J. Winston Coleman Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKIANA SCRAP BOOK

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

THE WINBURN PRESS
Lexington, Kentucky

2nd bookplate
SCRAP BOOK
OF
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

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

Member Phi Beta Kappa
Thirty-third degree Mason
Book Shelf Scrap Books are made in four sizes: "A", to take material as large as 5½" x 9"; "B", to take material up to 8½" x 11"; "C", for material up to 11" x 14"; and "D", for material up to 18½" x 23¾".
A Visit to Mammoth Cave.

We made quite an interesting visit to Mammoth Cave last week. The excursion (an invitation having been extended to the newspaper men of the country) was made under the auspices of the Commissioners of the Louisville Industrial Exposition, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Our party, numbering near fifty persons, and made up of the editorial fraternity, their wives and sweethearts, left Louisville early Tuesday morning, under the careful guidance of Capt. T. C. Tracie, of the Press Department of the Exposition Committee and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New York, in addition to their former assortments,

Book mullein, plain and figured cambric and lawn.

China and glassware, assorted.

Blue hair pins, &c., 

Confetionery and fancy cords, 

Extra long silk gloves, assorted,

Morocco slippers, assorted.

Leaf sugar, coffee and fresh tea,

Copper in sheets & full patterns.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, July 14, 1874.

1872.
LEXINGTON LEADER—JANUARY 15, 1915

Harness Racing Dates
Back 76 Years In City
Trots Now World-Famous

Breeders' Association Has Carried On Almost Conti-

nuously Since 1859

Save for incursions brought about by the War Between the States, harness racing on an organized basis has been going on in Lexington for 76 years.

Leatherman, president; W. N. Rice, secretary; George D'Ellis, treasurer; and Alexander Coons, superintendent.

The purpose of the association was to awaken and keep alive an active interest in the breeding of the

The present officers of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeder's Association are: Henry H. Leatherman, president; W. N. Rice, secretary; George D'Ellis, treasurer; and Alexander Coons, superintendent. The purpose of the association was to awaken and keep alive an active interest in the breeding of the harness horse, and to give the race horse a chance to compete with the Thoroughbred. The association was organized in 1859, when the Kentucky Futurity was established. What proved to be the most notable feature of the Lexington Trotting Association was the creation of the world-famous Harness Horse, and the fact that the association has continued to exist ever since.

Out of regard to the interests of Religion and Learning, I promise to pay to the Trustees of the KENTUCKY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY the sum of

Dollars, value received in

five years shall amount to $25.00; the first to become due on the first day of January, 1849.

1849 pledge

No. 47

COLEMAN, J. Wilson, Jr.
cap. apply
Interesting Historical Bits, Items
At Random, Recall Good Old Days,
Richness of Nelson's Background

Note: The following item is reprinted from an old newspaper clipping, date unknown, preserved in a scrapbook that came into possession of Dr. T. G. Crume of this city several years ago. It was originally published under the following heading:
"OLD STAGECOACH With Remarkable and Thrilling History: FIGURED IN THE CIVIL WAR. Stood for Years in Bloomfield and Was Often Captured By The Guerrillas."

In a weather beaten shed in Bloomfield, this county, for years stood a dismantled stage coach which had a notable history, and if the vehicle had been put on exhibition it would have been an object of curiosity and wonder to the people, not only of Kentucky, but of the United States.

This old stage had many ups and downs during its time. It was at first the property of Ham Jones, a noted stage driver away back in the 50's. After the pail was built from Bloomfield to High Grove (which, by the way, is the oldest highway in the State,) by the late Henry McKenna, a man who had a wide reputation as the originator of a famous brand of whiskey, this stage was then run between Louisville and Bloomfield.

The old coach was built at Concord, N. H. During the war it was captured many times by the Confederates, and re-captured by the Federal forces. It was also captured many times by the guerrilla bands led by Sue Monday, Magruder, Quantrell, One-armed Berry and Capt. Terrell, who robbed the passengers and plundered their baggage and destroyed the mails and freight. Thousands of dollars in money were hidden in the cushions and trimmings of this old stage and carried to Louisville during the war.

Among the distinguished men who rode in it were Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, James Guthrie, Gov. John L. Helm, General Buell, Phil Sheridan, Rosucroc, and it is said that Gen. John H. Morgan, on one of his raids, rode through Nelson county, took passage on this stage to Louisville and remained in that city several days.

Many of the most noted drivers of ante-bellum days of stage coaches have sat on the box of the old vehicle. The following are the names of some of them who are still remembered by many of the older people along the route between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.; Ham Jones, Chas. Simpson, Lee Withrow, John Goodnight, John Martin, John Brown, Billie Hall and Tim King.

John Showalter, of Mount Washington, who died several years ago, and who claimed to be the oldest stage driver in the Southwest, also frequently engineered the old stage on its perilous trips during the war. Mr. Showalter, at the time of his death, was 90 years old, and could relate many interesting stories of the old stage coaching days.

He began driving on the line between Bardstown and Nashville, Tenn., in the 20's, and during that time drove more prominent men than any other man in the country. Among the celebrities he had driven at various times were Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Generals Lafayette and Taylor, and many others of equal prominence.

The old stage mentioned was the last of its kind in the southern country, and it was a relic of more than ordinary interest.

Advertisements in The Woodford Weekly (changed to The Woodford Sun in 1877) in the early 70's show that rival stage lines were operating between Versailles and Lexington at that time and with a "rate cutting war" on. One line was run by Morton N. Hall, of Versailles, afterward county Jailer, who owned his own stage. The other line was owned by T. H. Irvine, of Lexington. The fare to Lexington was down to 25 cents.

"Passengers will be called for or taken to any part of the city of Lexington or town of Versailles as they may request," said the advertisements.

"Uncle Mort" Hall took no chances of non-payment of fares. In his adv., he said: "Passengers must pay their fares at the office before leaving, or they will not be called for." His Versailles stage office was at "Crake & Field's store."

These Were Teachers
In The Gav Nineties

Teachers for Lexington's four white public schools for the 1890-91 term were elected by the city board of education Sept. 4, 1890. They were:

Morton school—Miss Mollie Stockdale, principal; Miss Ellen Farra, Miss Laura Cravens, Miss Grace Baker, Mrs. Lily Lewis.
Harrods school—Miss Nannie Pullman, principal; Miss Nannette Gastineau, Miss Jessie Cohen, Miss Florence Shumaker, Miss Lizzie Berkley, Miss Nettie Bane.
Dudley school—John E. Graves, principal; Miss Rowena Deering, Miss Lena Stevens, Miss Mattie Pitcher, Miss Floo Haney, Miss Mattie Sprake, Miss Mary Alexander, Miss Allie Hunter, Miss Virgie Crystal, Miss Belle Guinn, Miss Pearl Masly, Miss Minnie Wolverton.
Johnson school—C. M. Albert, principal; Miss Out Craven, Miss Eva Falconer, Miss Mamie Schmidt, Miss Isabel Boksa, Miss Nellie Woodruff, Miss Jessie Shanklin, Miss Mary Ringo, Miss Lizzie Davis.
Miss Fannie Warren, Miss Etta Coons, Mrs. S. J. Frost, Miss Lizzie Lyle.

EARLY KY. GRAND LODGE SPONSORED LOTTERY

It may be interesting to the Masons of this day to know that our "ancient" Kentucky brethren reported to the "aerofurous" lottery to raise funds for their buildings. But this was a local project, and was even resorted to by churches and other benevolent institutions.

From that very interesting volume, "Masonry in the Blue Grass," by J. Winston Coleman, we get the information that the Masons of Lexington, in 1824, started a lottery to raise $30,000 to build the "Grand Masonic Hall," which was to be used by the Grand Lodge, meeting at that time in Lexington, and also the other Masonic bodies. The money was raised and the cornerstone of the building laid on June 1, 1824.

It may also be said that the lottery earned the Grand Lodge considerable embarrassments, as the guaranteed payment of the prizes, and on account of the depreciation of currency at that time the lodge defaulted on payment of the first prize of $30,000, and they had to sell their building to satisfy the holder of the winning ticket.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL
March 15, 1935
LEXINGTON LEADER - DECEMBER 30, 1934

KENTUCKY YESTERDAYS AND TOMORROW

BY CARL BERNHARDT
Of Anton Phillip Heinrich, Who Lived in Kentucky, And There Took In Inspiration To Be America's First National Composer.

In a day when the most diligent research in the life and works of the artist is necessary to document the various traditions of his having composed "The Old Kentucky Home," we learn to play and succeed in mastering, as an amateur. The facts of Heinrich's life, his music, and his composition, cannot be overlooked. The "Dawning of Music in Kentucky," or "The Pleasures of Harmony in the Solitudes of Nature," is a work of genius. The Library of Congress contains several years of records and notes of his published compositions. From his music we can glean the story of his life, and from his life, the story of his music. Heinrich's compositions are known to be of the highest order, and his music is admired by all who come into contact with it.

This man was Anton Phillip Heinrich, one of the first American composers. His music is deeply rooted in the traditions of the first men to compose classical music in America. Heinrich's first work, "The Old Kentucky Home," is a masterpiece. The "Dawning of Music in Kentucky," or "The Pleasures of Harmony in the Solitudes of Nature," is a work of genius. The Library of Congress contains several years of records and notes of his published compositions. From his music we can glean the story of his life, and from his life, the story of his music. Heinrich's compositions are known to be of the highest order, and his music is admired by all who come into contact with it.

In Kentucky he first lived in Bardstown where he sought to make a living by giving violin lessons. Afterward he left Bardstown and went to Louisville where he studied with a famous organist, John Mills Brown. Beneath the cabin is inscribed "The Old Kentucky Home," or "The Pleasures of Harmony in the Solitudes of Nature," is a work of genius. The Library of Congress contains several years of records and notes of his published compositions. From his music we can glean the story of his life, and from his life, the story of his music. Heinrich's compositions are known to be of the highest order, and his music is admired by all who come into contact with it.

Bardstown in 1820 was one of the great centers of culture and civilization in the west. It was in that year that the Proto-Catholic Church was built by the efforts of the first bishop, Joseph Flagg, and his band of missionary priests, among them, Father Neri. It was the first Mass celebrated in Kentucky.

What seems quite possible, if not probable, is that Anton Phillip Heinrich was one of the figures connected with the Bardstown scene who started in motion the delightful and apostrophical story of the prince in disguise who was sometimes a dancer, sometimes a soldier, and who, even now, is identified as Louis Philippe.

At any rate along with the Proto-Catholic Church of St. Joseph, in 1820, which received the credit for the composition of Heinrich's "Dawning of Music in Kentucky," or "The Pleasures of Harmony in the Solitudes of Nature," and may, if it can, search through the site of his log cabin and re-examine the music and performances of Louis Philippe.

In presenting this work to the world, the author observed that he has been involved with music, from an early age. In furnishing a volume of various musical compositions, which he says, will prove both useful and entertaining. The many and severe adversities, so long and repeatedly encountered on the talent for music in this country, has been one of the chief reasons of the author, in the execution of his abilities and should be, by the effort of this work, to create one single American composer.

Heinrich did not stay much longer in Kentucky, he went to Boston where there is evidence in the Euterped that his "Dawning of Music in Kentucky" was well received, followed not long afterward, and Heinrich came to America and he next emerged in Philadelphia as a diva of music in the Southwick Theatre. To add to his troubles he learned that the family fortunes had suffered great reverses and the banking house had failed. Heinrich was left to set out for Kentucky as many men then were doing, to recoup his fortunes. His hopes were raised, and he thought it was not a bad plan to be on the farms, as he could get away from the city and be more with the people of his own kind. From his period onward, Heinrich was on the move. In 1827 he went to London, and as a member of the Philharmonic Society, he was an organist of Old South Church in Boston; in 1834 finds him in London playing the organ in the orchestra of Drury Lane Theatre and from then on he entered the across the channel to the capital of France, where he was actually considered by the few who have taken the trouble to ascertain his merits.

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Heinrich returned to America in 1837 and the last years of his life were given over to the ambition of becoming a national American musician. In 1860 he published "The Jubilee," a grand national "Song of Triumph," composed and arranged for full orchestra and male voices, in two parts, commemorative of events from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers to the Consummation of American Liberty.

During the 40's and 50's Heinrich was active and prominent in New York musicians until his death in 1861. It is recorded that he was the first chairman of the New York Philharmonic Society.

In the collection of his works are many American melodies that are sung throughout the world. According to the critical musical standards and tastes of his time, his works are now admired and sung with increasing frequency. The question of their art, of their value, is a question of the style of American music. As they form the beginning of American music, they pave the way for another, the American, Dvorak, who wrote the "New World Symphony," and his own Edward McMichael, who also deals with American themes.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That we, Edward Payne and Peter Heigbe, are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the just and full sum of fifty pounds current money, to the true payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 12th day of March, 1836.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Edward Payne and M. A. Manual, to appear of the county of Fayette;—now if there shall always appear that there is no legal obstruction to said marriage, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Test

[Seal]

Edward Payne
Peter Heigbe

Marriage bond, 1836

First National Bank of Lexington,

Pay to Mrs. Catharine Covens or order

One Hundred, Dollars.

$100.00

Sold by R. Pray.

Grandfather—David S. Coleman

Lexington, January 31, 1857

Mr. W. W. Workman

To the Second Presbyterian Church, Dr.

To 6 months Pew Rent to this date, $10.00

Received Payment, Wm. W. Workman and wife

1857 pew rental
Know all men by these presents that we David Sutton & Christopher Keener are held and firmly bound unto James Garrard esquire Governor of Kentucky in the sum of $500 current money to the payment of which we will and truly to be made we bind our selves our heirs & jointly and severally jointly by these presents sealed, signed, the 3rd day of July, 1803.

The condition of this obligation is that whereas a marriage is shortly intended to be solemnized between the above named David Sutton & Juliet May of the County of Fayette now if it shall hereafter appear due there is no just cause to obstruct the said marriage then this obligation is to be void else to remain in full force.

Testo

David Todd

Marriage license of my great great grandfather, David Sutton, to Juliet May, the daughter of Mary May. (See opp. page)

The Kentucky Gazette, Tuesday, September 6, 1803 states: "MARRIED. On Sunday evening last, [September 4, 1803] by the Rev. James Moore, Mr. David Sutton, to the agreeable Miss Juliet May, both of this place"
I certify that you have my approval to issue a license for David Sullivan to be married to my daughter Juliet. May 2nd, Sepr. 1802.

O. Barr

Note: should be 1803 - not 1802.

Exch. for
$315—
1
First
At sight of this First of Exchange (second on demand) pay to the order of T. B. Peck, Jr. Three hundred and fifteen dollars
Value received and place to account of
T. B. Peck, Jr.
Louisville Ky.

1854 - # 3150s
Know all men by these presents, that we
Daniel M. E. Payne and Thomas January
are held and firmly bound unto Christopher Jones
Esq., Governor of Kentucky in the just and full sum
of $50 to current money to which payment will be
truly to be made to the said Governor and his
successors or his disbursing officers for whom he
and administrators jointly as equally jointly by the
presentes sealed and dated this 10th day of
December ... 1869.
The condition of the above
obligation is such that whereas the above bound
Daniel M. E. Payne and Elizabeth Irwin
a marriage is shortly intended to be solemnized
of the County of Fayette and if it shall here
after always appear that there is no just cause to
abrogate the said marriage, then this obligation shall
be void and to remain in full force and virtue.

Taste

[Signature]

Deed. M. E. Payne, Esq.

[Signature]

Thomas January, Esq.

Marriage license of my great-grandfather Daniel
McCarti Payne, a lawyer of Lexington, Ky.
Lexington 8th December 1806

Colt Levi Todd

Sir,

Mr. Leonice McPayne has my consent to be joined in the bonds of Matrimony with my daughter Elizabeth. You are therefore hereby authorized to issue license to him for that purpose on application.

Saml. Le.

Yours &

Wm Irvine

Colt Levi Todd

Clerk of Fayette Court

Letter of consent from Wm. Irvine, to Gen. Levi Todd, county clerk of Fayette County, to issue the license.
Postlethwait's Tavern - about 1825
S.E. cor. Main and Mulberry - now Phoenix.

Danville, Ky., Sept. 6th, 1864

Received of David S. Coleman

$300.00

Board and Tuition

for Board and Tuition

of daughter, Eliza

Mrs. A. E. Sloan, agt.

Receipt $300 for tuition in Caldwell Inst. later K. C. W.

The Agricultural Deposit Bank

Northern Bank

March 13th, 1863

$48.75

487/100 Dollars.

Granville Beauches

1863 - 48.75
Temple Bodley Dies At Home At Age of 88
Retired Attorney Wrote Of Kentucky History

Temple Bodley, 88, author and attorney, died at 4:30 a.m. Saturday at his home, 422 W. Oak, after a short illness.

A great-great nephew of Gen. George Rogers Clark, he was a student of Kentucky history, on which he wrote several books after his retirement from law practice in 1933. Best known of his books are “George Roger Clark: His Life and Public Services” and “A History of Kentucky Before the Louisiana Purchase.”

Mr. Bodley, who received his degree from the University of Louisville School of Law in 1875, was one of the institutions earliest graduates. He also attended the University of Virginia.

Soon after his graduation he entered law practice here with the firm, Bodley, Simrall & Bodley. Later he was a member of the firm, Simrall, Doolan & Bodley. He also was a partner of the late Judge John Bainkin.

From 1893 to 1897 he was park commissioner, the only political post he held. He was the first president of the Louisville Art Association, a board member of the Tuberculosis Hospital, and a member of the Conversation Club and of the Filson Club.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Edith Fosdick Bodley; two daughters, Mrs. William A. Stuart, Abingdon, Va., and Mrs. James W. Stites, and a son, Temple Bodley, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Monday at the residence. Burial will be in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Bardstown Believers
In little Bardstown, Ky. (pop.: 1,767) last week a local legend was proudly celebrated as a national fact. Kentucky’s rotund Senator Logan made a speech and ladies dressed in crinolines tittered and played hostess to “Father Flaget,” the home of Judge John Rowan. Bardstown believers were commemorating the birthday of a Rowan relation, Songwriter Stephen Collins Foster.

Bardstown believes that Stephen Foster drew inspiration for famed “My Old Kentucky Home” from “Federal Hill.” Some Kentuckians further claim he actually composed it on the spot, during a visit in 1845. John Tasker Howard, Foster’s latest, most authoritative biographer (Stephen Foster, America’s Troubadour: Time, Jan. 22, 1933) doubts the story. He thinks it unlikely that Stephen Foster visited Bardstown later than the 1840s. Points out that the original title of the song was “Poor Uncle Tom, Good Night,” that “Uncle Tom” was the song’s hero, not “My Old Kentucky Home.” But such historical skepticism is no wise dampened Bardstown’s celebration of Stephen Foster as a local hero.

Bardstown loves its legends and of these the Foster story is by no means the dearest. That story concerns Louis Philippe, King of France and his gifts to St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Pre-Cathedral in Bardstown. Rich indeed were Louis Philippe’s gifts, if indeed he gave Bardstown a Notre-Dame, three van Dycks, two van Eycks, a Rubens. If the collection is authentic, it would easily fetch $1,000,000.

Louis Philippe was born 16 years before the Revolution in which his godparents, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, lost their heads. The gullitoning of his father made Louis Philippe the Orleanist pretender to the throne. When the Government promised to release his imprisoned mother and two brothers if he would go to the U. S. he sailed for Philadelphia in 1796.

He may once have visited Bardstown when it is reported he spent one cold-racked day in town. But his first meeting with Father Joseph Flaget probably took place in 1799 in Havana where Louis Philippe was raising money to return to France. Havana’s French colony got together to send his uncle and Father Flaget made the presentation; Louis Philippe thanked him and sailed away in 1800.

A few years later Bardstown became the seat of a Catholic diocese which included Kentucky and Tennessee. Father Flaget, as Bishop, consecrated there the first Catholic cathedral west of the Alleghenies. Corinthian columns were hewn from nearby forests and the interior was done in rich walnut.

Shortly after the Cathedral was dedicated (1819), Bishop Flaget sent three young priests to Europe to buy “church furniture.” Father Norink bought 100 pictures, Father Badin bought 40. There are no records to show whether their purchases reached Kentucky.

In 1830 Louis Philippe became “citizen king” of France. Some time between his marriage in 1807 and his flight in 1848, to Bardstown believes, Louis Philippe sent to St. Joseph’s a Cathedral a Murillo, three van Dycks, two van Eycks, a Rubens.

Reason for this lavish gift, it is locally explained, is that Louis Philippe was grateful to Bishop Flaget for presenting the Havana purse of 14,000 francs. Most convincing proof of the gift is a bill introduced in Congress in 1824 and again in 1832 asking that Bishop Flaget be exempt from paying duties on “certain paintings and church furniture presented by the then Duke of Orleans, now King of the French, to the Bishop of Bardstown.”

Most prominent doubter of Bardstown’s favorite story was the late Young E. Allis- son of Louisville’s historical society, the

N. Y. Public Library

LOUIS PHILIPPE
Too stingy to give royalty?

Filson Club. Historian Allison’s points: 1) Louis Philippe was notoriously stingy; it is doubtful whether he would so gen-

erously remember Bishop Flaget who pre-

sented a purse of other people’s money.

2) Bishop Flaget called on Louis Philippe in France between 1833 and 1836, was re-

ceived coldly. 3) The Congressman who introduced the tariff-exemption bills may un-

wittingly have been quoting rumor; be-

sides a report of the Congressmen’s spe-

iches there are no governmental rec-

ords of Louis Philippe’s sending the pic-

tures; the customs’ invoice for the articles consigned to Bishop Flaget does not enumer-

ate the articles, name the shipper. 4) It is likely that the St. Joseph’s pictures are part of the 140 bought by Fathers Badin and Norink. Nowadays in the history of art is there any record of any of the mas-

ters painting any of the pictures at Bar-

dstown.

But whether the story is fact or fiction, Bardstown proudly exhibits its Catt with the pictures, gift of Louis I, King of France, hanging in the inspection, cracking slowly in rich walnut interior.

Time Magazine, July 6, 1934
What We Talked About Day By Day In '34

JANUARY
Jan. 1—P. E. Jones, 45, and two companions, were shot by Benno J. Straka, 42, and Mrs. Christian E. Scully, 30, who were killed in a shooting incident near Versailles.
Jan. 2—Prof. W. S. Webb, University of Kentucky, was granted six months' leave of absence to take charge of an archeological work for the University.
Jan. 7—Gov. Ruby LaFeather issued proclamation, requested burley market of Kentucky to reopen after-annual month's closed-down, the burley market reopened with bid prices '35 average.
Jan. 14—Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran made a heavy sentence for liquor violations despite repeal of prohibition amendment.
Jan. 14—Cable system was tied up by strike of bus, street car and interurban work.
Jan. 18—Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company opened new line.
Jan. 19—Street cars and buses resumed operation after being voted to call off strike.
Jan. 29—W. H. Renh was elected president of the Lexington Board of Commerce.
Jan. 30—Governor signed bill reducing price of license tags about 38 per cent.

FEBRUARY
Feb. 4—City appraisal for 1934 showed decrease of $1,059,661.
Feb. 6—Lexington Cab Company placed four buses in service with five-cent fares in effect.
Feb. 6—M. Dunn, 58, Lexington, was killed in motor crash on Versailles Pike.
Feb. 8—E. E. Masch, a pedestrian, was killed by a car in Madison County.
Feb. 9—Mayor Clinton M. Harbin, was elected as mayor.
Feb. 10—Clay telephone exchange was discontinued by Lexington Corporation.

MARCH
March 1—Charles W. Taylor, 20, bootlegger and former railway employee, was slain on Price road, near Lexington.
March 2—Charles F. Jones, 60, of Lexington Drug Company, was killed on his way home from work.
March 5—Two people were killed in an accident involving a train and a car near Lexington.
March 5—Mrs. W. L. Grimes, 52, was killed in an auto accident.
March 5—Mrs. Ida B. Taylor, 53, and son, Charles Robert Smith, 16, were killed in a car accident.
March 9—Two men were killed in a.f.f. fire at the railroad yards.
March 10—Two men were killed in a fight in the railroad yards.
March 12—Lexington's PWA contract for $1,614,000 was awarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
March 16—Miss Lucy Neville, friend of an army officer, was killed in an auto accident.
March 18—Miss Lucy Neville, friend of an army officer, was killed in an auto accident.
March 19—Mrs. Mary McCallion, 46, was killed in an auto accident.
March 19—Miss Lucy Neville, friend of an army officer, was killed in an auto accident.
March 20—Miss Lucy Neville, friend of an army officer, was killed in an auto accident.

APRIL
April 7—Neil Bowman, Ohio gunman, in charge of Gorgeous Kidnappers, was killed in a gun battle.
April 7—Neil Bowman, Ohio gun- man, in charge of Gorgeous Kidnappers, was killed in a gun battle.
April 8—Neil Bowman, Ohio gun- man, in charge of Gorgeous Kidnappers, was killed in a gun battle.
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JUNE
June 15—Two-inch rain fell in eastern Kentucky.
June 16—Two-inch rain fell in eastern Kentucky.
June 17—Two-inch rain fell in eastern Kentucky.
June 18—Two-inch rain fell in eastern Kentucky.
June 19—Two-inch rain fell in eastern Kentucky.

JULY
July 1—Mayor W. T. Congleton, killed in a fire in his house.
July 2—Mayor W. T. Congleton, killed in a fire in his house.
July 3—Mayor W. T. Congleton, killed in a fire in his house.
July 4—Mayor W. T. Congleton, killed in a fire in his house.
July 5—Mayor W. T. Congleton, killed in a fire in his house.

AUGUST
Aug. 1—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 2—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 3—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 4—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 5—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
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Aug. 7—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 8—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 9—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 10—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 11—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 12—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 13—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 14—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 15—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 16—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 17—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 18—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 19—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 20—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 21—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 22—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 23—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 24—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 25—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 26—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 27—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 28—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 29—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 30—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Aug. 31—J. C. Curry was re-elected to the city council from the city of Lexington.
Oct. 1—Branch office of AAA, employing about 10 persons, was burglarized. 
Charles W. Flintman, deputy treasurer, was robbed. 
Oct. 2—First local whiskey manufactured in county since 1917 was distilled by J. H. White. 
Oct. 5—Arthur Ford, 52, Lexington, was killed in fall off cliff on living room roof. 
Oct. 9—City jail was quarantined after inmate died of infantile paralysis on Sept. 30. 
Oct. 10—New Administration building was completed. 
Oct. 11—Train robbed of $4000 of cocaine eastbound. 
Appraiser placed value of water company property at $42,000,000. 
Oct. 14—Lexington hotel company began city bus service. 
Oct. 15—William L. Lombard, 72, downtown grocer, died at home in city. 
Oct. 18—J. P. Tinker, 37, Sharpsburg, declined offer of Ben Keen, Stamping Ground bank cashier, during a robbery, was executed. 
Oct. 24—Dr. Henry Noble Sherwood, superintendent of University of Kentucky, was named president of Georgetown College. 
Oct. 26—Board of health prohibited gatherings of children as first case of infantile paralysis was discovered in county. 
Oct. 29—Dr. Lawrence Robb was again directed to close new narcotic farm on Leeston Pike. 
Oct. 30—Harry Burgess, 25, a known narcotics man, died at farm in county. 
Tom Geske McKee, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. George McKee, died at home in city. 
Sept. 5—First National Bank and Trust Company moved from old building at Market and Main to new building at Main and Upper streets. 
Sept. 7—Dr. Joseph A. Gottweis assumed duties as rabbi of Ohavi Zion. 
Sept. 9—Construction of new Midland street, U. S. 60 cut-off, was completed. 
Sept. 10—Fall term opened at University of Kentucky and Transylvania College. 
Sept. 13—Lexington National Bank Company moved from old building at Main and Third to larger new building at Main and Upper streets. 
Sept. 14—Infantile paralysis ban was extended throughout the state. 
Sept. 15—New concrete grandstand at trotting track was used for first time. 
Sept. 18—Lexington Bank was opened. 
Sept. 19—Ben Herr, city clerk, was named assistant superintendent of the Dock. 
Sept. 20—Charles Frazier, 4, Georgetown pike, died at St. Joseph's hospital. 
Sept. 21—Lewis Carroll, 8, Lexington, died after being raised by car. 
Sept. 22—Miss Josephine Keller, 47, Lexington florist, died at home in Lexington. 
Sept. 21—Annual trotts open at K. H. B. A. track. 
Sept. 27—Schenley Distilleries announced plans for enlarging recently established James B. Pepper plant on Main street. 
Sept. 30—Central Christian church, rebuilt after fire, was dedicated.
The 1875 Gazetteer

The Kentucky Gazetteer of 1875, owned by Joe Johnson, gives some interesting descriptions of some of Kentucky's county seats 60 years ago. For instance, it says of the following:

Danville, an incorporated village of 2,500 inhabitants, and the county seat of Boyle county, in the central part of which it is located, on a stream called Clark's Run, and in a most delightful section of country. It is five miles from Danville station, on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and 100 miles from Louisville. The Cincinnati Southern railroad, now in course of construction, will pass through this village and add much to its future prosperity when completed. Danville is the third oldest town in Kentucky. The first state legislature convened here. It is lighted with gas, and the manner in which its beautiful streets are laid out gives it quite a city appearance. Its fine location renders it eminently adapted for the various educational institutions, for which it is famous. Among these we may mention the Kentucky State Institute for deaf mutes, erected at a cost of $70,000 and which has 130 pupils; the Caldwell Institute for young ladies, under Presbyterian auspices, originally designed for a large first-class boarding school at a cost of $75,000, it has 120 pupils; Central College for young men in connection with the church North, and under the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, with an endowment fund of $250,000, the building cost $70,000; the library, a standard one of 5,000 volumes. This college has 170 students; the Danville Theological Seminary, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and Danville Classical and Military Academy (illustrated in an ad in this Gazetteer), under the management of Messrs. Withrow and Ford, with its fine grounds; this last has 190 students. In addition to the above mentioned institutions, there are eight churches, two banks, a steam flouring mill, several fine stores and a first-class hotel, the Central. Danville is surrounded by a fine agricultural country. Its principal shipments are wheat and hemp. Stages run to Nicholasville and Shelby City. The fare by stage to Danville station is 75 cents.

Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer county, is an incorporated village of 2,500 inhabitants, situated in a fine agricultural section of country. It is 14 miles from Mitchellville, and the same distance from Shelby City and Danville, to which last place goods should be shipped, whereas they are transported by express wagons. Frankfort is 31 miles distant, and Louisville 70. Grain and stock form its principal shipments. The first court held in the county was at Harrodsburg in 1780. The charter was amended and the first police judge installed in 1846. The village contains 12 churches, two Methodists, two Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, and three colored, two banks, two flouring mills, a steam woolen mill, three hotels, among which we may mention the Commercial, and one college. It has also a public library of 1,500 volumes. At Green- ville Springs, adjoining the village, is an excellent educational institution, founded in 1859 by Dr. E.

Caldwell Institute for Young Ladies.

Danville, Kentucky, June 22, 1857.

Mr. Coleman,

Yours with affection. Thank you. I am off for Crab Orchard in the morning. Love to Miss and kindred regards to Mr. Coleman.

By truly,
W.H. Sloan.

To grandfather [D.S. J Coleman, Fayette County, (Twelve for daughter-of her W.H. Crawler).]


To the City of Lexington, Dr.

To Railroad Tax on $1,200 at 3/4 cents per $100, $1.50

For the use of the Big Sandy and Lexington Railroad Company.

Received payment,

City Collector.

[1857 City Tax Bill]
Adapted for raising grain and tobacco. The chief shipments from here are coal, cattle, horses, mules, hay and straw, flax and lumber.

Carlsbong, the county seat of Nicholas County, is a pleasant little town of about 3,590 inhabitants. It is a station on the Maysville and Louisville railroad, 23 miles from Louisville and Mayville and 17 from Paris. Its principal crops are wheat, tobacco and stock. It has one bank and one hotel, and will very soon have a flouring mill in operation.

Nicholasville, the county seat of Jessamine County, is a city of 2,590 inhabitants, situated on South Fork River, in the southern third of the state, and 11 miles from Lexington. It was established in 1850 and is a prosperous town, with a population of over 6,000. It has six churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Catholic, and contains many schools and institutions.

Adapted for raising grain and tobacco. The chief shipments from here are coal, cattle, horses, mules, hay and straw, flax and lumber.

Mount Sterling, the county seat of Madison County, is an incorporated town of about 2,590 inhabitants and the eastern terminus of the L. & N. railroad. It is 25 miles from Lexington and 15 from Frankfort. It was established in 1850 and is a prosperous town, with a population of over 6,000. It has six churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Catholic, and contains many schools and institutions.

Adapted for raising grain and tobacco. The chief shipments from here are coal, cattle, horses, mules, hay and straw, flax and lumber.
When we came up they were told and declared they had found Morgan again, but as soon as Millie saw me, she cried out that Morgan was the one she knew and no other. She had seen many men if they would throw down the fence and charge. I would insure them Morgan's body. Just then there came a surprise. He had a revolver and fired on our men and they con- trolled the situation. Then he was killed by a man on horseback and carried off. By that time Morgan's men were throwing cannon balls at us from the artillery they had on the college green.

"The men retreated out of town and we went back to my house. The rebels came down there and made me a prisoner in my own house and set two men to guard me. They wouldn't let me go until the next day from the same limb that Fy, one of our men, had been hanged. They didn't have much time to threaten me, however, for our men charged back into town and held it. One guard was shot in the foot and both were made captives.

"After a while an ambulance came up with General Morgan's body. General Morgan stopped the ambulance, rode to my door and asked me if I knew Morgan. I told him I didn't, that my husband and I played cards at Glasgow, Ky., with him five years before and had talked to him, "and now," I added, "I helped capture him again." I identified the body and it was then taken into Mrs. Williams' home in Elizabethtown and was re- turned to Bull's Gap when they returned that afternoon.

"Mrs. Thompson, who is now employed in the treasury department and has in her possession letters from Andrew Johnson and others testifying to the services of the Union cause during the war. Her story is given for what it is worth."

GRAHAM SPRINGS' LONE GRAVE

James Taylor Cooke, Harrodsburg historian, declares the "solved" mystery of the lone grave at Gra- ham Springs, Harrodsburg, published exclusively in this column recently, a story of a mountain man who disappeared. The story was repeated about an unknown lady who dropped dead while dancing on the bedroom floor at the hotel and was buried in the cemetery. Within a few days, two men came to the site of the grave, dug it up, and in a few years the bones were returned to the family. The "mystery" is now a matter of record. Mr. Cooke says that there was no mystery about the grave.

"The story of two occurrences at the springs has been mixed.

"One day there came to the springs a man and woman who danced and never seemed to tire. One night they seemed gyring with everyone. Suddenly she was stricken and fell dead on the floor. In the confusion that followed, the man who was with her disappeared and was never seen again. She was with- out funds, and Dr. Graham buried her in the graveyard back of the hotel. No stone marked her grave and no one ever came to see the grave, which is now known. That grave, unmarked, she was left to the waves of today. Many exaggerated tales have been told about her but she is still a mystery.

"There was a time when the springs were a famous health resort and much of its patronage came from the states. Many ladies from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, and other states visited the springs. They came by riverboats and were transported to the springs by carts and buggies and spent the entire summer. In the fall, when the waters were low, they were taken down the Kentucky river and there took the boats for home.

"One summer there was a party of prominent, wealthy people from Mississippi. Among them was Miss Minnie Reecer, beautiful and accomplished. Her sister was the wife of the governor of Mississippi. She was in delicate health and came here to try the springs and improve her quality before and after the war. She was brought to the saloon by her husband and with the women there she was shown to a room where she was given a warm drink. She was brought back and taken to the springs. She never returned to the springs."

LEXINGTON HERALD SUNDAY, FEB. 24, 1935

MARCH 17, 1935 LEXINGTON HERALD
SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1935.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE,

Gov. Ruby Laffoon addresses the General Assembly while Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler presides over the joint session.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
To the Sheriff of Fayette County—Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to take

Jacob Colebrooke

if he be found within your bailiwick, and

safely keep, so that you have

his body before the Judge of our Fayette Circuit Court, at the Court House in Lexington, on the
day of our next September Term, to answer

a warrant against him by the Grand Jury of

Fayette County, for keeping or offering force a said

bailiff on the 1st day of June 1836, against the peace and dignity

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

and have then there this writ.

Witness, HARRY L. BODLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House aforesaid, this

day of July, 1837, and in the year of the Commonwealth.

July 27, 1837

[Signature]

By James P. Mason, Jr. & Co.
Dear Mr. Warner:

Here is the chair
that I have.

June de Vincing.

It is not a good
specimen, and I
have not yet
tried it on, but if
you like it, you shall
have the best that
I can send.

Yours truly,

John Fox, Jr.

Dec. 17, '97.

John Fox, Jr. 1897

LEXINGTON
Agricultural Warehouse,
Lexington, Ky., March 21, 1863

Bought of TIPTON & ALFORD,
DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements & Labor Saving Machines,
Viz.:—Plows; Cultivators; Harrows; Drills; Churns; Cheese Presses; Corn Shellers and
Planters; Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters; Farm Mills; Horse Powers;
Threshers; Fanning Mills; and a general variety of Farm
 Implements; of the most improved kinds.
List of licensed tavern keepers in Fayette County with the dates of their licenses:

- Jeremiah Caleph April Court 1837
- Isaac Hamblex April Court 1837
- Jacob Smiley June Court 1837
- George Seminole May Court 1837
- Polly Pearson June Court 1837
- Rodney Rutledge June Court 1837
- John Isley June Court 1837
- Uriah Atkinson June Court 1837
- John Dunn August Court 1837
- Richard Childs Oct. Court 1837
- John Partlow June Court 1837
- Lewis E. Baker June Court 1837
- Thomas Swan November Court 1837
- H. S. Olgee June Court 1837
- John Morgan June Court 1837
- Asa Tompkins June Court 1837

Tavern keepers in the city of Columbia:
- J. P. Reedy, Francis Kriehl, Jos. Sharp, Millen
- H. Stoup, Mrs. B. Johnson, John Brown, Miles
- Vanpelt, Isaac Patel and Thomas Rainey

Tavern keepers in the county:
- John Tennis and Jas. Harris, head of Epp. Tennis
- The 21st March and Epp. Tennis on the 22nd Oct. 1837

Tavern Keepers, Fayette County, 1837
We the subscribers promises to pay unto
William Taliaferro Lambolman, Tarleton
Robly and William Chandler herein the
just and full sum of ten pounds on or before
the twenty-fourth day of Dec., next incomple
the date hereof for value rec'd, we bind our
selves our heirs to the said sum of twenty
pounds, paying our hands this Trouble, with
any of Dec. 1806

[Signatures]

Signature of John Coleman, Rev. soldier—my great-
great grandfather—lived in Caroline County, Virginia—
came to Kentucky in 1790's—buried in LEX. Cemetery,

N. W. cor. Fourth and Limestone
5ths, LEX. Abandoned in 1940.
Built about 1886-1887—RAZED
I hereby authorize William W. Walker, Harry I. Bodley, and Madison E. Johnson to sign my name to the Bond to be executed by the Sheriff of Fayette County for the collection of the County levy May 21, 1838.

R. S. Todd

Power of Attorney of Robert S. Todd - father of Mary Todd Lincoln, (Mrs Abraham Lincoln)
**Only Picturesque Wooden Bridge Marks Sodom, Once Thriving Community Near Midway; 150 Souls Once Lived There**

SODOM, Ky., July 26—Only a picturesque old covered wooden bridge connecting Scott and Woodford counties across South Elkhorn Creek remains the wayfarer of the region of Sodom, formerly a thriving Scott county village that has disappeared as completely as the city whose destruction by fire and brimstone is chronicled in the Bible.

Located a few hundred yards downstream from the bridge, the little town a century ago probably was second in size in Scott county, numbering 150 souls at the height of its prosperity. The road crosses a tobacco factory, hemp factory, tannery, shoe shop, carding machine and the inevitable hotel. Perhaps an "ordinary" also there was, for convenience of the hungry, the mentally fatigued and the shoe-bitten. And in it is located a legend, that a small distillery graced the settlement.

A faintly discernable race and Old Juniper, a sycamore, vestiges today of the village site, located on the farm of Herman Leavies, two and one-half miles northwest of Midway and 30 miles southeast of Georgetown. The town was laid out in 1855 by James Ware, who settled the surrounding land. By 1888 Sodom had vanished.

Juniper’s Spring, named after an ancient negro, Old Juniper, one of the last residents to live on the site, possesses still a good water stream, sufficient to supply a larger town than the old Sodom with many of its necessities. It is thought that Sodom was peopled mostly with negroes, since hands supplying the bulk of labor. The original bridge was of another species. Their masters, according to lore, lived near the bridge site, on some 40 feet by 60 feet, and part of the old millrace are all that remains of the establishment.

The bridge, located on the Poplar street in Midway, is the only bridge remaining in either Scott or Woodford county. One hundred feet long, it is of two spans, constructed of oak and poplar, expertly mortised and braced by large iron bolts and some strips, probably forged by the smithy of Sodom. Its date of construction is obscure, but considered to have been more than 85 years old, and its cost on the records of the county is given as 100 dollars.

It is said that the Sodom bridge is in need of repair.

This bridge half of the bridge has been kept in good repair and sports a recently-added galvanized iron railing.

The Scott county half of the bridge is badly in need of repair.

It is much photographed by the few persons who visit it as one of the most scenic, out-of-the-way places in the entire Scott-Woodford area.

Residents of the vicinity protest to know little about the history of the piece, except for the reputation it has gained for the intensity of its weather, described by the rather meaningless saying: “When it rains in Sodom it rains really, really, and when it’s dry in Sodom, there no dry quite like it.”

**Cost of One Semester at U. of K., Including All Expenses, Amounts To $187, Is Official Estimation**

One hundred and eighty-seven dollars is what it will cost a college student this fall to attend the University of Kentucky for one semester, according to information just released by the university. This is based on a registration and incidental fee of $47, a room and board cost of $110, leaving a $30 allowance for books. A student living at home attending the university can do so for about $67.

The $47 registration and incidental fee entitles the student to free medical service (at his place of residence if confined, otherwise at the university dispensary, Y. M. C. A. dormitory with meals, subscription to the student newspaper, post office box, classes, athletic activities which include tickets for all regularly scheduled home athletic contests and access to athletic facilities.)

This incidental fee is $60 instead of $47 for those enrolling in the College of Law, students living outside of Kentucky must add $13 to their incidental fee costs.

The room and board cost of $110 encompasses the woman student staying in Patterson or Boyd hall and eating in the dining room of the latter, and the man student staying in either Bradley, Kincaid or Breckinridge halls and eating at the University commons. In either case, ideal housing facilities, conducive to good health and study, are provided and balanced, scientifically prepared meals are the rule.

The ten dollar book allowance is an estimate based upon what the average student spends for this purpose. The campus book store is permitted to buy back from students used textbooks for resale at prices approximately 40 per cent. of the original. In such cases this item can be pared down.

Of course, the college student will have individual expenses such as laundry and the costs of amusements. However, such expenses are allowed to be figured in the student’s budget and can be held to a very small amount. Four hundred and twenty dollars should comfortably pay all expenses and leave the student with a surplus.

A picture of the old Opera House (which was on the present Brewer corner, and burned in 1866) will be published in The Leader soon as one of the illustrations for an article we have persuaded its author, Mrs. J. B. Steen, to write for the Life title: Lexington During the War Between the States. It will also be illustrated with rare photographs of three other buildings that were standing during the time of the court house, city hall and Masonic Hall.

**FOUR BITS**

By Jay Jay

Here’s a tricky question that Winston Coleman sprung on me the other day: What was the first name of Shriver, an architect who designed the Old Opera House at Main and Broadway, and the present First Presbyterian church on Mill street? The answer will immediately jump to your mind. "Gideon." The famous Gideon Shriver, designer of Morri son College, was overshadowed by his brother, Gideon, that few people remember there was a Cincinnati Shriver, who was himself an architect of no mean ability.

A picture of the old Opera House (which was on the present Brewer corner, and burned in 1866) will be published in The Leader soon as one of the illustrations for an article we have persuaded its author, Mrs. J. B. Steen, to write for the Life title: Lexington During the War Between the States. It will also be illustrated with rare photographs of three other buildings that were standing during the time of the court house, city hall and Masonic Hall.

**LEXINGTON LEADER—MARCH 26, 1935**
Copy Of Founder's Will Revealed At Harrodsburg

Paper Recalls Mystery Surrounding Death Of Col. James Harrod

Special to The Leader

HARRRODSBURG, Ky., Dec. 8—Harrodsburg, earliest settlement of the pioneer west and cradle of religion, possibly might claim another first in Kentucky's annals—that of murder!

Mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Col. James Harrod, the town's founder, were recalled here today with discovery of a copy of his will by KERA workers indexing Mercer court records. The original has been long missing. The copy, itself dated July 26, 1842, was filed as evidence in a suit between the Thomas T. Davis heirs and John T. G. Faulkner, Harrod's son-in-law, and others over property bequeathed by Harrod and allegedly sold to Davises.

It gives the date of the actual will as 1791 and the date of its probate as 1799. It is between these years that Col. Harrod died, supposedly by violence. This was the belief of his widow, Mrs. Ann Harrod.

Mrs. Harrod, history records, told Dr. Christopher Graham, family physician, that he had examined and pronounced the will by a man named Bridges, whom the colonel had sued. Bridges lived in Leitchburg. The doctor, in turn, searched for Swift's silver mine, a will of the whip treasure located in the town. Returning, he told Harrod that he had found the mine and that "though we have been at odds I have confidence in you and prefer you as a partner to any man in Kentucky."

Despite Mrs. Harrod's pleas, Bridges, her husband and a third man set out Harrod never returned. According to an account made later by the third man, the party reached the three forks of the Kentucky river, where the mine purportedly was located. They separated and this man heard a shot from the direction the colonel had taken. Thinking Harrod had killed a deer, he returned to camp. The searching parties found the colonel's bones, picked bare by beasts but recognizable by the hunting shirt his silver buttons missing. Bridges immediately left the country.

The exact date of Harrod's death is not known, but it probably occurred in July, 1799. The copy of his will reveals one-half of his estate, including his "Dwelling house all household furniture and four Negroes, 150 florins Lydda Deck and Joseph," and one-half of his stock was left to his wife. His daughter Margaret, received the residue.

The will of Ann Harrod, copied in part, also was discovered among papers in the suit. Mrs. Harrod was theتنوع in 1874. Harrod, as leader, and a number of women were sent from Virginia to build a fort.

LEXINGTON LEADER—DECEMBER 9, 1934

ABEautifulDay

To Grace the Wedding of Miss Mary Payne

And Mr. John Coleman—Miss Irene Pepper Entertains Handsomely at Cards—Notes.

A morning of enchanting sunshine followed by an evening of freshness and beauty supplied on yesterday the last happy token to the first of the May weddings.

The marriage of Miss Mary Shelby Payne to Mr. John Coleman was celebrated last night in the First Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock, Dr. Bartlett officiating.

Both the bride and groom have a wide connection in city and county, and hosts of friends, who filled the church to its capacity to witness the ceremony. A handsomely decorated altar of palms and ferns, arranged by Mr. Bull, made a deep green background at the chancel, against which the beautiful gowns of the bride and her maid of honor made a picture.

The wedding was one of unbounded interest to the large company assembled in the church, both on account of the charming simplicity and grace and because of the immense popularity of the bride and groom.

Miss Harriett Hodges, the organist at the First Presbyterian Church, gave before the entrance of the bridal party the following beautiful selections:

Wedding Chorus from the "Huguenote"—Meyerbeer

Voss \nBarrie \nSatie \nBalf \nSaronata \nMozzowski \nWagner" \nMarch, "Tannhauser" \nSelections from "Faust"—Gounod \nCamarone \nSeamwell \nAlmost, almost at 7 o'clock the familiar strains of the old wedding chorus from Lohengrin pealed forth, carrying the ripple of excitement that always precedes the coming of the fair bride.

The six ushers, all wearing a bouquet of lilacs of the valley, entered first, in the following order: Mr. Francis Douglas and Dr. Kelsey, Messrs. J. B. Estill and Dan Bryan, Mr. Will Hensderson and Mr. Will Samuels.

After the last two came the maid of honor, Miss Rilla Payne. Always one of the most popular girls in the county, she was last night radiant as she, in a gown of peach blossoms that glistened with floating clouds of pink tulle. In her hands she carried a bouquet of peach blossoms that gave her graceful and beautiful air. The maid of honor, also, was crowned with a very pretty white head dress, with a veil of tulle falling near to the hem of the long white satin train, which was trimmed with fringes and ends of the veil, falling near to the hem of the long white satin train, was fastened with lilacs of the valley, and the flowers carried by the bride and maid were a shower bouquet of the same fragrant blossoms.

In the side aisle to the right the groom and his best man, Mr. Coleman Gentry, advanced on a line with the bride, Mr. Coleman crossing over in front of the clergy and receiving her from the arm of her father.

In brief and eloquent words Dr. Bartlett pronounced the words of the marriage, and the grout party left the church to the triumphant music of Mendelssohn, proceeding directly to the Palace Hotel, from which station Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Gentry were called less than half an hour after their wedding ceremony.

A number of friends were at the station when they arrived and showered them with a shower of rice and confetti.

The destination of the bridal trip has been kept closely guarded but it is said that it will include Washington and Niagara.

The wedding keepsakes sent the bride from her own and Mr. Coleman's friends were numerous and handsome, including quantities of beautiful cut glass, silver and china. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Coleman will go to Homer to housekeeping at the former's handsome country home on the Russel Road.

Among other friends who came to the train to wish the bride and groom "God-speed" were Misses Rilla and Mary T. Payne, Misses Sue Shelby, Miss Camp and Miss Margaret Payne, Miss Henry and Miss Sheehan, both of New York City; Mrs. Hopple, Miss Ethel Greenville, Miss Leona Neville, Miss Shipp, Mrs. S. G. Coleman, Miss, and Mrs. Gentry, Mr. F. S. Reed, Mr. Webb, Mr. Coleman Gentry, Mr. Lawrence Gentry, Mr. Gus Garrison.

Newspaper account of the marriage of mother and father.

John W. Coleman and Mary Shelby Payne.

My parents' wedding at First Presbyterian Church on Morgan Street.

The Morning Herald, Lexington, Friday, May 21, 1897

The First National Bank Under Construction 1913-1916

LEXINGTON, KY. 1913-1914

The Morning Herald, Lexington, Friday, May 21, 1897

The Morning Herald, Lexington, Friday, May 21, 1897

The Morning Herald, Lexington, Friday, May 21, 1897
Marriage License.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

To any Minister of the Gospel or other person legally authorized to solemnize Matrimony,

You are permitted to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony between Joe W. Coleman and Mary S. Payne the requirements of the law having been complied with.

Witness my signature as Clerk of the Fayette County Court, this 9th day of May 1897.

Att'd Claude Chasow Clerk.

By A. Fowshel D. C.

Marriage Certificate.

This is to Certify That on the 9th day of May 1897 the Rites of Matrimony were legally solemnized by me between Joe W. Coleman and Mary S. Payne at Lexington in the county of Fayette in the presence of

__________________________  ____________________________
Said Estelle                        Signed: W. F. V. Bartlett
Dr. S. D. Wilsley

NOTE. The Statute requires the names of two witnesses to be inserted in the foregoing Certificate.

Rev. W. F. V. Bartlett

Marriage return of John W. Coleman and Mary S. Payne
Kentucky Stages


This charming work is an interesting example of that very useful class of books, local histories, which so rarely get the attention they deserve. This one has an especially interesting and worthwhile theme, since it deals with the phenomena of a development common to all frontier regions.

Mr. Coleman has done a very thorough and workmanlike job in collecting the rich material for his volume and in putting it into graphic and interesting narrative. His five-page bibliography of books consulted, 'of which many must have long been out of print, has been amply supplemented by study of the files of old Kentucky newspapers and court records and by interviews with persons whose memories go back to the latter part of the period of which he writes. The result is an amusing and very human chronicle, replete with anecdotes that illuminate the time. When 'wagon roads' wagons and stage-coaches began to replace the buffalo and Indian trails and pack-horses the inevitable Tories made life exciting and travel an adventure of increased hazards.

The first stage had backless cross-seats and make-shift tops, and the rate of travel was three or four miles an hour. The Tories opposed the stage lines because the coaches, they said, would make the traveling uncomfortable, and if the stage horses were bad for their health and also for business, because people using them needed fewer clothes.

Later on, as vehicles and roads improved every man had his coach dog trained to guard constantly the boat, with its load of luggage, and these animals provided exciting fights with the shepherd dogs when the coaches frequently happened to "wade through" inimitable droves of sheep that disputed the way. In the latter days there were frequent hold-ups of the stage coaches, Jesse James being supposed to be chiefly responsible for them.

The book covers, picturesquely and entertainingly, not only its central theme of stage-coach travel and its development, but also such connected matters as taverns, turnpikes, experiences of travelers, mail-carrying, pioneer roads and their improvement, stage-coaches during the Civil War, the outing of the stage-coach by the railroad, stage horses and the rivalries between opposition lines.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

JUNE 23, 1935.

LEXINGTON CEMETERY COMPANY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
PHONE 170
1849 — One Hundred Years of Service — 1949

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LEXINGTON LEADER—MAY 26, 1935

COLEMAN BOOK ON STAGES
HIGHLY INTERESTING WORK


A prodigious amount of research must have gone into the preparation of this highly entertaining book about a singularly romantic and appealing phase of life in the Bluegrass. Readers will be willing to testify that not a single important fact about the subject escaped Mr. Coleman, from the days when the buffalo traces were pounded out by thundering herds that thus were marking paths later to be made into roads for the stages, to the day in January, 1869, when the last stagecoach made a trip out of Lexington.

The author has also felt free to wander into closely allied subjects, and this has added greatly to the charm of the story. There was a close alliance between stage-coaches and taverns, for example,—indeed, at that time they were mutually interdependent. There is therefore a full treatment of Kentucky taverns of stagecoach days, and this constitutes one of the most interesting parts of the book.

Mr. Coleman also gives full attention to the men who drove the stages, "Of the stage drivers," he says, "some owned their own coaches, some owned part, but the majority were merely employed as drivers. On the road the much envied and esteemed person, the stage driver, was a very busy man. He was lookout, pilot, captain, conductor, brakeman, and engineer. From his position and duties he came into contact with the cares of political, social and national fame of the country, these stage drivers were a dignified and interesting class of men, on their stages they carried from country to town, from house to house, news of the health of loved ones, gossip up and down the roads, and matters of national importance. They were character readers of men and women alike, and were astute of their own special domain and respected everywhere."

It is difficult in the space of a review to indicate the completeness of this work. Some of the subjects covered are the first stages, the types of coaches used, the types of horses, the schedules maintained, the commercial aspects of the business, experiences of stage travelers, rob-beries, roads and resulting injuries, damage suits against the lines, fights between rival lines, road conditions at various periods, stages as mail-carriers, and, finally, the coming of the railroad, which ultimately meant the end of stage travel.

The narrative is enlivened by scores of interesting and amusing episodes that occurred on stage lines or in taverns. Throughout the book there are references to great characters and unusual personalities, references that fit naturally into the story. Of course, many of the scenes are set in Lexington, the hub of the Bluegrass stage system.

The volume itself is an attractive piece of work, bound in blue and stomped in gold, and illustrated with 25 pages of rare photographs, many and them from the author's collection. All in all, I don't know when I have been more delighted with a Kentucky book. I can enthusiastically recommend it to all who are interested in the Bluegrass region's glorious days.

—JOE JORDAN.
Lexington's First Directory

A photoetatic copy of Lexington's first directory, published in 1806, which Charles K. Staples, Lexington's earliest historian, had sent to the editor, was the only known original copy in the archives of the Louisville Public Library. It is interesting to note that the directory was published in 1806, revealing that there was a considerable amount of business and commerce in the area at that time.

The directory contains 104 pages of information on the various businesses and individuals in the city. It includes such items as the names and addresses of lawyers, physicians, druggists, and others. It also includes a list of the county's first newspaper, the "Lexington Herald," which was published in 1806.

The directory was very useful in the early days of the city, as it provided a valuable resource for those who were looking for information on the city's residents and businesses.

In conclusion, the Lexington's First Directory is a valuable historical document that provides a glimpse into the early days of the city. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Lexington.
The Old Third Street Cemetery

The old Episcopal cemetery on East Third Street next to the courthouse has been much neglected recently. Some effort was made a few years ago to clean up the cemetery, but little has been done to maintain it. The old cemetery is where many of the early settlers are buried, and it is a beautiful garden of remembrance for those who have passed on. The city planning board has recommended that the cemetery be restored and the existing gravestones replaced with modern ones that are more durable and easier to maintain.

The cemetery is located at the corner of East Third Street and Main Avenue. It is open to the public from dawn to dusk, and visitors are encouraged to pay their respects to the many people buried there.

Names on Gravestones

Miss Alice Traube published the following "partial list" of names buried in the old cemetery in the Kentucky Historical Society Registrar in January, 1933.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brooks (1785-1845) was a member of the Revolutionary War. She was buried in the old cemetery in 1845, and her grave is marked by a simple stone.

John James (1790-1860) was a soldier in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. He was buried in the old cemetery in 1860, and his grave is marked by a simple stone.

James White (1792-1850) was a physician and a member of the Kentucky legislature. He was buried in the old cemetery in 1850, and his grave is marked by a simple stone.

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James White (1792-1850) was a physician and a member of the Kentucky legislature. He was buried in the old cemetery in 1850, and his grave is marked by a simple stone.
stressed and when Combs purchased, O'Blennies in revenge had committed repeated depredations upon Combs' property, for which Combs was suing him at the time of his death. It (the newspaper) prints the following letter written by Judge W. B. Head, of Point Coupee, La., January 1, 1846:

"Mr. Leslie Combs:

"It is with sincere pain that I have informed you of the death of your son, Frank Combs. He was killed on the road yesterday and the only person present was a young man by the name of James O'Blennies. After losing his horse and Combs' rope, he and Combs were riding up home, having been below. O'Blennies came riding past them at rapid speed, but did not notice Combs. O'Blennies' house. After passing them some 20 yards, O'Blennies turned from his horse and fired twice at Combs, but Combs fell dead. O'Blennies immediately returned to home.

"The Observer and Reporter for Wednesday, January 22, publishes the account of George O'Blennies' attempt to bring the watchman to free him. He was at that time confined in the St. James Street prison in New Orleans. The Observer and Reporter for Wednesday, February 26, describes the burial of Franklin O'Blennies and his horse Charmer, and that on Thursday, March 5th, the horse Charmer was inclosed with iron fencing and some of the stones were in the form of shells with a row of stones which must have been a favorite pattern in the old days. The names on some of the stones have been chipped off and reenamed, and disintegrated that the legend can no longer be deciphered. In the old graveyard stands a cottage, with an air of old-world quaintness, but it, too, has fallen into neglect.

"It is strange with the youth of many of the wives, or concert as they are called, resting here. On stone after stone is inscribed "died in the 18th year of her age.""

"Back from the street is a large museum stall which is the history of the County in memory of Frank Combs, eldest son of Gen. Leslie Combs, born November 17, 1834, died December 11, 1846. His body was at first placed at his head of his grave. Those who come from a life of a great deal of work and adventure, and that of a head of his grave. He lived beloved and died deeply mourned by his family and friends.

"Frank Comms was the son of General Leslie Combs, one of the most prominent men of the early days of the ninth century, and also with distinction in the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars. The Observer and Reporter, published in Alexandria, La., gives it as its last遗言, which O'Blennies de
cemetry, 

"Another grave is that of Miss Elizabeth Nance, who was born in 1850, and died in 1875, and was living in 1879.

"Another is that of the einbarn, which is in memory of Mrs. Emily Lockwood, formerly Mrs. Ayers, who died on October 12, 1870, and was buried in New Orleans in 1874. Her death was caused by the upsetting of the stage coach between Lexington and Louisville.

"Another is that of Mr. John H. Martin, who died on April 14, 1870, and was buried in New Orleans. His family, celebrated in Civilian days, and a first cousin of Gen. John H. Martin, of the Virginia legislature."

"The handsome monument here is that of the Martin family. It is a block of sandstone surmounted by a sort of stone canopy in which is set a funeral urn, the lot being inclosed by an iron fence. The names inscribed in these stones are of all the months of the year, and are of the late Mrs. Scott Martin, born April 24, 1784, died October 12, 1874. The last of the Martin family."

"The saddest event in the history of the cemetery is the death of Mrs. Scott Martin, born April 24, 1784, died October 12, 1874. The last of the Martin family."

The Bradford family were early the history of the country, some of whom are buried in Trinitarian Church, New Orleans.

"In this old cemetery too was buried John Grimes, one of the foremost of the Old Masters of the Parish. His name is not inscribed on the stones. He first appears as a waltz in Lexington. He was adopted by Mr. Grimes from his mother, and became a partner and pupil of Matthew Jouett. All of his paintings served the church, and were said to be the most characteristic painter of his day. He was released by the President, General Santa Anna and treated with marked kindness and consideration. He died in 1893."

"The name of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Martin, of the Virginia legislature."

"The names inscribed in these stones are of all the months of the year, and are of the late Mrs. Scott Martin, born April 24, 1784, died October 12, 1874. The last of the Martin family."

"One stone is erected in memory of Lucius, C. Wheatley, born April 4, 1845, died April 27, 1865. Being one of the first of the men of war returning from Andersonville, he was received with a shower of stone by the Confederate soldier, a man of ability and eminence, He lived in many years for Louisville, Ky., where he died. The inscription is very large and in a family style that place and position."

"The cemetery, as you leave the graveyard, is a small family of the county. They are the descendants of James O'Blennies, a member of the old family.

"Near the gate, as you leave the graveyard, is a small family of the county. They are the descendants of James O'Blennies, a member of the old family.

"The Garden Club Plans Restoration

The Garden Club recently inaugurated plans to restore the Garden Club."
From "Horseteathers":

The following from the Lexington Intelligence of January 23, 1835, was shown today to Chief William Red Fox:

"A Century Ago"

"From the west, the black horse-footed cloud is rolling on, the day of the Indian is done. The stoop Indian, who is stopping at the Phoenix hotel, while here to arrange for school lectures: Three Indian chiefs, members of the town of the Fox and Fox tribe, and one of them a Pottowattamie, passed our city yesterday on their way to Washington City...."

"Lexington was a prominent city—most prominent, in fact, in the West—on the route to Washington in those days. Andrew Jackson stopped for a few days, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President.... The same century-old newspaper on January 6, 1837, carried the following confirmation of the claim that General Santa Anna stopped at the Phoenix hotel in this city shortly after "Texas" fight for independence: "Gen. Santa Anna left this city yesterday on his way to Washington City, accompanied by Col. Amouache of the Mexican army, and Col. Hooey and Patton of the United States army. They arrived here on the 3rd of this month, with the medical treatment of Dr. Dudley during his stay in Lexington, and although not entirely recovered from the severe indisposition which prevented his proceeding immediately on, was so far relieved as to feel able to travel without inconvenience. While here, he was confined to his room, so that but few of our citizens had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with him. Those who did then knew him have expressed a high opinion of the dignity of his deportment, and of the sharpness and intelligence of his conversation. The principal object of his journey to Washington was the immediate recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States. After his mission had been accomplished, he will proceed to New York to embark for Mexico, where he is destitute of arriving before the expiration of the term of his presidency, which expires on the first of March next...."

And right there Chief Red Fox, to whom this also was read, began to tell all about Gen. Santa Anna leading the fight at the Battle of San Jacinto.... Chief Red Fox showed he was well informed on the subject—"Inman Cyropolis, Chief, Texas, by the way.... The Intelligence carrying brief item two weeks later (January 17): "Gen. Santa Anna, at the last account, arrived in Washington, from whence he proceeded immediately to Washington City...."

"Later an item appeared saying he had arrived at Washington, and another that the Mexican general was overwhelmed and General Santa Anna was warned that he would be assassinated if he returned there. This bit of philosophy was gleaned from the January 18, 1837, newspaper: "A man without merit will live free from the envy of others; but who would escape the taunt of the world?"

"Euphemeus...." If you are still having trouble understanding that this is 1837 instead of 1833, don't be discouraged—the Lexington Intelligence carried "1835" at the masthead through three 1837 editions—and semi-weekly issues at that!"
Know all Men by these Presents, That we

John Postlethwait

are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of £100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly, to be made, we and each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this 9th day of April 1827

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound

John Postlethwait

hath obtained a Licence, to keep a Tavern at his house in the county of Fayette, now if the said

John Postlethwait

shall constantly find and provide in his said Tavern, good, wholesome, cleanly lodgings and diet for Travellers, and stableage provender or pasture for horses, for the term of one year from the date of these presents, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his said house, or suffer any person to tipple, or drink more than is necessary, nor at any time permit any disorderly behaviour to be practised in his said house, with his privinity or consent, then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force and virtue.

TEST.

John Postlethwait

[SEAL]

弱点[SEAL]

Signature John Postlethwait-1827

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we

Luke Usher

are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the just and full sum of £100 current money, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated this 9th day of February 1819

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound

Luke Usher

hath obtained a Licence to keep a Tavern at his house in the county of Fayette;

Now, if the said

Luke Usher

shall constantly find and provide in his said Tavern, good, wholesome, cleanly lodgings and diet for travellers, and stableage, provender or pasture for horses, for the term of one year from date of these presents, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his said house, or suffer any person to tipple or drink more than is necessary, nor at any time to suffer any disorderly behaviour to be practised in his house with his privinity or consent, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Teste,

Luke Usher's Tavern-1819
I do hereby authorize my friend, THOMAS HICKIE YR, to sign my name in the county court of Fayette, to any bond that may be required of John Challen, who intends to administer, on the Estate of Thomas W. Kavanaugh. I do, by and bond then signed by the said Hickie, shall be binding on me and my heirs.

Writ in my hand and seal this 14th day of June 1824.

Note: Daniel McCarty Payne, an attorney of Lexington, was the great grandfather of J. Winston Coleman, Jr.,

This Indenture made and concluded this ninth day of February 1844, between Mathurin Giron and Phillibet Giron, his wife, of the city of Lexington and State of Kentucky of the first Part, and

The testimony whereof said Giron d'wife have hereunto set their hands, made this day of your part above written.

Mathurin Giron (and)

Thelma Giron (and)

Mathurin Giron, Feb. 1, 1844
Air View Shows Central Location Of New Home Of First National At Main And Upper Streets

NEW BANKING LOCATION IN DOWNTOWN LEXINGTON

Central location of the new home of the First National Bank and Trust Company in the old Fayette Bank building at Main and Upper streets is graphically shown in this air view of the business section of Lexington. The 15-story building can be seen rising into the air just at the right of the Fayette county court house. The bank’s old home in the old First and City Bank Building at Main and Cheapside can be seen immediately to the left of the court house. The former home of the Fayette branch of the First National in the old Phoenix Bank building is shown about the middle of the block in which the new quarters are located.
TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at
TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in ad
ance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay
the postage of their letters.

THE MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. White,
(From London.)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a
generous public, for the encouragement she
has experienced from her commencement,
and informs them, she has removed from Mr.
Boggs's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's
Printing Office, where she continues to have
an extensive and elegant establishment of the
most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz: Silk
and Straw Coats, Old Ladies' Bonnets,
Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Sar
ten and mail Cloaks, Lace and Galaze Veils,
Turbanas, Cape and Muffin Caps, Ostrich Fea
thers, & Artificial Flowers, Strolling, Gebruda
Suppliers, Black and Red Morocco Loa
ser Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Sequins and Bonnets made, and Um
brellas covered at the lowest notice.

Banks & Owings,

Moved from Philadelphia, and
are opening for sale, on the lowest
terms, in the house lately occupied by
Mr. John Jordan jun. & co. next
doors to Mr. Selz's,

British and Spanish fur
pernse and common
brand cloths,

Constitution and fancy
cords,

Condurquets,

Velvetts,

Veleterets,

Jacquez, tamhored &
book mullion,

Muhahs,

Extras,

India Dravious, flax and
cotton,

India, flax and cotton,

Etonnades,

Colmanese,

Woluborers, & c. &c.

Men's and women's

cotton hose & shoes,

Nateen,

Turkey ears,

Talings & c.

A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of

run, best, and finest of the

best qualities, allowed, and Dr. Biena's

Oct. 30, 1804

WILSON'S TAVERN,

(AT THE POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Ta
vern, lately occupied by me, in this
town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of
Bardstown. I beg leave to return my
sincere thanks to my numerous customers,
for their favor and friendship, which I
have always considered as a source of
profit and happiness. I have

Travellers' Hall.

HAS lately been induced, from the
rapid increase of his trade, to
purchase a lot of ground adjoining that
on which he lives, for the purpose of
building a dining room and small
store, each 24 by 22 feet 10 inches,

which I hope to have ready for
the ensuing winter, which, together with his Ta
vern and house, will occupy a front of
over two hundred feet in the most agreeable
part of the town, and in the centre of
buildings, being on the highest part of the
public square. He has comfortably
installed the furniture, &c., of his house and
stables—his doings and servants are of the best material and quality and
are given up to the departments to
which they are assigned. He has a con
stant supply of the best tobacco, imported
and country provisions, imported
liquors, &c. of the best quality, foreign
newspapers, &c., &c. and his ice will,
most probably, last through the hot
weather.

The distinguished preference with which
his customers have already given him in
his bills, will be returned with gratitude. He
offers his sincere thanks to all his good
friends, and begs leave to assure them,
that neither his time nor his purse shall
be spared in attempting to render the Travellers' Hall, a house of entertain
ment, for General Guests only, equal to
any in America.

R. BRADLEY.
Lexington, Ky. 12th June, 1804.

N. B. A stage runs from the Trav
elers' Hall to the Olympic Springs in the
summer, and to Frankfort during the Pe
ron of August.

R. B.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.
Lexington, Ky. June 4, 1804.
THE PARTNERSHIP
Lately existing under the firm of Ashton & Stout, is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. All those having any demands against said firm,
are directed to come forward and present
their accounts to John W. Stout
for settlement; and those any who
inhabit, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to the same.

J ohn W. Stout,
Richard Ashton.
Lexington, October 3, 1804.

said Stout returns his thanks to his old customers for their favour,
and informs them that he still carries
on the business of
COACH MAKING & TRIMMING, HARNESS MAKING,
PAINTING, POLISHING, and
GILDING.

In the nastiest manner at the late
hand of Ashton & Stout; where the
business is conducted by the old
hands, with the assistance of one boy
from Philadelphia. He expects in a
short time a large and elegant
Assortment of Materials;
And is confident that it will work-
manly and reasonable prices, will
entitle him to a continuance of their
favour, he will merit them.

Lexington, Oct. 20th.

NOTICE.

That whereas my wife Sarah has
left me, and is going away at large,
I hereby declare all persons from
harbouring her, or dealing with
her on my account, as I will pay
debts that she may contract, and will
not issue any safe, either for her
according to law.

Lett Hackett.
March 9th, 1804.

THE subscriber wishes to inform
the public, that he carries on the
BLACK SMITHS BUSINESS
in the various branches requisite for
making, repairing, and other works,
the public use, in all parts of the
State.
He intends to execute his work in the neatest
manner, and on the following terms viz:

Waggon Hinges all round, $9.
Chain Iron, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20.
Screws, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32.
Guns, 1 hand, 3 hands.
Fastenings, $1.

He will be glad of any information that may be
necessary to assist him in his business.

Joseph Hackett.

THOMAS LOVE,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve
months, has now returned to Frank-
fort, near the Falls of the Wabash.

He now informs his friends and the public
that he has restored his old place of
ENTERTAINMENT,
Where those that may please to call on
him, may rely on meeting with every
attention, both to themselves and
their friends, that this country will support.

Private parties may have rooms unli-
limited with the best of linen; and every
comfort and convenience that can be
expected is fitted up to private boarders, can be accommodated to their
wishes.

Frankfort, Dec. 20, 1804.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Boyce Creek, N. W. T., where the
road crosses from Limehouse to Chillicothe; the
tract contains about 300 acres of rich bottom; the
remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill
and is an excellent land for a public
house.

1000 acres ditto, lying on Brunt's Creek, a
branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T., in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsbury, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio.

1000 acres ditto, lying on Brunt's Creek, a
few miles from New Markets, N. W. T.

2000 acres, Clark county, Kentucky,
pair, of 2000 acres, surveyd and patentd
for William Jones.

33 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky;
pair, of 2000 acres, surveyd, and patentd
for Mr. Milford.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters
of Bell's Creek, Green river.

100 acres, Lincoln county, Kentucky;
pair, of 2000 acres, surveyd and patentd,
for Mr. Meade and Mr. Milford.

33 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky;
pair, of 2000 acres, surveyd and patentd,
for Mr. Meade and Mr. Milford.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters
of Bell's Creek, Green river.

2000 acres, Clark county, Kentucky;
pair, of 2000 acres, surveyd and patentd
for Mr. Milford.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters
of Bell's Creek, Green river.

115 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky;
pair, of 2000 acres, surveyd and patentd,
for Mr. Meade and Mr. Milford.

An Inn and Out Lot in old town.
Also a House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjacent, Mr. Hughes's tavern.

John Jordan.
Lexington, Kentucky.
January 15, 1805.
Headquarters Kentucky Volunteers,
Adjutant-General’s Office,
Frankfort, Nov. 25, 1865.

I, hereby certify, that it appears from a "Descriptive List of drafted men, called into the service of the United States, under call of July 18th, 1864," furnished this Office by Brevet Colonel W. H. Siddell, C. O. M. Gen. of Ky., that Henry Skinner was drafted into the U. S. Service, September 20th, 1864 and held to service from Clark County, Kentucky. Said Henry Skinner is described on said Descriptive List as follows: age 59 years, Eyes, Black; Hair, Black; Complexion, Black; Height, 6 ft.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal this 1st day of November, 1865.

[Signature]
Adjutant Gen. of Ky.
The Lexington Herald, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1935

Anniversary of Battle of Lexington, Mass., Recalls Circumstances of Naming of City Of Lexington, Ky.; Tablet Marks Campsite

Friday, April 19, was the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, one of the momentous milestones in American history, and as Lexington, Ky., was christened in commemoration of the spot the six weeks after it occurred, it seems appropriate to celebrate it by making it the subject of the Lexington float in the Derby day parade.

The pretty story would pass for fiction, were it not for the old newspapers, those treasures of the Lexington public library. The Lexington Reporter of July 29, 1866, tells the story under the caption: "Origin of the Name of the Town of Lexington," as follows:

"The county of Fayette was named in gratitude to the services, and to perpetuate the remembrance of the Marquis de Lafayette, a hero of the French Revolution, and one of the friends of America, who rendered himself so conspicuous by volunteering in defense of American liberty. The names of many foreign countries in the United States, also immortalize other heroes of our Revolution."

"But in a particular manner was the town of Lexington commemorated. Its beginning was laid in the cradle of Liberty, and its foundations are enshrined in the hearts of a most thankful people. It was the birthplace of four of our heroic soldiers, all of whom died in the service of their country."

"The Lexington Reporter of July 29, 1866, says: "In the Revolutionary War, a soldier from this state is mentioned in the newspapers as one of the bravest of the brave. He was John Maxwell, a native of Kentucky, who served in the Continental Army, and was killed in action at the Battle of Bunker Hill.""

"The names of Lafayette, Francis Marion, John Paul Jones, and John Maxwell are commemorated in the town of Lexington.""
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Bath, Casket</td>
<td>125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Embalming</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Out of Bed</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Examinations</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage to Residence</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Carriages, no Funeral, 7 Girls to Girl's home</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crepe. Gown &amp; Tulle</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave Fee</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave Cover</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrille</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers from Church</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout and grave</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>298.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funeral expenses of my grandfather, Walter S. Payne 1912

**OFFICE HOURS**
8 to 9:30 a.m. 2 to 3:00 p.m.

Mz Walter S. Payne (deed)

To J. Bryan, M. D., Dr.

To Professional Services rendered:

From March 15 1912 to March 20 1912 $15.00

Fifteen dollars

Received payment.

M. D.

Office
Lexington Banking & Trust Company Building

By
LEXINGTON, Ky., Apô 20ô 1912—No.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Dr. Jos. Bryan 

Fifteen X DOLLARS

For medical attention, John W. Everly

Executor

Check to Dr. Joseph Bryan, for medical service to my grandfather, Walter S. Payne, at the time of his death. Check signed by my father, an executor of the estate.

MORTON HIGH SCHOOL, LEXINGTON, KY.

Morton HIGH SCHOOL, Lexington, Ky. 

S. E, Corner of Walnut & Short streets, southeast. 

Cornerstone laid Feb-15-1909 - torn down 1940

This is the high school where I attended & graduated, Class 1916

Mr. M. E. Ligon, Principal
Miss. M. Wolverton, Asst.
Downtown Streets Were Shaded By Trees
And Banks Had Residential Appearance

This is west Short street as viewed from Cheapside in the Nineties. Trees shaded the sidewalks and a number of the business houses, especially the two banks in the foreground, resembled residences in appearance. The building at the extreme right was the old Northern bank at Short and Market streets. The white building in the center of the picture was David Sayre's bank at Short and FBI streets where the Security Trust Company building now is located. On down the street was the Ashland House, now Drake hotel, and in the distance was St. Paul's Catholic church appearing as it does today. To the right of the church may be seen the top of the Lexington Opera House, then a new theater.

269 Bird Species Recorded
By Audubon Club Of Kentucky

Some Are Now Extinct,
But Expert Observer
Might See 170 Types

Two hundred and sixty-nine species of birds, many of them rare, in this section of the country, have been identified in the past in Kentucky, a check list prepared and kept up to date by the Audubon Society of Kentucky, shows. The list includes birds positively sighted in the state and contains a number of species that already are extinct or are becoming increasingly scarce.

Victor K. Dodge, president of the club, said. For this reason even a studious observer probably would not be able to locate more than 170 types in a year.

One of the greatest dangers to birds is the ambition of many persons to kill any unusual species seen, Mr. Dodge declared. Victims of this impulse chiefly are large birds, such as water fowl, hawks and owls, he explained. He told of a snow owl, a beautiful white bird that had been forced from its natural habitat in Canada by severe weather that was shot in Versailles by some curiosity-seekers who wanted to identify or stuff it.

Many hawks die because of the widespread belief that every hawk is a menace to poultry, a theory that is based on the predatory habits of only two members of the family, Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk. The red-tailed hawk is a frequent victim because of its popular name, hen hawk, because of the erroneous impression that it is a killer of poultry, while the sparrow hawk, one of the smallest of the species, often is shot even though it feeds only on field mice, grasshoppers and similar pests.

The Cooper’s hawk is of a bluish-gray color with a square tail and prominent black crossbands. It has a white throat marked with red and brownish and with wide and white black stripes. The belly and breast are white with brown markings.

The snowy egret is in uniform gray-blue. The top of the head is black, the tail rounded and crossed with three or four black bands, and the underparts are white with sides spotted with brown. Both are deadly enemies of poultry and song birds.

The osprey, or fish hawk, a common visitor to Kentucky, sometimes is seen near bodies of water and frequently is shot. It is beneficial, however, and feeds entirely on fish, being especially valuable in removing small fish from the water.

Among the most beautiful birds seen in the state are the shore birds, including the beautiful American egret and the little blue heron that are present here in the fall. They and the little green heron, as well as other species, live largely upon carp, frequently devouring as many as 4,000 a day.

The egret and the snowy egret are so carefully camouflaged for their plumage that they are nearly invisible and probably no longer are found in Kentucky. They were shot during the breeding season, when the egret are rearing their young, and only federal protection saved the species from extermination.

The little green heron, a common summer resident, is found along rivers and around homes with a heronry when startled. It has a greenish tone; black crown, chestnut head, green line below eye, gray-green back, green wing coverings mottled with white, and grayish underparts.

The Osprey, a bird that feeds entirely on fish, often is shot. Others are the black and white, or black and brown, and the red-headed woodpecker.

The little green heron, a common summer resident, is found along rivers and around homes with a heronry when startled. It has a greenish tone; black crown, chestnut head, green line below eye, gray-green back, green wing coverings mottled with white, and grayish underparts.

The Osprey, a bird that feeds entirely on fish, often is shot. Others are the black and white, or black and brown, and the red-headed woodpecker.
LEXINGTON, 16 Augt 1850

Dear Sir,

...years of the 14.° is to hand... I communicated with my partner Mr. Andrews on the subject, and he writes me the lease only makes me liable for a reasonable damage of that the way must belong to pay more — This is a very hard case on both of us, but we are quite hard for we are compelled to pay considerable in the case of each year. If you decide to take what your letters are sent... it shall be paid.

Yours Respectfully,

E. B. Johnston

Mr. A. W. Rust

Lexington

__________

Letter of Edw. P. Johnson to Alex. M. Preston over the loss of Preston's trunk from the stage-coach of Edw. P. Johnson & Co., between Maysville and Lexington. Johnson was the most important stage-coach owner and operator in the Bluegrass during the heyday of the stages, from 1830 to 1850. He later sold out to Thos. H. Irvine of this city.

For the above incident — see Coleman's "Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass" page 153.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

County and Circuit, Set:

The Grand Juries for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, empaneled and sworn to enquire in and for the body of the County of Fayette, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, upon their oath present, that Henry Gilbert, labourer late of Fayette County, on the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the County and Circuit aforesaid, in a house then and there used by him for that purpose, did sell by retail in quantities less than a quart, whiskey and other spirituous liquors, to divers persons, and did then and there in said house, keep a tipping house, contrary to law, and without having first obtained a license then and there to keep a tavern as required by law—contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

R. PINDELL, Attorney, for the Commonwealth.

Witness.

Elisha Bowen
David Griffin

Stonemason also Augustus Neal

1837 Tavern License

(Left) A pen and ink drawing of St. Joseph's Church, Bardstown, by O. B. Stitzer, Belmont, Ky.
Dec 19, 1834
THE LEXINGTON

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICY OF INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF

THE LEXINGTON

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICY OF INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF

Thornton F. Johnson

THIS POLICY OF INSURANCE WITNESSETH.

SUM INSURED. That the President & Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life & Marine Insurance Company

In Consideration of the sum of Ninety seven Dollars, which John F. Warren hath, at the execution of these presents paid to them, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,) do hereby covenant and bind themselves, that on the death of Thornton F. Johnson Provided he shall die within the term of twelve months, viz: from the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one at 12 o'clock at noon, to pay to Margaret S. Johnson, or her assigns, sixty days after due proof and notice thereof, the just and full sum of Six thousand Dollars,

Provided Always, and it is hereby expressly declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents, that if the declaration subscribed by Thornton F. Johnson, which hath been deposited with this Company, is in any respect not true; or if the said
shall die at sea, or upon any of the great lakes on the boundary between the United States and the Canadas, or by his own hands, or by reason of an attempt to commit suicide, or by any wound or injury received in a duel, or by the hands of Justice, or if, during the continuance of this Policy, the said [Name], shall go beyond the limits of the United States, except within the British provinces of New Brunswick and the Canadas, or shall visit those parts of the United States which lie south of the southern boundary of Virginia or Kentucky, or shall enter into any military or naval service (except the militia not in actual service) without the consent, in writing, of the President or Secretary, or Agent of this Company; then and in every such case, the said Company shall not be liable for the payment of the said sum of Five Thousand Dollars, or any part thereof, and this Policy, so far as relates to said payment, shall be void.

This Policy shall be void if assigned without the consent of the aforesaid Company.

In Witness Whereof, the President and Directors of the LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, have caused these presents to be sealed with their Seal, signed by their President, and attested by their Secretary, in the City of Lexington and State of Kentucky, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

This Policy may be renewed for four years from 24th July 1851 upon payment of the same premium.

Attest: [Signature]

President.

[Signature]

Secretary.

Countersigned at Georgetown, Kentucky this 24th day of July 1851. The words "between the 13th day of June and the 1st day of November" interlined before signature.

[Signature]

Insurance Policy - 1851
Lexington 27th July 1803

On or before the first day of October next, we promise to pay Jacob Donohue in order Twenty five dollars for value received as witness our hands.

Jno. Kennedy

[Signature]

Rob. Bradley

Signature of John Kennedy, the proprietor of the first regular stage-coach line in Kentucky. Robert Bradley, the owner and operator of "Travellers Hall" in Lexington, the first stage-coach office in this city.

NINETH LEGION PRINTING HOUSE,
Mount Sterling, Ky. 1859.

TO SAMUEL PIKE, DR.

1859. For 100 half sheet sale Bills $4 50
100 do. do. do. do. 4 50
9 do. do. do. do. 9 00

Received Payment in full. Sept. 30 1859, Samuel Pike

By
Funeral Notice

James Nutter

Henry Mill, Tyler, 9 miles from Lexington

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

January 22nd, 1856

FUNDRAISER

In memory of

Henry Mill, Tyler, 9 miles from Lexington

To honor and support the family.

James Nutter
Walter Bullock

May 9th, 1857
LEXINGTON
FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Johnson

Lexington, July 1850
SUM INSURED $5000.

TIME 12 months

PREMIUM..........$ 97
POLICY............$ 1

AMOUNT OF PREMIUM AND POLICY $ 98

EXPIRES 24 July AT NOON, 1851

1850 Fire Insurance policy Title page of rare Kentucky book

Stage-Coach Ticket, 1865-1870 period

Kentucky Stage Company.

GOOD FOR ONE PASSENGER Provided your Name is on the Way-Bill.

T. H. Irvine & Co.

"STAGE COACH DAYS IN THE BLUEGRASS"
By J. Winstin Coleman, Jr.
Probably the most interesting book ever written of the Bluegrass region's glamorous days.
Lexington Ledger.
Note reviews on this page by Otto Rothert, Secretary of the Filson Club of Louisville.

Price $2.50

W. K. Stewart Co.
4th Avenue, Opposite Old Postoffice

Louisville, 1935
The County of Fayette

To David Sutton
Surveyor of the first precinct on
the Henry's Mill Road.

To S. H. Haig with 2 Harness and Plows
at $2.50 per day good work $11
To lumber for 2 bridges $9.10

Sep 26th 1836 $21.00

David Sutton

Fayette County to wit

Personally appeared before the undersigned
a Justice of the Peace for said county
James Wilson & James J. Shindelbower
and made oath to the correctness of
the above account given me under my
hand this 7th day of April 1837

E. McSearf Jr.

Bill of David Sutton, for work done on Henry's Mill Road (Newtown) (great-great grandfather of J. Winston Coleman, Jr.) 1837
HENRY CLAY'S COACH.

In the Louisville Industrial Exposition of 1874 the family of Henry Clay exhibited an old C-spring traveling coach, on a plate on which, below the off door, was the inscription:

PRESENTED TO THE HON. HENRY CLAY,
By the Citizens of Newark, N. J.,
NOVEMBER 25, 1833.
John Clark & Son, Makers.

It was a remarkable old trap apart from its historical associations. The big steps on either side let down and folded up; at the back is a stage on which, according to the mode of the time, the footman in attendance had to stand. At the end of the Exposition a Louisville hack driver bought this remarkable relic and, it was said, actually intended using it as a night hack. But Mr. Jacob Edinger, the wagon manufacturer, of East Main street, who had an exhibit of his own, one day during the Exposition remarked, as he looked at the old coach: "I would like to own that thing." Mr. Fred Sauer, of the firm of Sauer & Bro., who happened to be with Mr. Edinger when he made the remark, also happened to be the man to whom its purchaser turned over Henry Clay's carriage to be refitted magnificently for its new career. Through Mr. Sauer, Mr. Edinger easily became the possessor of the old coach at an advance of $5 on the price paid by the hack driver.

Since that time Mr. Edinger has had tempting offers of deals for the coach by retail, as it were, a good price having been offered for one spoke. Some patriots have shown their devotion to the memory of Clay by clipping oaths and ends from the trimmings without payment. The carriage has more than once figured in parades in Louisville. It has now been once more brought into public notice by an attempt to open negotiations for its employment in a public parade to be given in honor of McKinley in Newark, N. J., the city from which it originally came.

Taken in Lexington, at Rule's Carriage factory, about 1879. Lex. Ky.
LEXINGTON BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
LEXINGTON, K.Y., 1902
No. 10

The
Bank
of
Kentucky

For

Lex. bank 1909 - Arnett Pritchett

By:

For

The National Exchange Bank

Mill pay to the order of

5

Dollars.

Do you remember when the Lexington Banking & Trust Company, located in the old Southern Mutual Investment Company building at the northwest corner of Short and Market streets, was one of the leading financial institutions of the city, with the late W. L. Threlfield as cashier?
GRAND INAUGURATION BALL
AT THE
CAPITAL HOTEL.

The pleasure of your company is respectfully
selected to a Grand Inauguration Ball, to
be given at the Capital Hotel, in Frankfort,
On the Evening of the 30th August, 1859.

Managers,
Hon. I. W. Powell,
Col. E. B. Sayre,
A. T. Burnley, Esq.,
Col. J. H. Serrard,
Col. S. J. M. Major,
W. H. Keene, Esq.,
Col. T. B. Carles.

Committee of Invitation,
Frankfort,
G. B. Burnley,
R. C. Anderson,
E. C. Carneal,
J. L. Groom,
D. W. Jewett,
J. H. Major,
T. M. Green,
Lawrenceburg,
L. W. Chambers, Jr.,
J. W. Wills,
Locksille,
T. H. Monroe, Jr.,
George Harrison,
Will H. Nott,
Lexington,
J. J. Johnson,
E. H. Johnson,
W. W. Haseny,
Paris,
F. F. Mccomay,
H. W. D. Smith,
J. D. Clay,
Scott County,
J. P. Johnson,
Orville Wm.
Woodford County,
S. M. Hay,
Gregory County,
M. C. Taylor,
Walker Allen,
Tooele, Mitchell.
Marionville,
B. C. Thompson,
O. H. Foster.

Floor Committee,
G. R. Vallandingham,
Ed. Huddley,
P. T. Major,
R. H. Taylor,
Scott Brown,
Humphrey Evans,
Lewis P. Craig,
John M. Brown,
J. E. Butler,
G. W. Mearne,
W. O. Crockett,
J. Wingate, Jr.,
J. N. Arber,
W. T. Dudley,
Barb. Blackburn.

\[\text{1863 Tax Bill}\]
World’s First Narcotic Farm
At Lexington, Kentucky

Huge Federal Experiment in Criminal Addiction
Cure To Be Conducted Next Year In
The Blue Grass State.

By Margaret Beaufort Miller.

The world’s first narcotic farm, dedicated at Lexington, Ky., on July 29, will be completed by next August and ready at that time to take care of addicted criminals from the Federal prisons and any private individuals who may submit themselves for care.

Because the recent dedication of this unique farm in the Blue-Grass State marks a distinct event in the annals of cooperation between science and statecraft, it has aroused international interest. At Lexington in the near future the latest advances in medicine, psychiatry, sociology and criminology will be applied first of all toward the permanent cure of addicted individuals who have committed offenses against their Government. Here will be conducted a large-scale experiment in the engrafting of human life.

One thousand invitations to the dedication were issued and Federal judges, United States health officers and Congressmen from all over the State went to Lexington for the laying of the cornerstone on July 29.

The Lexington narcotic farm is one of two Government rehabilitation hospitals authorized by an act of Congress Jan. 19, 1929. The other is to be located at Fort Worth, Texas. Last year Congress appropriated $164,785 to purchase the site for this second hospital. The year before a sum of $1,530,000 was appropriated by Federal law for the supervising architect’s plans and services, and for the erection of hospital buildings at Lexington. According to this law, in line with the recent trend of progressive narcotic legislation at Washington, some $2,300,000 was set aside for the building program alone, and the Secretary of the Treasury was given control of all necessary contracts.

Though newspapers all over the nation announced the laying of the cornerstone for the new Federal hospital at Lexington, very few called attention to the curious coincidence that this same region—the Kentucky River Valley, producer of one of the three most potentially deadly narcotic raw materials in the world. This is the hemp plant, or cannabis, which for centuries has been known in the Far East as hashish, and, in Mexico, as marijuana.

A great number of drugs come under the general term “narcotic,” but the other two important sources are opium, manufactured in India and China from the juice of unripe poppy pods and producing the alkaloid morphine; and cocaine, prepared from coca leaves grown in Peru and other tropical countries. When government officials use the phrase “narcotic drug” they refer to all salts, derivatives and preparations of the above which include morphine, heroin, cocaine and their esters and ethers. The sedatives: chloral, veronal, alinal, etc., belong to the barbituric acid family and are not so dangerous in their effects as the above-mentioned drugs.

Of these important pain-killers, stimulants and sleep-producers, Cannabis is the only one cultivated in the United States. However, hemp is not a native plant. Grown originally in India, it was first brought to America from Europe, but since 1637 this European variety has been replaced by the larger Chinese hemp. Oddly enough, this plant, like the tropical coca, which produces flavoring extract, has its harmless uses, having been grown in the early New England colonies for the fiber used in making hessian. It was also grown in Virginia and Pennsylvania and from Kentucky spread into the southwestern states. In the latter, hempseed now grows wild along the roadsides. Cannabis sativa, one-time Indian and now American hemp, is a tall rough annual growing from 4 to 18 feet or more in height, with an erect branching angular stem and coarse notched leaves. It bears green flowers at blossoming and at maturity a one-seeded pod.

In the Southwest, where there is a large Mexican population, intimate with the cultivation and use of marijuana, natives have a traditional belief that the drug is obtained from the female inflorescence of the plant. When the crop is grown for fiber, harvest takes place when the male flowers are beginning to shed their pollen. At this time, the female inflorescence is yet too immature to have any narcotic effect, and it is therefore necessary to allow the female plant to stay in the fields for several weeks longer. But unless the male plants are removed before the pollen is shed, the female flowers will produce seed instead of cannabis.

The intoxicating effects of Cannabis begin with a slight local irritation. Later the higher nerve centers are affected. Texas cattle go crazy cropping locoweed—and thus the hemp plant introduced “locoweed” to the dictionary. In the human being, drug action is first shown by a peculiar expansion of the personality accompanied by exaltation of the imagination and
For by a strange loss of the sense of time and distance. A marihuana addict, smoking his hempen-egg wreath, might attempt to stop his feet on a deceleration track some 30 feet away. The delirium produced by hemp or hashish is often accompanied by a loss of the sense of time and distance. The muscles and is generally followed by the desire to sleep.

Narcotic Inspector Ford of Cincinnati, quoted, said there was any connection between the location of the Government narcotic farm at Lexington and the fact that the town's largest coca crop of hemp is now grown in the Kentucky valley, stated that the hospital was too far away to be known, purely for geographic reasons-—that the Government had decided to locate one institution in the eastern and one in the western part of the United States. The Lexington hospital, however, would have the care of any marihuana addicts sent there for treatment.

The Government defines the term "addict" to mean any person who misuse any habit-forming narcotic drug to the extent that he endanger health, comfort, or life, or, in other words, that he has lost his power of self-control thereby.

Within this term it also recognizes as addicts. By Individuals the criminal and the non-criminal, and the fact that these should be cared for and treated as such. Any person except an accomplice, who is addicted to the use of habit-forming narcotics drugs, whether or not he has been condemned for an offense against the United States, may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for admission to a United States narcotic farm.

THE ADDICT will then be examined by the Surgeon General or his appointee who will report to the Secretary of the Treasury whether the applicant is an actual addict and whether by a course of treatment at a Government narcotic farm he may be cured of his addiction, and how long this should take.

No addict may be admitted to the farm unless he agrees to stay for the whole length of time though necessary for his treatment. The non-criminal addict will not be admitted unless there is sufficient accommodation after all criminal addicts in the Federal prison have been taken care of.

He will then, if he is able, be required to pay for his board and maintenance. These fees will be returned to the Treasury and added to the general fund.

But he will not, by submitting himself to the prison wall for treatment at a Government narcotic farm, be deprived thereby of any of his rights or privileges as a citizen of the United States. No Court in the land can use this fact against him. Indeed, if the individual so treated can show that he assumed name upon his entrance. In any event, his stay at the narcotic farm will be under strict, unqualified, and unavail.
COUNTY COURT DAY IN KENTUCKY.

BY JAMES LANE ALLEN.
JOHN FOX, JR., AUTHOR, IS DEAD

JULY 28, 1919

News to Pneumonia After Brief Illness—Will Be Buried at Paris Thursday.

John Fox, Jr., the famous Kentucky novelist, is dead.

News of his death, which occurred at a hospital in Knoxville, Tenn., Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, after a brief illness of pneumonia, reached Lexington in a telegram to his brother, Everett Fox, and other relatives and friends here Tuesday night, and occasioned the greatest surprise and sorrow as it was not known that the noted writer was seriously ill. The telegrams received here were signed by his sister, Miss Minnie J. Fox, who made her home with the author at Big Stone Gap, Va.

According to the best information obtainable from relatives here, Mr. Fox was at Norton, Va., when he became ill. On Monday night, when pneumonia developed, he was taken to a hospital in Knoxville Saturday and gradually grew worse until the end came. Until the attack of pneumonia Mr. Fox was apparently in his usual health and was actively engaged in literary work. He spent part of the winter in the South, returning to his Big Stone Gap house in the spring of this year.

There with his mother, sister and two brothers he spent the spring and autumn seasons engaged in literary work, with the exception of an occasional visit to Washington and New York.

Born in Paris, Ky., and educated at Transylvania College, the novelist was perhaps as well known in this city, where he frequently visited, as in his home town. It was here in Lexington that some of the best scenes of his novels are set. It was in this city, when he first began to attract attention in the literary world, that he gave one of his first public readings, and his published works which attained a wide popularity and won for him the author of the sobriquet "The Sir Walter Scott of Kentucky." Among his best and most popular works are "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Crintenden," "The Kentuckians," "A Knight of the Camber," and "Heart of the Million," and "Happy Valley." The last is the latest of his novels and was published about two years ago.

John Fox was buried at Big Stone Gap, May 28, 1919, 15 years after his death. The body will arrive in Paris Thursday.

Check for funeral expenses for my grandmother, Judith A. Coleman. Check signed by my father, as executor of her estate.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, OCTOBER 14, 1934.

CALMES TOMB STILL STANDS

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Versailles, Ky., Oct. 13—An object of interest to visitors to Woodford County is the unique rock tomb of Gen. Marcus Calmes, located near the Popey Mill Turnpike, two miles northeast of Versailles, on the Ernest Dunlap farm, which is a part of the original "Chinaman," the pioneer Calmes estate.

General Calmes, the son of a French nobleman, was one of the founders of Versailles and named the town for Versailles, France. He also was a member of the commission that selected the site and directed the building of Kentucky's first capitol at Frankfort.

General Calmes was a large slave owner and had his slaves taught trade, as blacksmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and even distillers. It is being said that he brewed whiskey and brandy on his farm.

The late Col. Thomas M. Field, this county, who died a few years ago at an advanced age, remembered General Calmes and described him as a man of striking appearance and kindly bearing, nearly six feet in height and weighing 260 pounds.

Colonel Field said that General Calmes never abandoned the colonial style of dress, but up to his last days wore his hair in a copper, died a ribbon, a broad cockade hat, velvet morocco pants and stockings and shoes with silver buckles．

LEXINGTON CITY NATIONAL BANK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

[Signature]

300

Dollars

[Signature]

J. M. Coleman, Executor

Check for funeral expenses for my grandmother, Judith A. Coleman. Check signed by my father, as executor of her estate.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

JAMES CLARK,
Governor of said Commonwealth,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

KNOW YE, THAT reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence
and ability of John P. Arvin Esq. and he having been recommended agreeably
to the Constitution, I do appoint him a

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

for the County of Fayette, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of
William Ross hereby investing him with full power and authority to execute
and fulfill the duties of the said office, according to law: And to have and to hold the same, with all the rights and emoluments
thereunto legally appertaining, during good behaviour.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal
of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at FRANKFORT, on the
gifted earth day of May in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven and in the

By the Governor,

Secretary of State.

Signature Gov. James Clark - 1837