(Above) This log building, on the banks of the Kentucky River, at Frankfort, served as a State House in 1793 for the second Legislature. They first met the year preceding in Lexington, but no picture exists of the building at Main and Broadway where the session was held. This is the first building to be used as a Capitol in Frankfort. A total of $30 was voted by the Legislature for benches and platforms. The building was the residence of Major James Love. It was used as headquarters of Aaron Burr in 1806 when he visited Frankfort and in it was preached the first sermon heard in Frankfort. It was razed many years ago.

1851
To the Sheriff of Fayette County, Dr.
To Revenue Tax on $2800 at 15 cents per $100, $4.20
To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, _______ 56
To County Levy on Tithes, at per tithe, _______ 476

Received payment,

Waller Rodes, 2

1851 Tax - Waller Rodes, d.s.

Where Kentucky was born. First Court House in Danville where, it is believed, the ninth convention met to adopt Virginia's separation proposal and to draft a Constitution for Kentucky.

FOUR BITS

By JAY JAY

Why, General!
Charles Staples, Lexington historian, has the historian's fondness for old things, which I suppose is the reason that he has been wearing the same belt for 31 years. The leather is still in good condition, but I'm afraid he's going to have to give it up before long. Through the years, as he gained in circumference, he has been letting it out a notch at a time. The last few times he had to cut new holes and now it hooks right at the end of the strap.

LEXINGTON LEADER
-SEPTEMBER 11, 1933
JUMP JIM CROW

The Negro minstrel was a popular form of entertainment in the early part of the last century. One of the popular actors of that time was Thomas Dartmouth "Daddy" Rice. In Louisville, in 1832, while playing in Solon Robinson's "The Rifle," he portrayed his famous singing Negro field hand, Jim Crow.

It was said that he had learned his "heel-and-rlicking" dance step from a crippled Louisville Negro.

The words of Rice's song had a delightful rhythm:

"First on de heel tap, den on de toe,
Every time I wheel about I jump Jim Crow.
Wheel about and turn about on' do jist so,
And ev'ry time I wheel about I jump Jim Crow."

"Station on Shore" was the next fort, standing at the foot of Twelfth Street, opposite Corn Island. It was built in the winter of 1778-79 by order of General Clark.
Fort Boonesborough, begun by Daniel Boone April 1, 1775. The fort was harassed periodically for three years by Indians before the memorable siege of 1778, which was abandoned after the redskins were outfought and outgeneraled.

**Ft. Knox**

**DANVILLE** A monument to Rev. David Rice who founded the first Presbyterian church in Kentucky is located on the right entering Danville. On Second street is located the home and office of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, who here in 1849 performed the first ovariotomy operation in the world. On Walnut street between First and Second streets is located the first court house in Kentucky. In this old building met the Constitutional conventions beginning in 1785, making Danville really the first capital of the Commonwealth. Leave Danville north on Third street and left on Lexington avenue.

**Camp Dick Robinson** This camp was established in 1861 and was the first recruiting station south of the Ohio River. The old Dick Robinson residence on the east side of the road stands today as it did in 1861 when thousands of Kentucky volunteers assembled for muster.

**Camp Nelson** The Old Hickman single span bridge can be seen on the right constructed in 1838 without the use of metal plates, nails or bolts. Cross river and on left is located an old stone distillery famous for it "Boone's Knob" whisky. Opposite the distillery is "Boone's Knob" a lookout point of Civil War days, which commanded an excellent view of the Kentucky river.

Entrance to Camp Nelson National cemetery on right. The remains of 5,638 soldiers are buried here, 1,168 of which are unknown.

Second permanent State House, built in 1814-16 on the site of the building burned in 1813. Its cost was $40,000, of which Frankfort residents gave about half, the State voting the building the remainder. It was of brick and was burned in 1824.
The first stage line to Louisville began operation in the spring of 1817. The stages left Lexington on Monday and Thursday, and arrivals were on Tuesday and Saturday. On October 10, 1866 a stage line began operation from Limestone (Mayesville) through Lexington to Frankfort, once each week, but ceased printing its schedules in a few weeks.

(Right) First permanent State House, built 1792-4; destroyed by fire in 1813. Frankfort citizens, headed by Andrew Holmes, raised practically the entire sum for its construction, in order to insure selection of their city as the capital. The State voted only about $3,500 toward equipping the building. It occupied the present site of the old Capitol. The building was of stone.

The first money in circulation in central Kentucky was the Virginia, North Carolina and Continental currency. This depreciated in value until it was worthless, and was succeeded by the Spanish Peso, the Louis of France, Rix dollars of Holland, and many other foreign coins. The shortage of specie caused the Virginia assembly to pass an act receiving hemp at 30 shillings and tobacco at 25 shillings per 100 weight.

Oldest church in State with permanent congregation. This building stands on the Harrodsburg Pike, five miles from Lexington, and was formed by part of the Gilbert's Creek congregation in 1783. It is now a Christian Church.

The first mayor of Lexington after its incorporation was Charles Brown. He was inaugurated January 13, 1832 and began an auspicious administration, but died the following year during the cholera scourge. The last election for the office of mayor by the votes of the councilmen was the election of Claude M. Johnson, in 1881. Thereafter this office was filled by popular vote. Mr. Johnson succeeded himself until 1887.

(Right) Second oldest church in Kentucky is the Severn's Creek Baptist Church, built in Elizabethtown in 1782. This is the third building to occupy the site.
Here is Abraham Lincoln's own story of his life, as penned by his own hand, which may soon find a place in the archives of the nation in the Library of Congress at Washington. It is now in a bank vault at Normal, Ill. It was bequeathed to the public recently upon the death of Miss Fannie Fell, of Los Gatos, Calif., whose father, Judge Jesse W. Fell, once shared Mr. Lincoln's law office at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Lincoln, at Judge Fell's request, wrote this autobiography in December, 1859, for the guidance of his friends in preparing material for his presidential candidacy in 1864. The illustration reproduces parts of the document in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting.

(Written as Material in Connection With His Campaign for the Presidency in 1860)

I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia of undistinguished families, second families, perhaps; I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Ill.

My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Va., to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest.

His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Bucks county, Penn. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name, ended in nothing more

 definite than a similarity of Christian names of both families, such as Enos, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like.

My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Ind., in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up.

There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cipherin'" to the rule of three.

If a stranger supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard—there was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education, of course. When I came of age I did not know much—still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all—have not been to school since—the little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity—I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22.

At 21 I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Illinois—Macoupin county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk War and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went into the campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten. Only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next three succeeding biennial elections I was elected into the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterward.

During this legislation period I had studied law and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1841 I was once elected to the lower house of Congress—was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law now more assiduously than ever before—always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said:

I am, in height six feet four inches, nearly, lean in flesh, weighing, on an average, 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes—no other marks or brands recollected.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.
Here began A. M. College of Kentucky, 1865-66.

"Woodlands," the agricultural college of Kentucky University, 1865.

or the old Trotter house—later James Erwin & later Tilloff house.

$400.00
Lexington, Ky., August 5, 1861

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Pay to Mr. W. Morgan or order of Beers 400 Dollars.

Francis K. Hunt, builder of Loudoun.
Meeting of Transylvania House of Delegates. First and only meeting of representatives chosen by the people of "Transylvania," the Kentucky colony established by Colonel Henderson. The delegates met at Boonesboro May 23, 1775, and passed nine laws, adjourning to meet again in September. Virginia, in the meantime, declared void the purchase of Kentucky from the Indians by the Transylvanians, but took over the lands itself.
Old grist mill near Harrods Creek, owned by Mrs. Robin Cooper, of which Kentucky poets have sung.

It has been reported at Knoxville, Ky. and said to be upon respectable authority, that the Secretary of War has declared that commissioners have been, or will be, appointed, to ascertain the western line of the Cherokee nation, as it existed before and at the time of the late war with the Creeks, to the end that if any imposition has been practised on the government in forming the late treaty with the Cherokees, it may be corrected. —

A meeting has been held in Tennessee at which a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the members of Congress from that State, "one and all," to resign their seats to make room for men who will neither vote for unreasonable pay, nor receive it when fixed. We have not received all the returns for the late election in Kentucky. Messrs. H. Clay, R. M. Johnson, and Jno. Davis, are re-elected by large majorities, notwithstanding their having advocated the compensation bill. It is believed that all the others will be new members. —

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1816.

Fort Nelson was a more pretentious fortification. It was built in 1782. It stood on Main Street, between Sixth and Eighth Streets.
TOBACCO has long been one of the great crops for which America and especially Kentucky has been noted in all lands, and the Blue Grass and neighboring states have produced one-sixth of the world’s supply. The aborigines of America grew tobacco long before the advent of the white man. It was first introduced, curiously as it may seem, to the Old World by a Spanish physician in 1568, but did not at that time become popular. Later, the slave traders from Virginia and Sir Francis Drake, introduced in England the materials and utensils for smoking tobacco which they gave to Sir Walter Raleigh, through whose influence the habit became fashionable.

The culture of tobacco has long been one of the principle industries of Kentucky. The French explorer Marquette and La Salle found it in cultivation along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries as early as 1669. In 1750, nearly 190 years later, an agent of the “Ohio Company” came down the Ohio river and found tobacco being grown by a tribe of Indians at Shawanecostown, the present site of Portsmouth, O. Later they found it growing at Indian Fields, Ky., in Clark county.

Plug and Twist Manufactured.

As early as 1792, when Kentucky was admitted into the Union, settlements were being made all along the Ohio river, in which, following the custom in Virginia, tobacco was used as a medium of exchange. As the population increased the demands, the home market grew and in a short while, establishments were built at Lexington, Ky., and at other places for the manufacture of plug and twist tobacco for home consumption. The export business amounted to practically nothing until after the end of the Civil War.

In 1849 a very important discovery was made. A farmer living in Ohio, noticed growing in his field of tobacco, a few plants which were light green in color with cream colored mid-ribs and stalks. The seed which produced these plants was of a type which were so greatly different from those which produced the red leaf tobacco, were furnished the farmer by the United States Commissioner of Patents in whose office the distribution of seeds under government auspices was conducted. These plants were probably mutations, or “sports” due to the effect of change in soil or climatic conditions. The plants were carefully preserved and their seed saved. It was noticed that tobacco from this selection of seed gave a brighter cured product than the original red tobacco from which it was obtained, and the new type of tobacco gained favor rapidly on account of its mild quality and bright, silky appearance, and its cultivation soon spread over what is now known as “The White Burley District.” This type now supplies the market with chewing, cigarette, pipe and cigar tobacco, the greater part being used for chewing tobacco.

Tobacco 12-Months Crop. Tobacco is nearly if not quite a twelve months crop, its cultivation, harvesting, stripping, curing and marketing in many lengthy, toilsome and drudgery-like operations, extending from early in the Spring when the ground for the plant bed is broken and otherwise prepared for the seed which are to produce the young plants, which are in turn to be transplanted to the rows of tobacco which is to grow in the fields, to the time, when at least ten months later, the work of stripping and grading preparatory to baling the finished product (so far as the farmer is concerned) to the market houses.

It has become, because of its cash value, the great crop of the Blue Grass for several reasons. It may always be relied upon to produce a good return for labor and expense of production even in the worst of years. It returns a good profit on land rented and therefore is attractive both to large landowners and to the poorer man who works the soil. The system originating many hundreds of years ago in medieval England, of land tenants is applied constantly in this country, more to the production of tobacco than with any other single crop. The general system in use in Kentucky is for the landowner and the tenant who does the labor involved in the raising of a crop of tobacco, to share equally in the proceeds of the crop after the expenses of marketing have been deducted from the total receipts. The landowner usually furnishes teams and implements for cultivation. An acre of tobacco during the past year has frequently averaged as high as $200, which would mean a labor income to the tenant of $150 an acre for the crop raised. The possibilities of the crop are thus illustrated as applied to the poor man. The present market, however, is not to be taken as an average year, because prices have been exceptional. The working wage of the tobacco tenant is nevertheless a good one.

EIGHT YEARS OLD
4 Qts. Billy Burke, $4.00
12 Qts. Billy Burke, $11.75

Kentucky Gazette here

The first telegraph line out of Lexington began to function towards Louisville May 22, 1841. The first printing press in Lexington was that of John Bradford, who began printing the Kentucky Gazette on August 11, 1877. The first typesetter was Thomas Parvin, who had been a school teacher at Strode’s fort at the time it was attacked by the Indians. Parvin was a small, weak little man and had the palsy very badly. The second newspaper was the Kentucky Herald, printed by J. H. Stewart, whose first issue was dated June 11, 1879. It lasted until 1892, when it was absorbed by the Kentucky Gazette.

First printing house in Kentucky. The city of Lexington gave John Bradford a city lot on condition he establish a printing office. This resulted in 1787 in erection of this log building.
Bluegrass Carries Romance Round The World.

Famous Region Of Central Kentucky Supplies Seed To Every Land. Com-
mmercial Phase Not Realized Until Few Years Ago.

Among all the products and indus-
tries of Central Kentucky, there is one that stands alone as Kentucky's very own, helping to make that region famous and giving the State itself a name—the raising and harvesting of that blood royal of all grasses, Kentucky bluegrass.

Kentuckians are proud of the bluegrass because every blade of jontrapennis, as it is known to the scientists, wherever it may be growing, traces its nativity to Kentucky, whatever the original source of this grass to Kentucky. And in the past few years it has found its way into almost every region of the earth. Carloads of it leave Lexington every year for Australia, cherry trees in Japan now drop their fragrant blossoms on bluegrass lawns, the titled Englishman who marries an American heiress, and immediately purchases a moor in Scotland for his Fall hunting season, had it sown with seed from Kentucky, and the natives of Honolulu have found that the notes from their ukuleles, floating out over the fields, have a sweeter tone since those fields were sown with bluegrass from Kentucky.

The value of this seed as a commercial product was realized less than thirty-five years ago, and it has only been during the past twenty years that its production has assumed its present proportions. Despite the fact that the growth and harvest of bluegrass as a business has spread to other states during this time, Kentucky still produces from 85 to 90 per cent of the world's output, a majority of which is grown in Fayette, Bourbon and Clark counties. It was in 1897 that the raising of bluegrass spread to Missouri, which now stands next to Kentucky in its growth and harvest, the first seed having been taken there by a traveler from the Blue Grass section, who adopted the unique method of paying his expenses by giving small quantities of the seed to the settlers. Owing to the fact that the size of a crop depends very greatly on weather conditions, and the sale of it on the variable conditions of the market, it is impossible to give anything like exact figures, but as near as can be reckoned from the records of the industry, the yearly grass seed crop averages from 600,000 to 600,000 bushels, ranging in price from 42 cents to 52 a bushel, with a mean average of from 85 to 90 cents. The difficulty to estimate the size of a crop may be realized when it is seen that in 1912 it amounted to 1,500,000 bushels, more than twice the size of any other crop on record.

The popularity of the raising of bluegrass among the farmers is easily accounted for. Requiring absolutely no cultivation, it is the only known crop that can subject itself to grazing at all times of the year, with the exception of a month before harvesting, without injury.

Two Big Exporters.

After harvesting, which in the case of bluegrass means simply stripping the seed from the stem, the seed must be cleaned, an operation which must be carried on, if a good profit is realized, and it is through this that the cities and towns of the Blue Grass section, especially Lexington, have profited. In Lexington C. S. Brent & Co., the biggest wholesale exporters of blue-

Group of horse strippers at Hamburg Place ready to start across field and seed piled in rows to dry.
Old Asbury Building—(Burned 1909)

History of Asbury College

As a result of prayer, Asbury College came into existence in Wilmore in 1850, under the leadership of Dr. J. W. Hughes. It was then called Kentucky Holiness School but was later renamed in honor of Bishop Asbury.

The school started with three teachers and eight students in a four-room frame building which still stands back of the Methodist Church. Within the next few years an administration building and chapel were erected and later Minister's Hall as a dormitory for boys.

Fires and adversities came but despite all discouragement the college grew until in 1900 there were two hundred seventeen students. Dr. Hughes continued to hold the presidency until in 1903 when Dr. B. F. Haynes took the leadership. He was succeeded by Rev. Newton Wray, who was followed by Dr. A. S. Watkins as president. Then the present Administration Building and Wesley Hall were erected.

In 1910 Dr. H. C. Morrison accepted the presidency and has been most beloved by students and patrons ever since. Geneva Morrison Memorial Cottage was presented to the college in 1914 by Mrs. Emma Stukenberg, a most loyal friend of Asbury.

The growth of Asbury since 1910 has been phenomenal.

JESSAMINE COUNTY—

1860 Tax—City of Lexington

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1860 Tax—City of Lexington
Copy of "Franklin Advocate", First Kentucky University Paper, Is Given To Harrodsburg Historical Society

[Special to The Herald]

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Dec. 31.—A copy of the "Franklin Advocate," published by the Franklin Society of Kentucky University when that institution was located in Harrodsburg, has been presented to the Harrodsburg Historical Society by Miss Neva Williams. The paper is dated March 26, 1859, and is number two of volume one. The editorial writers were J. S. Burdette, W. Crutcher and A. G. Talbott. The leading editorial says in part: "It is our purpose and endeavor to prepare something which will, we hope, be interesting to the public, as well as improving to ourselves. The hopes of the editors will be fully realized if our feeble efforts meet the approbation of those who feel enough interest in our society, or in Kentucky University, to induce them to peruse these columns."

There is a lengthy explanation of why the paper was a month late in coming out. The students paid A. E. Gibbons, editor of The Transcript, the Franklin Advocate, for the paper. He found he did not have enough type in his office to set up 24 columns and could not borrow enough from the paper in Danville, and it was after considerable dickering that an agreement was reached by Gibbons, putting in the university paper enough advertisements from his own paper to fill the gaps caused by his lack of type, and the university paper agreeing to put in some money by buying the return property and reselling it to the university supporters at a profit. Lexingtom later offered inducements to get the paper there, and the state afterward withdrew last stock, and established an agricultural college, leaving the literary college under the management of the Christian church, through whose patronage the old Bacon College had been established at Georgetown in 1838. But being without property or endowment the board offered to locate Bacon College permanently at any town that offered the best endowment, and it was secured for Harrodsburg in 1839, through the efforts of Mayor Taylor and others. Thus Kentucky University has in the course of time been transferred, from Locustown, Va., which was first the State Agricultural College, has grown into the University of Kentucky.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD
SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1933.

USUAL WORK TO CONTINUE AT U. OF K.

McVey Says Activities Not to Be Restricted Despite Financial Distress.

ECONOMIES EFFECTED

2 Terms of Summer School, Extension Courses Are Offered Students.

By DR. FRANK L. McVEY, President, the University.

Lexington, Ky., April 9.—In spite of possible rumors to the contrary, the functions and operations of the University of Kentucky will be continued during the coming summer session at the normal school. This will mean that the university will present its usual complement of courses taught by its staff of instructors. Other educational activities of the university such as the University Extension Department and the Bureau of Business Research, Bureau of School Service and Radio Programs will continue as usual.

The various types of educational work carried on at the University of Kentucky are of so vital a nature to all Kentuckians that even temporarily to suspend any of them would amount to little less than a major calamity. A drastic 50% in operating expenses, a reduction in the salary scale, and a slight raise in tuition have made possible this continuance of the University of Kentucky's service to the State.

Two Terms Planned.

The complete terms of summer school, each term of five weeks duration, will be offered under the general direction of Dr. Frank L. McVey, director of the summer session. The first term will start June 14 and the second July 19. The usual 600 members will be offered during the two terms and 126 members of the faculty will conduct the classes. Many special recreational features have been planned. Each Wednesday evening a twilight convocation will be held, featured by a band concert and various games. For the first semester of the summer session a band will be organized with daily rehearsals and weekly public appearances.

The regular fall term of the university will open in September with the regular schedule of courses offered. The regular instructional staff will present these courses through the College of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Law and Graduate. Probation applications point to a healthy enrollment at this time.

Extension Work Continues.

The department of University Extension will continue to offer the group of courses that may be taken by correspondence. A limited number of courses also will be given in various Kentucky centers. During the last year university instructors trav-
We the subscribers, inhabitants of Kentucky, and well acquainted with the country from its first settlement, at the request of the author of this book, and map, have carefully revised them, and recommend them to the public, as exceeding good performances, containing as accurate a description of our country as we think can possibly be given; much preferable to any in our knowledge extant; and think it will be of great utility to the public. Witness our hands this 12th day of May, Anno Domini 1784,

Daniel Boon,
Levi Todd,
James Harrod.
Montgomery Congregation Observes 104th Anniversary Of Its Founding

Special to The Leader

MT. STERLING, Ky., Aug. 10.—It was during one of his evangelistic tours of the state in the year 1829 that Rev. John Smith, better known then as "Raccoon John," paused on Somerset creek about five miles north of Mt. Sterling and decided to conduct a revival meeting.

His services were well-attended by practically all the farmers and their families in that section. The meeting was most successful inasmuch as 30 or 40 conversions to the Christian faith resulted, and those converts decided to build a church for their community.

On Aug. 7, 1828, the Somerset Christian church was completed. On the 104th anniversary of the church's founding, which occurred last Sunday, hundreds of Montgomery county residents and many visitors gathered at the new Somerset church to celebrate the occasion.

The original Somerset Christian church was a crude building, an unadorned structure 50 feet wide and 60 feet long, and covered with shingles hewn from the forest trees cleared away from the site chosen for the church. It contained four six-foot wood fireplaces, two small stoves, a row of columns to support the roof and split-log benches.

These benches, certainly not conducive to comfort, assured the minister that none of his audience would slumber while he was championing the cause of religion. They were supported by 20-inch pegs and had no backs.

It was almost three years after the church was completed before the first floor was laid in the building. Among the best-known families prominent in the early membership of the church were the Johnstons, Allems, Hathaways, and Williams of the Clarks. It was a member of the Clark family who donated the two-acre plot where the church was located.

Prayer meetings were held regularly three times each week, before the new church and a preaching service was held every fourth Sunday. The church congregation grew rapidly, school houses were built in that section, the farmers prospered and the Somerset neighborhood became an exceedingly happy community.

But during the Civil War days, attendance at the Somerset church dwindled discouragingly and on many occasions only three persons were present at the services. These men, David Hathaway, Denna Highland and Newton Lane, all officers of the young church, pledged themselves to meet every Sunday and conduct communion services despite what might be the trend of war.

Some Members Who Accomplished Something.

1. Thomas Todd, Jurist, Nos. 4 and 1.
4. G. M. Johnson, Mayor Lexington, 1.
5. Judge W. B. Kinkead, 1, 5.
6. G. D. Wilson, horsemen, 1.
7. W. W. Bruce, hemp, 1.
9. Bank G. Thomas, horseman and owner of "Dixiana".
10. John Rowan, Governor of Ky., 1, 4, 38, 51.
11. A. K. Wooley, jurist, 1, Incorporated Lexington Lodge No. 1, 2.
12. J. C. Harrison, lawyer, Henry Clay's Ex., No. 1.
16. Col. Robert Patterson, "founder of Lexington" also Cincinnati and Dayton.
17. Dr. Geo. M. Ockford, P. C. of Webb Commander and writer of local Masonic items.
22. Jos. Lecompte, 4, 1, Miller, originator of the "Masonic Lexington" idea.
23. Dr. A. H. Barkley, 1, author of "The Pioneer Lithotomists of Kentucky."
Conception of river and falls 148 years ago. Thomas Hutchings' map of 1778 was the basis for this drawing made in 1793 for Imlay's "American Topography," published that year in London.

Birthplace of Carrie Nation, temperance worker, has been subject of tracts and magazine sketches.
Dr. Ephriam McDowell, whose ovariotomy operation, first ever performed, revolutionized surgery.

(Right) Dr. David W. Yandell, teacher, editor, orator and president of American Medical Association.

(Left) Prof. Samuel D. Gross, member of first faculty of medical department, University of Louisville.

Shaft to Dr. McDowell, erected in 1870 by the Kentucky State Medical Society.
Fayette County Game Refuge Is Assured

Lexington, Aug. 16.—Completion of the signing of contracts with Fayette county farm owners for the establishment of a 3,300-acre game refuge for the protection of birds in Fayette county, was announced Saturday by R. J. H. Spurr, of Lexington, special warden for the state fish and game commission.

The refuge will take in the acreage owned by Mrs. Sarah E. Elmore, T. J. Weathers estate, Miss Susie Darnaby, O. B. McFarland, Leo West, M. A. Shackleford, R. B. Hayes, V. L. Tuttle, B. F. Crimm, Julius G. Clark, R. M. Clark, T. C. Goodwin, John F. Lynch, Dr. H. C. Barnes, T. L. and W. S. Veal, Mrs. John M. Stephenson and Mrs. Tom Lynch.

The area of the refuge is bounded on the north by the Winchester pike, east by the Chilesburg pike, south by Todd's road and west somewhat beyond the Walnut Hill road, taking in farms west of this road.

The only farm in the boundary not signed up for refuge purposes is the farm of Dr. D. R. Botkin.

August 17, 1932

(Author's)
Old Mock

A fine Kentucky Whiskey, mild, mellow and matured, made in the old-fashioned way from the soundest grain. A favorite family and medicinal whiskey, as smooth and palatable as 'tis pure.

"It's a Life Saver."

PRICES:

4-Qts. $3.20.
6-Qts. $4.75.
8-Qts. $6.25.
12-Qts. $9.00.

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Honor Memory of Union Soldiers

Col. F. S. Young, Ft. Thomas, Speaks at Dedication of Monument.

DANVILLE, Ky., October 8—(AP)—The Perryville battlefield was the scene, Thursday, of all-day exercises dedicating a Union monument, for which the money was appropriated by Congress. Thirty years ago the State Legislature erected a Confederate marker on the battlefield scene of a Civil War conflict, in which 7,000 were killed or wounded.

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

Congressman Ralph Gilbert, who sponsored the appropriation in Congress, was among the speakers. Other speakers were Gov. Frank D. Sampson, U. S. Senator Alben W. Barkley and Baci Moore, Harrodsburg. State commander of the American Legion.

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Louisville's first fortification—the log fort on Corn Island. This drawing was made from ground plans drafted by Gen. George Rogers Clark immediately after establishing his settlement on the island.
In the "Kentucky Gazette," of February 16, 1793, may be found an advertisement, dated "Lexington, February 13, 1793," of Peter January & Son, offering for sale a farm about four hundred yards from the Court House, containing "about twenty-five acres of prime land," of which eighteen acres was "sown with clover, blue grass and timothy seed." Whether the seed sown was of domestic or foreign origin, we know from this item that "blue grass" was growing within "400 yards" of the Fayette County Court House some time before the settlers of Bourbon and Clark Counties, previously mentioned, had immigrated from the south branch of the Potomac.

In response to all this, it may be asked by some "Doubting Thomas," how do we know that the grass called "blue grass," in these quotations, was "poa pratensis," the world-famous "Kentucky Blue Grass"? The answer is, first, that the inherent probabilities all favor that conclusion; and, secondly, that mother contemporaneous evidence tends strongly and convincingly to sustain the conclusion. In corroboration of this, we invite especial attention to what follows.

**Met Winterbotham's View**

In Winterbotham's "View of the American United States," first published at London, in 1795, will be found (Vol. III, pp. 396-397), under the heads of "Cultivated Grasses" and "Native Grasses," an enumeration of a great variety of grasses, one of which is "The small and great English grass: poa trivialis et pratensis." From this it is clear that what is now known as "Kentucky blue grass" (i. e. poa pratensis) was then commonly called "English grass." Other botanists of the period, whose works might be cited, confirm this statement. So that, if those who are disposed to deny the title of Kentucky to any native blue grass of its own, rest their case upon the ambiguity of the name "blue grass," will they yield, if it be shown (as it can be shown) that the first blue grass discovered in Kentucky, of which we have any contemporary record, was called, not "blue grass" alone, but "English grass" or "English blue grass."

**First Oil Well in America**—The original casing, made of hand-hewn pine logs, of the first oil well in America (1829), may be seen at Burkesville, Ky. The oil was sold for medicine in bottles labeled "American Oil" and shipped extensively. The well was developed accidently in boring for salt water. (S. R. 90.)

**When Civilization Came**

With independence came more settlers; the threat of Indians from the north was reduced by the withdrawal of the British, but not entirely removed until the war had been carried into the heart of the Indian wilderness north of the Ohio by General Anthony Wayne. Kentucky was still a country of Virginia, but was ready for statehood by the time the Union was formed with the adoption of the constitution. Statehood came in 1792—the first one west of the mountains and second only to Vermont in order of admission to the original thirteen. Sad to relate, Boone, Clark and Simon Kenton, three outstanding figures in making civilization possible here, were all robbed of their lands by legal complexities.

Boone moved to Missouri and again pioneered, this time under the Spanish flag; and many years later returned to pay debts proudly he had left behind in Kentucky. Simon Kenton also returned to the scene of his battles with the savages in a destitute condition, and was rendered tardy tribute by a legislative pension in his old age. Clark, having won an empire and marked "tomahawk rights" on several tracts at different times, died almost in penury. Thiers were the common fate of pioneers whose ignorance of legal forms made them the easy prey of those who came after and reaped, without bloodshed or serious hardship, where their illustrious predecessors had sown with courage and travail. Truly, the pen is mightier than the sword.

The opening of the nineteenth century saw Kentucky in the midst of a boom in immigration and development. Her products, multiplying, cried for markets. The river route to New Orleans offered the most accessible outlet for her corn, pork and whisky; but until 1803, when Jefferson bought Louisiana, this outlet was subject to harassing tribute and arbitrary regulations by the Spanish authorities. The opening of this trade route, followed in 1811 by the beginning of the steamboat era on the inland rivers, gave Kentucky's commerce a boost. Already a company, formed at Lexington to insure cargoes, was also functioning as a bank. Trade to the eastward increased, both by steamer and by driving cattle overland.
Battle Of Blue Licks

Described By

Historian Who Lived On Site Of Fight

The following historical sketch of the Battle of Blue Licks was written by Prof. R. S. Cotterrell, Ph. D., who was principal of the University of Louisville and editor of the Filson Club Historical Quarterly. The sketch was first published in the Courier-Journal of May 25, 1901, and is the most authentic yet written. The sketch is in part a re-telling of the story that the battle was fought 150 years ago.

The Michael Cassidy, side to Col. John Fleming, who discovered the sketch was an ancestor of Hon. J. Ernest Cassidy, former mayor of Lexington, who ran a U.S. Post Office at the Blue Licks. Cassidy, who was there during the battle, scattered the notes onto the Bluegrass. Following is Prof. Cotterrell’s account of the battle:

In the first days of August, 1872, a small band of Ohio River backwaters and adventurers crossed the Ohio river and took the trail to the Bluegrass with earnest intentions of finding the settlers therein, root and branch.

The men had a definite plan of mind for accomplishing this destruction, their subsequent actions made very clear. Their purpose was to frustrate the Bluegrass, to commit sufficient depredations to drive the settlers to pursue them into ambushes carefully prepared, for their reception.

This plan carried out, each one of them was sure to be successful. Yet both are parts of the same movement, and there are many resemce between them.

The story of the battle of the Upper Blue Licks is told by the prisoners whose reminiscences are preserved by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

On the tenth day of August, 1872, a detachment of Caldwell’s Indiana soldiers, numbering 25 or 30, was prowled around Hoy’s station; Capt. McCullough, of the half-brothers, Calloway and Hoy, and began their attack on the Blue Licks. They were on the Ohio river. There were some 100 men in the force—a number, which, when they led the whites, magnified into several hundred. They gathered that force and attacked the settlers in their homes. They were the fighting Irishman, Michael Cassidy, both of whom were from what is now Franklin County.

White Men In Fight

The total number of white men taken prisoner was 83. It is probable that several of these—notably Finley and Vogt—were near Upper Blue Licks. Men were captured from other stations in the Bluegrass, but only two captured were at the Bryan’s Station, which was going against the main body of the forces, and they were captured at the same time, kept at the same place. All of Hoy’s had been captured. The sons of the Indians killed the Indians in front of who immediately ran off to the left of the trail as if possessed.

The Battle of Blue Licks was fought on the site of the Blue Licks. The men halted on the sand bar, preparatory to crossing the river, where the trail to the edification of their captors. A number of the prisoners were being used to haul the buffalo to the river, some of them being used to haul the buffalo to the river. The men were in the water and hitched their horses to the trees near by. This gave the men, pursuing the Indians, the chance of getting near the Indians, and they were then in the ambush they were expecting.

The ambush was a hundred yards from the line of firing. They were on the edge of a ridge that ran out from the buffalo trail parallel with the river to the Blue Licks. A great many years after the battle, when the Indians came back to the Blue Licks, they rode up, and Col. Fleming shot in his hippocamp, fell his horse. He fell—crawled across the field, as a log, and the Indians probably then saw that they had a footman running up the road of the Blue Licks. The Indians in the contingent of the Blue Licks, and they were not so far from the position of the Indians who had had their horses with them, to be surrounded. On their way they regained their horses where they had remained, and were able to dismount the Indians, who, of course, were mounted.

Crawled To Creek

Cassidy and his party had crossed the river, and the Indians immediately struck the trail and rode through the beechn woods to the battle ground. It was not expected that their plans were well under way to defeat the white men in detail.

Ready For Massacre

Cassidy and his men did not dismount and ride with all the rest of the men. They were, however, ready following. Their horses had been ridden to the ground and one of them came forward to tomahawk the elephant. Another came toward him, but with empty gun could do little but save himself. As the Indian who had noticed Fleming on the ground and one of them came forward to tomahawk the elephant. Another came toward him, but with empty gun could do nothing. A Indian who had noticed Fleming on the ground and one of them came forward to tomahawk the elephant. Another came toward him, but with empty gun could do nothing.
RESTFUL SUMMER'S FOREST BREATHES SPIRIT OF ROMANTIC PAST WHEN LIVING WAS ART

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

Say what you please but it is dining that should head the list of luxuries.

Imagine, if you can, your grandmother, with bonnet tied under her chin, and your grandfather, with aid of whiskey, whooping their legs around the jamb of porcelain sink and eating sandwiches and a couple of “dopes” for luncheon.

And there is an inclination among us—a inclination born of motor cars and pink tilled bath rooms. To while away the old stage-coaches, and to be fairly amused by the flowered china bowl-and-flute platters that the most sophisticated and supercilious of us are put into our proper places and constant sweeping before the menu cards of those ante-bellum days of the South.

Take for instance, the dinner given by Joseph A. Humphreys at Sum- merville-Decatur last Friday. For weeks beforehand each stage coach from Maysville brought delicacies from the east to tempt palates of the most refined connoisseurs. And when the day of the dinner arrived, the dishes at the table were of 500 pieces of Bohemian glass and plates were laid for 24. The table was garnished with flowers, fruits from the gardens and grapes from the greenhouses. There were welcoming crackers, crystallized pineapples, with filberts and Brazil nuts, almonds and pecans. There was the collar of the year's harvest, and Sherry and Madeira, sauterne and champagne and catwawa wine of the South.

A printed menu at each place announced the soup course followed by meats that included ham with champagne sauce, beef with mushroom, sauce, leg of mutton and caper sauce, pig's head with mint sauce. And the baked meats, beef, ham, duck and calf's head with brain dressing. Roasts of beef, stand and side of mutton followed by the after the entrée of chicken and mushrooms, croquettes, kidney pies over the holidays and more vegetables were followed by seed pudding and meringues, sherbet and a piece of strawberry ice and cake, with English plum pudding, soufflé, apple and cocoanut pie for desert which ap- petites remained unsatisfied.

Hosts in Grand Manner

And that was but a few of the many dinners spread upon the boards of Summer's Forest for the bon-vivants of the time. For the Humphreys's and their kinsmen there before them were hosts in the grand manner. And them in turn, in the back of the stage coach, stands and one-arm cafeteria. Summer's Forest retains much of the old time charm of gathering around the table of Lewis Johnston, daughter of Joseph Humphreys, gatherings about her on his holidays and holidays of the members of the family for the rev- eling of the pleasant art of dining.

Old Summerville's Summerville, on the edge of the Washington County Court House in the days of Indian fighting. It was part of the 6,000-acre grant from English to Judge John Brown who built the first residence on the site of the fort and gave it his name who sold it to the Creek town prior to 1792 to John Brown the builder. When the young Virginian brought his bride, Mary Mason, out from Pennsylvania he asked her what she would call the place. She looked up among the magnificent trees in the midst of which the house sat and said, "Summerville," which has also been the name of Summerville's Forest, so that is the name it is.

John Brown was one of four fa- mous brothers. Dr. Samuel Brown was a graduate of Transylvania University, Dr. Preston Brown was another eminent physician who died in the fight against yellow fever, and Dr. Henry Brown, the first of the family. Dr. Henry, tilt, was senator from Louisiana and minister to France. Their three other brothers, Dr. John Alexander, Dr. Humphreys, and Dr. John Humphreys, built the house.

When Senator Brown built Liberty Hall, in Frankfort, a lovely house for which his friend, Thomas Jefferson, drew the plans, he sent to Virginia for his parents, the Rev. John Brown and wife, and Sum- merville's Forest where they spent the winter years. Later, Dr. Brown purchased the little stone church at Pleas and he and his wife are buried in the churchyard there.

Following their deaths the place was sold to their son, Dr. Preston Brown, who lived there for several years and in 1829 he sold Summerville's Forest to his nephew, Dr. Joseph Green Humphreys, whose wife was Sarah, the daughter of Dr. John Humphreys.

Given As Bridal Present

Being a beauty and a belle, the beautiful Sarah arrived at Sum- merville's Forest with her new home and per- her husband to build a more beautiful home. As near Spring Hill, a house that be- came their home for many years. When their daughter married Dr. Alexander John of New York, Mr. Humphreys Sherwood was given to her as a bridal present from her parents, and it was beautifully furnished. Mary Brown Humphreys, married to Dr. John J. Alexander of Lovelace, N. C., inherited Waverly.

But the only son, Joseph, who, from his earliest childhood had been well educated and also was given the house and 600 acres of land from his father. He is the son of William Humphreys of Virginia.Joseph married Miss Livius of the castle at the kennel, an English painter, and they have a daughter, Sarah, who has just graduated from the College of Arts and is taking further studies in Cambridge. He is a member of the London Art Society. Returning to Kentucky the young artist was asked what he expected to do with this washing of the glass, silver and jewels.

"Not to give them to my cousin, Sarah Gibson, when she becomes my wife," he answered.

"Do you want her yet?" he was queried.

"No, but she has seen my treas- ury in the parlor, and what answer near the rosewood mantel in the parlor. She will be," he replied.

The wedding of Sarah Gibson to Joseph Humphreys took place in the drawing room of the Tobias Gib- son house in Newport.

To the main structure of the house there is here. Humphreys' house in the shade of the trees. A bird is built to house the young physician's library and study. It is 50 feet long. A small porch gives entrance to the central hallway where the stair case is the center of the house. The front door. Doors on the left open into the living room and dining room and extend across the rear of the house.

Young's of Arms

On the left wall of the hall, hang- ing above an Empire sofa, are the framed coats-of-arms of 26 branches of the family. And on the opposite wall hang an old pier mirror.

The sumptuous room is furnished with magnificent mahogany, the Empire and Queen Anne periods, with a painted maple cottage suite in one of the smaller bedrooms.

The house sits in a grove of im- mensely tall and maple, and among the branches of pine trees are laced the heavy vines of wild grapes. A nectarine tree spreads its branches at one corner of the house, and grapevines cover the stone walls, festooning the windows and cornices of the second floor. A stone mount- ing block near the doorway is a re- minder of horse-back days, and in after the rear old fruit trees and ar- ches led to the formal gardens and greenhouses where Mr. Dwellie, the English royal gardener from Buckingham Palace, was engaged in planting the fruit and vegetables out of season in the days when dining was a fine art, and Summerville's Forest was the rendezvous of Kentucky's bon vi- vants.

MORTON IS DUE HERE SATURDAY

Lexington's First City Manager To As- sume Duties Next Monday

Paul Morton, Lexington's city manager elect, will arrive Saturday morning pre- pared to take over his duties Monday when the new city administration takes office. Mr. Morton, whose selection as city manager was announced shortly after the City Manager Charter League's ticket won the November election, will become Lexington's first city manager as soon as the necessary formalities can be completed by the new board.

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The first Glover marker in Lex- ington to advertise in the Gazette was Israel Wright, who announced in the November 24, 1785, "he can be found at the Sign of the Spinning Wheel."

The first water mill erected in the watershed was at James McPride's at South Elkhorn, during the sum- mer of 1785, and, was followed shortly by John Hibbard, who had kept a tavern at High and Lincoln. McPride was shot by In- dians in 1785, but before his death was able to kill an Indian who was about to tomahawk him. He had the distinction of killing the first Indian who tried to scale the stockade at site of Bryan's Sta- tion, and had also survived the Battle of the Blue Licks.
Pioneer Times In Garrard County

Address Delivered At Unveiling of Tablet to Memory of William Early Buford
At Lancaster, June 5th, 1932.

Facts About Early Organization of County.

By Samuel M. Wilson

There are few novelities in the contribution I bring to the historical offerings presented on this occasion. Your local historian, Dr. J. B. Kinnaid, has done for Lancaster and Garrard County more than any of his contemporaries could hope to do, and what would be presumption in any other to attempt. Much of what I shall venture to relate concerning "Pioneer Times in Garrard County" is already familiar to you, and will sound, perhaps, like a thrice-told tale. But the historian, above all men, must be "valiant for truth," he is forbidden to invest or fabricate, and must adhere faithfully to the facts. Hence the historic narrative may sound prosaic, dull, or monotonous; yet authentic matters of fact retain their value and interest, when romance and fiction have faded into nothingness.

Before passing to the subject of my address, I wish to convey to the sponsors of this celebration and to the good people of Lancaster and Garrard County a message of good will and congratulation from the Kentucky Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which I happen at this time to be President; and I wish also to express, if I may, my personal endorsement and commendation of the excellent work that has been done and is being done by the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky, and particularly the devoted and constructive service of the present State Regent, Mrs. Lawrence, and the most commendable interest and activities of Mrs. Brown, the Regent of the John Malcolm Miller Chapter, of the City of Lancaster, and of the good women associated with her. Without the constant and persevering efforts of these capable leaders and of the band of patriotic women whom they guide and represent, Kentucky and the Nation would suffer an irreparable loss, and our aim and ideals as a people would be injured beyond repair.

Garrard County was formed out of Lincoln, Madison and Mercer Counties, December 17, 1796, to commence June 1, 1797. Lincoln was one of the three original counties formed out of Kentucky County in 1780. Madison and Mercer were both formed out of Lincoln in 1786, to commence on August 1, 1786. The parent counties of Garrard were all formed by Virginia, whereas Garrard was the creation of the new Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the sixteenth of the new counties formed after Kentucky became a State, and, counting the nine counties previously established by Virginia, it ranked as the 25th. Today Kentucky has nearly five times as many counties as it had when Garrard came into existence, and Garrard itself has been the parent of numerous other counties. It is worth while to note the original boundaries of Garrard County, as given in the Act approved December 17, 1796.

The description of these boundaries read as follows:

“All that part of the counties of Mercer, Lincoln and Madison that is included in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the confluence of Nick's river with the Kentucky river; thence up Nick's river, with its several meanders, to the mouth of White Oak creek; from thence a direct course to the tanyard, where the road leading from the mouth of Hickman to the Crab Orchard crossed Gilbert's creek; from thence continuing the same course to Madison county line; thence with said line to Harmon's lick; from thence to the White Lick, and down the White Lick fork to Paint Lick creek, and down said Paint Lick creek to the Kentucky river, thence down said river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Garrard.” (1 Litt. Laws, p. 384.)

The County was named in honor of Governor James Garrard, who had run a close race with General Benjamin Logan for the governorship, and whose election had been contested by Logan, but without success.

Governor Garrard was born on January 14, 1749, in Stafford County, Virginia. Early in the Revolution he engaged in the public service and, as a militia officer, shared in the dangers and honors of that war. He served as a member of the Virginia Legislature and was conspicuous in his advocacy of the Statute for Religious Freedom, drawn by Thomas Jefferson, which was finally passed in 1785.

He was an early immigrant to Kentucky, and was exposed to and underwent all the perils and privations incident to the settlement and occupation of the country. The first Court in Bourbon County was held May 16, 1786, at the residence of James Garrard, then near Taibott's Station, four miles north of Paris, and James Garrard himself and John Edwards United States Senator from Kentucky and son-in-law of Governor Garrard, were members of this Court.

The County Court continued to be held at Governor Garrard's residence for several years. He was one of the thirty-eight prominent citizens of Kentucky, on December 1, 1787, signed the roster of the "Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge." After a long life of usefulness, Governor Garrard died on January 19, 1822, at his residence, "Mount Lebanon," in Bourbon County, within a week after passing his 73rd birthday.
EXCELLENT epitome of his life and character is inscribed on the monument erected to his memory on the State of Kentucky. The inscription reads as follows:

"This marble commemorates the spot on which resided the mortal remains of Col. John Bard, and records a brief memoir of his virtues and his worth. He was born in the county of Stafford, in the year 1740, and died in the county of Stafford, on the 14th day of February, 1794. In the decline and independence of his happiness. His memory is cherished by his native county, by his friends and neighbors, by his family, and by himself. This monument is a testimony of the respect and esteem in which he is held. It is inscribed with the names of the trustees of the Lancaster Library. (2 Litt. Laws, 246, 425.)

"By an Act, approved December 18, 1804, the Lancaster Library Company was incorporated in these words:

"BE IT ENACTED by the general assembly, That John Boyle, Jr., Peter Bembridge, John P. M'Coo, William Owley, John M. Bledsoe, Abner Baker, John Bynum, William Ratcliffe, William Ratcliffe, Isaac Alderson, William Bedford, Alexander Wright, and the rest of the shareholders who have subscribed, do hereby subscribe to the Lancaster Library, to be a body politic and incorporated, by the name and style of the Lancaster Library, and by that name have full power to sue and be sued, in the name of the shareholders, to have and retain, and use of common seal. The shareholders of the Lancaster Library, or a majority thereof, shall meet at the court-house in the town of Lancaster on the first Saturday in January, 1805, or at any other time, and may adjourn from place to place, as may appear proper," etc. (3 Litt. Laws, pp. 208-210.)

"The birth of Lancaster antedates the passage of the Act of February 10, 1798, for, on June 5, 1797, and five days after Garrard County itself came into being, William Bedford entered into the following bond with the "Worshipful Justices of the County of Garrard, to-wit:

"Know all men by these presents that I, William Bedford, of the county of Garrard, state of Kentucky, do singly and in the name of myself, and my heirs and assigns, bind myself and my heirs firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated the 5th day of June, 1797.

"The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said Justices have fixed upon the town of which the permanent seat of Justice for this county fifty acres of which shall be laid off to form a town, by the act of the county court of Garrard, and by the said Justices the said Town for a public square and business, they do hereby full power to appoint the said Justices to take his next choice (choice) of a lot and then the Court thereof and so on until they all choose and also furnish water for the said attending during his life and shall make a legal title for their portion of their lots. Then above obligation is void or remain in full force.

"Attest: B. Letcher, William Bedford."

"It will be noticed that, in this bond, William Bedford describes himself as "of the county of Lincoln," whereas the Justices are called "Justices of the County Court of Garrard."

"When Garrard was formed, it adhered to Fayette at the Kentucky River, but was separated from Fayette by Jessamine County, created out of Fayette December 19, 1798, to commence February 1, 1799.

"Captain William Bedford is said to have been born in Culpepper County, Virginia, but the Bedford family of Virginia was associated with Bedford County, and their homes were within sight of the famous Peaks of Otter. In this locality my grandfather William Wilson was born on September 22, 1774. From this same county came "father" David Rice, the "Apostle of Presbyterianism in Kentucky, and in Bedford County was also born the celebrated Colonel Joseph Hamilton Davie, who fell in the Battle of "Tippecanoe."

"Fifteen years ago, I visited the ancient county seat of Bedford and, with Mrs. Wilson, spent a month there ransack old records and traveling around the country. One of the friends I came to know there was Captain Roland D. Bedford, a member of the family to which Colonel William Early Bedford belonged.

"Several Bedfords were soldiers in the Revolution. Among them was Colonel Abraham Bedford, of the Virginia Continental Line, and John Bedford and William Bedford, who also served in the Virginia Continental Line. Captain Thomas Bedford commanded one of the companies at the Battle of Point Pleasant, on October 10, 1774. Members of this family served ably and heroically in the war between States, and after the war, Major General J. Franklin Bell, of the United States Army, married a Miss Bedford, whose father had been a General in the Union Army during the Civil War. The Bedford family has been prominent in the history of Kentucky as well as of Virginia. Colonel Abraham Bedford received numerous large grants of land in Kentucky, and I find that William Bedford was granted by Virginia nearly 2,000 acres on the South Fork of Eagle Creek, in what was then Fayette County, upon a survey made January 16, 1787, and after Kentucky became a state, he received other grants, in Lincoln and Madison counties, based upon surveys made in 1780 and 1792, and, for military lands south of Green River, based upon one in 1797. James and Simon Bedford were also early proprietors of Kentucky lands.

"There are two interesting coincidences with the early days of Garrard County, which it may be worth while to mention. Lancaster, as you well know, was located upon a township set down for a town by Captain William Bedford. It so happens that the City of Lexington embraces a military survey of 200 acres, which was made on August 5, 1776, for Colonel Floyd, upon a warrant granted by Lord Dunmore, of Virginia, to Sergeant James Bford, on April 19, 1774, in consideration of his services in the French and Indian War. This was the first survey ever made within the corporate limits of the City of Lexington. The warrant itself reads as follows:

"Do hereby certify that James Bford is entitled to two hundred acres of land in the late war agreeable to his Majesty's proclamation of 1763 and as he is desirous to locate the same in the City of Lexington, I do you subscribe to the survey and authorize by survey the same for him if he can lay it on any vacant land that has not been surveyed and made a part of the city. The survey was made before the date of the above proclamation. Given under my hand and seal at Williamsburg this 19th day of April, 1774. To the Surveyor of Fincastle County."

"From all of this, it is plain that members of the Bedford family were closely associated with the founding of two important cities of Kentucky. Another noteworthy circumstance of interest is that the fact that one of the members of the first County Court of Garrard County was Captain George Elliott. Captain George Elliott was a Captain in the Virginia State Navy during the Revolution, and was granted 4,000 acres of bounty land for his services. He was a direct ancestor of my friend and law-partner, Major Clinton M. Harbison; and in addition to this, he married, in Augusta County, Virginia, about September 28, 1785, Florence Henderson Bell, my great-great-grandmother, the widow of Captain David Bell, who had died in March, 1780. Florence H. Bell was Captain Elliott's second wife. They migrated to Lincoln County, KY, with several children of Captain El- lington who married in the county, in the year 1782 or 1784, and soon moved to the county and, afterwards, in Garrard for a number of years. In April, 1803, or, possibly earlier, they removed to Fayette County, where many of the Bell children and grand-children were living, and later died there, the wife, Florence H. Bell. Elliot died probably in
August or September, 1810, and Captain Elliott dying in October, 1814.

Captain Elliott had four sons and three daughters, as by his first marriage. George Elliott, it seems, to have made his home in Garrard County, and another son, John Elliott, was married Rachel Daisman, lived here for a time, but afterwards removed to Shelby County. William Elliott, a son of John Elliott and grandson of Captain George Elliott, of the Virginia Navy, was born in Garrard County April 27, 1798. He married Lucinda Beale Thomas, and died on his farm near New Haven, in Nelson County, Ky., on December 11, 1846, in his 99th year, which certainly speaks well for the longevity of natives of Garrard County.

Far and wide it is known the famous "Travelling Church," with Rev. Lewis Craig as their leader, migrated in a body in 1781 from Spotsylvania County to Gilbert's Creek, in that part of Lincoln now in Garrard County, and there formed a neighborhood religious settlement. This Baptist Church was the first organized Evangelical Church west of the Allegheny mountains. As a congregation, this body of Christians later moved to Scotts Elkhorn, in Fayette County, and the original house of worship no longer exists. However, it is said that the foundation stones of this pioneer sanctuary may still be seen, about three miles from Lancaster, on the crest of a knoll, overlooking the Lancaster Crab Orchard road.

The Paint Lick Church of the Presbyterians and Associate Reformers was also established at an early date in Garrard County, probably about 1785, or 1786, and it has had a continuous and unbroken history down to the present time. Rev. Dr. Nathan L. Rice, one of the ablest ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, was a native of Garrard County. He was Moderator of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1855. Also, may be mentioned the noted Evangelist, Rev. George O. Barnes, one of the most winning preachers of his day, and the captivating story of his life, published under the title "Without Scrip or Purse."

The life of the pioneers in Garrard County was not like that of the early settlers in other sections of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. The pioneer stock of the county was exceptionally fine, and one who reads the names of the first-comers cannot but be struck by the stalwart character of the families who bore these honored names. At Adams', at Kennedy's, and at Paint Lick Station, in this county, not a few of the advance guard and trail-blazers of the great westward migration were drawn together in the dawn period of our history; and the problem which confronted these brave men and devoted women was the arduous problems encountered by the conquerors of the Kentucky wilderness everywhere. To locate homesteads, to survey farms, to fell the forest and clear the cane-brakes, to build cabins, to repel the savages and hunt the wild game, to erect water-mills, to open stores and work-shops, to construct and maintain highways and bridges, to establish schools and churches, to rear the young and care for the aged and helpless, and to organize upon sound principles and in workable fashion the military and political life of the primitive commonwealth, these were some of the chief undertakings with which the sturdy and intrepid pioneers of Garrard County had to deal. It was far from being a humdrum form of existence. Excitement was not wanting. Something new and unexpected and thrilling was happening every day. The hardships inseparable from the stubborn and untamed frontiers, and the pressing need of providing food and clothing and shelter for the growing population and of feeding and protecting the indispensable but constantly exposed domestic animals and work-stock, gave everyone, from the least to the greatest, from the youngest to the oldest, plenty of work to do. There were hardships and dangers and, occasionally, heart-rending "defeats," but the struggle went on without cessation or surrender. Corn-husking, and house-raising, and shooting-matches, and quarter-races, with weddings and funerals to vary the monotony, all combined to make the life not only bearable but highly entertaining. And all of this unique experience tended to develop a spirit of independence and self-reliance and reckless daring which has never been surpassed.

The origins of the first settlers of Garrard County and the forces and influences which operated upon them after they came to this country tended to develop the peculiar type of character and personality which has marked Kentuckians as a superior and distinctive race of Americans from their earliest advent in the Ohio Valley down to the present time. Nearly all of the first Magistrates of this county had served in the Revolution and some of them in the Colonial wars. The Henry Pauling who fought with James Speed, gave his consent to the establishment of Lancaster at "the Cross Roads" and who signed as surety the bond given by William Buford to the County Court on September 5, 1797, was the Captain Pauling who commanded a company of militia from Botetourt County, Va., in the Battle of Point Pleasant. George Elliott, as we have seen, was a Captain in the Virginia Navy; Samuel Gill was a Captain in the Virginia Continental Line; John Harrison was a Lieutenant in the Virginia Continental Line; Edmund Kerr was a Sergeant in the Virginia Continental Line; William Jennings was a Sailor in the Virginia State Navy; William Bryant and William Bryant were both veterans of the Revolution; John Labarge was a Lieutenant in the Virginia Continental Line; William Hays served throughout the war as a Private in the Virginia Continental Line; and John Bruce was a Sergeant in the Virginia Continental Line. This means that all of these men were "regulars," no mere militiamen, in the Revolutionary Army. Doubtless John Alcorn, Samuel Renshaw, Alex Carnes, Chas. Spilman, and Robert Ballinger, Jr. also "did their bit" either as members of the militia or in some other useful capacity.

It would carry me far beyond the limits allowable on this occasion to describe in greater detail the individual members of this hardy company that early period and at the men and of adventurers who laid the foundations of this city and county; or to attempt to picture in sharper outline their mode of life; their doings, their exploits, their many hair-breadth escapes, and the marvelous achievements of a succession accomplished by them. A tree is known by its fruits; and it seems to me no stronger proof could be demanded or furnished of the wonderful virility, nobility and worth of the founders of this nation than that to be found in the outstanding accomplishments of her heroic sons and gifted daughters.

Two of the greatest lawyers and judges Kentucky has ever had were from this county. I refer to Judge Boyle and Judge George Robertson. Three sons of Garrard County, Governor Robert P. Letcher, Governor William Owaley, and Governor William O. Bradley, have honorably served as Chief Executives of the Commonwealth, and two of them represented Kentucky in Congress, Letcher in the House of Representatives and Bradley in the United States Senate. Other Kentucky Congressmen from Garrard have been Samuel McKee, George W. Dunlap, Simeon A. Anderson, George Denny, Judge Lewis L. Walker. With young Henry Clay, Colonel William R. McKee, gave up his life for his country in the glorious Battle of Buena Vista, among the Mexican, and Lieutenants Hugh McKee, a son of Col. Wm. B. McKee, died a hero's death in Korea in 1871.

I do not pretend to have named all of the worthies entitled to a place on the Roll of Honor of Garrard County, but those I have named may be taken as fair examples of the great host which at this time must be passed over without specific mention.

One of the brilliant women of Garrard County, however, I cannot omit to recall to your memories. I refer to Mrs. Eugenia Dunlap Potts, who, in her "Song of Lancaster" and in other compositions in verse and prose, beautifully portrayed the unavailing loyalty of the people of Garrard to their beloved county. And, doubtless, there are some of you who would wish me to name another daughter of Garrard County, Carrie A. Nation, whose fame, whether you approve or disapprove her spectacular anti-saloon crusade, was truly nationwide. She was a daughter of George Moore, of this county and her grandsister, Martin Moore, was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Nation was born on Dick's River, on November 25, 1846.

This is an entirely inadequate tribute to the pioneers of this historic county, a wholly insufficient account of the times in which they lived and moved and had their being, but, perhaps, the hurried glance we have taken at the beginnings of that early period and at the men and of adventurers who laid the foundations of this city and county; or to attempt to picture in sharper outline their mode of life; their doings, their exploits, their many hair-breadth escapes, and the marvelous achievements of a succession accomplished by them. A tree is known by its fruits; and it seems to me no stronger proof could be demanded or furnished of the wonderful virility, nobility and worth of the founders of the good county of Garrard than that to be found in the outstanding accomplishments of her heroic sons and gifted daughters.

**SAYRE HOLDS PLACE IN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY**

College Was Founded in 1854; High Standards Set by Capable Faculty

Sayre College, founded in 1854 by David A. Sayre, Kentucky's pioneer institute of learning for girls, and was incorporated with collegiate powers several years before the college was founded at a time when there was no other endowed college for young women in the world.

The school occupies a beautiful campus on North Limestone street, and has a carefully-chosen faculty. The high school department of Sayre College has been among the accredited schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the southern states, and was one of the first Kentucky schools to be so recognized.

Dr. J. C. Hanley is president of the institution, which is not sectarian but according to whose rules and teachings of their board of trustees and those of the trustees, must be members of some Presbyterian church.

According to Dr. Hanley, those who are in charge of the school look to the bright future for not only continuing the school at its present high standard and attainment, but also of making more of the school and to give it the best position in the educational world.
A forty-year-old photo of the coach that used to carry the mails between Middlesboro and Cumberland Gap.

The burgoo maker, J. Tandy Ellis, Ghent, who is also famous as the author of "The Tang of the South," a daily feature in The Louisville Times.

Died: December, 1942 at his home in Ghent, Ky.

Seal of the Confederacy, belonging to Transylvania College library.
When Seven-Inch Rainfall Struck City

City Streets Undermined, Basements Flooded and Merchandising Stocks Damaged

Losses Will Run Into Hundreds of Thousands

Lives Endangered When Water Enters Homes in Two Sections

Surging waters, swept to flood proportions by an eight-inch rainfall, roared over central Kentucky yesterday morning and afternoon, taking the lives of six persons and causing property damage that probably will total hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The six fatalities occurred in Jessamine county, when the swollen waters of Hickman creek rose from their banks and swept a small dwelling and its occupants into the torrent.

Lexington and Fayette county apparently were the heaviest losers in point of property damage. In the city streets were undermined, basements flooded, merchandising stocks damaged and utility service impaired.

The storm broke at 2:15 o’clock yesterday morning, and by late in the afternoon the rainfall totaled 8.05 inches, the heaviest precipitation by far ever recorded in the annals of the Lexington weather bureau.

In two heavy downpours that were virtual cloudbursts, a total of 8.05 inches of rain fell. The first came between 2:35 and 3:55 yesterday morning and totaled 3.65 inches, and the other came between 6 and 7 o’clock. During the rest of the morning and the afternoon an additional .35 of an inch of rain fell.

Main Street Three Feet Deep

Main street at 6 o’clock yesterday morning resembled a mountain stream during the rainy season. Water, in places as much as three and four feet deep, swept between the business houses lining the street with a force that defied the challenge of those who attempted to walk across. Water in the railroad right of way under the Northwestern avenue bridge and back of the Clay-Ingles company was more than waist deep as it came roaring off the railroad property onto the city’s main thoroughfare.

Improvements made last year in the storm water sewer system along Vine street and Southeastern avenue, when a larger line was installed, did their best, but could handle only a fraction of the water poured into the business section from the residential sections of East Main street, Bell Court, Kenwick and suburbs in the northeastern section of the city.

There was hardly a street in the city that motorists did not have to drive through with the greatest precaution to prevent drowning out of their motors, and even these precautions frequently were of no avail—the motors simply would not run in the two or three feet of water that flooded the streets and extended to the front porches and into the cellars of homes.

Business Men Fight Flood

Many Lexington business men were downtown at their stores before 6 o’clock, walking around in hip boots or barefooted, armed with brooms, fighting to keep the rapidly rising water from causing further damage to their business houses.

Upper picture—Looking west on Main street during last week’s flood. Lower—Looking south on Limestone street.

1932 flood

Photos by J.K. Yates

Site of house where six people were drowned in Jessamine County after the flood.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1932
The reservoirs on the Richmond pike overflowed the road.

The record start at 2:18 o'clock this morning. The heaviest fall came in two downpours, one of which began at 2:38 o'clock and lasted an hour and 37 minutes. A total of 3.06 inches fell during that time. There was a let up then, but another heavy fall came between 6 and 7 o'clock, when exactly two inches fell in an hour.

Previous Record in '28

The heaviest previous rainfall in the 49 years that records have been kept at the U.S. Weather Bureau was five and one-half inches, June 28-29, 1928.

George H. Wurts, meteorologist in charge of the Lexington office, said the rain appeared to have been local.

Although his communications with outlying points were incomplete, he had received scattered reports which indicated that the cloudburst did not extend many miles past the borders of Fayette county.

LOSS FROM WATER EXCEEDS A MILLION

Heaviest Rain in History Visits City, Totalling Seven and One-Half Inches Within Seven Hours

MAROONED CARRIED TO SAFETY

Rain which brought a disastrous deluge to Lexington and other central Kentucky cities early today began falling again this afternoon. The weather prediction was "thunder showers this afternoon or tonight."

The water had subsided from Lexington's streets early this afternoon, and pikes were slowly opening to traffic, except in the sections where the road beds had been damaged by the flood.

The worst flood in Lexington's history of frequent and destructive floods resulted early today from a record rainfall of seven and one-half inches. Total damage was estimated at more than a million dollars.

Basements of Main-street hotels and stores were filled, thousands of dollars worth of goods and furnishings ruined. More than 100 homes in low sections of the city were under water, which in some places reached a depth of nine feet.

Police and firemen, some of them working in bathing suits, carried children and sick people from houses in Davis Bottom and Goodloe town, colored sections, where water stood.
They Suffered--Far From Main

Police, firemen and private citizens worked hard to save the occupants of these houses when the flood of Aug. 2 inundated Davis Bottom, as well as many other sections of Lexington. The luckless residents of the neighborhood were cared for by the city, a school building was opened to house them, and provisions were hastily purchased—at the expense of the community, of course.

Some of the people living in these houses were sick, and had to be carried out through the flood waters at considerable risk of fatal exposure. For days after the flood, filthy puddles menaced not only the health of this neighborhood, but of the entire city, to which an epidemic starting here might have spread. It is safe to say that this section will again be submerged after every heavy rain, unless an adequate drainage system is installed.

Aug. 1932

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
To the Sheriff of Fayette county, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Simon Hauton and
Joseph Suggs
to appear before the Judges of our Lexington district court, at the court-
house in Lexington, on the third day of March next, court, to answer a bill in Chancery exhibited against them by Christopher
Grooms and Francis Hoon,
And this shall in no wise omit under the penalty of $100. And have then there this writ.
Witness Thomas Bodley, clerk of our said court at the court-house aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of December 1798, and in the
year of the commonwealth.

Warrant for Simon Hauton, famous Kentucky pioneer
and hunter. Issued by Thomas Bodley, 1798—Clerk Fayette County.
Governor Breaks Ground For U. S. Monument To Kentucky Pioneers

Capt. John A. Gilman Will Direct Construction Of Monument At Park

REPRESENTS WAR DEPT.

Supervised Tomb Of Unknown Soldier And Other Famous Memorials In Country

Capt. John A. Gilman, Quartermaster Corps, War Department at Washington, arrived in Harrodsburg yesterday where he will be stationed as Resident Construction Quartermaster for the Harrodsburg Federal Memorial to the First Permanent American Settlement West of the Allegheny Mountains, honoring George Rogers Clark and the pioneers who conquered and held the vast Northwest during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Gilman and son, John S. Gilman, are with Capt. Gilman, and after a few days here they will go to Greenville, Ky., to spend the summer at Mrs. Gilman's former home, and in the fall will return here to reside until the completion of the monument.

Capt. Gilman, who relieves Capt. Charles I. Bazire, will remain here several weeks and get the work for the memorial under way, when he will return to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, for a short time where he is completing the wonderful Wright Brothers Memorial for the government.

Left to Right (Standing)—Gov. Ruby Laffoon, Capt. Charles I. Bazire, Miss Mary Handy Ensinger, and Col. F. W. Van Duyne, pictures just after ground had been broken for the Federal Monument here last Thursday afternoon.

A scene from the pageant at the entrance to the stockade of the Pioneer Memorial State Park.

The Harrodsburg Herald, Friday, June 24, 1932
Lexington Churches (ca. 1912)

Lexington Views About 1912-14, S. Broadway, Tobacco Wagons

A Lexington Street

On the Road to Bowling Green
Old Friend Of Sousa Recalls Visiting Notables, 'Swell Shindigs' And Advice To Young Soprano

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

When America's greatest bandmaster, marching at the head of his men, stops the parade right in the middle of Main Street and says, "Let's go!"—well, it isn't something you ever forget, not so long as you live.

And that was John Philip Sousa's tribute to his old friend, John Uttinger, a musician of note himself, when he taught sight of him in the sidewalk crowds during a Liberty Loan campaign, back at the dawn of the war.

"Have any more of that Kentucky 'good'?" Sousa paused to ask, and receiving a nod in reply he called back to follow me up and let's have another nip together."

They had met years before in Youngstown around the kegs of bourbon. Sousa was master of the Marine band then, and Uttinger was playing the French horn in Herrmann's Band that accompanied the old Kentuckian regiment to the national centennial celebration of Cornwalls' surrender.

"He was a wonderful leader," declared John Uttinger as he sat on the porch of his home on East Third street and reminisced on better days. "Slick as a ribbon, that fellow was, and my soul, how did he love to shoot clays, used to come here, in the days when the opera house was where Browne's store is now. One night he scribbled a note on the edge of a program and to me to take it back to the dressing room of the young soprano soloist. It said, 'Lower your voice half a tone and raise your piccolo half an inch.'"

"The best house Sousa ever played to in Lexington was when he brought Curry Duke here as his soloist soloist. It was a private thing, and sweet too—I know her when she was just a child playing in the yard of her grandmother's house there on Second and Mill streets. She was old Gen. Basil Brown's daughter.

"We were there, and we got a man in from Kentucky or New York, and we played for him and his various groups, and he paid us well. We had a good time and it was a good night."

By the time of Sousa's second visit to Youngstown, he was in Europe and had acquired a private orchestra for his personal use. Sousa had thus far eluded the clutches of Sousa, but in this instance he was unable to escape. Sousa and Uttinger were both present for the opening of the new opera house, and Sousa was to conduct the orchestra. Uttinger was to play the French horn, and the two were to band together in a rendition of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Sousa was to conduct the orchestra, and Uttinger was to play the French horn, and the two were to band together in a rendition of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Sousa was to conduct the orchestra, and Uttinger was to play the French horn, and the two were to band together in a rendition of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Sousa was to conduct the orchestra, and Uttinger was to play the French horn, and the two were to band together in a rendition of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." 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Battle Of Bryan Station Was More Than Mere Skirmish With Indians; It Was Proof Of State Womanhood

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

The battle of Bryan Station was more than a mere skirmish with the Indians—it was a battle for freedom from British oppression— it was the very proof of Kentucky womanhood.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since that little band of frontier soldiers repulsed the invading hosts of the enemy. The old buffalo trail is forgotten, and grassy ridges mark the foundations of the vanished fort, but Kentuckians thrill anew to the memories of valor enacted on Aug. 14, 1812.

Messages arriving at the fort the day before the battle made it a part of attack on the Indians under the command of British soldiers, and preparations were made for defense. The threat was serious, and the men were in high spirits. The next morning, the soldiers were ready for battle. The following morning, fully aware of the danger lurking in every bush and tree, the settlers gathered at the fort for defense. In ambush, the women of the fort, with pails hung over their heads, were ready to defend the fort if necessary. The men and women fought bravely, and the Indians were defeated.

But that is history, and because of that dramatic incident in America's struggle, Bryan Station has an interest that is hardly paralleled in Kentucky. Thousands of tourists visit the site each year, where a memorial wall was erected in 1886 by the Bryan Station chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Inasmuch as there were two springs in close proximity to the site, there has been some dispute as to whether the well was built around the one from which the women filled their pails on a pleasant day of the season. But after all, what does it matter? The place has the feel that was commemorated.

Bryan Station, five miles north-east of Lexington, was named in honor of William Bryan and his brothers, Morgan, James and Joseph, the first settlers of the tract on the north branch of the Elkhorn, a tract comprising about 15,000 acres that was entered in the names of various members of the Bryan family. Arriving in the spring of 1809, the Bryans built log cabins, cleared land for crops, and selected the location for the station, assuming that the land upon which the improvements were made would be their own property. But no entry existed in the Bryan name for this land to be conveyed to Col. William Preston from Patrick Henry, a survey having been made in 1744 by Col. John Floyd. And the story is told that when the Bryan family had never seen the tract, traded it to Joseph Rogers for a tavern and a tract of land in Kenton county, Virginia.

Bryan Station, a small town in Kentucky, was named in honor of William Bryan and his brothers, Morgan, James and Joseph, the first settlers of the tract on the north branch of the Elkhorn, a town comprising about 15,000 acres that was entered in the names of various members of the Bryan family. Arriving in the spring of 1809, the Bryans built log cabins, cleared land for crops, and selected the location for the station, assuming that the land upon which the improvements were made would be their own property. But no entry existed in the Bryan name for this land to be conveyed to Col. William Preston from Patrick Henry, a survey having been made in 1744 by Col. John Floyd. And the story is told that when the Bryan family had never seen the tract, traded it to Joseph Rogers for a tavern and a tract of land in Kenton county, Virginia.

William Bryan Skin

William Bryan Skin was killed by Indians during a hunting expedition a few years after he was born. He was educated in his old home in New Carolina where they remained for four years. He then returned to his old home in Kentucky, where he was educated in the classics of the University of Kentucky. The skin of the wolf was taken up by Indians in Kentucky.

In 1812 Joseph Rogers and his family occupied some of the log cabins of the deserted fort for several weeks, and in the meantime, a brick house was built on the site of the fort. The brick house stands at Bryan Station today, crowning the eminence that looks down into the valley where once the Indians lay in wait behind forest trees or in the corn and hemp and canefields. Rogers' first wife, the mother of a large family of children, died and lies buried in the yard of the house near the grave of her son, Bernard, Joseph Rogers, who died at the age of 62 years, buried in the same plot as his wife and son. Rogers' second wife, and to him was left the home and family. Now and then, Rogers, lying just before his 30th birthday, bequeathed the property to his two sons and a daughter, Joseph W. Rogers Jr., Charlotte and Susan Rogers, and it was from them that the house was purchased by W. H. Wood, who in 1879 moved to the place as a first home for his wife, Mary C. Wood, and William C. H. Wood, its present owner.

The house was not until after his marriage that William C. H. Wood came to live at the place that had been given him by his father.

House is Charming

The house, constructed of brick and stone, is of exceptional charm. The severity of the steep roof is relieved by three dormer windows and a stone-enclosed chimney added in recent years. The steep roof is crossed by the porch, which is enclosed by the main body of the house.

The large entrance hall forms an English living room with its huge fireplace. The entrance hall is a spacious, slender winding stairway rising at the left in the rear. Small double doors, with glass casements above and at the sides, open directly opposite the front door into a dining room, and doors at each side of the front entrance give access to the drawing room at the left and a large bedroom at the right.

The living room is the outstandingly beautiful double parlor. A double parlor of small rooms, with glass casements above the door, has a combination of tiny Maltese crosses stretched across the floor beneath the mantel shelf. Above the shelf is a panel, which is deep above which hangs a quaintly loveable portrait of a child, and at the side of the fireplace are double doors that extend from floor to ceiling. In the darkness, the doors and windows the delicate recessing is again found and the framework of the room is carved in similar motifs.

Small, armoire sofas of the Victorian period, a pair of book cases, and a beautiful old mahogany secretary that sits at the back of the room. The furnishings are of antiquity and charm to the room, and heavy brass anorons and ten- den grace the fireplace.

The dining room, with its walls of pearl gray, also has a hand-carved mantel of delightful proportions and workmanship. Here the roses of rose are emphasized to give warmth to the room. The small French soirs at each side of the fireplace are upholstered in velvet of the softest rose shades, and the curtains at the windows are of matching tone. Above the mantel is a mirror of the Napoleon era, and a long pier glass hangs between the two front windows. A grand piano occupies the space near the entrance, and a door in the rear opens into an attractively old-fashioned bedroom with its low panelled, small mahogany dressing table and single bed. Panelled presses are built into the wall at each side of the fireplace, and a hat rack with its quaint old pegs borders one side of the room.

Once Dining Room

The large east bedroom at the right of the living room is papered in a floral pattern in which the roses of rose are emphasized. Formerly used as the dining room, it has a built-in desk at one side of the mantel intended for china, and its doors are in glass panels. Powder closets are above the door opening from the living room, and the old English brasses are used as hardware throughout the house. A marble chimney piece and the pine tables, a choice long covered in French blue, a desk and tables complete the dining room furnishings.

Four bedrooms, each with the sloping ceilings and deep cornering from the living room, are of the same design. At the left of the house are the small double doors, with glass casements above and at the sides, open directly opposite the front door into a dining room, and doors at each side of the front entrance give access to the drawing room at the left and a large bedroom at the right.

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The first directory for the town of Lexington was printed by Joseph Charlton and Francis Penniston in Lexington near the year 1806. The former left Lexington in 1808 and removed to St. Louis, where he became the publisher of the first newspaper to be printed west of the Mississippi.

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DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO UNION SOLDIERS AT THE PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD, OCTOBER 8

The oldest Confederate and Union veterans of the Battle of Perryville who attended the unveiling. Left to Right: C. F. Van Arsdale, 92, Harrodsburg; A. C. Crane, 86, Harrodsburg; J. H. Middleton, 88, Hodgenville; Ben Morris, 82, Hodgenville; George W. Harris, 88, Gentryville, Ind. -1931-

Old city cars, at local car fun, ready to be sold for junk. March, 1940.
Loudon Ave., Lexington, Ky. N. Side, bet Lime & N. Bldg.
This type of mule-car was in service in the early 80s. Note the ornate body, the flat roof and the absence of a platform at the rear, passengers climbing up one step into the car. It was the job of the smooth-shaven man wearing a derby to "draw" fare boxes while cars were on the road—that is, to take accumulated fares from each car's fare box and carry them to the company's office.

"Old Burnt Tavern," near Lancaster, a favorite tavern in stage coach days, presents another type of early architecture.
THE HOARDERS

Primitive man in the hunter stage lived from hand to mouth, took no thought of the morrow, was no respecter of property rights and seldom thought of saving. When he reached the agricultural stage, a number of new ideas entered his mind. He thought of the future because he looked forward to harvesting his crops; he recognized that some things were his own while others belonged to his neighbor; but above all he developed the idea of saving a part—he treasured his artifacts so that they might be used and again and he hoarded and hid his belongings so they might be available in emergencies. The prehistoric Kentuckian had reached the agricultural stage in his development and so, as would be expected, we find many evidences of this practice of hoarding.

One of the methods was to "cache" the materials, usually by burying them in the ground. All over the state these caches have been found, some of them containing remarkable collections of artifacts. Such a cache found in Jefferson County contained a fine lot of flint blanks, probably hidden by a dealer or trader in this useful medium of exchange. Another found in Graves county consisted of sixty-four beautiful flint knives. Under a rock shelter in Wolfe county was discovered a cache of artifacts which included fifteen fine flint blades, spear heads, arrowheads, celts and polished sandstone objects as well as carved bone, horn and shell. Similar caches have been reported from many parts of the state. These caches are not to be confused with collections of artifacts found in graves. They have nothing to do with mortuary offerings and in fact are not usually in association with village sites, mounds or burial fields but are isolated finds often in the depths of lonesome forests.

A most remarkable series of caches were discovered in the so-called "Ash Caves" of Lee county where certain rock shelters seemed to have been inhabited entirely by women and in which, deep in the ash beds, were found the secret hiding places, lined with pine bark, in which these women had buried their treasures and for some unknown reason had never reclaimed them. These caches contained in addition to moccasins, fabrics, needles, and other articles peculiar to women, collections of nuts which had been probably stored as food.

Instances are known in which apparently an entire tribe had buried large collections of pottery and other camp and household articles, probably because of the necessity of sudden escape or migration or because of the danger from enemies. Such a cache of a very fine collection of pottery was discovered in western Kentucky.

Not only were artifacts and objects of value thus hidden but often foods were cached, probably for protection over winter or in store houses for future use. Enormous earthen jars have been discovered, six feet in height and three or four feet in diameter, marked on the outside with impressions of a corn cob rolled over the plastic clay, which are believed to have been storage jars for corn. These jars were set in the earth with their tops just level with the surface.

Such discoveries in Kentucky prove rather conclusively that Pre-Columbian man in this state practiced hoarding more or less extensively and probably for a variety of reasons. One such reason doubtless presented itself when an individual or a tribe was suddenly forced to leave a given locality for a short time but expected to return. Another may have been to hide the material from enemies or thieves. Probably the commonest, however, was simply to store supplies of materials for future needs.
Medical College Established
in 1838; Law School
Next In Line.

The University of Louisville is the oldest medical school in the United States. It developed from the Medical Institute of Louisville, chartered in 1832, the Louisville College, or College Institute, founded in 1838 and endowed in 1840. The medical school, therefore, has been in operation ninety-three years.

The next highest grade of university schools is that of law, which was started in 1844. Then comes the college of liberal arts, established in 1847; the school of dentistry, begun in 1889; and the Speed scientific school, which has been in existence but three years.

At the present time the university owns thirty-three acres on the Baptist campus besides buildings and land occupied by the medical school at First and Chestnut streets, and the dental school at Brook and Broadway.

Only Dental School.

The University of Louisville has the only medical and dental schools operated in the State of Kentucky. The Medical School is located near the relatively few south of the Ohio River which provides facilities in the entire field of medicine and dentistry. The School of Dentistry has been in operation since 1889. In 1897 the city gave one block to the University and pledged $50,000 for buildings, equipment, and endowment. At the present time the university owns thirty-eight acres on the Baptist campus besides buildings and land occupied by the medical school at First and Chestnut streets, and the dental school at Brook and Broadway.

Graduate School.

One of the more recent developments in the university is that of the graduate school. With the laboratorv rooms available for the scientific work of medicine and dentistry, advanced work in the natural sciences is made accessible to a greater number of students than ever before. The Graduate School is the firm belief of those administering the university that the institution's first obligation is to the large number of persons comprising its undergraduate student body, and that well-organized, strong undergraduate work is the only sound basis for whatever graduate courses may be justified.

Another development of the university is the extension courses. Through these the institution seeks to make available to those who are employed in commercial occupations and in the home, certain courses of work which may not count as credits toward degrees. Whenever there is a need of this character which the university can supply, it seeks to be of service.

The Kentucky Gazette, first newspaper in the State, was published in 1787 for the first time from Bradford's Lexington printing office. More than a year was required to bring machinery from Philadelphia for the paper.

To Sheriff of Fayette County, Dr.

1847

To Revenue Tax on $7,500 at 15 cents per $1,000, $1,125

To 1 tithe, at 4.5 cents, per tithe,

Received payment.

James C. Redden, C. C.
SETTLEMENT OF KENTUCKY

Old Town, or Harrodsburg, was settled in 1774. A party of hunters, from Harrodsburg, under Col. Robt. Patterson, including Simon Kenton, Michael Stoner, John Haggir, John and Levi Todd, John Maxwell, Isaac Creer, Hugh Shannon, Jas. Masterson, Wm. McConnell and Jas. Dunkin, camped on the site of Lexington in the latter year but made no settlement. The camp was called "Lexington" by them after the famous battle which had just been fought for American freedom. But it may be thought of some significance that the first proposal for a name was "York," the legendary birthplace of English Masonry. For there is no doubt but many Freemasons were in Kentucky at that time and that some if not all these first pioneers were of the craft.

Levi Todd afterward was Master of Lexington Lodge, and John Maxwell's son occupied the chair. James Dunkin seems to have been a charter member of the Paris Lodge, but though the family names of others are well known in early Masonry, it is probable that most of the original pioneer Masons in Kentucky died or were too old to take active part, before the organization of the craft.

The comrades erected a single cabin for McConnell and nothing else was done until March 1779, when Col. Patterson built a blockhouse thus establishing a frontier fort for protection against the Indians. Lexington grew rapidly after this.

In 1870, military government was replaced by a town board of Trustees. Virginia had made Fayette one of three counties into which the entire district of Kentucky was divided. Education was placed in charge of John McKenney "Wildcat McKenney" who afterward became Grand Master. Transylvania University was chartered this year but not located in Lexington until 1788.

By 1785 Lexington assumed the semblance of a frontier metropolis. Robert Parker, later a charter member of Lexington Lodge, was made first surveyor. Bros. James Bray and Robert Megowan, established the first and second taverns and lodging houses. The sign of the Megowan Inn, was a Sheaf of Wheat, a Masonic symbol that is still seen on the Seal of Lexington, even to its proximity to running water, which in this case may be presumed to be "Town Branch," which was a considerable "creek" in those days.

In 1783 Virginia had divided Kentucky into Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln Counties, the first district judges being John Floyd and Samuel McDowell. The following year, 1784, was held the first of a series of conventions at Danville, of which Samuel McDowell was President and Thomas Todd, who was later a charter member of Lexington Lodge was Clerk. The purpose of the conventions was to seek Statehood and autonomous government for Kentucky.

The second convention included among its delegates Robert and Levi Todd, James Trotter and Caleb Wallace, afterward concerned with the organization of Lexington Lodge. This met May 3, 1785. The third convention met in August of the same year and delegates were sent to Virginia which passed the Kentucky state act January 10, 1786. The memorial of the Kentuckians was placed in the hands of John Marshall, celebrated in Masonic history as Grand Master of Virginia, and in civil history as Governor of that State and afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

As the Federal Congress promptly refused to ratify the action of Virginia, the efforts of three Danville Conventions failed.

It is not surprising that the fourth convention did not meet, because a quorum could be gotten from the dispirited members. October 1786, Virginia again passed the State act. Yet Kentucky itself seemed to be at a standstill, with no local legislature nor any one to guide her.

At this juncture, a half dozen gentlemen met at Judge McDowell's residence near Danville, on St. John's Night, Dec. 27, 1786, and formed what they termed "The Political Club".

This organization proceeded to revive the drooping spirits of the pioneers and to take the place of the Fourth Danville convention. Its roster never contained more than 29 names, of which 12 can be identified as afterward affiliated with organized Masonry in Kentucky. There were, Major John Bell, merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, one of the chief movers of the club, and afterward Washington's secret agent in the Indian campaigns of Bro. Anthony Wayne.

Thomas Todd, afterward a famous jurist, Clerk of previous conventions, John Brown, first U. S. Senator from Kentucky; James Brown, first Secretary of State, and David Walker, later a congressman, all members of Lexington Lodge; Thomas Todd being also identified with Frankfort and James Brown with Frankfort and Shelbyville lodges.

The others were, Baker Ewing; identified with No. 2 and 4; Gabriel Jones; with No. 5, Matthew Walton; with No. 6, Stephen Ormeby; with No. 8, James Speed; No. 20.

The result of these unselfish activities was the revival of the Danville Convention in 1787 and the sending of delegates to Virginia General Assembly which ratified the Federal Constitution the same year. These delegates were Bros. Humphrey Marshall and John Fowler. At the same time there was formed "The Society for the Propagation of Useful Knowledge," among whose 35 members may be recognized the foremost Freemasons of the State. Likewise the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies was started by John Bradford with the patronage of the Danville convention, and this brought the first paper mill and other factories. Fowler, Levi Todd, Marshall, all members of this revived convention, were afterward among the early members of Lexington Lodge.

During all this period Kentucky had been under the jurisdiction of Virginia and the affiliations of her pioneer Masons mostly in lodges in that state or in Pennsylvania, though other eastern states may be expected to furnish some records.

The Grand Masters of Kentucky at that time were therefore the Grand Masters of Virginia. The Virginia Grand Lodge was formed in 1772 and we find John Bell the first Grand Master 1778, followed by James Mercer 1784; followed by Edmund Randolph, 1785, who preceded until 1799. Randolph was therefore Grand Master of Kentucky Masons in 1788 when we obtained the charter for the Lodge at Lexington. He was likewise the Governor of Virginia; 1736-7
THE FIRST LODGE

The first chartered Lodge was undoubtedly meant to be the mother lodge of the state. On Nov. 17, 1788, the Virginia Grand Lodge granted a charter to Lexington Lodge No. 2, naming the first three officers only, who were, Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Green Clay and John Fowler. The former was from Jefferson County and at the same time its representative to the Sixth Danville Convention. Clay from Madison and Fowler from Lexington were representatives to the Virginia Assembly the same year, and it was Clay who presented the petition for the Kentucky Masons.

Unfortunately no records now exist as to who the charter members were, since the Virginia Grand Lodge has only returns from Lexington for the years 1794 and 1795, which are in the appendix.

The capular degrees were at that time conferred in Master’s Lodges, and they were not separated in Kentucky until many years after. There seems to have been a “Mark Lodge” in Lexington at early date. Lexington Lodge was of the sort called “Ancient Masonry” for that was all the kind of Masonry Virginia had. Having now sketched the background for our history, let us observe the progress made by Masonry year by year through the lives of its Masters and initiates.

No. 1 has also purchased a large and valuable Masonic Library which is being constantly added to by gifts and purchase, and this can be read at the Masonic Club by all who wish to avail themselves of the privilege. Masonic History and science is treated of, politics, sociology, economics and other modern as well as ancient studies are to be found there.

Particular attention is called to the “Harmonic Series” which treat of Freemasonry as a living spiritual


Transylvania University established in Lexington.


1790, Capt. John Fowler. Born 1755 and died Aug. 22, 1840. Captain in Revolution. Settled in Lexington, grew wealthy and owned pleasure park known as “Fowler’s Garden” where now are Dewees and contiguous streets. An ardent horseman, soldier, patriot, and statesman. Episcopalian and Democrat. Lived near where Ayers Alley ran into Water street. Charter member of Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, and member of Danville Convention, with Bros. Humphrey Marshall, Levi Todd, Caleb Wallace, Wm. Ward. Original member of Tammany Society of 1811. Member of Virginia Assembly 1788. First member of Congress from this district 1796 and held office until 1804. Succeeded John Jordan as Postmaster and was Charter member of the Kentucky Agricultural Society of 1814. Fowlers Garden was the great convention center of Kentucky. Capt. Fowler was a warm supporter of Andrew Jackson. He was buried with Masonic honors. Portrait from old cut in book of family history of Fowlers, furnished by Mrs. Laura Given, 2052 Catherine street Philadelphia, the mother of Bro. J. G. Given.
Governers of Kentucky.

- John Adair, 1820-1824
- Joseph Desha, 1824-1828
- Beriah Magoffin, 1859-1862 (Resigned)
- George Madison, 1816 (Died in office)
- Christopher Greenup, 1804-1808
- Robt. P. Letcher, 1840-1844
- Thomas Metcalfe, 1828-1832
- William Owsley, 1844-1848
- Gabriel Slaughter, 1819-1820
- Charles A. Wickliffe, 1839-1840
- James Clark, 1836-1839
Isaac Shelby, State's first Governor, 1792-1796. Governing second time, 1812-1816.

Augustus E. Willson, 1907-1911.

A. Owslaey Stanley, 1915-1919. (Resigned).


John Crittenden, 1848-1850. (Resigned).

Governor Flem D. Sampson
Did Secretary Stanton Plot Murder Of Lincoln? Eisenschiml, Visiting Historian, Makes Out Case

By LAURENCE SHROPSHIRE

Was the assassination of Abraham Lincoln plotted by Edwin M. Stanton, his secretary of war? Was the nation at any time in its history so well armed against the plot that a score of soldiers would be sent to the Lincoln assassination? Was the responsibility for the assassination of President Lincoln? And was the story that Stanton had planned the assassination and had it carried out? These are some of the questions that have been raised in connection with the so-called 'Eisenschiml' story. The story is based on the testimony of a man named Heinrich Eisenschiml, who was a confidant of the late President Lincoln, and who is said to have been present at the scene of the assassination.

Eisenschiml is a German immigrant who settled in the United States in the 1850s. He was a close friend of Lincoln and served as his personal secretary. After Lincoln's assassination, Eisenschiml went to Europe and then returned to the United States, where he lived until his death in 1908.

The story of the assassination of President Lincoln was first published in the New York Herald in 1865, and has been repeated ever since. It was based on the recollections of Eisenschiml, who claimed that he had been present at the scene of the assassination and had witnessed the entire event. He said that he had been present in the room where Lincoln was shot, and that he had seen the assassin fire the fatal shot.

The story was widely accepted, and was repeated in numerous books and articles. However, it was never proved that Eisenschiml was telling the truth, and it has been generally accepted that his story was a fabrication.

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The spring at Blue Licks as it appeared to the artist nearly a hundred years ago when the resort was at the height of its popularity. Guests came from all over the United States to drink the health-giving waters.

CELEBRATION AT BLUE LICKS

Under ideal weather conditions a crowd which The Mercury estimates conservatively at reaching 5,000 visited Blue Lick Battlefield Park last Friday to join in the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the last battle of the Revolution.

Fifty years ago The Mercury reporter said of the celebration held incident to the laying of the cornerstone of a monument that was never finished: "The day was simply perfect. The sky was cloudless and the atmosphere void of all oppression." History repeated itself in the matter of weather conditions last Friday and the day was ideal.

Visitors from surrounding counties, from various parts of Kentucky and from other States gathered early to listen to the elaborate program that had been prepared by Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, secretary of the State Park Commission. Early in the day the crowd spread out over the entire park, the larger portion remaining in the natural amphitheatre to listen to the addresses, but equally as many congregating about the museum, where at least 500 viewed the Curtis and Hunter collections of Indian artifacts and prehistoric animal bones. Hundreds remained at or near the site of the monument and groups were to be found in all parts of the park. Accurate estimation of the crowd was difficult, but good judges of attendance at such gatherings are agreed that at least 5,000 were in the park during the day.

The program was followed, as published in last week's Mercury, with one or two exceptions.

Following this Judge Cochran introduced Judge Samuel Wilson, of Lexington, who, with Judge I. B. Ross, of Carlisle and Hon. W. J. Curtis, of Piqua, carried to successful conclusion the plan to erect a shaft and secure a memorial area to celebrate the bravery of Kentucky pioneers who fell at Blue Licks in 1782. Judge Wilson gave abundant proof, citing the treaty of Paris, signed a year later, the map of John Filson, noting in the great loop of the Licking, "bloody battle here," and not "bloody Indian battle," and the further evidence furnished by British reports that the battle fought was an "integral part of the Revolutionary struggle."

After paying tribute to the valor of the heroes who fell in the battle Congressman Fred M. Vinson said that "only good salesmanship on the part of you, your section and your State is needed to put this park in its rightful place among the historic shrines of the Nation." Mr. Vinson at the conclusion of his address presented a bust of George Washington to be placed in the park museum.
IN CELEBRATION
OF THE
One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle
BLUE LICKS
ROBERTSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
AUGUST 19, 1932

5,000 Gather At The Blue Licks To Celebrate Sesquicentennial Of The Battle