AS THE MERCURY SAW THE CENTENNIAL IN '82

The celebration of the centennial of the Battle of the Blue Licks in 1882 drew the largest crowd that ever assembled in Nicholas or Robertson counties up to that time probably. The "flower" of Kentucky, orators, statesmen, the governor, crack militia companies were present and the meeting received wide publicity.

The editor of The Mercury was impressed by the gathering of notables and a bit overwhelmed by the size of the crowd, estimated at more than ten thousand by many. This is the account The Mercury of the following week carried of the celebration on August 19, 1882.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Blue Licks, held on the battlefield on Saturday, the 19th inst., was one of the grandest events, as regards size and the general success which marked the proceedings, ever held in Kentucky. The day was simply perfect. The sky was cloudless, and the atmosphere void of all oppression. At an early hour the vast throng already accumulated at the Springs Hotels began to be augmented by the arrival of visitors coming by carriage, buggy, horseback and on foot; until, when the ceremonies began, the editor estimated the number at between ten and twenty thousand. We will not hazard a guess. Suffice it to say that they were there by acres, an armful, cheerful, intelligent, and most orderly assembled, to witness the intelligence and the muscle of Kentucky, assembled to do honor to the brave men who had an hundred years before made such a gathering possible. The day was not marred by the slightest disorder. At ten o'clock the procession formed in front of the Arlington Hotel, as follows: The Governor and his staff; the Historical Society; Orators and Poet; descendants of the heroes of the battle; distinguished invited guests; Carlisle Commanders; Knight Templars; companies of pioneers; five companies of State Guards, via McCrory Guards, Lexington Guards, Buckburn Guards, Nuckolls Guards, Emmett Guards; citizens in carriages; citizens on horseback, and citizens afoot. At the firing of a signal cannon stationed on the battlefield, the procession moved to the eminence north of the Springs, half a mile distant, where the foundation of the centennial monument had been laid.

Arriving there, the military formed in a hollow square around the spot and from a stand near the exercises began at five minutes after eleven o'clock with an eloquent and earnest prayer by Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of the Evangelical Methodist Church, who, though an octogenarian, is still enjoying a vigorous old age. Next followed an address of welcome from Hon. W. P. Ross, of Carlisle, chairman of the Blue Lick Monument Association, which was responded to by Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, of Lexington.

Next followed an address on behalf of the Kentucky Historical Society by Prof. Joseph Desha Pickett, and one from the ladies of Newport, representing the Ladies department of the same Association.

These concluded, His Excellency Gov. L. P. Blackburn, next delivered an address, at the conclusion of which the corner stone of the monument was laid by the Governor, who pronounced the stone perfect and well laid.

"These exercises occupied an hour and five minutes, when the company dispersed to their homes, hotels, and lunch spread from baskets on the lawns. At two p.m. the afternoon exercises were held from a large stand in rear of the Arlington Hotel, from the shade of the grand trees which adorn the park. Hon. John Mason Brown, of Louisville, delivered the historical address, occupying the fixed attention of the vast throng for one hour and a half. He was followed by Maj. H. T. Stanton in an original poem, which stirred to enthusiasm the hearts of all his hearers. This closed the published programme. But, in response to earlier call from the audience, and the urgent invitation of the President of the Association Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge delivered an extemporary address in a strain of eloquence which bore long in the memory of those who heard him. We reproduce all the addresses made but this only regretting we cannot add to the collection this un-written gem, incapable of being repeated, but as long as life shall last, in the memory of those who heard it. Col. Breckinridge was followed by Master Allen, a son of Judge A. E. Cole, of Fleming county, who delivered a handsome address in a spirited and highly creditable manner."

Glowing Tribute Paid to Courageous Pioneers Who Fought at Blue Licks; 1,500 Persons Present at Celebration

By ROBERT HOUSE
Herald Staff Correspondent

BLUE LICKS, Ky., Aug. 19—Glowing tribute was paid to the pioneer defenders and leaders of the modern state. Their courageous defeat was described by speakers who addressed several thousand persons today at the celebration ceremonies, anniversary of the Blue Licks massacre, the "last battle of the Revolution."

From a rusty platform erected on the side of the hill from which the Yankees and British-Canadians fired the shot that resulted in one of the most notable engagements ever waged in Kentucky, the program, which began at 10:30 o'clock this morning and continued throughout the day, was presented. A gathering whose size was variously estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 was present on the battlefield, now a part of the state park system, for the celebration. Those who represented virtually every community in the central section of the state, as well as several other commonwealths.

The setting for the celebration was perfect. Behind the speakers' platform and on either side of the natural amphitheater in which the audience was assembled, giant trees towered from the small saplings and bushes formed a wilderness down the hill to the horseshead bend in the Licking river that made the battle ground appear today as it did on the morning of August 18, 1812, showing probably more haste than good judgment, but courageous and determined to fight, they gave way and into the trap set by their enemies.

Judge A. M. J. Cochran, of Mayville, federal judge for the northern district of Kentucky and direct descendant, through the January family, of one of the Blue Lick battle participants, read the introduction and introduced the speakers.

Cochran Praises Courage

After the invocation, pronounced by the Rev. S. H. Cunningham, of Carlisle, and group singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Judge Cochran, in a brief introductory address, gave a description of the battle as it was transcribed by James Lanier Allen in his "Choir Heritage of Old Tennessee." During his brief remarks, Judge Cochran commented on the bravery shown by the pioneers in not permitting one of their members to cross the river alone, and declared that such courage is "second only to God's,"

The Battle of Blue Licks, an original poem composed by Prof. T. Cotton Now, University of Kentucky, member of the Society of Kentucky, laureate of Kentucky, was recited by the author, followed which were read from patriotic organizations of Kentucky.

This part of the program was preceded by Mrs. Emma Graywell, chairman of the state park commission, who conveyed greetings from Mrs. S. A. Blackford, representing the National American Legion Auxiliary, Capt. Sam Goldberg, wearer of the S. S. C. and senior vice commander of the American Legion, who represented Carter J. S. Stansberry, commander of the American Legion, de...
officially to be presented by Indi-

ties. Particularly is it asserted that this
battle was a part of the Revo-

olutionary conflict, Judge Wilson

said that the treaty, signed in Paris,

France, and which brought about

the close of the Revolutionary War,

was not signed in 1783, or more than a year after

the battle of Blue Licks, citing this as

further proof of this American

engagement was part of the war

for freedom.

Judge Wilson Cites Bravery

of those who were killed in the battle was read by Judge

Wilson, and included two brigadier

generals, several captains, major,

and every lieutenant in the party.

"You World War veterans, how many generals,

were killed in the American army
during that war," Judge Wilson shouted, stressing his

point that the utmost in bravery and

sacrifice was demonstrated by the

participants in the Blue Licks fight.

From out of the crowd came the

muffled sobs.

"President Roosevelt, who rode with the Rough Riders, said this was the last battle of the Rev-

olutionary War," Judge Wilson declared. "And it was fought a full year before the Rev-

olutionary War was over." He added.

Fred Vinson Speaks

Congressman Fred Vinson, representa-

tive from Old Ninth District, or which this section was a

part, gave a brief address in con-

nection with his presentation to the

park of a bust of George Washing-

ton, to be placed in the museum

maintained on the premises by the

museum association.

"The white horse of America,

was a central figure in a plan.

He was a true statesman. He

knew his fate, and he wouldn’t

get off balance. He was one man about whom all factions

agreed.

"But today we can not live in

the greatness of George Wash-

ington or any other of the Ameri-

can Presidents. We must carry

on, and only we can do this.

We live and must live in the
today, not on our forebears’ for-

tune," the congressman said.

"Kentucky and her men played the

roles of the President and we must continue to do that now.

Presents Bust of Washington

In presenting the bust, Mr. Vin-

son said: "He was the American

of all Americans, so far as Amer-

icans are concerned."

The attitude of this pressure of the state toward the management of

Kentucky, parks was the subject of an address by Tom Wallace, Louie-

ville, who said that all parks should

be made self-sustaining. "No park is worth preserving that

can not earn 10 cents a day," he said.

Wallis Delivers Last

"A rich inheritance is ours be-

cause of their inheritance," Mr.

A. Wallis, of Paris, former U. S.

Immigration official, said in deliv-

ery of the bust of Immigrant Women as Heroes of Blue Licks:

"A Toast.

"All wars baptize us to a new

Americanism," Mr. Wallis said, "but this war has

been more than to destroy our tranquility or the pil-

lars of our institutions.

"To Kentucky," Mrs. W. T. Lefterry, of Lexing-

ton, urged Kentuckians to "ride

the battle of Blue Licks into Kentucky’s history," she

said that the greatest tribute that

could be paid to Kentucky

would be an historically-minded

committee to keep the regiments

of the state; ride the horse and see

what we have to offer others from this state.

The closing address of the day’s

program.

The dedication of the observance

was pronounced by the Rev. M. S.

Phanstiel, of Plata, Ohio.

Throughout the day direct de-

scendants of those who fought in

the Battle of Blue Licks registered in a book on the speakers’ stand.

In the book would be placed in the

museum; on the grounds; on which

the historic badges of W. H. Hunter

and W. J. Curtis collection of

historic houses and Indian artifacts.

An old hatchet, made of iron and

steel, was found in the eddies near the site of the

Blue Licks monument in 1839.

In 1859 it was used in the battle, was brought to

celebration by Congressman Virgil

Chapman, and was turned over to

Sons of the Union.

Gus L. Heyman, of Winchester and

Lexington.

The last battle of the Revolution in its his "Winning of the West," is the sesquicentennial of that

unfortunate affair of August 19,

1872, which, though regrettable, was the last battle of the pioneers in Kentucky. In a measure it repeated the

lessons of Braddock’s Defeat of the French and Indian Wars, where Washington had his first taste of

soldiering. In honor of this anniversary of this Kentucky disaster, which was more of a massacre than a

battle, coincides with the Washington bi-centennial and therefore it is the occasion of a special celebration. Some of its historical mystery may well be recalled.

It may be that the settlers of the West brought all the Indian appre-

hensions upon themselves for the

massacre of ninety-six indefen-

sive Moravian Indians at Gnaden-

hutten, Ohio, by a party of Pennsyl-

vania. This caused the Delaware and other Indians to rally and ally themselves with the British, for pur-

poses of revenge. It should be borne in mind that this was in 1782, months after the surrender of Cornwallis and the end of the Revolution in the eastern theater of war.

Detected upon driving all the Indians out of the country, the settlers under Col. William Crawford gathered an army to march against the Indians and Shawnee towns on the Upper Sandusky. After a skirmish, the Indi-

ans were reinforced, the whites

withdrew, Crawford and a num-

ber of his men were captured by

George Washington, who was a friend of Washington, was burned at the stake. Encouraged by their success, the Indians gather-

ed in great numbers and attacked the party of settlers and

army captured by Crawford, and

on August 13 appeared before

Bryan’s Station in Fayette

County, Kentucky.

That siege was brief. All Kentucky

men were prepared to protect the

women of the settlement who were

out in the spring for water, pretend-

ing not to know that the savages were lurking within a few feet, preparing a surprise attack.

All were delivered to by Simon Girty, tried to bluff the garri-

son into surrendering, but Aaron

Reynolds cried from the top of the wall

that if Girty and his savages gained

entrance, the settlers would drive

them out with switches. The besiegers

withdrew, but by the evening of

August 17, 1782 men had gathered

from Booneboro, Harrodsburg, Lex-

ington, McConnell’s and McJera-

mick’s stations and those pursued the retreating

Indians. It is history how the redskins, who had been caught sight of as they came across the continental line at the Licking River, lay in ambush and pursued the

sicking whites. The settlers knew or suspected it, but they thirsted for the blood of their enemies. In the

stirrups, Maj. Hugh McCary of Port Royal, and Maj. John Gibbons, not cowards follow me! A cheer went up and the horsemen dashed into the valley. From either side was poured in on them a murderous fire. Out of the dray that was being loaded, plain and seven captured, of whom four died at the torture stake. Only the expedition of George Rogers Clark to the Miami settlements in Novem-

ber, when the Indians were punished, and their crops and homes burned, put an end to major forays against the

whites.

The scene of the Blue Lick battle is now part of a large State Park and a monument at the site of the

rude cemetery where were buried years ago the bodies of those who became new Kentuckians for their descendants.

The first recognition of Fayette

county was in November, 1780 when the Virginia assembly established the county, with Jeffrey Lee as judge and Petae. The latter included the

area north and east of the Ken-

tucky river.

The first recognition of the town of Lexington by the Virginia assembly

was on May 6, 1782 when it pas-

s the act establishing the town.

The first clerk of the county was

Levi Todd, who served for 25 years, and who had his office at his farm, the present Todd Building.

"Elders." This office was destroyed by fire on night of January 31, 1893 and was reroofed in the early days of the county. The un-

burned scraps were carefully saved and copied into eight volumes, now preserved in the vault of the coun-

ty clerk.

The first marriage returned after the fire was by the Rev. A. Bain-

bridge, who married Gilbert Shore to Martha Christian, performed on April 20, 1800. The first company ever organized west of the Allegheny mountains was effected in Lexing-

ton in June 1785, with James Wil-

kins as captain, James Hughes, lieutenant, and Archibald Brown, ensign. The uniform consisted of a blue cloth coat, with cuffs, collar and buttons, black jodhpurs, blue

jet buttons, blue pantaloons, wide

rim hat with rim held turned up by

quarters.

The first constitution of the new state of Kentucky was voted on by the del-

egates assembled at Danville on

April 13, 1792 and maintained the

first meeting of the legislature to be held at Lexington on June 1

the same year.
Standing on the very spot where once log cabins stood, the descendants of those who built them today are the descendants of the men and women who fought during the American Revolution. The story of the Battle of Lexington and Concord begins with the news of the British advance on April 2, 1775. The news spread quickly and the residents of Lexington and Concord prepared for battle.

The Battle of Lexington took place on April 19, 1775. The British forces encountered the colonists in the town of Lexington. The colonists fired upon the British, and the battle lasted for more than an hour. The British forces then continued on to Concord, where they fought the Battle of Concord. The British forces were defeated, and the colonists claimed a victory. The Battle of Concord was a significant turning point in the American Revolutionary War.

The colonists continued to resist British rule, and the Battle of Lexington and Concord marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. The colonists fought for their independence, and their determination and courage inspired others to join them in their struggle. The story of the Battle of Lexington and Concord is a testament to the strength of the human spirit and the power of freedom.
History of Bryan Station
As It Appeared in The Kentuckian-Citizen August 22, 1896
FROM A SCRAP BOOK COMPILED BY MISS ELIZABETH E. GRIMES

In anticipation of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bryan Station to be held on the battle field on the Bryan Station road next Tuesday, August 16, we are publishing herewith a brief history of the battle as it appeared in The Kentuckian-Citizen on August 22, 1896:

AUGUST 22, 1896
Bryan Station Celebration
Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Farina, Illinois, and Mrs. Artie Ashbrook, of Cynthiana, were on train together enroute to the Bryan celebration Tuesday. Mrs. Fogg asked if they were not a recently wedded pair? "No indeed, we are cousins," they said. Mr. B. is grand nephew of Mrs. Boone, and Mr. Bryan for whom Bryan Station is named. Mrs. Ashbrook is a granddaughter of Daniel Boone. Mr. Bryan is 74 years old; his wife, née Russell, is 69; married 53 years.

Among those who attended from Paris were Mrs. Robert Talbott, Miss Emma Scott, Miss Mina Talbot and sister, Mrs. James Arnold, who with children is visiting here, and J. G. Crodock.

In the course of Colonel Durrett's address he said:
"When Bryan Station was reached before daylight on the morning of August 15, 1782, it was immediately surrounded by Indians. Caldwell's plan was to place a detachment of Indians in full view on the south east side of the fort, where the road led to Lexington and to Limestone, while the main body were concealed on the north west side, near the spring from which the fort was supplied with water. At daylight the exposed detachment were to fire on the fort and make such noisy demonstrations as would draw out the garrison to engage them. When this was done the main body on the opposite side were to rush upon the fort, break down the gates and carry it by storm.

This plan of Caldwell's would have been excellent provided there had been no one in the fort capable of interpreting it so soon as it began to be executed. The garrison had been preparing the previous night to march at daylight to the relief of Hoy's station, and as the gates were opened in the morning for the exit of the men, the decoy party of Indians began firing and putting engagement by their boisterous demonstrations. The gates were immediately closed and the action of the Indians subjected to scrutiny. Their conduct was so contrary to their usual secret mode of attack that it was at once interpreted as a ruse.

The following is the final roll of honor made up of the mothers who went to the spring and their daughters who were old enough to help them bring water:
Mrs. Jemima Suggett Johnson, wife of Col. Robert Johnson, and her daughter, Miss Betty Johnson.
Mrs. Sarah Page Craig, wife of Capt. John Craig, and her daughters, Miss Betsy Craig, Miss Nancy Craig and Miss Polly Craig.
Mrs. Lucy Hawkins Craig, wife of Captain Jeremiah Craig, and her daughters, Miss Polly Craig and Miss Frankey Craig.
Mrs. Polly Hawkins Craig, wife of Tulliver Craig, Sr., and her daughter, Miss Sally Craig.
Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Craig, wife of Tulliver Craig, Jr., and her daughters, Miss Polly and Nancy Craig.
Mrs. Jane Craig Saunders, wife of John Saunders, and his daughters, Miss Polly Saunders, Miss Betsy Saunders, and Miss Lydia Saunders.
Mrs. Elizabeth Craig Cave, wife of Richard Cave, and her daughters, Miss Hannah Cave and Miss Polly Cave.
Mrs. Fanny Saunders Lee, wife of Wainright Lee.
Mrs. Sarah Clement Hammond, wife of John Hammond.
It thus appears that there were nine grown women and fifteen misses who performed the perilous act of supplying the fort with water. Their act has scarcely a parallel in history.

Professor Rank's Address
The gates had hardly closed on the messengers when everybody thought of water, for the daily supply had not been brought up, and it was mid-August, and all realized in a flash not only the fort could not be held without it, but that it must be obtained at once, and by the women or not at all.

For the men to go to the spring would be to do exactly as the savages desired and devote the garrison to destruction. If the women went in accordance with their early morning custom the enemy would be confirmed in the delusion that their presence in force was undiscovered, and would withhold their fire to insure complete success of their plans. The suggestion was full of hope, but all the savages were known to be mere creatures of impulse, hard to control and regardless of sex. The effort which promised success might aid in a measure, but the women were convinced of its vital importance and resolved to go.

Never was a demand for heroic self-sacrifice more made or more simply and sublimely answered. There was no time for tears and lamentations, only enough for gathering up of pails and pigeons, hogsheads and gourds, and for hasty embraces, and as the sun was rising on that memorable Friday morning of the 16th of August, 1782, the devoted women of Bryan's Station left its protecting walls and with looks of pretended cheerfulness, but with wildly fluttering hearts went down the hillside to point blank range of hundreds of unsewn rifles and gathered at the never-to-be-for gotten spring under the very eyes of a swarm of savages who crouched like panthers in close and deadly ambush about them.

The coolness and audacity of the movement so completely convinced the Indians that their presence was unsuspected that they allowed the sign for sound to betray them, as, one after another, the women dipped their dripping gourds into the water, filled their pails and carried them up the foot-path, and entered the fort. It was a splendid deed. Think of the lofty character of the women who could endure the sudden parting from the nearest and dearest they had on earth.

HUTCHISON IN THE EARLY DAYS

Hutchison, an important shipping station on the Lexington branch of the L. & N. R. I. is situated in the heart of one of the best farming sections of Bourbon county. It is a sleepy hamlet, boasting of some fifty inhabitants, a presentment store, a blacksmith shop, several stores, two churches and schools.

The station is named for Martin Hutchison, who owned this land at the time the railroad was built. The Starkey built the first habitation at this point, prior to the Revolution, and on at least one occasion were forced to abandon it under pressure of an Indian raid and retire to the fort at Bryan Station. This family intermarried with the Jacobys and emigrated to Missouri, where they established the well-known nurseries.

The Kleisers were another early family in this section, being clock-makers in their native home in Switzerland. Their home was built in 1790. In 1791 the Jacoby home, a palatial place, was built.

The Maysville and Lexington turnpike was built in 1837. The early trail ran east from the present road, Hutchison being a stopping point for the stage traveler at night. At the old Hallic Inn hospitality was dispensed generously to all who came. The Inn still stands. The Calvins built the pioneer church of the section, and the first Hopwell building was erected in 1787. The Christian Church followed several years later in the early nineteenth century.
**Drugstore Philosophy**

BY COTTON NOE

Three. "Sweet Sixteens" in serious mood
Were chatting over Drugstore food,
Uttering sage philosophy
Concerning what life ought to be.
"I'll tell you what," said Flapper Fan,
"If I could live my life again,
I'd keep my waist-line lithe and lean:"
No oils nor fats nor margarine;
But limes and cokes and orange juice.
Old fashioned parents are obtuse.

"I know," said slender Kathryn Bates,
"My old Dad hates the fashion plates.
He doesn't give a damn for waists;
Selects our eats to suit his tastes;
Potatoes, side-meats, any food
Producing fat he thinks is good.
I'll say, it makes me fairly boil
To think of all the castor oil
That I have taken in my day."
She smashed a glass against the tray.

"I like old fashioned Dads," said Sue,
"I don't see things as you girls do.
Vitamin A and B and D
May keep the waist-line to a T,
But give me cabbage, corn and beans,
And hog-jowl boiled with country greens.
Still one thing I would not ignore,
If I could live my life over again.
"I'd be a baby belle."
"Why?"
"Cigarette ashes in my eye!"

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**Lexington's 61-Year-Old Weather Bureau to Go Out Of Existence This Week**

Early this week Lexington's first order weather bureau, established in 1872 and in continuous operation except from 1876 to 1888, will go out of existence and a bureau known as a second order station will be opened at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Baxter, 41 Monticello Park, with Mrs. Edmond S. Kindead, their daughter, in charge.

This second order station will be maintained for recording temperature, wind direction, rainfall and for sending special reports to Louis ville each morning. This data will be furnished Lexington newspapers daily, but forecasts will be made by the Louisville office.

Work of dismantling the station in the Fayette bank building has been under the direction of George B. Wurts, who first came to the Lexington bureau in 1918. Mrs. Kindead, who will be in charge of the new station, has been Mr. Wurts' assistant for the last 11 1/2 years.

Mr. Wurts is eligible to retirement at full annuity.

Under the plan for the new station readings will be taken at 7 o'clock in the morning and press reports will be made at noon and again late in the afternoon. Except for these times no one will be on duty at the station.

This part time basis eliminates one of the important functions of the old first order bureau, according to Mr. Wurts. No consultative work with shippers can be carried on with the new second order station. It has been estimated that this work alone has been responsible for a saving of approximately $1,000,000 annually, Mr. Wurts said.

Most of the complicated apparatus of the old station has been crated and is being sent to Washington. Records and the apparatus that can be used are being transferred to the new station.

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**The Old Ken Place**

There are few more interesting places at the present time than the old home of John Keen and his wife, Mary Bowman Keen, which is situated on the Versailles pike, about five miles from Lexington, and has never been out of the Keen family since General Lafayette was entertained and spent the night there with his aide-de-camp and personal friend, Maj. Jack Keen. This old place is still the home of Mrs. Mary Keen Markee, great granddaughter of the original owners. The spelling of the name has often been erroneous and the "Old Ken Place" has often been confounded with the stock farm, "Keeshland," which is the birthplace of many noted horses. In the old family graveyard the pioneer name is spelt Keen, and the old home stands, almost unaltered, in possession of Mrs. Markee. Another descendant of John Keen and Mary Bowman Keen, was Mrs. Mary Keen Anderson, mother of George Keen Graves of Lexington.

It is from this historic house that the most valuable Lafayette saddles have been lent for the "Hall of Fame" Sesqui-Centennial, which will be open to the public next week. Among them a quilt from the bed in which Lafayette slept on the night of his visit, and the Jouett portraits of Maj. John Keen and his wife, Mary Bowman, who lavishly entertained the elegant Frenchmen, at that time the nation's guest.

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**Ruddles Mills**

Ruddles Mills is situated four and one half miles northeast of Paris, in a beautiful undulating country. It is a prosperous little town of several stores, a garage and blacksmith shop, and a telephone exchange.

The town is not on a railroad, but has the advantage of two nearby shipping points—Shawhan and Kiserton.

In the early days there were several mills in that neighborhood, owing to the splendid water facilities offered, Stoner and Hinkston going here to form a branch of Licking River. In 1828 Thomas and Hugh Brent built here a cotton mill of 720 spindles, John Shaw doing the work. The mill was burned in 1836 and rebuilt in 1837 by Abraham Spear. A woolen mill was added and cotton and wool made till 1855.

The town was named for Isaac Ruddell, the first white settler. He was a native of Virginia, and built his log cabin near the spring in 1776, north of the Buck home, erected by James Evans. Ruddell planted all kind of fruits and vegetables, which grew well there.

The Revolutionary War was in progress and all of the early settlers moved with their families down the river to an old fort, owing to the Indian attacks. Ruddell and his family were taken prisoners and remained in captivity for many years. After his release, he cleared the land adjoining his cabin, at the present site of Ruddles' Mills. His two sons, Stephen and Abraham, were adopted by the Indian tribe and did not return for many years. Stephen's home was built where the James McIlvain home now stands. Isaac and his wife died in 1808, and were buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard, which he had donated for burial purposes. This graveyard is of special interest, being visited annually by hundreds of tourists, to see the resting place of Bow- wran's early settlers. Among the oldest tombsstones is that of Daniel Shawhan, "Born December, 1779, died May, 1791."

Adjoining the grave yard, stood one of the first churches in the county, "Stoner Mouth Church." A nucleus from this church organized the Carmel church, five miles distant. Five members of the Stoner Mouth Church attended the revival of Barton Stone in 1801. They were John Shawhan, Wm. Bodkin, John Brown, Nathan Sellers and a Mr. Vennerman. A camp meeting was held at the Shawhan farm, and the converts of the meeting or-
History of the Clintonville Christian Church

(By Miss Mary Gorham)

The Reformers of Christians organized a church here early, and erected a brick building at a cost of about $2,000.00. Among the first ministers were Elder Raines, who preached to them for eleven years. This was a union church when first built, and the land was deeded to the church by Jacob Tevebaugh. The old brick church was torn down previous to the Civil War and this frame church was built, which also cost $2,000.00.

About the year 1873 a revival meeting was held here by Elders John A. Gano and John T. Johnson and over one hundred were converted.

The present frame church is 45x70 feet, and when it was first erected the pulpit was between the doors at the entrance, and there were double doors in the center of the rear of the church, the benches having been changed when the church was remodeled just after the Civil War.

The lot where the church now stands belonged to John Finley, who sold it to Jeremiah Keece, he later selling it to the church trustees. The deed to this church property was recorded the 20th day of January, 1849, between Jeremiah Keece and his wife Sara, of the first part, and John Silvesta Grimes, Montgomery Hildreth, John Smith, John Whitesides Jr., and Edward Pendleton, of the second part, who were trustees appointed by the congregation of Christians.

In 1882 Rev. R. Reynolds was pastor here, the membership being about one-hundred. Isaac Stipp and James Stipp, deacons, and a flourishing Sunday School was maintained. James Renick, Horace Hildreth, Montgomery Hildreth, John Whitesides, John Donaldson and John Hildreth were elders here for many years.

A partial list of deacons who have served the church are as follows: James Nichols, Thomas Gorham, Jasper McDonald, J. A. Trumbo, Ben Stipp, James Estes, Albert Thompson, Robert Stipp, Bernard Parrish, Sam Crawford, Noel Cravens and Walter Gibson.

The ministers who have preached here are as follows: Samuel Rogers, John Rogers, Aylott Raines, 1855; J. B. McGuinn, 1865; M. E. Laird, 1867; J. B. Batson, 1868-9; Lyman Cave, 1870; John H. Cranch, L. H. Reynolds, 1882; A. F. Terrell, Owen Young; E. J. Festermacher, 1902; W. S. Willis, 1904; E. B. Baffington, 1908; Alexander Sanders, 1910; R. H. Ellett, 1912; Virgil P. Glass, 1924, and at the present Newton L. Shropshire.

The present elders and deacons are as follows: James Estes, Ben Stipp, G. W. Wagoner and Ernest Darnaby, elders; Lee Stephenson, Richard Darnaby, Harlan Kennedy, Frank Daniels, Lucien Terrell, Orrin Estes, Thomas Kennedy and Matt Adams, deacons; Trustees: Harlan Kennedy and Orrin Estes.

July 7, 1928

The Kentuckian-Citizen, Paris, Kentucky.
THE NEW CENTRAL FIRE STATION

By Frederick Jackson

(Taken from the Lexington Leader, Friday, June 7, 1929)

The final "out tap" of the old fire station fire bell at 10 o'clock this morning marked the passing of Central station and the culmination of its 41 years' service to the citizens of Lexington.

The "out tap" also tolled the death knell of the old bell for fire alarms as henceforth it will peal out joyous notes calling worshippers to service at St. Peter's Catholic church.

The old bell, unused for years because of danger of its vibration and great weight, which might have caused the fire alarm tower to collapse, has been given to St. Peter's church and will be installed in the new campanile.

With the tolling of the bronze bell, all equipment from the Central fire station moved in orderly and impressive manner from the old station on West Short street to the handsome new house on East Third street, a few doors east of Walnut.

The parade of fire-fighting apparatus was witnessed by scores of persons, among whom were old-timers who had served as volunteer firemen when the Central fire house was known as Bruce street station.

Mayor James J. O'Brien, Commissioner of Public Safety W. R. Anderson and other city officials watched the parade from windows in the new city hall as the equipment moved north on Walnut street. The fire department's chief, B. F. Shely, and Assistant Chiefs Charles J. Henry, Louis Travis and Shelby Armstrong were also present for the transfer.

Old Station Built in 1888

Central fire station, erected in 1888, occupies a site which has been for 90 years a fire house. The property has been purchased by the First National Bank and Trust Company.

Capt. J. B. Flaherty, veteran fire fighter and member of the Lexington department for 22 years last November, today had the honor of sounding "taps" on the old bronze bell. With a heavy sledge hammer he sounded the final peal.

The bell, which weighs 650 pounds, will be removed from the old tower and transferred to its new home.

Veterans in the Service

Among veteran firemen who have seen 23 or more years service in the department are Chief Shely, appointed in 1890; Alarm Room Operator Ed Thompson, who has seen 33 years continuous service; Assistant Chief Louis Travis, 27 years in the department; Percy T. Frazer, appointed in 1904; W. C. Bryant, appointed in 1904; Tom Bowman, appointed in 1903; Capt. R. G. Sharp, appointed in 1906; T. P. Knight, appointed in 1905; Alarm Room Operator Harry Schaffer, appointed in 1904, and Capt. Tom Doyle, appointed in 1904.

One man who was present at the old Central station when it was formally opened 41 years ago today witnessed the transfer of fire-fighting apparatus to the new station. He was W. S. Cramer, general manager of the Lexington Water Company.

Mr. Cramer, who rode in the fire chief's red car from the old station to the new in today's parade, recalled that the old apparatus, horse drawn, consisted of a steam engine, two hose reel wagons and a ladder wagon.

A striking coincidence in today's transfer is that it marks the first day's service for one fireman named Bronston and the last day's service of another fireman of the same name.

J. B. Bronston, alarm room operator and for 22 years a member of the department, has been retired from active service on one-half salary pension by the Police and Firemen's Pension Board.

Howard E. Bronston, no relation to him, appointed a fireman today began his new duties, stationed at Central station.

Transfer of fire-fighting apparatus from the old to the new station was made with no interruption of curtailment in fire alarm service. The alarm room operator at a few minutes before 10 o'clock was notified that promptly at 10 o'clock the move would be made. Alarms that might have come in during the two-minute move were to have been relayed out out-laying fire stations. None came.

The new station, commodious and well adapted to fire fighting service, was visited by scores of interested persons today and was the mecca of many small boys.


OLD PICTURE OF FIRE ENGINE

The first fire steamer, Lexington fire department, before site of old Central Station, originally called "The Union Company." Photograph taken about 65 years ago.
Fifty-two years of invaluable service to the community as a haven for the sick and weary is the enviable record of St. Joseph’s hospital operated by the Sisters of Charity.

The hospital was founded in Lexington on October 2, 1877, by a small band of Sisters of Charity from the Mother House of Nazareth with Sister Euphrasia the first Sister Superior and director. Sister Euphrasia died 12 years ago.

The first hospital was located at the Goodloe home on Linden Walk. The move to the present site was made a year later. The task of moving the patients was not such a colossal one as they numbered 12. The furniture was moved in a wagon covered with black calico, drawn by an old lame horse.

Accommodations of the “new” hospital, a 25-room residence, proved inadequate and an addition was built in 1885. Two years later the three-story building across a court, now the colored ward, was constructed, with an annex to this building in 1898.

A notable advance was made in 1898 when a part of the original house was torn down and replaced by a structure containing up-to-date operating rooms, private rooms, departments for the Sisters and the first elevator. The new annex or present main building was erected in 1908.

The value of the hospital to Lexington is beyond estimation, and the work of the Sisters of Charity is praiseworthy.

This picture shows the hospital which was swept by the disastrous fire last February. An emergency drive for $100,000 was launched immediately after the fire, with Wallace Muir, Lexington attorney, as general chairman.

Without any campaign costs and with all work volunteer, the drive was successfully culminated in a record-breaking time.

St. Joseph’s hospital has been characterized properly as an ‘institution that never sleeps.’ Its doors are never closed. They have remained open these 50 years and more. They have been open alike for men, women and children of every county, of every creed and race,” the Lexington Herald wrote editorially of the institution following the fire.

“St. Joseph’s hospital of course must be rebuilt,” the Lexington Leader editorially pronounced. “The spirit shown by those who assisted in saving patients from the burning building must be shown by the citizens of Lexington in answering the emergency that now presents itself. Lexington needs St. Joseph’s hospital and must have it.”

The first newspaper west of the Alleghanies was established in Lexington in 1787. During their struggle for independence the people felt that this would be one agency in uniting them and in 1786 John Bradford made a proposition to the Convention, then in session, that he would establish a newspaper provided the Convention guaranteed him public patronage. The people pledged their support and the Kentucky Gazette, published by Mr. Bradford, made its initial appearance August 18, 1787, it having taken more than twelve months to send for and bring the press and supplies from Philadelphia.

Early Commerce and Invention

The first public library in the West was established in Lexington in 1795. Here too were the first woolen, cotton, gun powder, white lead, paper and nail factori es.

In all probability the first steam boat in the world was invented here in 1793. Edward West, a Virginia watchmaker, who had settled in Lexington eight years previous to this time, completed his steam boat and another invention, the first nail cutting machine. Models of both inventions were deposited in the patent office, but they were unfortunately destroyed when Washington was burned. It is claimed by some that John Fitch, of Pennsylvania, made the initiatory step in steam navigation in 1787, but his invention was not a success until 1807. Fulton built his first steam boat on the Seine several years later.

A few years after West’s inventions, Burrows introduced the manufacture of hemp, and a superior process of manufacturing mustard.

Lexington’s progress in medicine was also noteworthy. Vaccination had been introduced by Dr. Samuel Brown of the University several years before the first attempts at it were being made in New York and Pennsylvania.

Lexington has had her great artists—West, brother of the inventor, and the first artist in the Wilderness; Frazer, Bush and Jouvett, one of America’s foremost painters; and many others.
History of Millersburg

(By Mrs. Tom Marshall)

In the northern section of Bourbon county is located the little town of Millersburg, one of the earliest settlements in the county.

It was in the year 1775 that 18 sturdy pioners, all heads of families, set out from Sherman Valley, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for Kentucky.

They journeyed on foot through the wilderness and so far as known encountered no serious adventure by the way. Among them were Robert Pollock, Wm. McClellan, Wm. Steele, David Marshall, Henry Thompson, Wm. McClintock, John and Robert Miller.

A pre-emption grant of 400 acres had been furnished each by the Governor of Virginia as an inducement to them to settle in Kentucky.

Upon their arrival they proceeded to lay out and survey their claims.

Four of this colony located their claims within the present limits of Millersburg precinct, viz: John and Wm. Miller, Wm. McClellan and Wm. Steele. In addition they bought 1,000 acres each, for 20 shillings per 100 acres.

They built cabins and planted a little corn, a precaution necessary to hold their pre-emption.

In the latter part of the year they returned to Pennsylvania for their families and supplies.

Owing to unsettled conditions, in the country arising from the Revolutionary War and the hostility of the Indians, the settlement was delayed until 1785-86.

In 1798 the town of Millersburg was founded by Maj. John Miller, who was the original owner of the land upon which it stands and for whom it was named.

Millersburg in its early days was quite a manufacturing center. Flour was shipped to New Orleans by flat-boat in 1808 from the mill near the site of the present mill.

There were also hemp factories, fulling mills, cotton factories, cordage machines, carriage factory and many distilleries were in operation. A large business was done in the manufacture of hemp candles, which were shipped to Missouri and to all parts of Kentucky.

It would seem that the first church in Millersburg was the old Republican church, which stood on the "Public Square" in which all denominations worshiped for a time.

The first Sunday school was established in it, by the Presbyterians.

The first postmaster was a young Frenchman, Henry Savery.

Millersburg College was opened as Millersburg Male and Female Seminary in September, 1852, by Rev. John Miller, M. D., of the Kentucky Conference. Col Johnson had previously conducted a female branch of his Military school located at Blue Lick Springs. Dr. Savage succeeded Dr. Miller in 1854. In 1859 the male department was set off as Kentucky Wesleyan College, which was later removed to Winchester.

Perhaps the only remaining building of the "Olden Days" is a stone house located and occupied by Miss Lizzie Vimont, the mansion of which was done by Gov. Metcalf.

We are also indebted to Mrs. D. E. Clark for an excellent article on Millersburg from which we are using the following notes:

The Millersburg Female College was organized in 1852 with Rev. John Miller the first president.

In December, 1879 it was burned and rebuilt. In 1907 it was burned again and rebuilt by Dr. C. C. Fisher, who is the present owner.

Millersburg College is one of the outstanding schools in the South, and the alma mater of many of the most cultured women of the State and Nation.

The Presbyterian and Baptist churches were organized in 1818.

The first Methodist church was built in 1827, but the circuit riders had services at different homes,

mostly the Purcells.

The Christian church was organized in 1831-1832.

The Masonic Lodge was organized in 1805, with Halleck Lodge in 1817.

The L. O. O. F. was organized in 1853.

Millersburg has had three scourges of cholera—1833, 1848 and the last in 1873.

The Millersburg Deposit Bank was chartered in 1870, with Dr. D. S. B. Eicher.

Land was bought from John McClintock and the Cemetery Company formed in 1860 with stockholders for directors.

Of the eighteen first settlers, four of them located their land in and around Millersburg.

William McClellan located where the Calhoun country home now is.

William Miller built a cabin where the John Bedford home was for many years.

William Steele settled near Steeles Ford.

Masonic Fraternity In
Paris and Bourbon County

First Organized at Paris in 1792; Represented in Formation of Grand Lodge in 1800

The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Bourbon County was organized at Paris on August 20, 1792. The charter having been granted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. This State was then under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge. This new lodge was known as Paris Lodge No. 35. It was officered as follows:

Horation Hall—Master.

John Fowler—Senior Warden.

James Lanier—Junior Warden.

John McHenry—Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized on October 16, 1800, at Lexington by representatives of five lodges, located at Lexington, Paris, Georgetown, Frankfort and Shelbyville. The lodge at Paris was to be known as Paris No. 2. Regular meetings were held until June 22, 1802, when it ceased to exist.

On December 17, 1808, a dispensation was granted for the formation of another lodge. It was officered as follows:

Thomas Hughes—Master.

Mourice Langhorne—Senior Warden.

Ora S. Timberlake—Junior Warden.

James Coleman—Secretary.

Gabriel Tandy—Treasurer.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held August 30, 31 and September 1, 1809, at Lexington, a charter was granted this lodge, to be known as Paris Union Lodge No. 16.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held October 16 to 19, 1871, a petition was presented by the Representatives of No. 16, Richard Peckover, seeking the restoration of the ancient
Great Men And World-Famous Horses
For More Than A Century Have Given
Distinction To Beautiful Castleton

Noted Fayette Estate Is Now
Owned By David M. Look

By Elizabeth M. Simpson

Time was a hawkish tradition, a
vendor of lore, carrying in his
generations the names of those before
precious than those marked "Castleton.
For Castleton embraces what once
spinster to Castleton's Dale, the
Kentucky homes of the Breck-
Inridges. And if there is one name,
less than their neighbors, utlizing a
deep, responsive chord in the hearts
of Kentuckians it is the name of
Breckridge. He is known whether
any other family has given
any other family who have profoundly influenced their destiny.
The Hon. John Breckridge, eminent
lawyer of the state of Kentucky in 1832, purchased land
five miles north of Lexington and
named the tract Cabell's Dale in honor of his beautiful wife, Mary
Hippkins Cabell. The property
adjoining the land was owned by Mrs. Breckridge's sister, Elizabeth
Breckridge Meredith, who, three
years before, had followed the west
terrain trail through the wilderness.

Named After Him

John Breckridge was it who se-
cured the exclusive navigation of the
Mississippi River for the purchase of Louisiana Territory, and
to him is given credit for the
authorship of the ordinance of 1786.
As an intimate personal and political friend of Thomas
Jefferson he was a general in his cabinet, an appoint-
ment that he held at the time of his
death in 1808.

Dying at Cabell's Dale, a victim
of typhoid fever at the age of 38 years old, who, prostrated with
grief, donned a black cap and wore
dark clothes for an entire week later. The symbol of her mourning
gave her the name of Grandmama Black Cap. After his husband's death, the young widow became totally blind, and there
was no one to guide her for the rest of her life.]

Three of the four sons who sur-
vived became distinguished Presby-
terian ministers. John was a pro-
fessor at Princeton; William L.
Breckridge, one-time president of Centre
University; and J. Breckridge, stormy and elo-
cient Lexington minister, was one
of the most powerful figures of his time, spreading the cause of
ancephalicism and a sales
army into the armies of the
North and the Confederacy. His son, Col.
William C. P. Breckridge, one of the
greatest lawyers at the Ken-
tucky bar, swayed thousands with his
oratorical powers. He was a
successful lawyer and in politics he was a
vigorous advocate of the Union.

The oldest son of the Hon.
John Breckridge, Mrs. David
M. Look, is a granddaughter of Cabell's Dale that became known as
Castleton, and the house that re-

Built for her in 1806. Mrs. Cast-
leton's first child, and upon the subsequent
death of the infant heir the prop-
er of the estate to David M. Look. The
Castleton remarried soon after
ward Virginia Harrison, daughter of
two thoroughbreds and among their children born at
Castleton were Cutting imp.,
man, youthful officer in the south-
ern army, whose daughter, Alice,
was the first woman to hold an
apointment in the United States
Army.

Higgins Buys Castleton

David Castleton died in 1852 and
Castleton was sold a short time
later. In 1855 it was purchased by
Richard Higgins Jr., who moved
there with his second wife, Jane
LeGrand, and their children.

In the meantime, the State of
Kentucky was undergoing a
period of misfortune and injustice, and
the woman who became the wife of William Van Antwerp.

When the two horses came to
a parting of the ways, the
strong box containing all the money
and valuable bank papers was put
in the carriage and driven to Castleton to remain
during the siege. The strong box was
left with the steps by a slave
who that same night ran away and
jumped the Yangus fences, and
he was of great value to the
island that Grandmama Black Cap
cried as she came out.

again the place changed hands
and for the next few years it
was owned by several people, among
them James R. Keene, New York,
whose brother-in-law, Major Foxhall A.
Dainfield, a charming Virginia,
developer of thoroughbreds and
racing establishments of America.

Keene, born in England, went
to the United States as a young man, specia-
lized in gold shops and amassed a
fortune. Going east for a larger
field of operations he became known as
the most stupendous plunger
in Wall street. In attempting to corner
the Chicago wheat market he
was thrown down by brokers who
demanded to take his certified checks, and
reached New York, he rushed to Chicago with bags of
gold but before his corner had
been solidly formed he was
kicked off the front by the
quitters. Then the
entrance door, and rises only to
the height of the first story.

The estate now comprises more
1,169 acres of beautifully undu-
ating pastures and woodlands. The approach to the
Iron Works road is a
long avenue bordered with
walnuts and maples, dogwood and
hemlocks. The entrance is
outlined by a dentil cornice, with
the height of the sides and above the
beauty of their curves and
columns. The drawing room, opening at the
right of the central hall, has a
delicate carved mantel of white mar-
bred from an old castle of the
keep, and which with the
beauty of the French mirror of
glass. The furnishings include a pair of
inkstone, a marble table, a
table, and a tiny grandmother's clock has
a cherry with the swing of the
pendulum.

In the columns separating the
drawing room from the library back
of it. Here the walls are lined to
the ceiling with book shelves and the sofas and chairs are
of Di-
rectoire period. Above the fireplace
is the portrait of the Hunt family's painting of
Hambledon.
LEXINGTON COURT HOUSE AND CHEAPSIDE 20 YEARS AGO
(Note the stationary waiting station—an old street car)

VIEWS IN LEXINGTON.

1. Christ Church
2. 2nd Presbyterian
3. W. Beach Baptist Church
4. Central Christian

CHURCHES

1. Street car waiting center
2. Sayre College
3. Main St. + 47th Court House
The first seal for the state of Kentucky was made by David Humphrey, the Lexington silversmith, who had removed to Lexington in 1789. He received 12 pounds for his labor in making and designing the seal, which was burned at the time the capitol burned in Frankfort.

The oldest tax books for Fayette county to escape the ravages of time are two for the year 1785, now on file in the library of the Kentucky State Historical Society at Frankfort. These two books are hand made and were prepared by Richard Young and Thomas Lewis.

The first and only removal of the state capitol occurred during the second session of the first legislature, when, in December, 1792, the committee on location, voted to permanently fix the capitol at Frankfort, by the vote of Robert Todd, the only Lexingtonian on the committee.

The first postoffice established under orders of the federal government was opened in September, 1794, with James B. Brent as postmaster. He conducted the office in a room of the jail, near corner of Main and Broadway.

Lexington, Ky., April 29, 1849.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Pay to A. L. Thomson, or bearer, in Ky. Bank Notes.

Ten

dollars.

Signature of Cincinnati Shryock, Arch. Architect & Co.

[Note: Image contains a reference to The Kentuckian, a monthly magazine, and a photo of the Phoenix Hotel prior to erection of new addition in 1911.]
FIRE DESTROYS
FAMOUS HOUSE
IN SHAKERTOWN
Blackened Stone Walls Mark
Site Of Historic 42-
Room Structure

WAS ERECTED IN 1813
Harrodsburg Fire - Fighters
Prevent Spread Of Flames
To Other Buildings

Special to The Leader
SHAKERTOWN, Ky., March 2-

Only blackened stone walls re-
mained today of the historic 42-
room house here, one of the oldest
and largest of the unique structures
in the once-famous Shaker colony.

Fire at 11 o'clock Tuesday morn-
ning razed the familiar landmark, a
four-story building erected in 1813,
and threatened for some time to
spread to other historic houses in
the settlement.

The flames gutted the entire
building and destroyed most of the
household furnishings of three
families that occupied apartments
on the first and second floors. The
upper two stories and an adjoining
el of the house were unoccupied.

Fire trucks from Harrodsburg, 10
miles away, answered the alarm
and, pumping water from a nearby
pond, prevented damage to other
houses. Sparks set fire to the roof
of the building occupied by the
Pennybaker school for girls but
the blaze was extinguished before
more than slight damage was caused.

E E. Bohon Jr., who lives nearby, was
already burned in combating the
flames.

It is believed the fire originated
from a defective fuse in the kitchen
of the first-floor apartment occupied
by the family of Arthur Harris.
Members of the family of D. W.
Riddell, who lived on the second
floor, were awakened first by the
smoke. They rescued other persons
in the building and all were able
to get out safely.

A portion of the household furni-
shings belonging to Mrs. Norah
Lenning, who occupied rooms on the
first floor, were saved. All inflamm-
able material used in construction
of the house was burned and the
entire el collapsed.

The historic building, one of many
in the interesting colony visited by
thousands of tourists every year,
stood directly behind the small
structure used for many years as an
office by the late Dr. William
Pennybaker, one of the latest sur-
viving Shakers and a leader in
the colony. The first Shaker house
here was built in 1803, but the burned
building was the first erected of the
larger structures.

The house was the property of the
George Bohon heirs. No estimate of
the amount of the loss could be
obtained.

Lex. Leader, mar. 2, 1932

Cane Ridge Meeting House
Church of Earliest Settlers

Built in 1792; Noted for its Long List of
Eminent Divines

(From an Old Scrap Book)

In the early days of Bourbon
county there were no churches, but
each settler's cabin served as a
temple of worship. On the Sab-
bath day the scattered settlers
would congregate at the most con-
veniently located house, where ser-
ences, simple and sincere, were
held. As their means permitted,
church buildings were erected.

Among the first of those was the
historic old building known as the
"Cane Ridge Meeting-house," near
Cane Ridge, six miles from Paris.

When Daniel Boone escaped from
the Shawnee Indians, who captured
him near the Lower Blue Lick
Springs in 1776, and had returned
to Boonesboro, he found that his
family had returned to North Car-
olina, under the belief that Boone
had been killed by his captors.
Boone soon followed his family,
and on October 20, 1780, returned
with them to Boonesborough, with
fifty others. Among them were
Peter Houston, his two brothers,
James and Robert; his two broth-
er-in-law, Joseph and Robert
Lucky; a cousin, Matthew Houston,
and Robert W. Finley, a Presby-
terian preacher, of whose congrega-
tion in North Carolina these men
were members.

The Houstonos and Luckyes, with
Boone and others, built a fort near
the "big spring" in Paris, which
Boone named "Fort Houston," and
the creek running nearby he named
"Houston Creek." A buffalo
trail ran near the fort, upon which
passing buffaloes and deer were kill-
ed by the fort builders, the hides
being tanned for wearing apparel.

In 1784 the fort builders deter-
mined to quit the tanning business
and open up farms. They consul-
ted Boone as to the best place to
locate. His several years of roam-
ing in Kentucky in the past en-
abled him to judge as to the best
lands, and he advised them to
locate on "Cane Ridge," a name
he and his brother, "Squire" Boone,
had given to the ridge separating
the waters of Hinkston and Stoner.
because," he said, "the largest
cane in Kentucky grows upon it,
and the largest sugar trees, and in
is distinguished for more abundant

These fort builders formed the
nucleus around which others from
North Carolina and Boonesborough
soon began to settle, and this led
to the building of a log house in
1785, one-half mile each of where
the Cane Ridge church was after
ward built. This building was to
be used for a school house through
the week, and was known as the
Log Cabin Seminary, and on Sat-
rays and Sundays was used as a
church. After thus using the
house for seven years the congrega-
tion grew until a more commodi-
ious house became necessary. Men
of the world and of the church got

The Bulletin of the American Historical Association:

"In 1785, one-half mile north of where the Cane Ridge church stood, these early settlers built a log house, which was used as a school house during the week and as a church on Sundays. It stands today as a monument to the courage and faith of these early pioneers."

The building was at first a simple log cabin, snugly chinked and plainly furnished, on the edge of a clearing. In later days it has been somewhat modernized by the addition of weather-boarding. The interior is but little changed.

Cane Ridge Meeting House was founded by Robert W. Finley and his Presbyterian followers from North Carolina. In 1796 a young Presbyterian minister by the name of Barton W. Stone came to Cane Ridge and was engaged to become
On Friday the third Lord’s Day in August 1801, the greatest and most remarkable religious assembly ever gathered together on the American continent. It is estimated that over 30,000 persons encamped here for over a week. Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists all were engaged in the great excitement. It was here that those strange manifestations of religious frenzy, known as the jerks and singing exercises reached their full flower and fruit. Among the divines who participated in the services of this most remarkable gathering were Lewis Craig, Elijah Craig, Robert Marshall, Carey H. Allen, John Lyle, James McCready, Barton W. Stone, all men of great national power and native eloquence.

Barton Stone served as pastor of the Cane Ridge church until 1803, when he left the Presbyterians, and in the year 1804, on the 28th day of June, he constituted and organized a church of the Apostolic order. Stone continued as minister of this church, with about two years' intermission, until the year 1822. Frances R. Palmer was then engaged as minister until the year 1836. After him, Leonard Fleming served about two years.

That came the mode, imposing, silver tongued evangelist, John Allen Gano, whose teaching from her pulpit was of thirty years' duration. Continuing the succession were John Rogers, Benjamin Franklin, Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, Samuel Rogers, Ayollie Gaines, R. M. Gano, John L. Rogers, Moses E. Lord, Jesse Holton, Thomas Bremond, Clinton Lockhart, Harding, Dixon, Farleigh, Nathan Brooks, Charles Brooks, Milton Elliott, C. H. Dick, Professor Bungfiding, and perhaps others.

This article would be incomplete without reference to the old grave yard of the Cane Ridge Meeting House, and in which lie the remains of many of the old pioneers, notably the Colcordas, Stones, Rogers, Houston, Lucks, and others. Old fashioned box tombs, made from the native Cane Ridge stone, enclose their dust. In this old grave yard also lie the remains of the distinguished reformer and minister, Barton W. Stone, under whose ministry the church was established. A tall stone shaft, inscribed as follows, marks his grave which lies half hidden under masses of grass, leaves and creepers.

BARTON W. STONE

BOURBON ACADEMY
ESTABLISHED IN 1799

Occupied Tract of Nine Acres on the Maysville Road

On the 13th of May, 1799, Andrew Todd, Thos. Jones, Hugh Brent and John Allen were appointed a committee to select the most eligible situation for an academy to be established here, permit for which was granted by a special act of the Legislature in December, 1798. A tract of nine acres was selected just over Stoner Creek on the Maysville road.

The Bourbon Academy, a rudely constructed frame building about 30 feet by 18 feet, resulted and was built in 1800. About 40 pupils could be accommodated.

Isaac Tull was the first teacher, and he received from $8 to $12.50 for each pupil per year, according to the course selected.

In 1805 this property was sold and a larger building built in town in 1806. Thus the beginning of the schools in Paris a century and a quarter ago.

FIRST BRIDGE WAS BUILT IN 1795

The first bridge was built across Stoner Creek in Paris in 1795. It was washed out in 1808 and the bridge now standing was built in 1833. The abutments were built of native limestone, and laid under the direction of the first Irish man that came to Paris, Pat McGinnis.
Famed Throughout Country For Its Traditions of Hospitality

The Phoenix Hotel, of Lexington, was founded in 1800 by John Postlewait, a pioneer Pennsylvanian, who conducted the hostelry under the name of Postlewait's Tavern, until his death in 1833, when the property was sold to John Brennan and Gabriel Lewis Postlewait, who immediately changed the name of the Inn to the Phoenix Hotel, under which magic name it has operated ever since. Many and varied have been the management of this historic hotel, but always its history has been one of ease and elegance, situated on what has almost always been the Main street of the community it was the center of the social and business life of the settlement from its very beginning.

General LaFayette, Aaron Burr, and many other notable statesmen and educators have made the Phoenix Hotel headquarters, during visits to Lexington, and for over a century, it has been noted throughout the whole country for its hospitality and courtesy to its many guests.

Now, as in olden days, the Phoenix Hotel is the center of the social activities of the community, the bi-weekly assemblies, inaugurated this winter by the new management, under the direction of Mr. T. P. Cawgin, being patronized by the representative people, not only Lexington, but all of the surrounding counties of the Blue Grass.

The Phoenix Hotel now promises under the direction of Mr. Roy Carruthers, of Detroit, Michigan, who has very extensive hotel interests, including the Book Cadillac Hotel, of Detroit, and several others, some of which are in Kentucky.

The officers of the company are: Mr. Roy Carruthers, President; Mr. Desha Breckinridge, Vice-President; Mr. T. F. Cawgin, General Manager; Mr. T. J. Tandy Hughes, Assistant Manager; Miss Katherine Harrison, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Mr. John Cramer, Convention Manager.
COLONEL TODD'S PLAT OF "IN-LOTS" OF LEXINGTON, LAID OUT IN 1781.

Lots:
#12, 13 - Geo Adams,
#44 - Christopher Greenup,
#40 - David Blanchard,
#30 - John Todd's Heirs,
#60 - Samuel Johnson,
#11 - Eph. January.

Enclosure on blocks bounded by Water, Short, Middle (now Mill), and Main Cross (now Broadway) streets, indicated by irregular lines, location of original stockade, which grew out of the first block house, built in corner lot at Main and Middle streets, as indicated by cross mark. Square enclosure on lots 41, 42 and 43, indicated by heavy lines, location of Col. Todd's "New" fort, made necessary when the town platting required destruction of the original stockade, which had served as home of early settlers, who scattered and built homes on lots after plat was made.

Winston Coleman, M.E.,
Aug-22-1932.
The history of journalism in Paris is both unique and interesting, and reflects credit upon an ancestry of which any people should feel justly proud. Hardly had the site of our city been determined upon when a need of news of the outside world was realized and steps were taken to acquire a news sheet for Paris.

The first paper published in Kentucky and the second west of the Alleghenies (the first was the Pittsburgh Gazette published only a few weeks' in advance), was the Kentucky Gazette, published in Lexington in 1784, under the editorship of John Bradford, assisted by his brother, Fielding Bradford. It was at this time that the citizens of Kentucky felt that a government independent of Virginia was imperative. Great things were happening, and a movement was set on foot to publish the proceedings and events incident to the separation of this territory. At a council at Danville, Ky., John Bradford, a native of Virginia and a prominent politician in this section of the country, volunteered to publish a newspaper. In July of 1786, the Lexington board of trustees ordered "that the use of a public lot be granted free to John Bradford on condition that he establish a printing press in Lexington. Bradford eagerly accepted this offer, and a printing press and supplies were ordered from Philadelphia. They did not arrive, however, until the following summer and on August 11, 1787, the first number of the Kentucky Gazette was given to the Bluegrass pioneers. It was asmall unpretentious sheet, scarcely as large as a half sheet of foolscap paper. Its contents comprised two short original articles, one an advertisement and the following apology from the editor:

"My customers will excuse this my first publication, as I am much hurried to get an impression by the time appointed. A great part of the type fell into the carriage of them from Limestone (Maysville), to this office, and my partner, which is the only assistant which I have, through an indisposition of body, has been incapable of rendering the smallest service for ten days past.

"JOHN BRADFORD."

The press had to be brought from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, down the Ohio river to Limestone, where unseen dangers lurked behind almost every tree and in every thicket. And from Limestone to Lexington the press had to be brought along the old Buffalo trail, a dark and bloody ground indeed.

The first issue of the Kentucky Gazette was adorned by rude cuts and ornaments gotten up by Bradford himself. It is well known that he cut out the type for the larger letters from dog wood.

Advertisements in the pioneer journal ran as follows:

"Among other things for sale, knee buckles, hair powder, spinning wheels, flints, buckskins for breeches, and saddle locks."

"Persons who subscribed to the frame meeting house can pay in cattle or whiskey."

In another place the editor condemns the practice of "taming bears," and also of lighting fires with a rifle.

"Notice is given to the public not to tamper with corn or potatoes at a certain place as they have been poisoned to trap some vegetable stealing Indians."

The Gazette was received by the colonists with especial interest since it was the only newspaper within a radius of 500 miles of Lexington. Upon its distribution to the people by the post-rider (for there were no postoffices), they would crowd around the village school-master who would read it aloud, advertisements and all.

Now in the course of time, Paris too, realized the need of a paper and in the beginning of the year 1797 Daniel Bradford, a brother of John Bradford, undertook the editorship of "The Kentucky Herald," with his printing establishment in a log cabin on the Main Street (between 4th and 5th), was the first house—a log. This house was used by Aaron Grifffing as a saddlery shop, and it was in this building that The Western Citizen was published in 1807. Mr. Joel R. Lyle was the first editor, and we read later that the office was for some time in the second story of the stone house, on the corner of Broadway and High streets (Memorial Building), and was entered by a stairway on the outside. In 1841 the office was established in the building at the corner of Main and Church (Fourth) streets, where it remained until 1877, when it was removed to the corner of Pleasant street and Stoner Avenue.

In its earlier years, the Western Citizen supported the principles of the Republican party, as opposed to those of the Federalists; was a warm advocate of the war with England in 1812; in the fierce struggle between the Old and New Court parties, took the side of the Old Court party; supported Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in opposition to General Jackson and when parties became divided under the names of Whig and Democrat, was found consistently advocating the principles of the Whig. Mr. Joel R. Lyle died in 1849.
The Kentuckian-Citizen Paris, Kentucky, Wednesday, December 3, 1930

EARLY HISTORY

Elizabeth Church

We are continuing articles on early Bourbon county history as friends contribute data. Several weeks ago we published a brief article on Brother Lewis Corbin, of the Stoney Point Baptist church, contributed by Mr. John T. Hedge- es, and a second one on Brother Thomas P. Dudley, from a manuscript of the late Mr. H. C. Ogle. Now we are indebted to Mr. John M. Clay, of "Rosedale Farm" in Bourbon, for the use of the original minutes of Elizabeth church from which the following interesting notes have been gleaned:

(This congregation, which was organized at an earlier date, was known as the Republican Meeting House, situated on the Lexington Road near Monterey. Located on a branch of Houston, it was known later as the Church of Little Houston. It was then under the watch-care of Bro. Todt. After his death—till hidden in services—only when some visitation minister passed by. Deaths and removals had well nigh wiped out this congregation by 1811.)

This old Baptist church in Bourbon County, Kentucky, was organized on the 9th day of February, 1811, by Bro. Ambrrose Dudley—"when the Lord had mercy on us, and put it into the heart of our highly esteemed Bro. Dud- ley to come among us."

They were known as Particular Baptists to designate them from the Missionary Baptists, and held to the "Doctrine of original sin, particular redemption, personal election, effectual calling, justification by the imputed righteousness of Jesus Christ, pardon of sin by his atoning blood, belief of baptism by immersion, the final perseverance of the saints to glory, the redemption of the dead, and eternal judgment."

This church ordered that the "communion be observed quarterly—that is to say, February, May, August and November."

At its business session, not only were affairs spiritual discussed and passed on, but matters of personal decorum, charges were brought against a member against another, and the church sat in final decision.

The negro slaves of members were admitted to the church. Daniel, the property of McClanahan heirs, was tried and dismissed for drunkenness. Tom, a man of color, was charged with "con- versing a publick" and confessed that he had "from impressions made in his mind to do so, been speaking in publick." The church decided that no member might "speak in publick by way of preaching without first speaking before the church, who would judge of their gift and act accordingly."

Dr. Watts hymn book was used.

In February, 1820, at a business session, their attention was called to the decade (decayed) state of their present meeting house and informed that if they should decide to build a new one, a lot of ground might be had gratis from Capt. Thos. McClanahan.

On the second Saturday in April, 1820, trustees were appointed to build a meeting house on the lot freely given by Capt. Thos. McClanahan, lying on the main road between Capt. Houston's and Mrs. Strother's. The trustees appointed were George Northcut, Francis Callis and Wm. Markham, and the second Sunday in October, they worshiped in the new church on the Lexington road above Cap. Johnson's and the meeting house is now called Elizabeth (for a daughter of Capt. McClanahan), and not Little Houston Meeting House.

In April, 1822, the south end of the gallery was allotted to the "black."

The second Saturday in August, 1822, was appointed as a day of fasting and prayer.

In 1823, it appeared that Bro. Ambrrose Dudley, because of "infamities attendant on old age"—his attendance at public worship was uncertain, and it was proposed that his son, Bro. Thomas P. Dudley, be invited to supply for the elder Dudley.

In November, 1824, Bro. Francis Callis informed the church that because of differences between himself and Bro. Corbin, he had used harsh expressions, and professed sorrow.

The death of Bro. Ambrrose Dudley, the aged, highly esteemed, and well beloved pastor, on January 27, 1825, in the 73rd year of his age—50 of which was spent labouring in the Lord's vineyard.

In March, 1838, Bro. Thomas P. Dudley, a young man, was unanimously chosen as pastor of Elizabeth church.

In February, 1837, a negro man—a slave of Mrs. Strother's—was employed as janitor, and made an allowance of $5.00 per annum.

In 1827, it was recorded that large in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament—in place of Philadelphia Baptist Confession of Faith.

In Oct. 1846, From a request of Mr. W. Nickols to teach a singing school in our meeting house, unanimously agreed that he had the privilege by being responsible that the window-glass be not broken, nor the seats damaged in any way.

December, 1846. Robert Brock- nidge having on an occasion of usiness, and unbecoming a Baptist, and Bro. Brockridge having sought to be made sensible of any such object, he now states that if he did not unceasingly use such language, he is sincerely sorry for it. The Church (at Bro. B.'s request) took a vote and unanimously voted satisfaction.

March, 1850. A printed paper containing a report to be a joint mani- festo of the churches at Stony Point and Friendship, setting forth the issues that exist between them and the churches at Bryants, Elizabeth, and Mount Carmel, was received and read, and on motion second, the church unanimously voted that the charges, so far as they are concerned in the said manifesto, are reported and unqualifiedly false. A letter was presented and read from the church at Bryants to Stony Point and Friendship, counter-verifying the truth of the said mani- festo, and inviting them to meet at Bryants at the proposed meet- ing on the last Wednesday of the present month, March.

A letter was also read and adopted by this, the Elizabeth Church of the same purport with the letter to Bryants, earnestly invi- ting these churches to meet us at Bryants on the last Wednesday in May, 1850.

A letter to the meeting propos- ed to be held at Bryant's was presented and read, and Brethren Leach, Kinzie Stone, Chinn, Jack- son and F. H. Abbott appointed to bear it.

Agreed that our messenger to the proposed meeting at Bryants by a committee to act in concert with committee from Bryants and Mount Carmel in drawing up for publication a full purpose of the unchristian and outrageous attack made by the churches at Stony Point and Friendship, on the churches at Bryants, Elizabeth and Mount Carmel.

April, 1851—There being report in circulation that there had been a dance at Sister Clay's, and she having acknowledged the same to Brother Guiness, the church ap- pointed Brother Kinzie Stone and Brother Perry Warnall a commit-
15,000 Shout Their Love for Freedom
In Monster Meeting

Governor Leads in Lexington's Assertion of Willingness to Fight at Great Assembly

CROWDS ARE MOVED TO DEMONSTRATION

Stand of America for Liberty Asserted by All Speakers

Beneath a starry sky 15,000 loyal Lexington patriots, Americans all, gathered last night and spoke and sang the glories of the Stars and Stripes and in their hearts and from their mouths let burst forth the mighty volume of their fealty and devotion to the nation.

Pulsing in their veins, it appeared from their looking in the faces that throbbed about the speakers' stand, was a patriotic fire that kept any man from doubting that they would stand red and glorious when called.

Cheapside, steepled in the historic tradition of the commonwealth, witness of the outbursts of patriotic zeal, for generations past, never witnessed a scene more inspiring, more convincing. The spirit of the historic square led charm.

The orators spoke in eloquence and power the honor of the flag and the prediction of Kentucky's honorable answer. Governor Stanley delved into the meanings of the war and the love for liberty that should make all men glad to take up arms. The mul- titude listened in silence with the "Star Spangled Banner" whose martial, inspiring air died away leaving the crowd to dispel solemn silence.

CROWD JAMS SQUARE

With the arrival of the military parade on Cheapside the ropes which had held back the crowd were dropped and the crowd flooded the square, pushing tight into the open space and packing back against the courthouses and crowding the buildings on the south side of Main Street.

Half a hundred Old Glories were waving in the cool breeze from ropes forming a headpiece for the amphitheatre. From the center of a building where the speakers' stand was a large picture of Woodrow Wilson with the legend "Standing By Him." The parade marched by the speakers' stand and halted. A squad from the Lexington Police Department dispersed the crowd around the lecturn. A burst of applause greeted Governor Stanley as he walked upon the platform. The Boy Scouts scattered programs containing the words of songs which were to be sung among the crowd.

The program was begun by singing "America."
MAMMOTH CAVE.

Description of the Great Cave in Warren County, Kentucky.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman resident in the Western Country to his friend in this County, giving an account of his excursion into Kentucky in the fall of last year—dated Martinsville, Ohio, April 4, 1816.

"The cave is a considerable distance round the country, not containing a mile in length, and it is never used for anything but the residence of Mr. Miller, the owner of the cave, and his family. It is about 300 feet long, and 120 feet wide, and 80 feet high. The roof is 30 feet high, and 40 feet wide, and the cave is divided into several rooms, each of which is about 30 feet square. The walls are 30 feet high, and 40 feet wide, and are covered with paintings of various subjects. The cave is wonderfully beautiful, and is a great source of amusement to those who visit it."

We returned by the beautiful pool of water, which is called the "Fountain of Clarity," after the Fons Clarius, of the classics, which is so pure and delightful to the taste, that after drinking of it, there was no longer a taste for wine or any other drink. We took a short walk through the cave, and then returned to our quarters, where we were entertained with a splendid dinner, and a good time of it.

"I have been visited by Mr. Wilkins, a gentleman from the next county, and he has been much pleased with the cave. He has seen the entire cave, and has been much struck with the beauty of the place."

Will Plan Entertainment for Celebrated Visitors

Special Executive Committee Asked to Meet Monday Afternoon at 3:30 O'clock for Arrangements

AMBASSADOR WILL ARRIVE

Provision for the entertainment of distinguished guests from a distance who will attend the sensational celebration, among whom are E. Emil Daeschner, French ambassador to the United States, and his wife and two daughters, who will arrive Wednesday morning, will be made at a meeting of the special executive committee Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the private dining room of the Phoenix hotel, it was announced last night.

Ambassador Daeschner, who was invited to visit Lexington and attend the sensational celebration by General Chairman Samuel M. Wilson through his department of justice, will speak at the Lafayette Day ceremonies on the steps of the Capitol on Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Governor William J. Fields has accepted an invitation to introduce the ambassador and Dr. A. D. Hamilton, president of Transylvania college, will preside.

Members of the official reception committee appointed by General Chairman Samuel M. Wilson are Mayor Hogan Yancey, Wood G. Dunlap, Judge B. C. Stoll, Judge E. H. Donk, J. B. Breckinridge, Judge Joseph H. Bullock, Maury Kemper, Dr. Frank L. McVey, Dr. A. D. Harman and Harry Giovamnelli.

Members of the special executive committee are Debra Breckinridge, chairman; G. N. Manning, Charles H. Berryman, John R. Allen, George K. Graves, J. Ernest Cassady, Thomas A. Combs, W. A. McDowell, Dr. Samuel H. Hailer, George H. Hunt, John Skinn and Clarence LeBus, Jr.

All members of the committee and of the 70 organizations which they represent, and all sponsors of the sensational celebration, together with all other citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, are expected to act as host to all visitors and guests who may come to Lexington during the Jubilee Home-Coming Week.
COLONEL TODD'S PLAT OF "IN-LOTS" AND "OUT-LOTS" OF LEXINGTON, MADE IN 1781.

"IN-LOTS" ACROSS MAIN STREET OF TOWN PLAT INDICATED IN SOUTHWESTERN SECTION OF PLAT, WITH LOCATION OF ORIGINAL STOCKADE AND COL. TODD'S "NEW" FORT INDICATED. THE LARGE RECTANGULAR BODY ACROSS THE PLAT INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES, IS "PENDLETON SURVEY" REFERRED TO IN EARLY MANUSCRIPTS, BUT A COPY OF WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN FOUND.
Disastrous Fires in Lexington Recalled

By P. A. O'Brien

With the completion of the new fire headquarters on East Third street, the present headquarters on West Short street will soon be closed and the property turned over to its new owner, the First National Bank and Trust Company. When the doors of the old headquarters close forever it will mark the passing from that site of an organization that has lived through almost the entire period of Lexington's existence, and has shared in and contributed to the history of the city for 140 years. The headquarters have been at that site for almost ninety years, the present building, which is forty years old, being the last of three located there.

Lexington was laid out and settled in 1779, and in 1790 a fire company was organized. The town was not incorporated until 1832, but for 42 years before that it had an organized fire company. Then, as now, the popular appeal of the fire department lured the type of men who love excitement and danger, and are not afraid of hard work.

Of the earlier days of Lexington's fire department there is not much in the records preserved to tell of its fire-fighting prowess, but this writer can tell of a few instances of their good work in the Lexington of 50 years ago, and it may be of interest to the Lexington of today.

In those days there were no automobiles, and the traveling public largely depended upon horse drawn vehicles. Lexington being situated in a section noted for its good roads, the livery stable business was an inviting field for investment and there were many build to run through from street to street, two stories in height. The ground floor contained the horses and the vehicles, and on the second floor was stored the hay, straw and grain. This inflammable material stored in these long buildings without a partition to break the drafts were a dreaded fire menace, and when a fire did start in one of them the entire town was in danger. Before the completion of the waterworks in 1884, the city depended upon fire cisterns for water, and at big fires the supply was never adequate. The invention of the hydrant about this time helped as a fire preventive for previously hay and straw were piled loose in the lofts.

In 1875 a livery stable stood at the present site of the Weil building on the southwest corner of Limestone and Short streets. For some cause never known this stable burst into flames one Sunday morning shortly after midnight and though but a few hundred feet from fire headquarters was beyond control from the start. It destroyed the building across Short street on the northeast corner of Limestone and burned every building on the east side of Limestone, to Main street together with four buildings on East Main street. On the west side of Limestone every building down to the one next to the corner of Main was destroyed. This two-story building had a double fire wall that extended two feet above the roof, and the firemen were able to assume brief control at this point. From the rear, however, the fire got into West Main street and destroyed two buildings, leaving the three Johnson buildings on the corner an unscathed island in a sea of fire. On West Short street it was stopped at the building adjoining the headquarters itself. This building was a sales stable, and the firemen's task in saving it was tremendous. Had this stable burned fire headquarters must surely have succumbed also.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Lexington's most distinguished citizen, had died but a few days before, and buildings of the city were draped with black streamers of mourning. These caught fire from burning embers in all directions. The most serious of these by-products of the big blaze was at the building adjoining the postoffice, then located at the northwest corner of Broadway and Short streets. It was saved from destruction by a handful of men and women living in that vicinity, as no firemen or apparatus could be spared from the main blaze.

Cincinnati and Louisville were appealed to for help, but when their firemen arrived here the water supply had virtually been exhausted, and they could give but small aid. Some of these firemen were equipped with rubber hose, a new invention, while the Lexington firemen had leather hose, made with a double row of copper rivets through it. This leather hose was quite heavy, and the leather, of necessity thick with the added weight of the rivets in its construction, made the handling of it a muscular as well as a hazardous task.

The Lexington firemen lost about 50 per cent of their hose at this fire, as crumbling walls buried it before it could be pulled away. More than thirty establishments were wiped out, and it was ruin for many of them as they never resumed business.

When day dawned the downtown section presented a desolate appearance. Stocks and furnishings were stacked about the streets, and the courthouse yard was filled with military equipment belonging to the militia whose armory was in the fire headquarters building. This must have been Lexington's most disastrous fire, although there was no loss of life, and but few were injured. Four years later a fire started in a livery stable situated at the present site of the new addition to the Phoenix hotel. Between this stable and the original Phoenix hotel was a large livery stable, and both stables extended the depth of the block. From the discovery of the fire the firemen realized they were in for a mighty effort and they did not disappoint the city that depended on them. West of Limestone the principal business houses of the city as well as all of the public buildings were situated. A gentle breeze blew from the east, and with the two stables blazing high in the heavens, and the fire rolling to the west, the Phoenix was doomed. The firemen had not sufficient equipment to surround the fire, and they quickly decided to leave the east side to its fate, and concentrate all their energies to save the more important west side. They fought to hold the fire in the Phoenix or to lessen its volume before it would reach Limestone street. Once it reached Limestone the narrow street was a scant barrier. Meanwhile Frankfort, Cincinnati and Louisville had been appealed to for help. Frankfort was quick to respond and rendered great help.

On the east the fire swept across the narrow alley paralleling the bus stable, and destroyed the historic residence of Gen. Leslie Combs. This building, standing on a large lot, was of the dimensions of a castle, and was one of the show places of the Blue Grass. But the exigency was such that not a stream could be spared to save it, and it was entirely destroyed. To the east of the Combs building was the Main Street Christian church, with considerable vacant ground between the two. By the use of buckets and saturated blankets the church was saved and with it the section beyond.

By determined and intelligent work the firemen kept the fire from crossing Limestone street, but the damage was great. The spring races were in progress, and the hotel was crowded as was the entire city with visitors. The burned district was in the heart of the town, and the hotel was the rallying point for central Kentucky, and its loss was keenly felt. It was rebuilt in a year, and having for the second time sprung from its ashes, it has earned its name.

There was genuine sorrow at the loss of the Combs residence. The general himself, then a centenarian, was never convinced of the soundness of his strategy which had sacrificed his splendid mansion.

There was no loss of life in the Phoenix hotel fire, but a short time before at a fire in a livery stable which stood on the east side of Limestone street where the new Vine street extension now intersects, one man's life was lost. This man, a ne'er do well, who was supposed to have started the fire while drunk, had the year previously incurred the odium of the community by saturating a dog with coal oil, and burning it alive. His own tragic death was regarded as a judgment and a punishment for his fiendish treatment of the dog. However, he had never been prosecuted for his act.

A curious development of this fire was that burning embers from it were blown through the rear windows of the building on Limestone street whose fire wall had arrested the sweep of the great fire in 1873. This time the building was gutted, but the fire got no farther.

A few years after the Phoenix fire a fire started in a livery stable
on Short street west of Broadway, and running through to Main street. That it started in the afternoon was once when the firemen got a break from their usual run of luck for previously all of Lexington's big fires had started at night. This fire destroyed the stable and several buildings on the north side of Main street, and gutted half a dozen buildings on the west side of Broadway. It also destroyed several houses on Short street. At its height when the burning area reached from Short to Main street, the city having but two engines, appealed to Frankfort for aid. However, they regained control of the situation, and recalled the request to Frankfort. No one could find fault with the way this fire was handled by the firemen, and considering their meager equipment the result was remarkable.

In all of those livery stable fires, and there were many of them, large numbers of horses were destroyed along with vehicles and livery stable equipment. Insurance rates were so high for such risks that few of the sufferers escaped disaster.

In those days before the telephone or electric fire alarm had been put into use in Lexington it was the duty of the one discovering a fire to yell "Fire," to the full extent of his vocal capacity, and those hearing him were bound by the unwritten code to repeat the cry and pass it on until it reached the fire headquarters. Sometimes it would happen that an insignificant blaze in an outlying district would be so vociferously cried that by the time the alarm reached the downtown section the volume of the sound would indicate the city was in grave danger.

In the late 1870's there was an epidemic of epizootic, or influenza, among horses an d the fire department's horses were all out of commission. It was a wintry day when one of those alarms started from afar, and by the time it had reached fire headquarters a large percentage of the population was there. The chief explained that the horses were unable to work an d appealed to the eager crowd to haul the apparatus. All who could lay a hand on the engine or hose reel went to the task with enthusiasm, and on Dewees street near Third they found a blazing chimney which sputtered out before they could train the hose on it. The chief found that the thrill of pulling the apparatus to the fire was not strong enough to supply the energy to pull it back, and the crowd left him cold. He finally hired a score of husky colored men to draw it back to headquarters.

At the new headquarters of the Lexington fire department the men will be luxuriously housed compared to those who served fifty years ago. Inventions in the business of fire fighting have made the firemen's occupation comparatively easy to what it once was, and the firemen of today is certainly more efficient because of those inventions. However, the workman who can do good work with poor tools must not be rated low because of his tools. The firemen who handled the apparatus of the days here referred to by sheer physical strength supplied the power that machines now provide. Equipped as they were in fighting the fires of those days the wonder is that Lexington was not wiped off the map by some of the fires mentioned here.

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The foregoing likeness of General Lafayette, which is very striking, and of peculiar interest in Lexington at this time, was made from a photograph of a steel engraving taken from a volume in the library of Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Mass. This copy of the engraving comes to The Lexington Leader thru courtesy of Mr. Horace M. Poynter, formerly of Shelbyville, Ky., now a member of the faculty of Phillips-Andover Academy.

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<th>1849</th>
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|    | at 15 cents per $100,    | $2.40
|    | To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, | 32
|    | To Convention Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, | 32
|    | To Rail-Road Tax on $8 at cents per $100, | 3.04
|    | To County Levy on Tithes, at per Tithes, |

Received payment, of J. S. Lowery

1849 Tax receipt
College of Engineering

Class of 1920

University of Kentucky
For I have missed several opportunities of writing to you however it is known to
me to do good your Lord is all knowing But this of Marts Harnes and that go to much very east to
David in Sarum at this time and I shall be
scheduled to write soon to go and show some improvements on got to me from the last
and there is now 3 or 4 on that Crock I knew how
your horses tell a about 2 weeks ago but David
Gomez to sell him if possible but he and not
then I took him to our corn and got the price
of 250 pounds for him but I could not
get a Single bid for him tho Sarum when he did
the horse but money is not to be had at any rate
So I took him home and sought him for a
more and sold for my own use in the I could
sell him to a good advantage and shall advance
25 pounds for you I can 200 if you shall agree
look I could be 200 hours in a week of which
who want to lift those plates out of the of the
the Cuppy 2 plates for settlement and premia
I know are all in the suggestion of yours
and obtained the treasury warrants the plates will
yet return But will in a few days I am
for your most obd part
Sincerely yours
From the earliest days of travel through all the years down to the present, the rivers which border and cross the State of Kentucky, while being a blessing in many respects, have been a great hindrance to the flow of traffic into and across the state.

KENTUCKY is bordered by the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers on the west, the Ohio on the north, and the Big Sandy on the northeast. The state line between Kentucky and its neighboring state, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio is the low water mark on the north side of the Ohio River and thus Kentucky has within its borders more miles of navigable streams than any other state in the Union. The Tennessee, Cumberland, Tradewater, Green, Barren, Kentucky and Licking rivers thread their way through many hundreds of miles across the state and form barriers at highway crossings that can be spanned by bridges only with considerable expense.

The highway construction program a few years ago had already progressed to the point where these rivers could be reached on almost any main highway route by the traveler on a modern highway. But the highway traffic, which had increased so enormously throughout the last few years, must still thread its way across the river on a ferry which at best was slow and dangerous.

One form of the "self-liquidating" public works proposed by President Hoover for unemployment relief schemes in order to use funds borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was that of toll bridges. This article contains a discussion of toll bridge construction of the type desired by the President. It is particularly timely in that it shows how one state satisfied traffic demands from their limited funds.
Treaty of Boonesborough, from a painting. This represents the abortive attempt on the part of British and Indians to secure the surrender of Fort Boonesborough. When the attempt failed the siege was renewed.

$475,000 PERMIT ISSUED FOR FEDERAL BUILDING

Structure Will Be Most Costly Ever Erected Within City Limits

The United States government yesterday issued a permit by the city for the erection of the Lexington postoffice and federal building, which is now under construction at Limestone and Barr streets.

Calling for an expenditure of $475,000, the building permit was one of the largest ever issued by the city. The building permit was issued to R. B. Hayes, engineer in charge of the construction. The plans for the building, drawn by the Lexington architectural firm of Churchill and Gillig, call for a building three stories in height, with a basement. The building will front on Barr street.

The Lexington Quarry Company sub-contractor in charge of excavation for the foundation, has been on the job for the past week. The general contractor is the Penier Construction Company, of Cincinnati.

Lex. Herald, Sept. 30, 1932

M. McW. Wallace

To the 2d Presbyterian Church, Dr.

To 6 months Pew Rent to this date, $7.50

Received payment,

Treasurer.

A copy of this interesting old picture was furnished The Lexington Leader by Judge George B. Kinkead, with the accompanying explanation below. Beginning at the left, the first boy with papers under his arm is William F. Klaire, the second is Tommy Shannon and the boy with the gun is William Beasley, now one of the operating staff of the Lafayette hotel. Others in the picture are identified by Judge Kinkead.

BY JUDGE GEORGE B. KINKEAD

This is a picture of the last stage coach in central Kentucky. The negative was made by "Capt." Jinks, an old photographer, who died some years ago. The date this picture was taken was some time in the year 1880 or 1881. I obtained the negative from Mr. William M. Irvine, a son of Mr. Thomas Irvine.

Thomas Irvine was the owner and conducted numerous stage lines radiating from Lexington, Kentucky. There was a line running from Lexington to Maysville, another to Covington, another to Nashville, Tenn., via Louisville, one to Richmond, and another to Versailles. The encroachment of rail roads caused a suspension, first of one line, then another. Finally the only line left was that from Lexington to Versailles. When it ceased to operate, this mode of accommodating the traveling public became obsolete in central Kentucky.

This picture, therefore, represents last coach Mr. Irvine operated, was taken in front of the Stage Office on Short St. in this city, just the corner of Mill Street, a crossroad many years ago, and that occupied by the drug store was erected on site. Next to this office old Bill Regnard had his Ice Emporium, from which he supplied the city of Lexington with ice harvested from the Great Lakes and the Hudson river.

The stage coach was typical of all others. Four white horses draw it, old Jopham Marryman (his favorite driver) is on the box; William, the tall Negro, for many years a servant of Mr. Irvine, is standing in the boot. Thomas Irvine, the owner, is the tall figure with the mustache slightly to the left of the doorway, that is, to the observer's left; another tall figure, still further to the reader's left, is Noah McClelland.

The little figure with an air gun in his hands is Mr. William Beasley, son of Mr. Irvine, and now assistant manager of the Lafayette hotel. Next to the reader's left is Tommy Shannon, a newsboy, who afterwards became quite a celebrated book maker, accumulated a nice property, purchased a farm in this county and died early from tuberculosis.

Still further to the reader's left is the Hon. William P. Klaire, then a little newsboy, who, after the disappearance of his father, supported his mother and his family by the sale of newspapers. Later he became a page in the Legislature, and still later, and for several terms, was chosen by the city of Lexington as its representative in that body. Today he ranks as the man of independent means and director in the largest bank in this city, and is perhaps the most forceful politician in the State.

Others in this picture appear to be those whose habits it was to assemble and watch the stage depart. There is quite a local color about this picture, and doubtless it will be prized by one who is interested in such matters.
Capital Of Blue Grass Long Been Noted As Best One Night Stand In Country.

Thus declaimed our heroine in reply to the query 'when, how and why?' when her hand-to-mouth, the curtain fell on the final performance of "A White Slave" in the Lexington Opera House, on the night of January 12, 1856. Four days later that historic place of amusement burned to the ground. After having been seen Lexington well on its way toward the reputation it now holds among stage folk as the most important one-night stand in America.

Lexington, in 1817, however, is hardly recognizable as the same city which for many years has consistently held that reputation. Time was when the Lexington Opera House was famous as the dramatic center--but hat is in the day before Franklin X. Bushman smiled his famous smile, before Chaplin walked his famous walk, and before Theda Bara learned to vamp.

The movies have the day.

Blue Grass--or the Four Colorful.

Not that the taste for the spoken drama among Blue Grass audiences has deteriorated. The finer productions of that stage that reach this city are greeted by the same culture and enthusiastic audiences as of old, but this is evidently not true of the country at large, for the booking powers that formerly sent out practically all of the New York successes are now dispatching so few attractions to the "roads" that Lexington must perforce rely on vaudeville and the films for her amusement.

The Lexington stage is a resume of the best offerings on the road for the past half-century. In that time this city has witnessed the work of every well-known player on the American stage, from the old days of Salvini, Mojeska, Keene, Reed and Booth and Barrett, down through the reigns of Joseph Jefferson, Mansfield, Rejane and Bernhardt, and of the lately retired Booths and Macloves.

Rained Real Water.

The original Lexington Opera House, which burned in 1886, was built by Merrick Lodge, L. O. O. F. in 1887, on the spot now occupied by Brower & Company, and opened in the fall of that year with the presentation of "The Lady of Lyons." For three years it was the leading playhouse of Central Kentucky, until the final performance of "The White Slave," Carter &amp; Bumble's story of a pure but honest Kentucky girl. This was so many years ago that legitimate attractions for a single season, the management turned to vaudeville, and later to natural picture offerings. The management of this house is also in the hands of Mr. Scott, and with its excellent orchestra and fine program of feature pictures, is enjoying wide popularity.

Motion pictures also hold forth at the Orpheum and Strand Theatres, the former of which was built in 1918 after the old building, the present owner and manager, in April, 1912 at a cost of nearly $10,000. The Orpheum offers the entire program of Universal releases, and is the only 5-cent picture house in the city.

The Strand, Lexington's newest home of the film, was erected nearly two years ago, and is conducted by the Phoenix Amusement Company, with John Elliot acting manager. An eight-piece orchestra is one of the features of the house, and its program includes the latest releases of Selznick and Artcraft production.

Sam' N. Wilson and Ross F. Lockridge
at Bryan Station Springs - Summer 1932

Fayette County, by
Lockridge - from history dept - Indiana Univ.
HISTORY OF THE LEXINGTON FIRE
DEPARTMENT

Lexington’s fire department had its genesis in the Union Fire Company, which was organized in 1790, two years before Kentucky came into the Union, and it is the oldest organization of the kind west of the Alleghanies, according to a history of the department compiled by William Harrison Polk, ex-chief.

The town was settled and laid off in the spring of 1776 by Capt. Robert Patterson and a company of men who came here from Harrodsburg. From that time to the present—a period of 156 years—the Union Fire Company has maintained an unbroken line of effective duty to its city.

Ranck—famed historian of Kentucky—states that the organization of the Union Fire Company took place at Brent’s tavern, later Postlethwait’s Inn and the Phoenix hotel in 1790. Headquarters of the company were first on Main street near Mill and afterwards on Water street, near the old police station. The bucket or headquarters of the Union Fire Company was on the north side of Main street originally, but with the move to Water street, it became an “engine house.” Equipment consisted of buckets, ladders and axes.

Organization of the company included most of the able-bodied citizens of the town and their only apparatus for opposing the devouring flames were buckets. With these primitive implements the men, often aided by the women, brought water from the wells and springs and climbing upon ladders dashed it on the flames.

First Editor a Fireman

John Bradford, founder and publisher of the Kentucky Gazette three years earlier (Kentucky’s first newspaper) was elected secretary of the company. It is regrettable that the early minute records of this company were lost but few of the names were known.

In 1805 the officers of the Union were Captains Daniel Bradford (brother of John) and Christopher Kiser; Directors William Macbean, George Anderson, John Jones, Alex Frazer, Thomas Hunt, Jr., John Jordan, Jr., Thomas Bodley, Alex Parker, Charles Wilkins, Lewis Sanders, William Ross, Thomas Whitney, Maddock Fisher. These were among the most important residents of the town, some of them afterwards becoming men of distinction in state affairs.

In 1812 the Union Company added to its equipment by resolution of the town trustees “four additional ladders, four fire hooks, three rope ladders and three tubs to put under the pumps.” In 1812 two little “newly invented” engines were purchased by the town trustees, being considered the “pe plus ultra” of fire extinguishers.

The town pumps were public property, placed at intervals along the principal streets to serve the double purpose of furnishing water for household necessities and affording an ample supply for fighting fires.

“Fire fighting in pioneer days was crude and inefficient in style as compared with present methods,” Chief Polk wrote a number of years ago. Contrast it with today. What was then called a “fire engine” was a machine worked by hand—not steam. The hose used was made of leather and was difficult to handle, especially when well soaked with water. To avoid soaking, it was thoroughly oiled and he who handled it at a fire generally had to buy a new suit of clothes to replace the one ruined. During the progress of a fire, while the hand-engines were at work, “bucket brigades” also assisted. Long lines of men—and often women—formed and passed filled pails from one to the other until the fire was reached and the water was dashed on the flames.

The new engines—hand-operated—had side bars or levers the firemen worked with the vertical stroke. Purchase of the engines was hastened by frequent occurrences of fires in business and manufacturing establishments.

In January, 1812, there was an epidemic of fires in Lexington. Mr. Tibbatt’s soap and candle factory was burned by an incendiary. Commenting on this fire a local paper said:

“Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the citizens generally for their exertions at this fire. Never was greater intrepidity and boldness displayed on a like occasion. Many valuable buildings were saved by their efforts.”

A second fire, also of incendiary origin, swept Mr. John W. Hunt’s bagging factory. One negro man was executed on the gallows for the Tibbatt fire, but the two youths, also negroes, convicted of setting afire the Hunt factory, were pardoned by Governor Charles Scott as they stood on the gallows ready for execution. At that day death was the penalty for horse stealing and arson.

Urged to Become Firemen

Commenting on the prevalent frequency of fires at that period, the newspapers urged all male citizens to join the fire company of their respective divisions of the town, which then had a population of five or six thousand.

In addition to other measures in case of fires, Capt. N. G. S. Hart’s Company of Light Infantry was requested to turn out to guard property and prevent looting. This gallant officer and his company entered the town a few months later and he was slain at the River Raisin. All citizens failing or refusing to attend a fire were subject to a fine. There is no record of anybody having been fined, however.

From John Bradford’s paper of that time one reads:

“At a meeting of directors of the Union Fire Company at the house of William Satterwhite in the town of Lexington on Saturday, January 18, 1812, Samuel Trotter was elected Director General; Asa Blanchard, Director General; David Logan, Secretary.”

High sounding titles these, overtopping the “chief” and “captain” of the present day.

At this meeting also “the following directors were appointed to attend at their respective Engine Houses immediately on an alarm of fire being given and with the captains to cause their engines, buckets, tubs, hose, etc., to be conveyed to the place of fire. First Division, Cornelius Coyle; Second Division, Charles Wilkins; Third Division, John Brand.”

Line directors were also appointed to form lines of people from a pump or well to a fire to pass water along. Two directors to each division were chosen: Leving Young and Lewis Fisher; Joseph Hudson and John Fisher; Thomas Bodley and L. Comstock. William Hanson was appointed to take charge of the ladders and fire hooks and have them conveyed to wherever they were needed.

Twenty-four new firemen’s hats were ordered “to be given to the most active and enterprising men at a fire.” Four “property” men also were chosen for each division to be “furnished with a staff and badge, to take charge of and place guards over any property taken out of houses or removed in time of fire.”

Fire Insurance Organization

At a meeting of gentlemen held on March 2, 1812, Lexington’s first fire insurance company was organized under the title of the “Kentucky Mutual Assurance Company.” Officers chosen were James Morrison, president; Directors, Richard Higgins, James Macconn, Lewis Sanders, Thomas Bodley, Henry Clay, John H. Morton, James Coleman, John Brand, John Lowry, Anthony Butler, of Russellville; David Dodge, of Winchester; Valentine Peers, of Paris. That was the first fire insurance company formed in Kentucky, it is believed. Louisville and a few other towns were mere villages in comparison with Lexington.

From 1818 to 1832 there are no authentic records of the volunteer fire companies. In the latter year, the town of Lexington became an incorporated city with a charter from the Kentucky Legislature which authorized the municipality to do many things from which she had hitherto been barred by legal restrictions. In the meanwhile, volunteer fire companies had come into existence, constituted in much the same manner as the “Union” company. Mention is made of the “Lyon”
Many and another known as the “Independent.” From Macabees’s Directory of the City of Lexington and Fayette County, published in 1838, officials of these five companies are listed.

Rev. C. W. Cloud, president at that time of the Independent Company, was a rare character. He was a Methodist preacher, irascible and given to frequent “scraps” with the brethren.

He quit his congregation, organized another and built a new house of worship on West Main below Broadway. On one occasion, the story is told, Brother Cloud ordered an onlooking countryman to dismount and assist in fighting a fire. The man refused, saying he lived in the country and didn’t have to fight town fires. Thereupon Brother Cloud pulled him off his horse, gave him a kick and made him take a hand.

Regular Department Organized

With the primitive apparatus named, Lexington citizens fought the fire fiend from 1790 to 1832, a period of 42 years. During the latter part of that period, however, other companies similar to the Union were formed, the Independent, then the Lyon, with the “Kentuckian” and “Resolution” hand engine.

On May 18, 1839, Dr. W. W. Whitney and other citizens organized the Lyon Fire Company and a commodious building for it was erected on the west side of South Limestone street between Vine and High. This company’s subsequent quarters were erected on Short street on the site of the old Central fire station, vacated this month.

The Henry Clay Company’s building was on Broadway, east side, between Short and Church, where Adams’ marble yard was located for many years.

Between 1840 and 1860, the Lexington fire companies took a prominent part in all public celebrations, especially on the Fourth of July. The ladies prepared suitable decorations for the apparatus. Often as many as 300 firemen turned out in procession on three occasions, decked out in the uniform of red shirt, white pants and firemen’s hat.

It was not until March, 1864—during the Civil War—that the old order of fire fighting was changed by the purchase of a steam fire engine for the Union Company. This was called the “Wingate” and was built at Cincinnati. It pumped water from the numerous cisterns and was regarded as a wonder. It had a piston stroke, and was succeeded by the M. S. Dowden, a Sillsbee rotary engine, made in New York, later succeeded by the M. C. Johnson, an improved Sillsbee.

In the pioneer days fires were few as there were few houses to catch a fire. Occasionally a settler’s cabin was fired by raiding Indians. One station was burned on North Elkhorn near the Limestone (now Maysville) road and was ever after called the “Burnt Station.”

Burn Bryan’s Fort Cabin

On August 16, 1782, when an army of Canadians and Indians attacked Bryan’s Station, five miles north of Lexington, they set fire to and burned an outside cabin. Some of the cabins composing the western wall of the fort also were fired by lighted arrows shot onto the clapboards, but these were extinguished by boys who climbed up and used gourds and buckets of water.

Among the names recorded on the rosters of the volunteer fire companies of the old days were those of the Rev. C. W. Cloud, B. F. Graves, who later became county judge; John Hunt Morgan, once captain of the Union Fire Company; James Morrison, president of the first Kentucky Fire Insurance Company, who founded Morrison Chapel at Transylvania University. An officer’s belt worn by General Morgan, with the word “Captain”, is in the possession of G. W. Muir, who served as chief for years, succeeded by William A. Jesse, retired chief.

Two engines still in use at the close of the Civil War were sold, one to the town of Versailles and the other to Columbia, Tenn.

Create Public Department

Creation of a fire department at public expense took place in 1865, attended with considerable difficulties in the purchase of equipment. A chief, engineer, driver of the hose reel, one fireman and one piperman constituted the first paid fire fighting force. Cost of the fire department’s upkeep to the city the first year was $310.48, with the city’s real estate assessed at $3,302,682. The fire chief’s salary of $100 a year was doubled the second year because “his duties are onerous,” the Council stated.

One of the “steam firemen,” named Patrick Steine, died in 1866, and Council caused to be spread on the records of its meeting quite extended resolutions deploring the fact that the Almighty had called the fireman to Himself and reciting the good qualities which would accompany him into eternity.

In 1867 the Council elected the following to constitute the Fire Department: Chief, D. W. Young; Engineer, James M. Stiffer; Fireman, William Metcalf; Driver of Engine, Joseph Boyle; Driver of Reel, John McKeever; Pipers, Thomas Atkins, Lloyd Rees, Joe Barlett and Henry Metcalf. McKeever failed to give bond and John Shannon was elected in his place.

Chief Young, some time during the 1867-1868 period either died or resigned, and George Searcy, formerly a captain of a volunteer company, was appointed chief in his stead until an election was held. Records are lost and facts are hazy.

Searcy was elected chief in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. In 1870 the city’s net fire loss was $10,500.

Two Disastrous Fires

In August, 1871, the city was swept by two disastrous fires with a total loss of $180,000. One was at Main and Upper streets, in Barnes and Woods’ drug store, and swept the entire block.

The citizens hardly had time to gasp for breath after this enormous loss when fire started in the block at Main and Broadway and spread west and north to Short. The width of Broadway stopped the fire spreading in that direction, and 18 buildings burned with heavy loss. The locking-the-stable-door method was followed with the construction of a cistern on Broadway near Water, the hole being 20 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep.

Fire Chief George W. Searcy resigned his office in September, 1871, to be succeeded in the same month by Capt. S. G. Sharp.

To increase the fire fighting facilities, the Lyon Engine House was ordered sold, two hand engines and old apparatus disposed of and the new fire station (now the abandoned Central station) was purchased from J. M. Tipton for $6,500.

First Inventory

Captain Sharp made the first recorded clear statement of the condition and equipment of the fire department when he took charge as chief. He reported the city possessed “one engine house, Steam Fire Engine No. 1, “Lexington”; Steam Fire Engine No. 2, “M. S. Dowden”; one hose reel, two ladder wagons, six ladders, four hand hooks, two standing props, one large hook and chain, two fire axes, one lamp, one whip, one broad leather belt, 2,300 feet of hose, in good condition; 25 feet in lead; 350 feet, worthless; five horses, one spring wagon, one patent oil lamp, one barrel of Neats’ foot oil, feed and fifty cisterns.” This property had a total valuation of $30,600.

In October, 1874, Chief Sharp having resigned, Henry C. Elder was elected chief to succeed him. He was succeeded by Paul Conlon, a picturesque and popular officer, who retired in 1882. Chief Paul Conlon’s suggestion that the firemen remain on duty at the engine house to the exclusion of any private business was approved by the Council with the subsequent establishment of a dormitory for firemen on the second floor of the engine house.

Chief Conlon’s funeral was one of the largest private ones ever seen in Lexington. High and low, rich and poor attended, paying tribute to the solid worth and sterling method of the man who had once been a poor Irish boy.

Starts Fire Alarm System

The late Moses Kaufman, father of Miss Viola M. Kaufman, city auditor, and one of Lexington’s most influential and progressive citizens, is credited with being the father of Lexington’s city fire alarm system. In 1880, as a member of the City Council, he suggested that the telephone system, then being set up in the city, be utilized in giving fire warnings. The independent fire alarm system soon followed.
Hal Yates, retired grocer yan, succeeded Captain Conlon and served two years. He in turn was succeeded by Col. W. H. Polk, Union soldier, journalist and distorion, who served with distinction for three years. Colonel Polk installed the fire call box system and an automatically operated tower bell striker to replace the hand-rung fire alarm bell.

Construction of Lexington's water works system started in 1884, with subsequent changes in the fire fighting. Two hundred fire hydrants were ordered placed, the cisterns abandoned, and "runners" for the department were declared unnecessary.

Many Improvements

Upon retirement of Colonel Polk, control of the fire department went into the hands of a Board of Commissioners. G. W. Muir was the first chief elected by the new board. Many improvements were credited to his 17 years' administration. A fire pole was erected at the Engine House for speedy descent of firemen answering alarms; harness for horses of the hose reel, suspended by ropes, which on quick pressure released the equipment; alarm boxes were located at convenient places and keys to them were deposited in the hands of discreet citizens living nearby, and equipment kept in good condition.

The most serious fire to which Chief Muir was called during his long service was the burning of property belonging to Jack Oots and others on West Main street, beyond Georgetown street, on June 7, 1901.

With the growth of the city, of course, reel houses were built as needed. The first were known as No. 2 on Woodard, now Maple avenue and Sixth streets; No. 3 on Pine street west of Broadway; No. 4 on Jefferson street between Second and Third streets, and the Woodland station at Woodland and Maxwell streets, and the South Upper street station.

In 1903 a summer uniform was adopted for the firemen, consisting of a white coat, blue pants and blue cap, and men were allowed 10 days' yearly leave with pay.

W. A. Jesse Elected Chief

When William A. Jesse succeeded Chief Muir in 1904, Senator Thomas A. Combs as mayor was chairman of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. With fine executive ability, he began to whip the department into better shape and certain standards of qualifications were adopted.

Chief Jesse was responsible for many great improvements in the department and saw it grow from a horse-drawn apparatus business to a completely motorized department.

It is interesting to read R. J. O'Mahoney's prophecy in his history of the fire department, published in 1914, only 15 years ago. "Horses cannot be altogether dispensed with in the fire service. When horse power was the only power to take fire engines where they were wanted, the intelligent animals were trained to a fine understanding of their duties."

Chief Jesse resigned January 1, 1928, after 24 years of active service. He was succeeded by B. F. Shely, a veteran of the department with years of fire fighting experience.

A new Central fire station, rated as third best in the country; a training tower at the South Upper street station, a comparatively new reel house at Sixth street and Elm Tree Lane, and the latest type fire fighting apparatus constitutes physical improvements in the department during the past 10 years.

A fire fighting force of trained men, many of many years' service, is the pride of Lexington.
Bluegrass Area Is State’s Main Tourist Attraction

Number Of Visitors Steadily Increasing

Lexington Is Headquarters For Thousands Who Are Attracted By Scenery, Historical Sites And Region’s Indescribable Glamour.

An unusual history and a country of peaceful beauty have made the Bluegrass region the goal of most tourists who visit Kentucky. There is something else which attracts visitors to the Bluegrass, maybe it’s horses, maybe it’s beautiful women, or stories of the “good old days.” Whatever it is, the Bluegrass possesses a glamour not found in other sections.

Lexington, the center of this region and the location of its most noted horse farms, is the headquarters of the thousands of persons who annually visit the Bluegrass. Each year the number of visitors to this region is increasing and the tourist trade can be considered one of central Kentucky’s major industries.

In Lexington and on neighboring estates in the Bluegrass are some of America’s loveliest specimens of Georgian and Greek revival architecture.

The shrines include the homes of Henry Clay, Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. John Hunt Morgan, James Lane Allen, David Meade, Senator John Brown, Dr. Ephraim McDowell and a local list of notables. In some of these homes have been entertained Gen. Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, President Monroe, President Jefferson Davis and other distinguished persons.

Historic Shrines

Two of the outstanding shrines of history are Pioneer Memorial State Park, with its old Fort Harrod and the cabin in which Lincoln’s parents were married more than 125 years ago, and Boone’s, the old home of Daniel Boone’s fort. Equally interesting are Transylvania College, Lexington, oldest west of the Alleghenies, and the memorial at Bryan Station where the women suffled forth under the Indians’ fire to join the fighting from the springs for the besieged fort.

Lexington itself has many points of historical interest. There are Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, where beneath the trees one sees Henry Clay’s stand in the garden that was laid out 100 years ago by De L’Enfant, the friend of George Washington, who also plotted the city of Washington, D.C.

Second in importance to tourists is the home of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln. Further west on Main street are the tomb and monument of Henry Clay and the grave of King Solomon, made famous by James Lane Allen, who located in the beautiful Lexington cemetery.

The University of Kentucky, with its beautiful campus, attracts thousands of tourists and nothing is of more interest at the University than the exhibit on a concrete platform, a reproduction of a section of the first railroad in the west, and the botanical gardens, containing flowers and shrubs indigenous to Kentucky.

Transylvania College

Transylvania College was chartered in 1780. Here Jefferson attended school, Henry Clay, Justice Harlan, Matthew Joutett, Champ Clark, John C. Breckinridge, Carver Harrison, Albert Sidney Johnston, James Lane Allen and John Fox Jt. are numbered among the distinguished graduates and students. Its library, known to bibliophiles and scholars of Europe and America, contains more than 10,000 rare volumes, and 10,000 manuscripts, some four centuries old.

Gratz Park, located south of the main entrance to Transylvania campus, is surrounded by historically and architecturally interesting residences including the homes of Gen. Morgan, Benjamin Gratz, philanthropist, Thomas Hart, Henry Clay’s father-in-law, and Dr. Benjamin Whimshew Driscoll, who once owned the renowned surgeon. The Morgan and Gratz homes erected in the early 19th century have doorways of unique architecture, designed by the famous Lattrobe, and are photographed almost daily by tourists.

On Main Street in the heart of Lexington’s business sections are tablets marking the site of the old Fort of Lexington, the old market house where the first legislature convened and the old school house in Kentucky. The latter is on the west side of the courthouse, overlooking historic Chapside, former market place, and now an attractive park. In the center of the park is a statue of John C. Breckinridge, youngest vice president of the United States, and the opposite side of the courthouse is an equestrian statue to "General John H. Morgan and His Boys." The house yard stood the old whipping post and slave block. It was on this block that King Solomon was once a vagabond, King Solomon’s fame, cited by James Lane Allen, gained by his heroic service during the cholera plague years ago in Lexington.

Ashland And Clay

Ashland, the home of the great statesman, Henry Clay, is the objective of tourists from all sections of the nation.

Joel T. Hart, the famous sculptor, worked in a stoneworkyard at the corner of Second and Upper streets, and later had a studio on north Upper street. Hart’s masterpiece, “Woman Triumphant,” was the central figure in the courthouse that was destroyed by fire in the late nineties. Several of Hart’s busts of famous men, including Andrew Jackson, are to be seen in the Kentucky Historical Society exhibit in the old Capitol at Frankfort.

Farms Draw Tourists

The thoroughbred farms surrounding Lexington in the heart of the Bluegrass are always of keen interest to the tourists. The Kentucky temperatures are suited to the breeding of thoroughbreds. Minerals in the soil nourish the famous Blue grass. Handsome old homes in the colonial or Greek revival manner, with wide wings and giant columns, are found in the Bluegrass, symbols of southern hospitality, walls of fences of stone, covered with moss and vines, as well as the modern fences, encircle the estates. Many have patrician gates

a novelty to northerners, and through which visitors are welcomed.

Tours over splendid roads will take the visitor to Ashland Stud, owned by Maj. T. C. McDowell; Coldstream farm on the Harrodsburg Pike, owned by C. B. Shafter, wealthy Chicago sportsman, with its mile training track; Phil T. Chinn’s Hymar Stud; Hal Price’s Beacon Hill Stud on the Harrodsburg Pike, with its 2,000 acres of Bluegrass land devoted to the raising of thoroughbred horses since 1889; Haylands, managed by Miss Elizabeth Dainforth, widely known woman breeder of thoroughbreds; J. O. Keene’s “Kentucky Farm,” with its handsome stone barn and clubhouse; Samuel D. Riddle’s Fairaway farm, home of Man o’ War, “race horse of the century”; Joseph E. Widener’s Elmendorf farm; Dixiana, one of the most famous of all the thoroughbred farms, now owned by Charles T. Fisher; Idle Hour farm, owned by Col. E. R. Bradley and its famous private track where annually is held the one-day charity race meet.
The Bluegrass region, in the central part of Kentucky, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque sections of the United States. It is a large area, covering some 12,000 square miles, and is divided into six districts, each of which has its own unique characteristics.

The Bluegrass region is renowned for its rich history and culture. In the 18th and 19th centuries, it was a center of horse breeding and racing, and today it remains a major tourist destination. The region is also known for its beautiful countryside, with rolling hills and majestic mountaintops.

The Bluegrass region is home to many historical sites, including the Lexington Museum of Art, the Kentucky Newport Aquarium, and the Ashland, the home of Henry Clay. It is also home to the University of Kentucky, which is one of the top research universities in the country.

The Bluegrass region is also known for its rich agricultural heritage. The region is home to many of the country's top horse farms, and it is a major producer of blueberries and other fruits.

The Bluegrass region is also a major center for horse racing. The region is home to the Kentucky Derby, one of the most prestigious and highly anticipated horse races in the world. The Derby is held annually in May, and it attracts millions of visitors from around the globe.

The Bluegrass region is also known for its beautiful natural scenery. The region is home to many of the country's top state parks, including the Red River Gorge and the Daniel Boone National Forest. These parks offer a wide range of outdoor activities, including hiking, camping, and fishing.

In conclusion, the Bluegrass region is a beautiful and historic region of the United States. It is a place of rich history and culture, as well as a beautiful natural landscape. Whether you are interested in history, culture, or nature, the Bluegrass region has something to offer you.
John Bradford's Early Residence, Now Owned By The Justice Family, Remains As Inviting Lindenhause

Hurry, Anxiety And Distress, Seem Far Away From Lovely Home

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

Copyright, 1932

Every avenue has its old established streets of residences. There is an air about the houses, a dignity about the people, an atmosphere of pleasant reserve and profound permanence. Often the new houses are encroached upon by business—seldom are they the habitat of the very rich, but invariably there is a prevailing sense of complacency and well-being. The residents themselves are not conscious of exception. They are not supercilious about the new fashions. They are beautifully unalterable.

Just such as this are Lexington's old, conservative, stately homes on Third streets and Gratz park.

In the dim days of Lexington's early settlement, the hill top and the southern slope, was called Main Cross street and the trustee of the town of Lexington divided the buildings into lots among the settlers for the consideration of original settlers. The streets were named after sterling paid in and Anne, and those south of the Whig the "out lots" among the first settlers. The name of the street was retained on the waters of Elkhorn, and the old lots 36, 37 and 38 became the property of one John Clay, his single son, and his wife, Elizabeth. That was in the summer of 1805, and the house and its surroundings remain, in part, today, wearing the name of Lindenhause, the home of Frank and Dorothy Justice.

Publisher Sells Property

For seven years the Bradfords were owners of the property, and in 1812 it was purchased by publisher Robert Holmes. Between 1818 and 1821, it was the residence of Jesse V. Judson, a noted statesman and member of the convention of Texas. In 1822 the place was purchased and lived in for five years by A. M. Follett, who occupied the site in the trade of silversmithing. In 1827 the residence was bought by Dr. Benjamin Winfield Dudley, whose home was Fairview, at the foot of north Broadway, owned the Third street property for 33 years, and although it was occupied by members of his family, it was not occupied by any single individual until the time of the marriage of Justice and his wife.

The tract, bounded on the north by Fourth street, ran down to Hampton court and across Broadway, and the house, of stucco brick construction, had a lovely spiral stairway in the hall. Two rooms, with brick floors and plastered stone walls, were in the basement and were entered from an outside stair.

When the house was bought by Thomas Smith, who took part in the Civil War, many changes were made. The old stair was taken out and rooms were added to the entrance hall. Smith retained the place but a few years, selling off lots at either corner. But the disposition of all the property in 1869 to George Stoll, a merchant, owned by the estate of five brothers, Richard Pindall, James, Charles and J. Will Stoll, who, for 74 years, have been outstanding citizens and influential in the city's business developments.

The growth of the Republican party in Kentucky.

George Stoll's wife was Julia Hamilton, and they had been married for three years when they went to Lindenhause to make their home. Eight children were born to them, and it is said that they were the most indulgent of fathers, gave each child a horse and carriage, and it was of common sight to see the 14 vehicles drawn up before the door during the week. When they moved there the Stolls moved to the east, and in 1895 it became the residence of Mrs. Clay. After it moved there from Escondida, their estate in Bourbon county, in order that the four young daughters might have the educational advantages of Lexington.

Clay's Occupied Home

Mr. Clay was the nephew of General Cassius M. Clay, and his single son, the mighty man of war and a devoted son to his home and his wife, Elizabeth. That was in the summer of 1805, and the house and its surroundings remain, in part, today, wearing the name of Lindenhause, the home of Frank and Dorothy Justice.

SIX YEARS OLD

Six Quarts Frank Hudson Reserve $3.00

12 Quarts Frank Hudson Reserve $8.75

Express Prepaid

THE LEXINGTON HERALD
Sunday, April 15, 1917.
The Elkhorn Association Was Born in Woodford

Some Interesting Facts of Early Baptist History in [This County--Association Formed in 1875.]

The Elkhorn Baptist association, which began its 117th annual session in Versailles yesterday, is holding its 30th meeting in Woodford county, its fifth meeting with the Versailles Baptist church.

The previous meetings in Versailles were held in 1860, 1869, 1887 and 1908.

The association had its birth in this county, at old Clear Creek church, Sept. 30, 1785. It was first composed of six churches, names and the date of organization followed: Gilbert's Creek (Dec. 1781), Tate's Creek (1783), South Elkhorn, at Fort Springs (1784), Clear Creek (1785), Great Crossing (1785), Limestone (1785).

Leaders in organizing the association were Lewis Craig, pioneer Baptist preacher and leader of the "traveling church" through the wilderness from Virginia; William Hickman, George Smith and James Garland. Lewis Craig was chosen first moderator and Col. Richard Young (one of the justices who organized Woodford county, one of the founders of Versailles and first sheriff of the county), was elected first clerk of the association, an office he held for nine years.

Clear Creek church had been founded three months before, on June 18, 1785—the fourth Baptist church to be established in this section. In the spring of 1785 three noted Baptist preachers—John Dupuy, James Ruckel and Richard Cave—had moved to the Clear Creek community. Most of the members of the new church had come from Virginia in the "traveling church."

Four years after its organization the Elkhorn association met again at Clear Creek, with 11 churches then represented. The Clear Creek congregation entertained the association again in 1787, when the organization had grown to comprise 27 churches.

Five times afterward Clear Creek was host to the association, the last time in 1875, when the Rev. George Hunt, pastor of the Versailles church, was moderator.

Hillsboro has entertained the association six times, Mt. Vernon five times, Glen's Creek four times and this week's fifth meeting to be held in Versailles. The Midway church (not organized until 1870) has been host for two meetings.

The first meeting of the association to be held with the Versailles church was in 1850. Rev. John L. Weller was elected moderator. The messengers of the church here were William Douglas Young, R. Jesse and B. C. Bradley. The Versailles church at that time had only 59 members. A negro church under its care had 80 members.

A Baptist church was organized in Versailles prior to 1842 (date unknown) and all but two of its members went over to the "Disciples'" movement. The present church was constituted by the Rev. J. M. Full, the Rev. J. N. Laughlin and others in 1842, according to an old record. Pastors from 1824 to 1848 were the Rev. Mr. Leak, the Rev. John L. Waller and the Rev. W. J. Brookhouse. The Rev. Cadwalader Lewis served the church from 1848 until 1865. The Rev. C. K. Kemper was pastor the year following and the Rev. A. F. Baker was pastor 1867-1872. Rev. A. B. Miller, 1872-1876. Rev. J. H. Butler, 1880-82; Rev. J. S. Kirtley, 1883-89. The main part of the present church edifice was built during Dr. Kirtley's pastorate.


At the meeting held here in 1887, Dr. E. H. Black was the moderator and B. W. D. Seeley was clerk, an office he filled for 20 years.—longer than any other clerk of the association ever served. The Rev. J. S. Kirtley was pastor of the Versailles church at that time. Messengers from the local church were W. H. Old, John H. Breckett, Thomas E. Fuller, S. P. Smith, S. Pellet, R. H. Stout, D. C. Douglass.

At the last meeting in Versailles before the present one, Sept. 1-2, 1908, J. R. Howard, of Lexington, was moderator and Malcolm Thompson clerk. The Rev. O. O. Green was pastor of the Versailles church, which was represented by the following messengers: Rev. J. B. Singleton, R. K. Arnold, Lester Witherspoon, W. H. Baker and C. G. Montgomery. At that time the Rev. J. P. Scruggs was pastor of the Baptist church at Midway, the Rev. George Green was pastor at Mt. Vernon and the Rev. T. C. Stagg was pastor at Hillsboro, we think, was pastor at Hillsboro.

Copies of minutes of the Elkhorn association from 1840 until 1911, in the possession of George B. Minney of Versailles, contain much that is interesting. The meeting of the association was held with the Clear Creek church, this county. William Jaughtt was moderator. Four Woodford churches were represented by the following messengers: Glen's Creek: R. D. Shipp, James Ford, John G. Martin, Charles Bradley, Hillsboro: C. D. Barnes, B. Glitner, John D. Bledsoe. Rev. H. T. Minor, Ben Jesse, Henry Moss, Jesse N. Seeley: Big Spring: Thomas Suter, B. G. Yancey, Wyatt Wood. At this meeting the Mt. Vernon church was admitted to membership in the association. Henry Wallace, R. Hicks, J. M. Hewett, Willis Price and J. M. Davis presented Mt. Vernon's letter. The Versailles church was admitted at the 1842 meeting, held at Stamping Ground. Its messengers were Joseph Price and J. O. Bond.

A number of members of the Versailles church was not reported in the minutes, but at the 1845 association following Versailles reported 23 members. Hillsboro was the largest Baptist church in the county at that time, having 244 members. Glen's Creek was second with 209; Clear Creek, 188; Mt. Vernon, 179. The county's total was 786 members, of which on the county's total were: Glen's Creek and Versailles, 432; Clear Creek, 188; Hillsboro, 106; Crofth Leake, Mt. Vernon, L. W. Seeley.

At the 1845 meeting, which was held at Mt. Vernon, the moderator, Will Rodes, addressed a letter on the state of the various churches in the association. He referred to some particular doctrine or precept of the Gospel. Reports made on Woodford county churches follow:

"Versailles—This is the nest church of our body, lately constituted. They have no house of worship and are not able to hold worship in the church house. Could not the brethren in the country adjacent aid this little band?"

"Clear Creek—This is one of the oldest churches in the state. ** ** In the afflictions growing out of the attempts to reform the church, the denomination was considerably involved, and through all the struggle maintained her original standing. Deaths and removals have greatly reduced the number of members. ** ** Recently the congregation has considerably increased and some few appear apparently interested about the salvation of their souls.

"Big Spring—Peace reigns among these brethren, though no season of revival has recently been enjoyed."

"Glen's Creek—These brethren express great joy in the 'harmony' which happily characterizes all their proceedings. A few have been added to the church."

"Hillsboro—Large additions were made to this church several years ago, since when they have enjoyed peace, but they have complained of coldness and barrenness at present."

"Mount Vernon—A pleasant revival of religion last summer added considerably to the strength of this church. A few have been added to the church."

"This church formerly suffered much from divisions, but at present enjoys entire peace."

The report on the First African church, Lexington, says: "This is the largest Baptist church in Kentucky."

In conclusion Moderator Rodes' letter says: "It is a fact which calls for heartfelt humiliation that while two or three of the churches have gained somewhat in numbers during the past year, the association as a whole has diminished in number."

In the minutes of the 1862 meeting, which was held in August at the Glen's Creek church, the following reference is made to the Civil War: "On motion of Brother N. Craig, by the request of the Clear Creek church, it is resolved, that it is the duty of every Christian, in view of our national troubles, daily to supplicate the Almighty that He would mercifully avert our nation from impending calamities."

The association devoted an hour to prayers with respect to our country. Woodford county churches in 1862 reported members as follows: Versailles white, 14; colored, 207. Mt. Vernon: white, 128, colored, 120. Glen's Creek: white, 47; colored, 67. The other churches, all white: Hillsboro, 32; Clear Creek, 36.

D. M. B.

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VERSAILES, KY., SEPT. 8, 1932
Past-Masters Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M.

1. Richard Clough Anderson.
2. Green Clay.
5. James Morrison.
6. Thomas Bodeley.
8. George M. Bibb.
11. James Overton.
15. John Brennan.
16. Francis McLeary.
17. Harry I. Bodeley.
18. Gideon Shroock.
23. John Lewis.
24. John M. McCracken.
25. John Catherwood.
27. Herbert McConathy.
29. Sanford B. Vanpelt.
30. James March.
32. August Hall.
33. Hu B. Payne.
34. William S. Chipley.
35. John G. Yeliman.
37. J. G. Chlton.
38. W. W. Boyd.

Note: This is a mistake, as all of the above were not Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1 - most of them were, and others members. This is OK (see "Masonry in the Bluegrass").
The Kentucky Court of Appeals twenty years ago. Left to right, Judges Henry S. Barker, J. P. Hobson, Warner E. Settle, E. C. O'Rear, William Rogers Clay, commissioner; John D. Carroll, John M. Lassing and Thomas J. Nunn. Of these eight judges, four only are now living. They are Judges Hobson, O'Rear, Clay and Lassing. 1932.

(Right) Third permanent State House, built in 1829. It still stands in Frankfort. On the walk, to the right, William Goebel, Governor, fell, when shot in 1900. The building now houses the State Historical Society.
Land-Office Treasury Warrant, No. 118

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for Edward Stephens, his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of one thousand Acres of Land, due unto the said Edward Stephens.

In consideration of the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds current Money paid into the publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this nineteenth Day of October in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.

John Harvie, W. S. O.


Kurtz's Certificate:

I, Moses Kaufmann, Secretary of Daviess Lodge No. 22, certify that the foregoing is a correct return of said Lodge from May 31st, 1879, to Oct. 6th, 1880, given under my hand and the seal of said Lodge, this 18th day of Oct., 1880.

M. Kaufmann, Sec.

Seal of Daviess Lodge 22, F. & A. M.

David W. Clay was a member of the early and famous Masonic lodges of Lexington. General John H. Morgan, C. S. A., was a member of this lodge. Moses Kaufmann was a postmaster.
This is to Certify that W. S. Coleman Esq.
is entitled to five (5) — Shares of One Hundred Dollars each
in the Capital Stock of the Farmers & Traders Bank of Lexington, Ky.
transferable only on the books of this Bank in person or by Attorney on the surrender of
this Certificate.

In witness whereof the President and Cashier have hereunto affixed their signatures
under the Corporate Seal of the Bank this 2nd day of August 1976.

John H. Haddox
Cashier
Geo. W. Heedly
President

Gideon Shryock, architect of Morrison College erected 1830-1853 (also the Old Capitol at Frankfort and the Courthouse at Louisville).

Col. James Morrison, founder of the Morrison professorship, 1823, chairman of the board of trustees, donor of Morrison College.

Henry Clay, professor of law, trustee, loyal and active friend of Transylvania from 1802 to 1852.

Morrison College, Transylvania, begun in 1830 and dedicated 1833, stands as a monument to three men. Col. James Morrison who made the gift; Henry Clay who persuaded Morrison to do so and Gideon Shryock, who as the architect so completely embodied in this western country the ideals of Greek architecture at its height.

Title page of the works of Seneca, folio, bound in gold-stamped vellum, Antwerp, 1632, in Transylvania Library.

Print shop of John Bradford, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, 1787, trustee of Transylvania.

Gen. George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Northwest Territory and founder of Louisville, took the oath of trustee of Transylvania Seminary June 21, 1786.
This small engine (replica of a J.I. Case threshing engine) was made by Curtis East, a local mechanic, at his shop in Jessamine County.

July, 1932
Self at the controls—Now (1940) at Waveland Museum.

Coleman, John Winston, 1898–
Masonry in the bluegrass, being an authentic account of masonry in Lexington and Fayette county, Kentucky, 1788–1933, by J. Winston Coleman, jr. ... Lexington, Ky., Transylvania press, 1933.

x p. 1 l. (13–264 p. front., 1 illus., plates, ports., facsims. 22 cm.
"First edition, 400 copies."

L Title.
Library of Congress H8330.157C6
— Copy 2.
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Residence on Winburn Farm.
Built by Winston Coleman, cost $7,800.
Completed: Mar 13, 1936.
2 1/2 miles north of Lexington, Ky.

W. Side of Road on Russell Cave Road.
Brick veneer on stone foundation.
9 rooms—(Total)
A bed rooms (up)

Photo: May, 1941.