bright and energetic little news-boy of those days.
Library of Otto A. Rothert Is Treasure-Trove of Relics of Kentucky

—(Photos by Chas. Hertz, C.J. Staff Photographer.

I, Otto A. Rothert,
With Compliments of
His Friend,
Z. F. Smith,
Leomall, Ky.
December, 1918.

Many of Mr. Rothert's books are autographed by their authors—poets, historians and scientific men. This is by Z. F. Smith, the historian.

Mr. Rothert, whose personal library is to go to the Filson Club when it secures a permanent home.

A "dulcimer" of the Kentucky Mountains.
ASHURST & HICKEY

"Bone Wets"

Wheel Cafe and Barrel House

Union Bar
MOERLEIN BEER
Drawn From
The Wood
Counter Lunch

Sole Agents For
BUFFALO SPRINGS
Old Fashion Kentucky
WHISKEY
Awarded Model St. Louis, 1904

All Kinds of
Bottled in Bond Whiskies
10c a Drink

Corner Main & Broadway
Lexington, Ky.

This is one of the last mule-cars that were operated in Louisville. It ran on East Chestnut to Crescent Hill until November 13, 1901, when electrification of this route—and it was the last in Louisville to be electrified—was completed.
The location was what now is known as Fort Springs, Ky., near to Keeneland Stud farm of the

The BLOOD-HORSE

FRANCES KANE, Associate Editor
S. L. CROMWELL, Business Manager

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March 3, 1879.

Succeeding the entry of The Thoroughbred Horse, March
8, 1917, now discontinued.

IN THE OLD DAYS

By Bushrod Boswell (Charles R. Staples)

ACCORDING to available records, Kentucky
seems to have drawn very heavily upon her
“mother” state, Virginia, in addition to Maryland, for
her early racing material. Those two States had
been important centers of horse breeding and brought
to the cavalry party; race horses were bred and trained, and
many celebrated English sires were imported in the early
part of the eighteenth century, prior to the outbreak
of the Old and Indian War.

Racing was carried on in Maryland many years previous to Braddock’s defeat in 1755. In Virginia,
racing was kept up for many years, and Virginia, under
the chief credit, for the large number of imported stallions and mares.

Of all her great men, she must be proud of “the
Sport of Kings.” She had Washington, Jefferson, and
the Marquis de Lafayette, by whom, and he and Thomas Jefferson both
ran horses at the Alexandria (Virginia) racing meets before
1790.

During the War of the Revolution, it was a matter
of common comment that no American soldier would
ever shoot a horse of the English or Hessian Armies
if he could run away with the horse.

As soon as the War was over, Colonel John
Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, Va., and Colonel John Hoornes, of
Bowling Green, Va., imported numbers of the best
Thoroughbreds, and many of the early
Kentucky racing stock were traced back to the stud
farms of these two pioneers.

Just who brought the first Thoroughbred horse to
Kentucky, is lost in the chasms of our early settlers’ memory,
so far as a percentage of our early settlers coming
from Virginia, it was natural for some of them to have
brought his “stud” into the wilderness.

The early history have called to cover this
field, so we are compelled to turn to the faded
pages of The Kentucke Gazette, which was
established in Lexington by John Bradford, another Vir-
ginia settler, seven years old, branded BL and groth
old. This advertisement appearing in the third
issue of The Gazette, August 22, 1778.

In The Gazette for February 16, 1788, appears the following:

The location was what now is known as Fort Springs, Ky., near to Keeneland Stud farm of the

To this gentleman belongs the honor, also, of being
the Secretary of the first racing meeting which
was held in Kentucky, and has not. Until August 1780 did The Gazette publish:

A purse race will take place at Lexington on
the 1st of October next. Twelve for any horse, mare or gelding, at four or five
miles, should all be paid for, and are agreed
up to the rules of New Market (thirty mile stakes),
both to be paid for in advance. Fenwick, including his subscriptions, the horse to
be advertised for a running a prize at Mr. J. S. Leitch’s
Pike, who will attend at Mr. Collin’s Tavern on the
5th day. Subscriptions taken by Nicholas Lawer.

Captain Fowler had been a soldier in the Revolu-
tionary War, in addition to being the first Congress-
man elected from this district, was, for many years,
postmaster.

This however, was evidently not the first race
meeting ever made in old letters to a quarter of a mile steeplechase, on the
Broadway, on which the start was usually
made from about where ‘The Bricking’ now stands, and the finish was reached at
the South Railway freight depot. There was also racing on
the now Water street, from Broadway west, but this
was not until after the Town Fork of Elkhorn had been
straightened. It was called the ‘Champions,’ and racing was held until some
one managed to get hurt and then the Town Trustees placed the race at that point.

The Gazette for February 16, 1788, advertised:

TIPPO SAID.

A fine gappie boy 8 year old this spring five foaled, that the Mr. James Bedell has registered in the famous imported running horse Lath, out of Charcoal and imported mare, is worth more than all the Thoroughbreds, Pigeon, Celer, Coldman and Bucklin.

A race in the season as was advertised in the last issue of The Gazette, near the mouth of Hickman creek in July, or 5 miles. The money for the season must be paid down, or the cattie, or young of that age, or it will be forfeited.

The sum for the race must be paid in hand.

The rate of August 1780.

The subscription will be procured for mares that are sent from a distance and particular attention will be given to the winner, and will be answerable for thefts, escapes or accidents. Five hundred dollars will be awarded if five mares shall be allowed the fifth grade.

We find no more notices until March 7, 1789,
when

DON CARLOS

will cover mares this season at General Charles Scott, and be paid for in cash, and ten dollars as a stipend, 16 hands, and 15 hands strong, and 18 hands and over.

Don Carlos is a beautiful 10 hands high, from the imported mare Primrose. He was got by the imported Doctor, imported from the university of Selina and she was imported and got by the Godolphin Arabian. Don Carlos’ dam won five prizes against the best and most capital horses on the continent, and he was taken to England at the cost of 4,000 guineas, only the horse in the last race was worth 1,500. Don Carlos carries is incomparable being all excepted.

On same date The Gazette advertisements:

The beautiful high bred horse SLIDER is 14 hands and a half high stands at my stall near Lafayette, my prices $600.00 payable in beef cattle and calves, corn, potatoes, and tobacco. I am importing to be given at the proportion of 500 cows or calves within the district, or 1275 cattle, and 2500 calves, and 600 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of potatoes, and 600 bushels of tobacco. All of my Virginia and got by the noted horse OLD PARTNER. Further was got by Morton’s Traveler and sent from Selina, being two in total at that cost and of that of one imported from America.

The horse was not by the much celebrated imported Orient Figure, he grandson of the noted horse OLD PARTNER. He was imported by Dr. England and got by Colonel Colman of Edwards County, Va., his great grandsire and of Selina, being two in total at that cost and of that of one imported from America.

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Perhaps no class of the citizens of Lexington—though some classes in an American city have contributed more to the upbuilding of the city than the Jewish portion of the population, but it may not be amiss in this issue of The Herald to go something more definitely into their history in Lexington.

Benjamin Gratz

Proclaiming the show that settled in Lexington was Benjamin Gratz, of revered memory, who came to Lexington in 1819. He was a gentleman of the old school; an intimate friend of Henry Clay, and after Clay’s death, one of the executors of his will.

He was one of “old Lexington’s mostcliped and distinguished citizens. He served as a lieutenant in the war of ’12 and belonged to that prominent Philadelphia branch of the family who had been noted in national affairs. Michael and Bernard Gratz, uncles of Benjamin Gratz, as early as 1789 were two of the nine Jewish signers of the famous non-immigration resolution. Benjamin Gratz was the brother also of the renowned Rebeccah Gratz, after whom Sir Walter Scott modeled, through Washington Irving, his Rebecca in “Ivanhoe.”

Early Settlers

It was among these early settlers that Jews to any appreciable number settled in Lexington. Among the earlier ones were remembered Moritz Goldsmith, doing business in the building at the corner of Main and Broadway and sold later, by his heir, to J. J. Miller, the present owner. Moritz Goldsmith sons are now operating the large gold refinery and manufacturing company in Chicago. Others were the elder Lovenstein, his nephews Henry and Leo (the latter now in business in Louisville), Joshua and Julius Speyer, Jacob and Joe David (the latter having served in Woolwine’s cavalry regiment during the Civil War), Jacob Miller, father of I. J. Miller; William Lansberg, one of whose sons, Sam, has been for years in business in Versailles; Louis and Gus Strauss, prominent as merchants and extensively interested in thoroughbred horses; Gus Strauss was also president of the Central Bank and of several building associations and a member of the board of Aldermen. Then there were Harrius Brown, Dave Grauman, Joseph Bendel, Henry and Nathan Mayer; S. Edenheim, William Pimsche, H. P. Fackman, and S. Reisskind, Michael Joseph, Jacob Helman (grandfather of E. L. March and Walter Helman), Israel Gordin, Julius Hecht; Joe Lovenstein, John Kurtz, Jacob Isaac Bloom (Winchester), and Gus Rothenberg.

After that a number of families were settled and grew to quite a community, and such a community of which Lexington may well be proud.

Method in His Madness

It is said that one only wished to invest and locate in a certain city, asked if there were any Jews living there. When told that there were none, he refused longer to consider the proposition.

“You should go to a town,” he said, “where any Jews in it, and I’ll show you a town that is dead.”

While this may not be true in all cases, the statement was considerable “method in his madness.”

The Jews of Lexington are thoroughly identified with the interests of Lexington and form no inconsiderable part of the distinguished and substantial citizenry. They are engaged in all the activities of life, the mercantile predominating.

Moses Kaufman

Perhaps the most prominent is The Herald’s old friend, the Hon. Moses Kaufman, Lexington’s present postmaster. He has served the city for thirty years or more almost without capacity. He was city treasurer and auditor for twelve years during the administrations of the late Mr. Duncan, Combs and Stain, and represented Lexington in the legislature with distinction during the stormiest session in the history of Kentucky, serving with Senators Bronston, Goebel and Beckham.

He was a member of the general council and board of education years without number of the Democratic Committee for four years.

But the greatest service he rendered Lexington was while a member of the general council. It was through his untiring efforts in conjunction with those of his friend, C. M. Johnson, mayor at the time, that Lexington secured its waterworks. Some of the citizens held indignation meetings, pressed the matter on him, and Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Johnson wanted the city to build and own the waterworks, which the protestors claimed would bankrupt the city. They had no objection to let outside capital take the risk, and, rather than fail, a contract was finally entered into with Eastern capitalists.

Mr. Kaufman secured also, through his friend, Senator Blackburn, the free mail delivery system in 1854, a task difficult to secure for a city the size of Lexington at that time. He was also the father of the fire alarm system and an improved fire department, alarms theretofore being given by the ringing of bells in the one fire engine house and the police station, which do not smoke anywhere, and people yelling “Fire!” through the streets.

All these matters are things of course now; but it took work, and hard work, to secure them—as are all innovations, no matter how self-evident their benefits.

Mr. Kaufman was also mainly instrumental in helping his friend, President James Symmes, locate the State University in Lexington. There was strong opposition in the county to granting the land on which the buildings are now located and the $30,000 in money required from the city. That State University, now, is one of Lexington’s most valuable assets.

Below: Here’s an old-time field trial trophy, perhaps the first given in Kentucky. Silver collar given by Madison County to the county foxhound in the State in April, 1866.
CITY RECOVERS FROM ITS THIRD FLOOD DISASTER

Firemen Kept Busy Pumping Water From Basements and Cellars.

ISSUES TYPHOID WARNING

Dr. F. P. Allen Says There Is Danger in Pollution, to Cisterns and Wells.

With firemen pumping thousands of gallons of water from basements and cellars in business houses and residences and merchants taking stock of their goods, Lexington was wet and battered from its third flood in two weeks.

Damage is estimated at thousands of dollars.

Crops were washed away, gardens ruined, merchandise damaged, business closed and telephones put out of commission by the high waters which Friday morning again converted Main street into a swiftly moving torrent fed by tributaries that rushed down intersecting streets.

A policeman, trousers rolled up above his knees, directing traffic; Negro boys armed with brooms holding back flood waters that threatened to rush into business houses; store proprietors, trousers rolled up or wearing their top boots, working frantically to save their merchandise; barefoot boys and girls, clasping bathing suits or what-have-you, wading in the rushing waters; oil-beamed firemen pumping gallons of water from flooded basements; automobiles plowing through water, hub-high, were observed in the flood picture.

Firemen who worked night and day pumping water from flooded basements in both business houses or in residential sections estimated that this flood was one-third as severe as the one that swept Lexington exactly two weeks previous.

Three Engines Pump Water

The entire engine force of the Lexington fire department were kept on duty today pumping water from flooded basements and cellars.

The following firms or residences were given assistance by firemen: Denton-Ross-Todd Company, Fayette Home Telephone Company, Combe Brothers Company, Phoenix hotel, Armour & Company, Dite Ice Cream Company, Lall & Company, and residences on Mertens Park, Decha and Slashes roads and Kentucky avenue.

Boy Scouts from troop 7, St. Peter's Catholic church, Friday rendered emergency aid at the Keller Floral Company where under the direction of company inspector, G. W. McFadden, they helped more stock from the path of the rushing water.

Dr. Charles H. Voorhis, city health officer, adviser, advise use of lime in flooded basements and cellars to prevent danger of disease. Air and sunlight are also advised.

Lexington Herald, July 14, 1928.

Katherine Helm's Story

Of Her Volume Entitled

"Mary, Wife of Lincoln"

The sister of Mary Todd Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's wife, lives in the old southern colonial family home just outside of Lexington, Ky. At the age of 92 she was 19 years younger than Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, who was Emilie Todd, is intensely interested in modern developments. She prefers popular science to other reading, and is well informed on aviation, submarines, this year's crop of tobacco, the problems of the government, and the affairs of the children of her relatives.

A recent visitor to the Helm home found her dressed in a delightful combination of fashions of the 'nineties and of today. She suited her small figure admirably, and helped to bring her down to modern times despite her tragic association with the Civil War and the First Lady of the Land in the early sixties.

Her short black silk jacket with two rows of buttons down the front, in leather riding boots, from the remnant of the last century. And her short skirt of purple silk, purple silk stockings and black slippers with steel buckles, were distinctly modish.

Mrs. Helm's diary, kept during and after the war and when she was a guest of her sister at the White House, had furnished some of the material for "Mary, Wife of Lincoln," written by Katherine Helm, Mrs. Helm's daughter and a niece of Mrs. Lincoln, which has been brought out by Harper's. It is called by the author "The True Story of Mrs. Lincoln." The author has also used letters and other documents published for the first time.

Katherine Helm is a painter. She studied art with William M. Chase. Two portraits by her hang in the White House. One is of Mrs. Lincoln as she looked when she met Lincoln, then a struggling lawyer. This was painted from a daguerreotype. The other is of Mrs. Lincoln at the time of her first inauguration in Washington, D. C., and was presented to the people of the United States by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln, and daughter-law of the Lincolns.

For some time Katherine Helm had been in mind the writing of the story of her tragic aunt, although Mrs. Helm was at first reluctant to contribute a small portion of her diary to the book. But friends, however, persuaded her that she should know Mary Todd Lincoln as her family always had before.

So the diary was brought out to be used in the biography of the "most misunderstood woman in American history." The following is by Mrs. Lincoln's niece and tells how she came to write the book.

By KATHERINE HELM

My mother, Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, (Emilie Todd) had often talked to me about her sister, Mary Todd Lincoln, before I had ever thought of preserving these precious memories until three years ago when I decided I must get the relative asked me to write the true and unvanished story of Mary Todd Lincoln as I could gather it day after day during the last five years of her living sister. I did not realize at the time that I had such a fund of rich material right at my hand, an attic full of old papers and letters.

These letters, yellow with more than 70 years of age, were treasured as rare jewels. Although they were sometimes faded, they were easily decipherable; a diary kept by my mother from her youth through the Civil War period is a real treasure; some dried rose petals—dust—but who would care for them? She could not throw them away when she was about to head off when thrilled with finding letters and a diary dated in the forties, fifties and sixties, full of abstractions and how they cut a dash in the light of the day tender, dainty, whimsical personality of Mary Todd Lincoln is a rarity so seldom seen under a mass of so-called history written from ignorant, unreliable sources? Rumor gathered from foreign news agencies, from personal knowledge, had flown slowly back and forth like shuttlecock, and no matter how wild and improbable the story, they were accepted as facts by number of people both North and South who were in the town during the tumults of war for normal thought or calm judgment.

And so a woman whose only crime was her prominence was made to suffer the burden of hatred and harsh criticism in addition to her tragic sorrows.

A history of Mary's childhood I found in the letters written by my mother by her cousin, Mrs. Homer Nichols (Elizabeth Humphreys) who lived for years in the Todd home. Elizabeth Humphreys was Mary's room-mate, school-mate and her loving life-long friend. These letters tell us of the everyday occurrences in the childhood of Mary. They give us the personality, full of glowing, vivid life and gayety, temperamental, weeping as she recited a touching poem, alighting with all the flowers of the garden at times to make her seem chivalrously loving beauty with such discerning passion that she could read her spiritual and intellectual beauty, where others saw only a homely face.

In supplementing these letters were memories of my mother, who from her earliest childhood had been told of her sisters who had married and were living in Illinois. Of Mary's stoutest friends, she heard most often, for the old black mammy who had nursed all the Todd children, declared that Mary was a handful, but she chuckled with reminiscent enjoyment over Mary's many mischievous pranks.

THE LETTERS OF MARY TO HER MOTHER, July 14, 1928.

Lexington Herald, July 14, 1928.

Mary's story, "Mary, Wife of Lincoln,".

"MARY, WIFE OF LINCOLN."" The letters of Mary to her mother, who was nineteen years younger than her sister, show Mary's keen interest in politics, but convince one that she was a happy, domestic woman rejoicing in her sons and her husband, and herself enjoying the social life in Springfield, and the Lincolns contributing their full share in entertaining.

"When Mr. Lincoln justified Mary's ambitious hope and her adoring pride in him and became President of the United States, the short flare of joyous victory was soon overcast by clouds of fear, then for four interminable years of anxiety, sorrow. My mother's diary shows the mental anguish and strain under which my dear husband and I were suffering—and breaking.

The breaking came to Mary with the crushing grief of her husband's death. The shock destroyed her mental as well as her physical health, but she made a pathetic and gallant effort to come back on, for the sake of Tab, who was so young and needed her love and care. Her efforts to escape her memories, so anguished and bitter, in travel, were all in vain as her touching letters from Europe to her beloved daughter-in-law show.

Reviewing all this, listening day after day to my mother's memories, I resolved that no personal feeling of resentment or pride should any longer keep from the public the true story of Mary Todd Lincoln, whose gay childhood and happy romance were womanly and dreamy to the life-long friend. My friends, Mr. William H. Townsen and Dr. Marion Mills Miller, both authorities on Lincolns, have so far assisted in collecting libraries of valuable books and papers. But carefully corralled all dates in the manuscript of "Mary, Wife of Lincoln."
Kicking a Football and Setting Off Balloons Was Against Law in Lexington 70 Years Ago, Book Shows

It was against the law to kick a football in streets or parks of Lexington 70 years ago, according to an ordinance recently found among the belongings of Mrs. M. T. Combs of 424 S. 11th Street.

The ordinance, published in book form, also contains the amended city charter as adopted in 1868, which gives the city the power to regulate the streets and parks of Lexington.

The city government in that year was vested in the control of "one principal officer who shall be called Mayor and one city council, consisting of 12 persons, to be designated the Board of Councilmen, who shall be elected on the first Saturday in January next in the way they have been heretofore elected, and the councilmen shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified."

Police Were Watchmen

Police of 1858 apparently were known as "watchmen" as the following section of the city charter would indicate:

"That the said Mayor and Council shall have the power and authority to determine that so many watchmen shall be elected, either for day or night, as in their discretion they shall judge best for the safety and advantage of the city and such watchmen shall be conservators of the peace and public order."

The Lexington Leader—March 25, 1928

The automobile industry which had its inception in Lexington ten years ago, has grown to a volume of more than three-quarters of a million dollars annually, about twenty per cent of the income derived from tobacco.

More than 250 cars are sold annually in Lexington and Fayette County by local dealers. Nineteen hundred automobiles, valued at $1,600,000, are now registered in Fayette County. The repairs on these cars, handled in Lexington, amount to about $125,000 annually.

William T. Muir and John Moore were among the early automobile dealers of Lexington. In 1901 the automobile was taught to "sell around" in his own show. He operated an old barn on Short Street, which became the first garage of the Blue Grass. The DeWavab was built in his bicycle shop on Main Street, on the site of the new Phoenix Hotel. Later his establishment was on West Main Street.

Updeke Early Dealer

C. Ora Updeke, who had been in the bicycle business, opened a garage on East Main Street, where the Cohen shop is located. He opened with the kibbler, having previously sold bicycles of that make.

The Phoenix Motor Car Company, which has since become the Phoenix garage, was opened some time after the closing of the new Phoenix Hotel, where once was the Wilson Livery Stable, and the Collum skating rink. The owners were E. K. Dodge and A. L. Hamilton.


Marbles and Foot Ball Banned

Lexington of 70 years ago prohibited the playing of marbles on Sunday, as noted in Section 398: "No person shall within the city play blindy, cards, foot ball or any other amusement on Sunday, under the penalty of $5 for each offense."

As it now is unlawful to discharge fire-arms within the city limits, unless the firing was done by a licensed dealer in firearms. The law of 1858 said on the subject: "No person except watchmen or militiamen in the discharge of their duties, unless in defense of life or liberty, shall fire a gun or pistol in the following limits: Beginning at the north line of the city and extending and occupied by—Lawless on Upper Broadway, thence to the residence of Dr. Lloyd Ward, thence to D. Mog- wany's residence, thence to Walker's residence, thence to the City Post and Work House, thence to M. C. Johnson's residence, thence to David Adams' residence and the beginning where the shoe.

The book also mentions the City Fathers of 1858 as enthusiastic about fireworks, for the purchase of the following law against them: "No person shall shoot off or set off guns, crackers, rockets or other form of fire-works within the city limits, under the penalty of $3 for each offense."

Traffic Regulations

Traffic regulations were in effect as long ago as 70 years for the city law prescribed that "Nor shall any person either ride or drive any animal, either attached to a vehicle or otherwise, in any of the streets, in faster gait than a moderate trot. Nor in turning corners or going through alleys, shall they go faster than a slow trot. Persons so riding or driving who shall pass on narrow passways, or when the streets are crowded shall pass each other to the right."

William Swift was mayor of Lexington in 1858 and Ed Duncannon was city clerk.

Salaries of city officers were established as follows in the ordinance book:
Mayor, $450; city clerk, $250; assessor, $300; deputy marshall, $350; at- torney, $100 and auditor $100.
History of Lexington Congregations' Coincident With Early History of Central Kentucky

History of the churches of Lexington are almost coincident to the history of the respective churches in Kentucky, being among the first west of the Alleghenies. Lexington has experienced a large number of energetic pastors, who have been, and are, active in social, religious and educational affairs. The church in Lexington has become a distinct civic power.

The thirty churches of Lexington have a membership of nearly 14,000, in a population of 28,000 white persons. Of the thirty and more active ministers, including assistant pastors, the Christian church has the largest number, nine. The number of pastors in other denominations are Baptist, seven; Methodist, four; Catholic, four; Episcopal, two; and a resident bishop; Presbyterians, four; Scientist, three; Evangelical Lutheran, one; Jewish, one.

Baptists

FIRST BAPTIST.

The first worshipping assemblage in Kentucky was organized in South Oldfield, in 1787, by Elder James Fishback, assisted by Elder James Fisher, in the Holladay Baptist Church.

Dr. J. W. Porter, a graduate of the Cumberland University law school, was the first Baptist preacher in the Kentucky State Department of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, and later pastor of churches at Germantown, Tenn., Elkville, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Missouri, and New Orleans, was the first pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lexington.

In 1910 to succeed the Rev. Preston M. Blake, the pastor, the church was divided and the church gained a new pastor, Truett T. Estes.

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In 1860, serving until 1862, Rev. L. B. Wilkes, was the pastor of the church. After his term, the church was in a state of disrepair, and it was purchased by Dr. A. J. Wilkes and Dr. A. G. Wilkes in 1862. The church was then reorganized and a new pastor was appointed, Dr. A. B. Wilkes, who served until 1864. The church continued to grow, and by 1870, it had a membership of more than 200. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. Later, it moved to a new location on South Broadway.

WOLAND CHRISTIAN

The Woland Christian Church was founded in 1870 by a group of settlers who had moved to Woland from other parts of the state. The church was led by Rev. W. R. Wallace and Rev. E. T. Edmonds. The church continued to grow, and by 1880, it had a membership of more than 100. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.

MAXWELL CHRISTIAN

Maxwell Christian Church was founded in 1875 by Rev. W. R. Wallace and Rev. E. T. Edmonds. The church continued to grow, and by 1880, it had a membership of more than 100. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.

FIRST METHODIST

A small society of Methodists, known as the Methodist Church, was organized in 1863, and three years later, the first Methodist Church in Woland was established. The church was located near the site of the present church. The church continued to grow, and by 1870, it had a membership of more than 200. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.

PROGRESS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

The progress of the Methodist Church in Woland was remarkable. In 1870, the church had a membership of more than 100. By 1880, the membership had doubled to more than 200. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN

The band which had its beginning under the leadership of Dr. A. B. Wilkes and other early members of the church, was organized in 1870, and continued to grow, with membership exceeding 100 by 1880. The band was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.

CENTENARY CHURCH

The eighteenth member of the church, the Reverend Dr. W. R. Wallace, was ordained in 1890. He was the first ordained minister to serve the church. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.

EPWORTH METHODIST

Epworth Church was established in 1870 by Rev. E. T. Edmonds. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. The church continued to grow, and by 1880, it had a membership of more than 200. The church was located at the corner of Main Street and Broadway.
The Evangeline Lutheran Church was organized in April 15, 1902, the second church meeting being held in a private home. Work on the church was begun in August of that year, on Fifth Street. Until that time services were held in the Chestnut Street Christian Church. The new building was dedicated October 20, 1903. Dr. John Q. Schenk was called to the pastorate, serving there until July, 1895. He was succeeded by the Rev. S. C. Schenk, June 20, 1896, who continued his pastorate until October 15, 1899. There was no minister during the period following, until August, 1915, preachers from other towns holding services once or twice a month. Among them were the Rev. Paul Schults, of Cincinnati; Rev. J. Ch. Ensinger, of Louisville; the Rev. J. Zoch and the Rev. C. A. Bertscher of Concordia; and two students of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Louis Hildebrandt and J. Mestle.

The Rev. W. C. Wangerin, of Grand Forks, was graduated of Concordia Seminary, called to serve as pastor of the church as minister, August 14, 1918. The present church was dedicated August 15, 1918. The membership has been nearly doubled during the Rev. Wangerin's ministry, and the Sunday school has tripled in size. New vestry was completed recently and two memorial windows will be installed in a few weeks.

Maryland Avenue Temple

The congregation of the Maryland Avenue Temple, the only Jewish temple in Central Pennsylvania, was organized in 1906, fifteen years ago. It now has six-five members, led by Rabbi Jacob H. Krohnberg, who was called specifically to take charge of the church. The temple was later remodeled and is now valued at $10,650. In the beginning its meetings were held in the old Odd Fellows Hall on West Main Street, now the Knights of Columbus Hall. The congregation has members residing in Franklin, Versailles, and other towns throughout the Blue Grass.

Ohaney Zion

Ohaney Zion congregation was chartered about four years ago, after holding meetings in various places for more than ten years. Recently the old Maxwell Presbyterian Church was purchased and is now occupied by the congregation of Ohaney Zion Church. The Rev. P. M. Black will move to Maxwell and devote his full time to the work of the church.

The following is a list of the Board of Education and school employees:


Teachers:
High School—M. E. Ligon, principal; Miss Dolly Battle, Miss Mary E. Clark, Miss Maude Creckmore, Miss Rhoda Glass, Miss Frances J. Gordon, Miss Varina D. Hanna, Miss Mary J. Hunt, Miss Mary L. Hunt, Miss Mary Maguire, Miss Margaret E. McClennen, Miss Louisa Marion O'Neill, Miss Mary Hammond Piper, Miss Amy W. Richardson, Miss N. Isabelle Schmidt, Miss Mamie E. Schmidt, Miss Mary S. Scheck, Miss Mary A. Walby, Miss Clara Belle Walton, Miss Eleanor C. Williams and Miss Made Woverton.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1917.
Mint Juleps Add To Fame Of Blue Grass.

(By Wood G. Dunlap)

It is remarkable what fraternal relations exist among Kentuckians, especially when they meet in the unifying yoke of their loyalty to each other, their intense love for the State of their nativity, have caused many heads to roll for scores of years—often about $100. Probably twenty people were partners at an expense of $5 each. The still, however, is some out-of-the-way hollow and carefully guarded as long as it was in good condition. When a new one was needed, one of the men would (with his consent) suffer himself to be caught in the act of making whiskey; an arrest by a deputy-marshall would follow and the nine-teen silent partners would be summed as witnesses, Conviction would follow and imprisonment for six months or a year would be the penalty. The witness fees and mileage for the nineteen would amount to more than enough to purchase a new still and the game would be played year in and year out with the same result. The prisoner would have better food and better quarters than he had at home and the price of his crimes was idleness as a vacation. The scheme was finally exposed and the authori-ties put an end to the graft by using a new still and unscrupulous fees no longer financed the project.

Mint Julep Divine

The lips should meet the rim of the alluring cup, the lips should be as sweet as your sweetheart's first kiss and while the glass is slowly tilted the fragrance should be absorbed in deep inhalations until the spirit of the beautiful lifts the drinker to the heights so he can look beyond the green fields and gorgeous flowers where Spring eternal mothers all living things into restful peace.

The secret of mint julep lies in the fact that it is made with Kentucky Bourbon whiskey.

But still there are many old Kentuckians who do not hold it a crime to spoil good whiskey by putting grass in it.

In the good old days when the first whites came home, native wines, blackberry cordial and cake were passed around. Modern drinking was a custom and was seldom abused. There were few Bacchanalian revels and comparatively little drunkenness. Whiskey was as free as water and was used in moderate quantities, as a gentle stimulant.

Modern days have seen a wonderful change from old manners and customs.

The result of the mad chase for wealth, whiskey has been murdered in the house of its friends. The saloon, properly conducted, has never destroyed anything of importance. But the outlaw saloon came into existence and multiplied. It catered to a class of criminals and sold the vilest demon-drink over the bars. Cursed with this devil's brood, every crime in the calendar was committed and every sentiment has been aroused that an nationwide crusade against all forms of intoxication was resulted. As is usual with all revolts, the battle is long, of and sensationalism is in the saddle.

It is my candid opinion that the beginning of the end of all intoxicating drinks is clearly at hand, and twenty million gallons of pure Kentucky Bourbon whiskey will be worth a king's ransom. Its weight in gold would be more temptation to the for- norate owner. Originally it was one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed mankind. Its moderate use brought unimaginable pleasure to the uptight and raddled; it stole the brow of pain and suffering; it brought renewed strength and health, to sparkle to the eye of the footsore and weary.

It has done much good and, per se, no harm. If you must blame somebody put it where it belongs, upon the indi- vidual who abuses his privilege.

Nearly every country has its na-tive beverage. The British Isles have their ale, Scotch and Irish whiskey; Germany their beer; France, Italy, Spain and Portugal their wine; and the Orient its vodka; Mexico its mescal and pulque; the United States, its Bour-bon whiskey, and some of our States have reached such perfection in their manufacture of this product that their products rival those of Europe.

"Watchman, what of the night?" After whiskey, wine and beer, will the next be the alcoholic daintiness footfall of the thoroughbred and the click of the Parli-muental ma-chetes? Are not the latter day saloons?

If so, there seems no far worse to another of Kentucky's world famous products.

A gentleman from Virginia, in de-scribing Kentucky women, said:

"Dancing the faith, through what-being and stress, always look- ing upward, are the great and arearal women of Kentucky, whose beauty is modelled so as to have as much of face, whose purity of spirit is as famous as their beauty of form. God is the reason for her being. The Eve in the Garden of Eden, and from that day, through much practice, he has been able to produce the queen of the world -- the noble, the glorious of her nation, the exquisite, the dainty, the cultured, the world-re-spected woman of Kentucky."

This is a fit description of the Ken-tucky product, yet history relates that much trouble has been brought to the world, from Eve down to the present time, by the frivalities of women. What is the answer? A very large and far-reaching lack of fault, but we must call out our dogs of fanaticism and chase out of exis-tence all the women, good and bad, because a few of them have brought discord and strife.

There will be nobody but men left and they will have to fight their own battles, because there will be no incentive to live. Then the millennium, Kentucky will be a fit abiding place for the pure and the good, and the waving bluegrass will afford safe cover for the snakes, lizards and tarantulas.

"Ah! Hail the hand of changing time. And soothes the soul perplexed— If this goes on, Kentuckians will swing their lives by the hilt of the saber."
HON. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE

Hon. John Breckinridge was the founder of a famous Kentucky
branch of the Breckinridge family. He was the second son of Col. Rob-
ett Breckinridge of Augusta county,
Va. The farm on which he was born is now a part of the city of
Staunton.

His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, that is, Scottish people who had
moved to the north of Ireland. It
was a breed which has produced
many famous men in the United States—one especially adapted to
the hardships and perils of con-
erning a new country.

The Breckinridges were Coven-
etarian with much of the persecuted
after the restoration of Charles III, and after retiring from their origi-
nal seat in Ayrshire to the high-
lands, moved from thence to the
north of Ireland.

Alexander Breckinridge, grand-
father of John, Immigrated from
Ireland about the year 1760.

Col. Robert Breckinridge moved
to the neighborhood of Botetourt
county, Va., where he died when
John was 11 years of age. He left
his widow and seven children in
straitened circumstances.

John, at a tender age, became
head of the family, and developed
those traits of self-reliance and
Courage which characterized him
throughout his life. He was self-
educated, except for two years spent
at William and Mary College. He
possessed a broad fund of informa-
tion and highly cultured mind, a
most remarkable achievement con-
idering the difficulties under which
he labored.

At the age of 19 he was elected
to the Virginia house of burgesses
without his seeking the honor.
The election was twice set aside on
account of his youth and it was on
the third return that he took his
seat. From that time until his death he lived constantly in the
public eye.

In 1785 he married Mary Hopkins
Cabell, daughter of Col. Joseph
Cabell, and practiced law in Albem-
aree county until 1788 when he
moved to Fayette county, establish-
ing his family at Cabell's Dale.

Mr. Breckinridge rose rapidly in
his profession and entering politics
became one of the foremost state-
men of the day. His activities have
been noted from time to time in
these articles.

—He was preeminent as a leader
in solving the important problems
which confronted the state from
the time of the creation of the
county to his death. The constitu-
tion of 1776-89 was virtually
written by him. He was the lead-
ing spirit of the Democratic So-
ciety which had as its aim the
opening of the Mississippi river to
traffic.

Slept the slavery question in
the constitution, taking the mod-
erate stand which characterized
Kentucky up to the Civil War; syn-
thesized the civil and criminal
law, simplified the land laws, and
dealt with many other important
subjects such as the law of descent.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Today followers of the Christian
church are numerous and influential
in Lexington, but in 1856 there
were only two small congregations
which held meetings at private resi-
dences. One congregation was led
by Mr. Burton White Stone, head of a pri-
vate academy in Lexington, and
were designated as "Christians;" the
other congregation called them-
elves "Disciples" and were follow-
ers of Alexander Campbell.

The "Christians" and "Disciples"
agreed in most of their religious
teachings but maintained separate
congregations for several years.
In 1851 the "Christians" became nu-
merous enough to build a church on
High street near Mill. The "Dis-
ciples" were meeting in a building
on Broadway near the site of the
present Skillman residence.

Owing to the fraternal feeling
which existed between the two re-
gigious bodies a joint meeting was
held January 1, 1853, in the High
street church to discuss a union be-
tween them. The union was effect-
ed and both bodies assumed the
same Christian. The High street
church became their joint house of
worship.

Until the services of a regular
pastor were obtained Elders Jacob
Crath, Curtis Smith, Thomas M.
Allen and others filled the pulpit.
The first minister regularly em-
ployed was Elder James Challen, a
graduate of Transylvania University.

Under the ministry of Dr. L. L.
Pinkerton a new church was built
on Main street near the site of the
Phoenix hotel. Dr. Pinkerton was
energetic and eloquent. He made
himself largely felt in the com-
munity and was one of those chiefly
in material in establishing an or-
phan school at Midway.

In November, 1848, was held the
celebrated debate between Bishop
Alexander Campbell and the Rev.
L. Rice. The moderators were
Henry Clay, Judge George Robert-
costin, Col. Speed and Smith.

The main street church enjoyed
a very rapid growth and in 1869
part of the congregation withdrew
to the old opera house at the cor-
nor of Main and Broadway, where
services was held for the first time
Sunday, January 3, 1859. In the
spring of 1870 the old Presbyterian
church, Broadway and Second
street, was purchased and was oc-
cupied May 2, of that year.

Rev. J. W. McGarvey had been
chosen minister and the first elders
appointed were W. B. Emler, Dr. I.
N. Hodgen, Dr. R. A. Gilsey and
J. W. McGarvey.

Rev. McGarvey served in the dou-
ble capacity of preacher and profes-
sor of sacred history in the College of
the Bible at Transylvania. He con-
cluded his pastorate in 1851 when he
resigned to devote all of his time to
his professorship.

A new church was built on the
site under the direction of C. A.
Bartlehameow of St. Louis and dedi-
cated on the first Sunday in Sep-
ember, 1861. Rev. Mark Collins,
graduate of the first class of the
College of the Bible, was called to
assume the pastoral of the new
church, which has filled ever since.
The church has enjoyed great influence and prosperity under
his ministrations, and Rev. Collins
also has given much of his time to
other benevolent work. The Broad-
way church was destroyed by fire
in February, 1919, and the present
structure was erected soon after
ward.

The Main street congregation
continued worship on the old struc-
ture after formation of the Broad-
way congregation, but in 1891 it
was decided with much reluctance
for the Main street building had be-
come endowed to the worshippers,
that a new edifice was needed.
The old church was sold and a
new site purchased at Walnut and
Short streets, where the Central
Christian church was erected and
dedicated July 22, 1894.

The first minister was the Rev.
R. T. Mathews, but served only a
short time, being called to the chair
in the College of the Bible at Drake
University. He was succeeded by
Rev. E. J. Spencer, who served for
many years. The present pastor is
Rev. A. W. Fortuna.

Three other churches have been
founded by the parent bodies.

State Geologist Finds No
Gold in Jackson County

W. R. Jillson's Analysis Fails to Show Either Gold or
Silver in Samples He Collected; Says Metal Is
Pyrite; Report Is Supported by U. K.
Expert's Tests

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1 (UP)—A
search was made to the Jackson
county "gold" boom by Dr. W. R. Jillson,
state geologist, tonight when
he announced that metallurgical tests of rocks gathered by him from
the scene of the "boom" failed to
reveal either gold or silver.

Dr. Jillson said the tests made
today failed to carry out the claims
from Jackson county that gold in paying quantities had been
found in the county.

The geologist visited the scene
of the "gold rush" yesterday and
brought back specimens on which the tests were made today. Several
days ago Dr. Jillson said he doubted the presence of gold in paying quan-
tities in the county, but repeated
"gold stories caused him to make a
trip to the region. Tests will be run on
the specimens for other metals, he
said.

The supposed gold is "nothing
more than pyrite and in some cases
chalcopyrite," which is contained in
the green-looking rock found in that
vicinity, Dr. Jillson said.

Prof. C. S. Crouse, of the Univer-
sity of Kentucky, who has tested a
number of samples of the ore from
Jackson county, confirmed the state-
ment that he had found no gold or silver in the samples tested so far. He will
make tests for other metals soon.

Flood - Aug 2, 1932 - In front Phoenix Hotel
Lexington, Kentucky

LEX. HERALD.
Historic Landmarks Along the Dixie Highway

The twenty-two miles of Dixie Highway in Kentucky are as rich in historic and literary landmarks as any "run" in the whole length of the highway from Chicago to Key West. It runs from Georgetown county on the Old Town Road, leaving the city by the Richmond pike, travelers along the Dixie will find many points of interest. The trip across the city will be made from the Georgetown pike to West Third Street, traversing North Mill Street and down that famous thoroughfare, which literally rates with High Street, conditions, to Main Street. Out Main Street the Dixie tourist will proceed eastward to the Richmond road, and thence to the train.

Proceeding southward, the Dixie Highway travelers will enter Fayette County on the Georgetown road at Donner, near which stands Hurricane Hall, ancestral home of 'Squire' Patrick Henry Thompson, one of the most noted and admired resorts in the Blue Grass. Erected more than a century ago, only handlump cane being used in the construction, and the magnificent freestanding in the parlor remains is today the admiration and despair of our modern builders.

Thompson was a Virginia gentleman of the black stock allied with the families of Good, Jailer, and the like in the Richmond County. A man whose efforts and contribution made possible the present Georgetown road. He gave $1,000 to build the road and money in those days was worth three times what it is today, 'Squire' Thompson did not easily lose his senses, as we of today do, but he exercised his own common sense and sound judgment and went forward. And turned back the memories. Then 'Squire' Thompson owned more than 2,000 acres of the best land in the Blue Grass fifty years ago, full of years and honor, at the age of 80. Colonel W. C. G. Breckinridge paid eloquent tribute to 'Squire' Thompson, but Hurricane Hall, in which his widow, now more than 93 years of age, still resides, with her diamond wedding a few years before his death, is the only memorial to his life.

Hurricane Hall is one of the show places along the Dixie Highway and should be fittingly marked for the information of the great company of travelers that will pass upon the Blue Grass as soon as the highway is completed and opened from the Illinois plains to Florida's sunny strand.

"Old" Should Be Marked

Coming up the Georgetown road toward West Third Street, travelers will observe the Nursery Study of August Belmont, its orange and red barns and paddocks, and its great sprawling and undulating acres sweeping on and on and finally melting into the horizon. Aside from the farm's prosperity, the traveler will be of little interest to the travelers unless it is marked as the "unmarked home".

New but the old things along the road that will interest the serious tourist—there is any such an animal. George Washington sponge, unlike 'Squire' Thompson, was a Kentucky state. The home was noted for its hospitality and culture. His children were educated by government agents.

Braxton Bragg's Confederate and Union soldiers during the war between the states. The Kentucky-Fink Indiana Regiment, Company D, of the 1st Indiana, built the tank that he built for confederate soldiers. It is still standing, but is too far removed from the road to be seen by travelers in the car.

The most interesting thing about "Wash" Sutton place is that it was the headquarters of the Confederate and Union soldiers during the war between the states. The Kentucky-Fink Indiana Regiment, Company D, of the 1st Indiana, built the tank that he built for confederate soldiers. It is still standing, but is too far removed from the road to be seen by travelers in the car.

On Kentucky soil—General Braxton Bragg's Confederates stayed on the Sutton place and occupied it until 1863. General Don Carlos Buell's Federals used the same farm as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The two encampments meant that at least 40,000 soldiers were encamped on the farm. The tiny town of Buena Vista, a Michigan regiment of Yankees, did any considerable damage. Old men in the Sutton vicinity remember the town of "old" Michiganers. Their appetite for chicken was ravenous; and they ranged through every room in the town that would indicate possession of. of free title simple titles.

Nearing the corporate limits of the city the Dixie tourist will see a "haunted house." The house is still standing, and the remains of his cotton weaving mills, in which from 300 to 400 persons worked, still stands. The town of Saunderville was a Madison County man, and his career should be made the subject of a modern book. Going south, the tourist will notice on the left again the ancestral estate of Oliver Frazer, one of Kentucky's most distinguished artists, second only to Matthew Harris Jouett. Adjoining the Frazer place is the old Brown homestead, which many refer to as the "haunted house." Across the road is the little country gravel road leading to the home of Richard H. Menefee, the celebrated Kentucky orator and statesman. He is first burled there. This is just back of the home of Richard H. Menefee, the celebrated Kentucky orator and statesman. He is first burled there. The remains of both Jouett and Jouett have, however, rested in the family grave since the Civil War.

Aproaching Lexington and looking away to the southward the Dixie traveler will observe, among the rest, the old listy, the old timbers and the base of the town, the ancient monuments, the memory of their memory, Clay—next to his home, perhaps, the greatest attraction along the route.
Lexington must remain our most abiding, most elusive mystery.

The Morgan house, at the northwest corner of Mill and Second Streets, and for years the home of General Morgan, although he himself resided along the street in the old Hart house, designed by Latrobe, the distinguished architect, and erected by John W. Hunt, an early Lexington merchant. This house was burned to the ground, the former home of the Morgan, the intrepid cavalry leader, but this is another of our historical fables.

Dr. Dudley House Close

Dr. Walter Dudley's home at the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, will be in full view of the Dixie tourist as he halts in front of the Lexington Library. That house was erected by Thomas Hart, the first governor of the state. Henry Clay, on the site occupied by the house of George Nicholls, was the first governor of Kentucky, and author of its first constitution.

Library Contains Treasures

John Howard, one of Lexington's pioneer citizens, and the father of an author, was born in the Roberts residence, 109 years old. His daughter married Robert Whitaker, known as the "Old Duke," and their daughter, the wife of Judge Aaron K. Woolsey. The presentation house was erected by John Hunt, his life having ended at the corner of West Second and Jefferson Streets, and General William Preston afterward lived in it. What is now known as Preston Inn.

The treasures it contains, and not the least of these, are the paintings, visitors in the Lexington Public Library, which occupies the extreme southeast end of Gratz Park. The library's site of the old Kentucky Gazette, while full of lapses, is the "cure" for the "upper crypts" of the library contain precious manuscripts of Samuel Coltman and R. H. Fiske, "the most learned man in America." The history of the library itself, which was founded in 1786, and the first library in the state, is interesting. Its former homes are not along the Dixie route.

The Dixie Highways of Lexington and the South and continuing down it is the direction of Main Street, material sufficient for a big book about us. We must take the cream and hurry away.

Henry Clay lived only a few doors from his father-in-law, Colonel M. C. Clay, who was one of the first postmasters. Many years of his married life, and directly across Mill Street stood his little house, which was occupied by the attractive auctioneers Mrs. H. C. Curry, Mrs. Blanchard, the first and most famous of Lexington's ladies. She had lived in the house for a short time from Clay's home, not far from the present location of the schoolhouse.

The Lexington Young Men's Christian Association building, at the corner of Mill and Church Streets, stands on the site of the old United States Bank; and directly across the street from that is the old National Bank building.

Dr. Benjamin H. Dudley lived here. He died in 1882, leaving a widow, Mrs. Dudley, who has kindly consented that the house be used as a temporary headquarters for the Dixie tour, and that we may have this chance to do our own library work.

A block south of the Sayre house is the Security Trust company building, which has been occupied by the city of Lexington for the past ten years. The company was established in 1823 in the white house at the corner of Mill and Short Streets, which has been occupied by United States Senator John Pope and which was dismantled years ago.

The Dixie Highways of Lexington, the oldest bank building in the city, which has recently been converted into a library.

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Across the street, about where the "All Theatre stands today, once stood Keeney's tavern in which John Lafayette slept when he was the "nation's guest" in 1825. Further up the street, and about opposite the Union Station, Joseph Hamilton, a famous prosecutor of Burr and the first western lawyer to appear before the United States Supreme Court, lived when he was a practicing attorney at the Lexington bar. The building was afterwards owned by the Montague estate.

The botanic gardens of Professor Samuel Constantine Rafinesque, of Pennsylvania University, occupied the ten acres of ground along Main Street, though the territory now known as Magowan Street. The name for the gardens fell into the public belief. At the point where Andrew Jackson and General Bullock met in the heat of battle at the Battle of New Orleans, a monument was erected as a remembrance of the hero. The road to Boonesboro could be in better condition, but the prospects for its rebuilding at an early date are bright.

Clay's Ferry is the next stop and the last one in Fayette County. That marks the eastern terminus of the Dixie Route in this county. The present unsightly and dilapidated bridge will soon give way to the Clay Bridge, which is to be built jointly by Fayette and Madison counties.

Near Clay's Ferry the Kentucky marble, out of which Henry Clay's monument was constructed, was quarried and hauled up the Rich- mond road through Main Street to the Lexington cemetery.

LEX. HERALD
Apr. 15, 1918

LEXINGTON LEADER—JULY 24, 1932

High Bridge, had been removed. A head-on collision five miles north of Burgin, was the result. The engineer of the freight train was killed and several passengers on the special were injured.

Capt. McGraw was known by men, women and children at every station on the Southern between Junction City and Cincinnati and almost daily some child was put in his care for the trip to Cincinnati or Lexington and return. He greeted most of the travelers on the "Bluegrass Special" by name and his role was that of host as well as train conductor. His death occurred at his home in Boyle county a few years ago, a short time after he had retired from active service.

"The Bluegrass Special" was operated between Junction City and Cincinnati for more than 25 years, but good roads and automobiles caused a decrease in business and a few years ago Lexington was made the southern terminus for the train. After a further decline in passenger travel, the train was used mostly for Northern Kentucky-Cincin- nati commuter service, leaving Lexington at 2:30 a.m. Now the "Bluegrass Special" could not be alone. The train does not justify its operation, and it will pass from existence Saturday night when it reaches Lexington after its final run from Cin-

Eastern State Hospital, at Lexington. Kentucky provided for an insane asylum as early as 1816, when citizens of Lexington opened a hospital. This, in 1824, became the Eastern Hospital, the first of its kind west of the Appala-

chian Mountains.
People From Forkland, Like Cinderella, Ought To Be Happy Evermore

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

(Copyright, 1921)

You have only to close your eyes and listen to the music, and you are transported from the place where you are, whether it be the dirty corner of a closet or the center of a crowded ballroom, to some enchanted scene from some old musical comedy or opera. And it is a scene of enchantment, for you are transported to the world of beauty and romance, where all is gay and happy and full of wonder.

Forkland, the place where you are transported, is a small town in Kentucky, set in the heart of the Bluegrass region. It is a place of charm and beauty, with its rolling fields and its winding creeks. And it is a place of history, for it was here that the first steamboat on the Ohio River was built.

But Forkland is not the only place of beauty in Kentucky. There are many other places, such as the Bluegrass area, the Red River Gorge, and the Daniel Boone National Forest, that are equally beautiful.

So close your eyes and listen to the music, and you will be transported to Forkland, where you will find beauty and romance, and where you will feel happy and contented.

JULY 27, 1932

LEXINGTON LEADER
JAMES Monroe was a natural born wanderer. In the early part of the last century, when Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, James Madison, and James Monroe were the presidents of the United States, he was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates. In 1816, he was appointed Minister to France. He returned to the United States in 1817. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates again in 1821. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1823. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1824. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1825. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1826. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1827. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1828. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1829. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1830. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1831. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1832. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1833. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1834. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1835. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1836. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1837. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1838. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1839. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1840. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1841. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1842. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1843. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1844. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1845. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1846. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1847. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1848. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1849. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1850. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1851. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1852. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1853. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1854. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1855. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1856. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1857. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1858. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1859. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1860. He was a member of the Virginia Senate in 1861.
daughter; on past the college building; then in process of erection on the lot opposite. In the rear of the latter building, there is a

to, thence third street to Mar
t, and thence down Market past the residence of Thomas Hart, Jr.

ary part, went to the studio of Mathew H.

ately, the latter on the site of the present leader building. Short street past the old "Eagle
tavern, and the adjoining once-time residence of James "Title Guarantee & Trust Com-
pany; thence down upper main and thence up main to the Kent Tavern, the residence and headquarters of the artillery, as the guests were being entertained at the hotel by the captain.

While somewhat of the narrative it might be improper to relate that at the time of this occu-
ping, the state county a contest for the local of- fices that would rival if it did not surpass any of the exhibitions of notable political events that were then held in August, and the aspirants for representatives in the lower house of the legislature alone were

ary part of the narrative, we recall correctly Robert Wickliff was the successful candidate.

Henry Clay Chooses President.

Ray of the day is the visit of Henry Clay to Transylvania University. At the en-
tryside, they were met by the Union Philosophical and Philomathean Soci-
ety, who presented a gold sovereign to the Institution. Repairing to the main college building they were wel-
comted with a congratulatory address by Dr. Holley, who, his
t member of the sophomore class delivered an address in English, another rendered Drake's American "Ivory," entitled "Collin's Ode on the Pau- tion." The principal address of the occasion, however, was made by Dr. Warne, brother of Everett. The employment of Mr. Clay, a Unitarian, as President of Transylvania, seems to have been due to the energetic efforts of Henry Clay, who had found in Holley, whom he had met in Boston, what, to his mind, was the most promising young man for the post. The solicitor having been made, Mr. Clay has

ally, and personal inquiry seems to locate this studio in the building on Short Street, now occupied by the Woman's Home, and called "New Tavern." A directory of the city published in 1831, refers to him as "an eminent building Public Square." No other references on the public square, on Short street, will coincide with this location. A

l little building on the old Northern Bank site, known as Plansack's shoe shop, reached by an alley-way be-

leaves. The Security Trust Company stands, and the corner building then used as a

After a time spend with one of the greatest of American portrait painters, the party was driven to Dunlap's residence, then known as "Dun- lington, on the "Boone" Road, where they were sumptuously entertained by Mr. Dunlap and his lady. A token of the opening of his new tavern. After spending the remainder of the day, as a contempo-

ary and temperate rational mirth," they returned to the inn of Sanford Keen. Public reception was held during the evening.

Day Much Spent at Services.

On Sunday morning, early, they were met in the chapel where they listened to an address by Dr. Holley, who was then one of the chaplains in West, not in the whole county. This great man was a Bousset and Massillon all in one, but his religious conceptions were in the following passage: "There is no such position among the churches that he was finally forced to resign his position. After the exercises at Tran-

arist, an Episcopal Church, a small brick chapel, located on the site of the old college building, the services being conduct-

ed by the Rev. Dr. Warne, who res-

mural, in Latin, another rendered Drake's American "Ivory," entitled "Collin's Ode on the Pau-

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tiful old residence at the above site, a small, but very pleasant, and by the courtesy of the old school, Mr. Joseph G. Woolfolk. This attractive old man, who was a student in the year 1810, is the son of John Pope, one of the most distinguished citizens of Lexington in that day. At the

tive old building was located near the center of a fourteen-acre lot, which extended from Front Street to High, commanding an ex-

llent view of the whole town. The lawn was set in beautiful old forest trees, some of which are pines and cedars planted by later occupants, with a beautiful flower garden in the rear.

Pope will be remembered as being something of a wanderluster himself, he came to Kentucky about the age of ten years, and attended school at Barc-
town, presumably settling in that vicinity at an early age, and working in an armory while operating a soro-

smith mill, which misfortune deter-

ned his selection of the law for a profession. He appears to have come to Lexington about 1790. He seems, from the outset, to have been a politi-

tician, and while a member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky opposed the famous Resolution for Independence, and, after being dropped from Fayette to Shelby county, and was elected that same year to represent both of those counties, he was re-
turning to Fayette he was elected to that same position from Fayette, and was elected to the United States Senate, his term expiring in 1831.

While a member of the United States Senate he met the famous architect, Benjamin H. Latrobe, and engaged his services to design the Executive Mansion. The young architect was the Executive Mansion itself.

The entrance into the grounds was from the corner of High and Rose. The reception was tastefully arrange-

ed with respect to the ornamental shrubbery and flower gardens. The crescent-shaped drive-

way was passing immediately in front of the residence. Although more than a hundred years had passed since this old structure was erected on its original site, it is now, with its perfect proportion, its simplicity of line and its perfect character of appearance, and the artistically grouped windows, even after years of neglect, bear evidence of the fact that its design was not lost on the part of the brick work is of Flemish stone. On entering one passes between imposing columns of a style which from entrance may be had to large commodious rooms on either side through massive doorways, set in beautiful pilasters.

Stairway Long a Feature.

From the entrance into the hallway where is located the stairway there is another columned way, and through folding doors, which leads to the porch in the rear, extending with the same columned porches on both sides. The dining room, large and sumptuous-looking, is on the right of the last hall way, where Latrobe is said to have resided. The stairway in the front has never been excepted in moderate-

architecture. The one in the Pope house leads to the third floor, ornamental with delicate hand railing and slender balusters. Its duplicata in beauty is the stairway of the residence of Dr. W. O. Bullock, and in the old Thomas Dye Owings resi-

dence, on the same street as the Owings House. In the Pope house there is a rotunda at the top, lighted from all sides. The carvings in this stairway are very characteristic, resembling lace and embroidery work. About the walls are niches with reception columns beautifully carved in leaves and tipped with graceful hand-

Nep by a "cupola," said, "on any spherical dome. It is called a "cupola!") It is the world over, in popular language, the word for a small dome, about three feet wide, just in front of the doorway.

In all its settings a more beautiful position could not have been found in all Lexington, and that this stately old mansion was so, until restored, to come the abode of bats and owls with all its ghostly accompaniments, seems little less than a tragedy.

Elder Latrobe a Fugitive.

A word concerning Latrobe himself might not be without interest. He was born in Yorksire, England, and was an officer in the Prussian army, though of French Huguenot extraction. He returned to England and lived at Bouve de la Trobe, where he died. France after the edit of Nantes. Finally reaching Ireland he joined the American army and was wounded in the battle of the Boyne.

Young Latrobe studied architecture in England long enough to acquire knowledge of the English styles, and in 1796 determined a

call for America. His passage was secured on the brig on which he sailed being detained beyond his class not only, added much comfort to the voyagers as well. He wrote, a note to Latrobe that his boat would be captured by the Algerian pirates he spent six days on a raft, and was rescued by the schooner "Virginia, Virginia, the next year Latrobe at once entered his profession. From the first he seems to have attracted the attention of the men. The very best most beautiful old houses around Richmond were of his design. As an architect of cities, he planned the Capitol buildings and waterworks and the James River Canal. He built the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, the Cathedral in Baltimore, and as the successor of Dr. Thornton, surveyor general of the United States, he destroyed the Capitol buildings after their destruction in 1814. In connection with Robert Fulton they built The Buffalo, the first American ship, in 1812. His daughter married Nicho-

las Roosevelt, of New York, a near

ative of President Roosevelt.

Latrobe was a man of singular

habitats, but of strong personal con-

ertainly, and in all his personal

manner, and his personal memory

among incidents witnessed by

him on a tour through the South was caused by yellow fever, contracted in New Orleans in 1839. He believed in the importance of sensibilities and finer feelings of the poet. Yet in his designs he was in-

usingly practical. One passage from his diary may be cited in confirmation of this:

"I would never put a cupola," he said, "on any spherical dome. It is called a "cupola!" It is the world over, in popular language, the word for a small dome, about three feet wide, just in front of the doorway.

This will be noticed in the design of the clock tower. The clock tower on the second floor is reached from
ing to himself, he said, "My life
from Art, Fright, and Travel.

Coming to Kentucky in 1868, he
married Letitia Preston, daughter of
Elizabeth Breckinridge, whose-moth-
er was Letitia Preston. During his
life in Lexington he interested him-
self in the political and civic welfare
of the town. Public spirited, gen-
erous, hospitable, it naturally fell
to his lot to entertain most of the
notables of the State. He was a
man of the people, and the fact
that he was Clay's favorite,did not
overwhelm the country in the
year following the event in narra-
tion, he was burdened with debts, few
accounts. He was a man to whom
he was secure, but he bore it all
with resignation. He was a
man of strong character, one
who was Clay's favorite, and
whom Clay, whose absence from the dinner
party may have been explained by the
fact that he had been shipwrecked at
the time that may have caused his his return from New Orleans, delaying
his return to Lexington until July 16th. True form, however, if he remained,
afflicted by the delay by making
Fourth-of-July speech at Hopkins-
ville. Certainly it was not on ac-
count of his absence, but because the breach between him and
Clay did not come until five years
later. Major Dallam built the house
where he resided, in 1860. He was
assisted by his intimate friend, late Judge George Denny, but
for most of the period of his stay in
Lexington he seems to have been a
solitary figure. There is no evidence of the most
expensive places here, but for none of
them did he pay a greater rent
than the Lexington.

Scenes Those of Splendor.

Although an intense emancipation-
ator, Major Dallam often expressed
concern about the fate of the African American household depended largely upon the excellence of the servants, and in consequently his high pay for their services. The attendance, therefore, of the dinner to the Lex-
ington guests can easily be pictured
as one of the most expensive and
endowments. With a large train of
servants, under the direction of a
trained butler named Almon, Dallam
accompanied by his intimate friends
known Preston genius for laying out
feast, it takes no supervisory
control of the many scenes that were being enacted at
the Dallam household, nor need one look
farther for an explanation of the
inception from which the Colonel so suddenly suffered on the day following.

Those who gathered about the
tables in that spacious dining room
in the official quarters of Governor
Governor Isaac Shelby, Colonel Rob-
ert Trimble, Colonel Richard M.
Coffin, Governor Samuel L. Gouverneur, Lieutenant
Monroe, Dr. Bronbaugh, Captain En-
in, Captain Call, Major Childen,
Mr. Watkin, Major John B. Tif-
lord, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, General
Antrim, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Ewing,
Edmund Bullock, John J. Crittenden,
William T. Barry, Samuel Trotter,
J. G. Trotter, William Leavy and
Dr. Cooper, were all in the
sance of Fate, being twice thirteen
in number, including the host.

The table was spread in the double
dining room on the ground floor. How
the food was brought from the far-
away oven to the place of con-
siderable size, was beyond the
knowledge of the historian. The
Dallam cellar it is related was al-
ways stored with the choicest wines
in the State. It is said that on this occasion a bountiful supply
was in evidence, the little wine bar-
row being pushed around the table
after the main course was served.

It is the story of one present
beauty that cannot be reproduced as
a matter of regret.

History Makers at Table.

No history of America can be complete that did not take into
account the men of the Constitutional Convention. A glance
at the list will disclose that almost
fully half of them had served in the
war which had closed but four years
before. This shows how much of the
history had already been made, and how much more remained to
be made, by those men.

Monroe cannot have reckoned among
our great Presidents. Somewhat
dictatorial, little inclined to be con-
ciliatory, he was a man of narrow
views towards narrowness of mind, which
usually marks one possessing these
peculiar traits of character, he lacked
the breadth which marked his predecessors. On
his visit to Lexington he is described
as having been "in old style with small clothes, silk hank-
buckles and pumps." So long did he
adhere to this style of dress that he
became known by the title of the
"Last Cooked Hat." His admin-
istration, marked by the era of
good feeling, when old party lines had
by now been formed, must take its
place in history largely because of the
fact that John Quincy Adams, as the
suggestion of George Canning, the
English statesman, promulgated
for the United States the "society
things American" by the "Most
Christian Powers of Europe" with
respect to the acquisition of territory in the
interposing years under the name of
the "Monroe Doctrine," a will-o-
the-wisp which worked the exigencies of the oc-
clusion or the interpretation of
the interpreter wants it to mean.

Jackson Home-Guest.

General Jackson was a national
favorite at this time because of the
battle of New Orleans. The bitter
animosity between the two parties
in the State had not yet taken
form. Throughout this entire jour-
yee he was acclaimed a hero. At
the time of his death, he was
nearly sixty years of age, with the
presidency still ten years in the
offing. He is the one conspicuous
instance where the MacDonald did not
measure early. Not until the battle
of New Orleans, was he forty-
and his new life that would raise him above the
general level. The contest with
Jackson was one of the issues in which
they employed to elevate the obscure
and insignificant, but after all its movement of action. He came to Lex-
ington a hero-guest, and as such he
was treated. The acrimonious con-
demnations of Kentuckians at the scene
of Antrim had not yet arisen. Clay
had not been accused of "war and
intrigue," so there was nothing of
that sort to spoil the reception of Governor Shelby, the Governor of
the State, the hero of two
wars, had twice been Governor of the State, had once been Governor of
his 65th year. From the time when he
brought with his father at the
age of eighty, he was a lad, to his last battle at
the Thames, he was ever ready to draw
sword if the honor of his country
were in danger. His words were always
longs to the State and Nation, and need not be recounted. Between
himself and Governor Jackson there was
personal friendship. Not only had they each been soldiers in the
late war, but only the year before he
had been commissioned by Presi-
dent Monroe to settle the claims of
the Chickasaw Indians. Major Dall-
am, occupied the same place in the organiza-
tion of that party, was
yet a great friend and admirer of
Colonel Richard M. Johnson, a
man, whose name was among the
most conspicuous figures at the gathering. He was a man of
character, whose name was associated with the
Bryan Station fort, he led a life as
stormy as its beginning. Acclaimed
the slayer of Tecumseh, the savagely
determined, who was a little bit of the
support, wounded almost unto death at the battle which saw, the fall of
Bryan Station, and who had let his
horses been shot into him, his
dressing and his horse, he was a well
come guest at any gathering of sol-
ning. He was the real son of the
people. He was at this time in his 85th year, had served several terms in the
Congress, had been elected Senator from Kentucky and
was received with attention
wherever he went. Born to arms
briefly, his life was one of distinction,
were as militant in defending the
Gospel as he had been in defending
his country. He had a rugged, strike
expression, was well dressed,
and a lawyer of no great con-
sequence, yet with a man of force and
persistence. It was only a few
years ago that he having just entertained the Presi-
dent at his own home, that he should
have been sought out by Major Dallam as a guest.

Nicholas Law Teacher.

Judge Robert Trimble was born in
Virginia and came to Kentucky when
he was ten years of age. But every young man of that day
he read law in the office of George
Coffin, the young man of that day
that are reputed to have road law in the
office of George Nicholas actually
read law with him, it would have
been better for him to have
ed a hotel to accommodate them.
His education was meager. He be-
moved to the practice of law in
1832. In 1808 he became Judge of the
Kentucky Court of Appeals, which
position he retained but a short
time, for he was elected Chief Justice of Kentucky, but owing
to his poverty declined the position.
In 1815 he was appointed District
Judge of the Northern District of
the State, and in 1817 he was appointed District Judge for the State
by President Madison, which
office he held until 1828. In 1828
he was appointed to the Supreme bench
by John Quincy Adams. He died in
1828, two years after his appoint-
ment.

There was no citizen in Lexington
better known than Colonel James
MacDonald. He was born in Cumber-
land County, Pennsylvania. His
father was an Irish immigrant and
a soldier in the Revolutionary War.
In both Congress and the United
States Senate, he had the V. H. A.
Honorary.
land owner and a personal friend of Mr. Nelson Fordham.

Crittenden Rival For Honors.

John J. Crittenden more nearly ranks with Clark than any Kentucky statesman. He was born near Versailles in 1798. At the time of this dinner he was thirty-three and a member of the United States Senate. He was an aide on General Shelby's staff during the battle of the Thames and was noted for his daring and courage. He held more positions of honor and trust than most any citizen of Kentucky. Several times Senator, several times a member of the lower house of Congress, once Secretary of the Treasury and once Secretary General of War. For forty years he was a national figure. The Crittenden Compromise was almost as famous in its day as the Missouri Compromise.

Samuel Trotter and J. G. Trotter were sons of George Trotter and were distinguished in the local history of Kentucky. They lived out at the end of High street or what would be the Tate's Creek Pike. Trotter's Woods was famous rendezvous many years since.

When we recall the careers of the men that have been present; consider their acquirements, and the reputation that many of them afterwards acquired, we may now look back on that gathering as one of genuine historic interest. Many of the scenes and incidents connected therewith have also become lost and blurred. Perhaps no child of any of them now lives. The very names of many of the families ceased to be a part of the local nomenclature.

That an event so worthy of historic preservation has been recorded so imperfectly can be nothing less than a matter of regret. That many inaccuracies have crept into the recitals is not doubted. If it has served to perpetuate any of the events of that day, that are worthy of preservation, it will not have been written in vain, nor the labor spent in its preparation be wholly lost.

On Monday an entertainment was given at Xerox's Tavern, at which time an address was delivered by Colonel Morrison on behalf of the town. Addresses were also made by Colonel Johnson, Governor Shelby, Colonel W. A. Trumbull of Ohio, General Preston, father of General William Preston and George Graham. How long this dinner lasted may be inferred from the fact that twenty-two toasts were drunk, covering every possible phase of American history down to that time. The address of Colonel Johnson, felicitous of phrases and cordial of tone, forecast his opening to internal improvements which has its final culmination in the veto of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike appropriation bill, which resulted in the political estrangement of himself and Clay a few years later.

On Tuesday a final departure was made as made at "Chaumiere," the famous home of Colonel Meade, in Jessamine county; in which the party rested "Shawnee Run," the home of the Thompsons, at Harrodsburg. From Harrodsburg the party went by way of "Traveler's Rest," the home of Governor Shelby, where they remained over night. After leaving Governor Shelby's place, the party separated, Governor Morrison returning to Nashville, and President Monroe returning to Washington, via Cumberland Gap and Abingdon, Virginia, reaching Washington about the first of August.

The democratic spirit of the times is caught in the severe, almost bitter spirit in which the old Gazette criti-
John Clark, father of the great poet, George Washington, decided to move to Kentucky in the autumn of 1784. He brought with him his young wife, Zebulon, his four children, his slaves, and his household goods. His grandson, Dr. John Coghlan, told of the events that occurred in the early days of the settlement.

Several years previous to the removal of my grandfather (John Clark) to Washington County, Va., a Captain Elliott was in the habit annually of passing through this country. Within a week after he had removed, he came to my grandfather's house, and informed him that he was going to the Ohio, which was then a wild region, and had business with the government. The captain took great care to presume in telling of his family, more especially his little daughter. He told my grandfather that he was in clear land and making improvements at the mouth of the Kentucky, and that he had determined on going direct from Richmond to Philadelphia (his family residence), and remove the daughter.

The captain was a not a little pleased to learn, from the courtly manner of your grandfather's intention to emigrate as far as the "Fall of the Ohio," which was then a wild region, and treated him to call on him at his new settlement.

My grandfather with a numerous family of children and slaves, left Virginia in Oct. 1784, and owing to the badness of the roads, the distance from the county seat, and the obstruction of the Monongahela with ice, having embarked on the boats "Millport," or, as it is now called, "Brownsville" did not arrive at the mouth of the Kentucky until the 3d of March (1785). Just before arriving at the mouth of the Kentucky, they saw a number of Indians, but this created no alarm, as we were at that time in peace with the Indians, or of the dwelling of Capt. Elliott, my grandfather and one of his servants, were informed that he had not been there since the time of Capt. Elliott's arrival. The informer, who had not seen the face of a white person for so great a length of time (two years), and the Indians were known to be friendly, was sent to Capt. Elliott's house to ascertain the truth of the report. The informant returned and informed Capt. Elliott that his family had arrived and he sent for Capt. Elliott with the express purpose of paying his respects to his friends. The informant was ordered to take Capt. Elliott's daughter to the house, and Capt. Elliott was informed that the daughter had not been at the house since the time of Capt. Elliott's arrival. The informant returned and Capt. Elliott was informed that his family had arrived and he sent for Capt. Elliott with the express purpose of paying his respects to his friends. The informant was ordered to take Capt. Elliott's daughter to the house, and Capt. Elliott was informed that his family had arrived and he sent for Capt. Elliott with the express purpose of paying his respects to his friends. The informant was ordered to take Capt. Elliott's daughter to the house, and Capt. Elliott was informed that his family had arrived and he sent for Capt. Elliott with the express purpose of paying his respects to his friends. The informant was ordered to take Capt. 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The informant was ordered to take Capt. Eli-
Among the prisoners which Logan brought with him from his city were a noted Indian woman, known for her great beauty, Squaw, a sister of the murdered chief, Tanaktak. Non-bel-e-ma was among this group. But in a jangle the passed the winter in the cane fields. It was all about the object of curiosity and bounty of the Kentucky inhabitants. In the spring of 1808, the column of Colonel Robert Patterson took these non-bel-e-ma prisoners to Lexington and then sent them to New Orleans. The Great Miami and exchanged them for a handful of captives. After this Non-bel-e-ma passed our view and her final end is unknown.

Until now the Kentucky people have upheld upon their own militia to defend the country, and that the Continental congress had a right to raise a military force to keep the peace in the states. The adoption of the federal constitution, the formation of a new life and vigors of a filled into the defense and the Kentuckians have stood one beyond their borders to look on in their distress. The following significant letter in a great period of the history of Kentucky's first reaction to the proposal of the new constitution:

From Snively County.
Dec 30th, 1787.

Dear Col. I received your favor inclining the Federal Constitution, framed by the ratification at Philadelphia Sept. Last, and as far as I can Judge of it, and Considering it from all points of view, I am in favor of it. Collectively, I am of Opinion it ought to be adopted. In my opinion, the States Refusing to form a Union, and not accede to the Constitution till the other states are agreed to, we shall be in a Wretched Situation. And I am sure you see as much as me the Im probability of Congress under the present Constitution. I think the present Constitution is the one thing needful. And as I have been in Congress to comply with their Contract, The States Refusing to form a Union, and not accede to the Constitution till the other states are agreed to, we shall be in a Wretched Situation. And I am sure you see as much as me the Im probability of Congress under the present Constitution. I think the present Constitution is the one thing needful. And as I have been in Congress to comply with their Contract, The States Refusing to form a Union, and not accede to the Constitution till the other states are agreed to, we shall be in a Wretched Situation.

Meanwhile the main expedition was getting under way and General St. Clair called on the Kentuckians for troops. He did not approve of the mounted volunteers and insisted on the command of a force by a Regular officer. Colon a William Oldham, one of the Kentucky General Officers was finally chosen to command. In 1779, making his home near Louis ville, he had been living with Bowman in the summer of that year he met the family boat of Col. William Robinson and was struck with the charm and intellect of little Penelope Pope, then 11 years old. He told her father he meant to claim her as his wife when she was grown up. Four years later she was described enough to marry and her husband had been a heady cabin four miles from Louisville. St. Clair's intention was not to wish to join St. Clair's. Oldham was his patriotic duty. On the fatal fourth of November 1791 while at St. Clair's and his regulars were asleep, Oldham's contingent was the first to receive the fire of the enemy and take the first volley. Long years afterwards his son told Draper that he was a witness and had no idea of the fire and that the general in chief would not fire.
It was two years more before the Indians were subdued by the careful generosity of Gen. Wayne and his officers. Col. William Bullitt was continually solicited for mounted volunteers. Gen. Scott wrote in 1819 that "the truth of the matter was that I sent you my dear Sir make use of your influence. Our little New Country had never been conquered if the Indians could only be subdued. But they did turn out in goodly numbers under Scott who was now with his army on the way to Niagara. Gen. Thomas Barbee as brigadier general.

The old Journal of Nathaniel Hart Jr. who acted as aide-de-camp for Gen. Barbee: July 13, 1819. "I have moved at 5 o'clock, dined at Davenport and went to Lexington; that evening I visited the famouse Col. Harrods. July 16th Breakfasted at Colonel Lewis Lexington and o'clock and reached Georgetown at 12 o'clock. Put up at Pitt's tavern, spent the evening with the Judge, and went to bed.

17. Proceeded towards Fort Washington encamped at the foot of Dry Ridge.

20. Made an early start, crossed the Ohio and encamped on Mill Creek 14 miles from Ft. Washington.

Aug. 20. Started about 7 o'clock. A little rain in the morning but cleared off, the army moved towards Virginia. The next day there was a battle of some importance one of our men was killed. We lost 23 men and wounded 133.

Oct. 20. Started at 6 o'clock and gained Fort Washington that evening. 21-27, Employed in mustering out the men.

Bullitt desires to be affectionately remembered to her aunt and that I was to have her present. She is a most estimable young lady.

Col. Wm. Flemming.

After the "politically mad" folk of Kentucky had decreed to estab- lishing a constitution and had seen their state become the fifteenth member of the Federal Union, the people were less concerned than the social and economic growth of the Commonwealth. We have seen how much stress Colonel Harold placed upon the future of this state and how he was established at the Royal Spring of Georgetown became its successful town. The Harper's Weekly Gazette was first printed on the same day that the Big Run was made paper in 1832.

We have an interesting journal of the summer of 1849 by a Pennsylvania Quaker, Needham Parry, who bought a farm in Kentucky. He describes a number of miles in various places, a full meeting at Elkton Creek, salt works at the Blue Licks, and the iron furnace in operation. He mentions the terraces very strongly." Parry also mentions bridges, several kinds of corn, peach orchards coming to fruitfulness, Lexington he says was a town of about 350 houses and the greatest place for dealing I ever saw. These 350 houses included government offices, many private residences, a jail, 2 public schools, a store, a tavern, and a number of other buildings.

About 12 miles from Lexington there was a man who was brought out of jail on a double bond. At the last moment the governor's reprieve arrived. At Frankfort on Mill Creek, the meeting house was being built, while would take 1398 pounds of glass to finish it and to mount the steeple. His description of the local scene is vivid, the meeting house nine miles from Lexington, "a room, very roomy and genteel.

In the summer of 1849, the federal land company was formed for the purpose of conveying to the state of Kentucky not large, contribution 1-7-6. 9-1-4. "The S. Elkhorn meeting house was built at a cost of considerable congregation 1-4-1-6. From these journals we can get an idea of the social and political growth. The meeting houses were no longer of logs but of frame; the people religiously inclined and with enough money to contribute to the traveling preachers.

There were few people present in this audience, to speak of the beginning of Transylvania College or of Kentucky Academy. An advertisement in the Kentuck Gazette, Jan. 12, 1786, relates that the Lexington Academy was established. In Union, then Kentucky ceased to be the most important school west of the Alleghenies. The college had a salary of 500 dollars, first became known as the University of the State of Kentucky, the college had a salary of 500 dollars, and the federal responsibility in its own right laid very lightly. Full-fledged it entered upon its career as a member of the federal republic, and as the preserver and cherisher of the frontier. It grew so rapidly that it was able to trace the offspring of this great democracy, of frontier independence, and the people of Kentucky throughout the entire nineteen and a half years. The historian finds modern progress closely interwoven with the memoirs of Kentucky, but still remembers when it was the 18th century, when at the close of the eighteenth century Kentucky moved west.

THE END

JULY 24, 1932

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

DESECRATION OF HISTORIC GRAVES

Editor, Lexington Herald:

In reference to the story of the desecration of the graves of Thomas Lewis and his wife, Fairchild Payne, two Virginia pioneers, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1780, establishing the present Fayette County farm as a home of colonial beauty, wealth, and refinement in which he reared a large family of distinguished sons and daughters.

Of Thomas Lewis and his services to America both in colonial times and in the turbulent period preceding the Revolution, many pages from authentic histories might be printed, but his outstanding facts will be mentioned here. He served the Virginia colonies on the committee of safety; was sent as a delegate to the convention which met at Richmond in 1775; as the representative of Patrick Henry; was on the committee from Virginia sent to the constitutional convention, and during the War of 1812, as a colonel of the "Historic Register of Officers of Continental Army." Moving to Kentucky, Thomas Lewis represented his district in the first constitutional convention at Danville, was a member of the first senate and administered the oath of office of Eliah Hunter, the first governor of Kentucky. He died in 1809 at Olympia Springs, Virginia, and was buried in a family graveyard near his estate, northeast of Lexington, where monuments were erected with suit- able ceremony. There was a daughter, Elizabeth Payne, daughter of Edward Payne, of Fairfax court, Virginia, this gravestone, and the other gravestones, with those of other members of his family, were seen to be in good preservation in September, 1828 by the writer of this sketch, who, together with another great-granddaughter of Thomas Lewis, from Richmond, Va., visited it at that time.

It has, within the last few years, been utterly obliterated from the land by a modern roadway. It was marked by a wonderful stone fence with foundation laid below the freezing line. It is said that rocks from the town of Newmarket, modern roadway, its monuments torn down. When a committee from the Lexington Historical Club visited the place recently was sent to place a monument upon the grave of Thomas Lewis, no graves could be found, the large and imposing expanse of gravestones, and I am asking The Herald to publish this, with the hope that one of those memorials may be re-erected.

NANCY LEWIS GREENE.

JULY 25, 1932
Georgetown

So much of historic interest attaches to Georgetown and so great a charm invests it, that this article should begin with an apology for inadequacy. Pages might be written and still leave much to say about the delightful little city in which began the marvelous development of the Blue Grass, and in which Kentucky's highest culture is still reflected.

Georgetown was settled as early as 1794, at a time when nearly the whole of "the dark and bloody ground" was a vast primeval forest. The settlement's ideal situation, lying in the folds of gentle swelling hills and beside a huge spring which then, as now, supplied such a volume of pure water that a mill stream issued from it, attracted the most discriminating of Kentucky's early immigrants. The names most famous in the State's history have therefore become identified with the story of Georgetown, a not a generation has passed in which some distinguished family has not conferred a lustre upon the city and borrowed an equal honor from it.

Just recall to mind such names as these, every one of which Georgetown claims as her own: Colonel John Floyd, Colonel James Douglass, John C. McClelland, Elijah Craig, Barton W. Stone, John C. Breckinridge, General Joseph Desha, Governor Arthur Tager of Porto Rico (President Emeritus of Georgetown College), General John Fruit, of the war of 1812, Governor James F. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor James E. Cantrill, Congressman J. C. Cantrill, Mrs. Bettis Davis Clayton, wife of Justice Henry D. Clayton, for many years Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Jackson Showalter, the brilliant chess player, where is the community of 5,000 souls in which a greater number of distinguished men and women have lived and labored? In a few cases the early homes of Georgetown are still standing, notably "Sleepy Hollow," erected in 1809 and now owned and occupied by Miss Anna Orison. Apart from Georgetown's native sons and daughters many others have found in the city a congenial field for endeavor. Among these may be mentioned James G. Blaine, who taught in the Western Military Institute. This building still stands, the memory of the "plumed knight" investing it with more than passing interest.

AN INALIENABLE HERITAGE.

To take a liberty with Shakespeare and to twine his familiar line, "The good that men do lives after them," the presence of so many gifted men and women, in so many successive generations, has left an indelible impress upon the city. No one can make even a casual visit to Georgetown without feeling that he has entered a community of an unusually high type. He will be conscious at once of an indefinable atmosphere which delights him even while it eludes his analysis.

However, one of the influences which has long operated in giving Georgetown its high tone may be alluded to specifically and its value measured. The collegiate life of the community is referred to. There has not been a time since Georgetown's earliest days when education was not looked upon by its citizens as a matter of first importance. Georgetown College, the Western Military Institute, Rittenhouse Academy and Cardone, the most recently established educational institution of note, are among the higher schools which have benefited both the city and the State.

Of these institutes, Georgetown College, now entering upon its 67th year, deserves special mention, both by reason of its long life and the high standing it has always maintained.

Georgetown College has fulfilled its high mission continuously since its origin in 1829 (making it the second oldest Baptist College in the United States), and to its influence must be ascribed the high tone and general culture evident in the community of which it is the most important single feature. More than this, no one can read Kentucky history without coming across the names of scores of distinguished Kentuckians who were proud to recall their student days at Georgetown College, while many noble men and women have carried its teachings, as missionaries and ministers or in other callings, to distant lands.

Little by little buildings grew and multiplied, until they now form an imposing group in an extensive and noble campus. The oldest existing building, Giddings Hall, erected in 1841, is now the centre of the group, while Rucker Hall (for girls), Seminary Hall (for boys), and the commodious building containing the chapel, library, society halls and gymnasium, suggest the splendid physical equipment of the college. The recreation grounds are considered as among the finest in the South.

The college has been co-educational since 1852, when young women were admitted on the same terms as men. The institution consistently fulfills its mission as a standard Christian college of the highest type, and all students pursue their chosen studies in a stimulating atmosphere, but under a perfect discipline. The faculty comprises men and women of the highest attainments, but with whom character is even more important than knowledge.

Cardome, the Academy of Visitation, conducted by the Sisters of the Visitation, is also deserving of all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. Established at White Sulphur in 1876, the academy was moved to Georgetown in 1894. The site selected for it is unequalled in the State, comprising many acres on an eminence overlooking the city and commanding wide views of the finest section of the Blue Grass. Historic interest also attaches to the site, as on the spot where the main academy building now stands Major B. Stuart Chambers, an officer in the war of 1812, erected his residence, which subsequently came into possession of Governor Robinson. This residence still remains an integral part of the academy building, and the rooms in which Lafayette, Webster, Clay and other illustrious guests

Benj. Gratz home, Lexington, has a handsome old doorway.
The first engine used by the Lexington & Ohio was built in 1836 by Joseph Bruen, Water and Spring Streets, Lexington, and created a furore when introduced. Rails were of iron, laid in stone.
On Cheapside-

Slave Auction in Court House Yard at Lexington. (From an old photo.)

General John Hunt Morgan.

C. S. A.

Cassius M. Clay.

Main Street in Lexington as Lincoln saw it.

of Madison County

Main + Limestone
The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

To the Sheriff of Montgomery county, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take and hold in your bailiwick, and be found in your bailiwick, and before the Judges of our Lexington district court, the court-house at the court-house aforesaid, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the fifth year of the commonwealth, and have then there this writ, which Thos. Bentley, clerk of our said court at the court-house aforesaid, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the fifth year of the commonwealth, and have then there this writ, which Thos. Bentley, clerk of our said court at the court-house aforesaid, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the fifth year of the commonwealth, and have then there this writ, which Thos. Bentley, clerk of our said court at the court-house aforesaid, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the fifth year of the commonwealth.

Witness my hand. A true copy of the foregoing, according to the law, and this 1st day of January, 1865.

Thos. Bentley, Clerk.
Prosperity in every line of activity in Lexington and Fayette County during the past year reached a climax at the end of the tobacco season when the combined resources of the eight banking and trust companies of Lexington totaled $19,158,644.51, an increase of $2,547,24.64, or 1.38 per cent over $18,610,399.87, the total resources at the close of business March 7, 1916.

This record gain is interpreted first to mean that the Blue Grass, or that part of it immediately tributary to Lexington, has just passed through one of the most remarkable business years in its history, and second, as evidence of the growing importance of Lexington as the banking and financial center of the Blue Grass and sets it forth as the logical banking point for the unprecedented activity and development of Eastern Kentucky.

Bankers regard the splendid showing as the best evidence of the sound and healthy condition of banking and business affairs in general and though no big contemplated mergers or transactions have been announced, all bankers are optimistic regarding the future.

Few Changes in Officers
Changes were made in the executive offices of two of the banks, only one out-of-town banker, however, joining the Lexington ranks. At the Security Trust Company the death of W. H. Cassell called for promotions, and C. N. Manning, formerly secretary and treasurer and active executive head, was made president and Salem Wallace promoted to succeed Mr. Manning.

The most far-reaching change, however, of the was the Phoenix-Third, where W. A. McDowell, formerly one of the vice presidents, was elected president, to succeed Younger Alexander, who resigns his position of chairman of the board of directors of the bank and trust company, and the election of John R. Downing, formerly of Georgetown, as cashier to succeed W. I. Threlkeld, resigned.

The growth of all the banks has been so steady and methodical as to be almost without special feature except the phenomenal success of the Bank of Commerce, which jumped to forth place in the banking circles of Lexington, published statements of December 31, 1915, showing total resources of $933,033.87, and of March 1, 1917, fourteen months later, showing resources of $1,460,955.31, their deposits for the same period jumping from $944,179.04 to $1,196,475.52. The Bank of Commerce may possibly be in new quarters before the end of the year, though the bank officials say they may not be able to obtain possession of the Main Street property they have bought for their permanent home. Some of the property is under a lease now, made before the bank purchased it. The new home will be on East Main Street, on property fronting ninety feet, adjoining on the east the site of the old Herald building. The property is occupied now by the Pendleton Shop and a fruit stand.

Deposits Make Increase
Increases in deposits in the bank and trust companies are responsible for practically all of the $5,500,000 gain in the resources of the institutions. This big deposit is taken to mean general activity in every line of business and an increased desire to save, the big deposits coming from larger deposits by old customers and many new accounts. The large number of savings accounts that have been opened in several of the banks, regarded by some of the officials as a test of the public's confidence in the banks, is a small portion of the increase, which is attributed to general economic conditions emphasized by the European war and the possibility of the United States becoming involved.

With the record total of $19,000,000 resources, counting the population at 41,000, Lexington boasts per capita bank resources of $448, and per capita deposits of $416.

Nine Banks Growing
Nine distinct organizations make up Lexington's financial circles, the Phoenix-Third National Bank and the Phoenix-Third Trust Company operating separately though under the same general management. Four national banks, the Phoenix-Third, the First-City, the Fayette National and the Second National, four State banks, the Bank of Commerce, the Security Trust Company, the Union Bank & Trust Company, and the Phoenix-Third Trust Company complete the list of banks. In addition to the banking and trust business the Title Guarantee & Trust Company operates the only title guarantee department in the State east of Louisville. The Bank of Commerce, the Union Bank & Trust Company and the Title Guarantee Company are the newer financial institutions, the other five banks being either old ones, or mergers of old organizations that have had a part for many years in the city's affairs. The total capitalization is $4,500,000, with surplus and undivided profits March 1, amounting to $1,516,008.34.

Lexington bankers have not been
Central Kentucky Supplies All Hemp
Growing Sections Of America.

Picturesque Hand Brake Used
The hemp industry has been con-
ined chiefly to Kentucky in the past,
largely because the profitableness
of the crop has not been such as to
stimulate the manufacture of ma-
chinery for breaking the crop, or
separating the fiber from the stalk.
In Kentucky the hand brake has
been used almost exclusively, and
the laborers know how to use it.
It requires a good deal of skill to op-
erate one of these breaks and this
would not easily be learned by labor-
ers in a section new to the crop.
At any rate it is not satisfactory if a
large acreage is grown, for the re-
quired number of laborers to break
a large crop could not be found
even in Kentucky.

A number of machines have been
invented and some of them have
proved quite satisfactory. Whatever
expansion in the industry has taken
place is due to the use of these
breaks. However, they have never
been used to any great extent in Kentucky. The high prices of the fiber during the past two years, has stimulated manufacturers to perfect machines for breaking, and we can confidently expect great improvements in such machines in a very short time.

If the acreage in Kentucky is to be
increased to any extent, machines
will have to be introduced, for last
year's crop represents just about the
limit of the acreage that can be
handled with a hand break, as is
evidenced by the high prices farmers
are required to pay for getting the
crop broken.

Will it pay Blue Grass farmers to
expand the acreage devoted to hemp
and introduce machine breaks? It
seems doubtful whether it will, for
upon the ending of the war the
prices of fiber will undoubtedly re-
turn to something like those prevail-
ing before the war. With the ex-
tension of the industry to new areas
and a large production of hemp fiber,
it must compete with jute and sisal
in price to be used instead of those
fibers. On the low priced but fertile
lands of the Northwest, hemp can
probably be raised cheaply enough
to compete, but on the high-priced
Blue Grass lands, other crops will
pay better than cheap hemp. It
will probably be advisable to go
slow for a time at any rate.

The Northwestern states can not
produce seed to as good advantage
as Kentucky, because of a shorter
season. There is no reason why
Kentucky should not continue to
supply most of the seed used in this
country even if we can not keep a
monopoly of the production. Our
seed growers know how to handle
the crop and can raise seed perhaps
more cheaply than it can be grown
elsewhere. In addition, they have the
advantage of the prestige which
Kentucky seed has in the markets.

History of Hemp in U. S.
Hemp was introduced into the
United States soon after the Puritan
settlements were established. A
few years later it was rather exten-
sively planted in New England and
New England Colonies, flax early
superseded hemp, but in the South,
 hemp continued to be grown, chief-
ly for making homespun clothing.

At one time, hemp was largely
grown in Lancaster County, Penn-
sylvania. The first hemp grown in
Kentucky was grown near Dan-
ville, in 1775, by Archibald McNiel.
It was found that hemp grew ex-
ceedingly well in the fertile soils of

![PICTURESQUE OLD HAND BRAKES.](image)

Fayette County, 3d. Tues. 1851

No. 1022.

Received from J. H. Fort, Agent of J. C. Bailey, the sum of
$4.75.

This Certificate is transferable by endorsement,
and will entitle the holder thereof to a corresponding
amount of Stock in said Company. The Stock however only to be issued upon
presentation and surrender at the office of the Company of this Certificate.
No Stock will be issued for a less amount than Fifty Dollars. Said Stock
issued for these Certificates, will entitle the holder to dividends upon the
completion of the Road, but will not entitle the holder to any interest while
the Road is under construction.

Walter P. Bax Sheriff.
What is left of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Garrard County. This log hut is the original for Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, according to Garrard tradition.

All that is left on the site of the Chenoweth massacre which took place July 17, 1789. Indians killed all members of the family they found.

Near Paint Lick, Ky - Garrard County -
(Above) Home of Kentucky's first Governor, Isaac Shelby — "Traveler's Rest." The house burned a few years ago.

Danville home of Dr. McDowell, where his renowned operation was performed.

Kentucky's first Governor's mansion, in which Gov. Shelby lived.
Old fort at Harrodsburg, planned by James Harrod and built in 1775-76. Daniel Boone and James Rogers Clark assisted in establishing the settlement.

Site of first church in Kentucky. Gilbert's Creek Baptist Church stood on this spot in 1780. The site is a small hill, rising abruptly, about two miles from Lancaster. The first congregation worshiped here while defenders kept watch for Indians.
Lexington Directory,
TAKEN FOR CHARLESS' ALMANACK,
FOR 1806.

[Lexington contains 104 Brick,]
10 Stone, &c
187 Frame and log
Houses.

a Court-house, Jail, Market-house, and four places for
public worship; an handsome Lodge for Free Masons; an
Insurance Office; the Transylvania University—this se-
nary has five Professors, and is governed by a board of
trustees; a public Library, containing several hundred vo-
olumes of the most valuable books, stands on a corner of
the public square. Messrs. Todd and Jones, two in-
genious mechanics, have erected machinery for carding,
roving and spinning cotton—Mr. Todd's contains 288
spindles—Mr. Jones' 44. Extensive works are now
erecting by mr. Todd, for carding and spinning hemp
by machinery. Mr. Hunt's Duck manufactory keeps
40 or 50 hands employed.]

MAIN-STREET.

NAMES.

Anthony Blest, Inn keeper
Neriah Barnes, Inn keeper
Dalton, Taylor
Benjamin Puthy, Blacksmith
Wm. Palmateer, Stone-Quarrier
J. R. Shaw, Ditto

OCCUPATION.

show very plainly the edge which has
been worn sharp by continual scrap-
ing against the sides of the pot.
Of the foods which were used, we
have abundant evidence. Both meat
and vegetables were included in
their diet. Of meats they had a wide
variety but the commonest were
certainly deer, elk, buffalo, bear,
squirrel, rabbit, various birds includ-
ing the wild turkey and duck,
turtles and fish. Mussels must have
been an important article in their
diet as is evidenced by the enormous
shell heaps so common around their
cooking places. Not only was the
mussel used for food, but the shells
were used to temper pottery and for
utensils and decorations.

Of vegetable foods, they certainly
had corn or maize and doubtless
many varieties of wild fruits and
nuts. In fact certain types of lap
stones and hammer stones are ap-
parently purposely designed for the
cracking of nuts. They are very prob-
ably an ancient art, used for this
purpose has been recently dis-
covered in Powell county.

Cooking utensils in Kentucky show
a long evolution from the crudest
and most primitive to types which
are rather highly specialized. The
oldest cultures seem to have been
limited to sharp sticks, long splinters
of bone, dishes made of tortoise shell
and spoons of mussel shell, but even
these early cultures show the hunting
hole or some other sort of grinding
apparatus for grain.

The highest cultures show beauti-
ful pottery, often well made and
artistically decorated, excellent fire
pits, and well made pits, although
even these later cultures apparently
used the mussel shell spoons which

Title page of lexington's first city directory.
Charless, 1806.

CARLISLE MERCURY, CARLISLE, KY.,
AUGUST 18, 1932

THE COOKS

The prehistoric inhabitants of Ken-
tucky, at least in the period im-
mortely preceding the discovery of
America, knew the use of fire and
cooked their food. Evidences of
their fires are to be found in every
type of habitation—in the caves,
under the rock shelters, at the vil-
lage sites and at their ceremonial
houses.

A study of their cooking utensils
would indicate that they were fami-
iliar with at least three methods of
preparing food—boiling, baking and
roasting. The earthenware pots,
often with covers, show that some of
their foods, probably meats and vege-
tables were boiled. The hominy
holes, lap-stones, pestles and mortars
together with the crude ovens prove
that corn was ground and assumably
made into some sort of cakes by
baking. The commonest process,
however, was probably roasting over
an open fire. Camp sites and hillside
midden deposits often yield the long
pointed sticks, charred on the ends,
which were probably used to hold
meat over the fire or coals. In fact
a very interesting apparatus, prob-
ably an ancient spit, used for this
purpose has been recently dis-
covered in Powell county.

PREHISTORIC KENTUCKIANS

Dr. W. D. FUNKHOUSER
University of Kentucky

ONE DOLLAR

One dollar for the
Newport lyceum
Promises the
well paid
Promises the
success the
Promises the
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the

ONE

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well paid
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Promises the

May 1837
Groves And Springs And Meadows Form Setting For Great Nursery

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

If you would know the spell that Kentucky can cast, look over the broad horizon of its land and note the deep cloisters of your heart—perhaps no more than the treasuring of the charm of your home, the treasuring of the charm of your heart—perhaps no more than the treasuring of the charm of your heart.

Always has it been like this—woodlands and crystal springs and, indeed, even the blue hills. Always has it been like this—woodlands and crystal springs and, indeed, even the blue hills. Always has it been like this—woodlands and crystal springs and, indeed, even the blue hills. Always has it been like this—woodlands and crystal springs and, indeed, even the blue hills. Always has it been like this—woodlands and crystal springs and, indeed, even the blue hills. Always has it been like this—woodlands and crystal springs and, indeed, even the blue hills.

The Lexington Trots have always been a social as well as a sporting event, and the staff of the Lexington Leader recalls the Tattersall of excitement that was always caused in the grandstand. As one suggestion that Mr. Harry Cook, New York, the latter young daughter, Lela III, and 1, 000,000 dollars, which the Lexington Leader of the day, and the management of the estate, Harry Edwards.

The conclusion of the Kentucky Leader, November 23, 1932.