The Romance of Yesterday Lingers Everywhere
in Kentucky

J. Winston Coleman Jr.
Lexington, Ky.
SCRAP BOOK
OF
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.
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Elmendorf In Lilac Time Is Heaven
To Kentuckians; Estate Was Founded
In Early 19th Century As Elk Hill

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

When you die and go to heaven as St. Peter says you through the little pearly gates and word and a pat on the back, you'll find an old Virginia-rose-pink with red flowers and some other chances that you will start directly the road and take the first turn, for Elmendorf has its own lilacs. We are told by an old Reliable that these shrubs, a bit west of the corner of the house, are the oldest in the state. You will also find some lilacs that are 100 years old.

Elmendorf was the home of George W. Widener, a grandson of Joseph Widener, the master of Elmendorf. The place was sold to Thomas Huggins and the house is in the hands of his family.

Elmendorf, early in the 19th century when Robert Carter bought his half interest in the property, was 10 acres of land. It was bought for $100 and the property included a house, a barn, and a cheese factory.

The house is divided into three stories and has a large fireplace. The family had a ballroom and a library. The library was the center of the house and was the place where the children played.

When Carter died, his widow inherited the house and continued to live there until her death. The house was then sold to Huggins and the Huggins family has been living there ever since.

The house is a beautiful example of early American architecture. It is a two-story Federal style house with a gabled roof and large windows. The entrance is at the center of the front facade, with a wide porch supported by columns.

The interior of the house is equally impressive. The rooms are large and spacious, with high ceilings and wide pine floors. The furniture is primarily early American, with pieces such as a large sofa and a set of side tables.

The garden is equally impressive, with a large lawn that stretches down to the waterfront. The house is surrounded by a beautiful grove of trees, with flowering dogwoods in full bloom in the spring.

The house is now owned by the Huggins family, who have lived there for several generations. It is beautifully maintained, and is a wonderful example of early American architecture.
History Shrines in and About Lexington

LEXINGTON IS BUILT upon the site of an ancient walled city of vast extent. In 1776 hunters discovered catacombs 300x100 feet, fifteen feet below the surface, in which were numerous mummies. In the stress of war the entrance was obliterated and its location lost. A very old well walled with stone, found also by settlers, was not the work of Indians. Stone sepulchers built in pyramid formation were above the surface. A mound on Spring street, midway between High and Maxwell, from which was unearthed pottery and half-burnt wood, was credited with having been a sacrificial altar. A lead mine opened in 1790 showed unmistakable signs of having been worked by aborigines. Extensive ruins of crematory work were leveled in the building the "Jamestown of the West."

EARLY SETTLERS were buried on the "First Hill," occupied now by the First Baptist church, first cemetery of Lexington. It fell into disuse after the cholera epidemic of 1833.

DUST OF NUMEROUS PIONEERS rests in obliterated graves between the Lexington Cemetery and railroad yards, their bodies having been buried in McConnell's graveyard, the second to be established here.

LEXINGTON WAS INCORPORATED by the Virginia Legislature, May 6, 1782.

THE ORIGINAL ROBERT PATTEN HOME (1783) stood at the southwest corner of High and Patterson streets.

WALDEMARDE MENTELLE who fled Paris at the opening of the Reign of Terror, lived on Ashland on the Richmond road, dying there in 1846.

CAPTAIN JOHN MORRISON, JR., who fell at Dudley's defeat in 1813, was the first native of this city.

JOHN MAXWELL, pioneer and first coroner, was buried in 1819 in Maxwell's graveyard on Bolivar street, which was effaced years ago.

HURRICANE HALL, erected more than a century ago, and ancestral home of Patrick Henry Thompson, Esq., is near Donelson on the Georgetown road.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIS, prosecuting attorney of Aaron Burr, lived on Main street, near the site of the Strand theatre.

McCONNELL'S STATION, established in 1783 as the "Jacob Royle" Spring in the valley south of the cemetery, was the first suburb annexed by Lexington.

A FIRST SETTLER named Wymore was killed and scalped on the site of the Central Christian Church.

IN TROTTER'S WAREHOUSE southwest corner of Mill and Main streets, Dr. Frederick Ridgeley delivered lectures to the early medical students of Transylvania University.

THE UNITED STATES BANK occupied the site of the Y. M. C. A.

GEORGE NICHOLAS, Kentuckv's first attorney general, lived in a house occupied by that of Sayre College.

IN A HOUSE FACING THE COURT HOUSE on the east, known as Captain Young's house, John Davenport opened a dancing school in 1788.

EXTENSIVE PREHISTORIC DEFENSE WORKS and monuments on all sides of Lexington, notably at Russell Cave, testify that this war cradle was the fixed domain of the mysterious people of relatively advanced civilization dispossessed by the Red Man.

FORMALLY SURVEYED in April, 1779, Lexington took name from a camp christened by hunters from the fort at Harrodsburg in 1776 after news of the first battle of the Revolution had penetrated the wilderness.

WILLIAM McCONNELL'S HUT, built in 1775, was at the big spring near Pepper's distillery.

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

ON A PARAPET OF THE COURT HOUSE facing the public square is a tablet bearing the following: "In 1783 Here Stood The First School House In Kentucky." John McKinney was its teacher and John Felson, historian, afterward taught there.

THE FIRST LEXINGTON CHURCH, Presbyterian, erected in 1784, was at the southeastern corner of Walnut and Short streets. It was called "Mt. Zion." The original Catholic church, erected ten years later, was on the northeast corner of Patterson street.

THE COURT HOUSE occupies ground on which the first stone court house was raised in 1788. Prior to that time a log building at Main street and Broadway had served.

THE PHOENIX HOTEL covers ground on which stood the historic Postlethwaite's Tavern built in 1800.

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

BRYAN STATION, established in November, 1779, and scene of some of the most stirring incidents of pioneer days, is five miles out on the road of that name.

IN THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF GRATZ PARK is a well dug in June, 1794, to supply water to Transylvania Seminary, erected on this campus the year previous.

BOONE'S STATION, fifteen miles southeast of Lexington, in Fayette county, was settled by Daniel Boone in 1783.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE built in the United States was operated over the line from Lexington to Frankfort, now the L. & N., opened in 1833 as America's first railroad. The cornerstone of this railroad was laid October 21, 1831.

THE HOME OF THE GAZETTE, issued as Kentucky's pioneer newspaper August 18, 1787, was at the southwest corner of Main street and Broadway.

THE PIONEER BANK in the State, Lexington Insurance Company, 1801, occupied the site of the building in 1800.

ON TOWN BRANCH in 1793 the first steamboat, invention of Edward West, was given a trial, the stream being damned.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Third and Broadway, oldest institution of learning west of the Alleghenies, was established in 1783 thus art of the Virginia legislature of May, 1789, appropriating confiscated Tory lands.

THE EASTERN KENTUCKY HOSPITAL, West Fourth street, was founded in 1816 as first lunatic asylum of the West.

THE FIRST THEATRE was opened here June 5, 1797.

RUINS OF THE COTTON MILLS of Lewis Sanders, pioneer Kentucky manufacturer (1808) endure at Saundersville.

THE RACE COURSE of the Lexington Jockey Club, organized in 1809, was at Ashland. The Kentucky Association track, East Fifth street, was purchased in 1826.

ASHLAND, HOME OF HENRY CLAY, bought in 1805, is at city limits on the Richmond road. Mr. Clay came to Lexington in November, 1797.

THE HOUSE AT 574 WEST MAIN STREET was the home of Mary Todd when she was married to Abraham Lincoln November 4, 1842, at Springfield, Illinois.
EARLY IN THE LAST CENTURY James Haggin, a member of the Lafayette bar, built a magnificent residence on the site of Hamilton College, his extravagance leading to his financial undoing.

JUDGE BUCKNER THOMAS lived at the southwest corner of Second and Market streets.

JUDGE GEORGE M. BIBB lived at the northeast corner of Fourth and Limestone.

JESSE BLEDSOE’S HOME a century ago, was on the site of the new Phoenix Hotel.

JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE lived at the southwest corner of Limestone and Fifth streets.

WILLIAM MURRAY, member of the Lexington bar at the beginning of the last century, lived at the northeast corner of Main and Walnut streets.

THE BUILDING OF MORE WOODEN CHIMNEYS was prohibited by act of town trustees in 1791 and post and rail fences across Short street were ordered removed.

JOHN POPE, statesman, who came to Lexington from Virginia in 1790, built and occupied the house known as the Woolfolk home on Grovesnor avenue.

THE LEXINGTON LIBRARY, first in the West, established in 1793, was moved from Transylvania Seminary to the site of the new Leader building, northeast corner of Market and Short streets, then Andrew McCalla’s drug store, in 1800.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL occupied the site of a frame house which was converted into the first Episcopal church here in 1796. The cornerstone of this present edifice was laid March 17, 1847.

LEXINGTON’S FIRST THEATRE (1797) was at the corner of Limestone and Water streets. Upper Theatre (1810), a more pretentious playhouse, in which Edwin Forrest made his debut as leading man, was at the corner of Vine and Spring streets.

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

NATHAN BURROWES, who introduced the manufacture of hemp into Kentucky, but became famous as a manufacturer of mustard, settled here in 1792 and Lexington was his home until his death in 1846.

AT THE FIRST SESSION of the first Kentucky Legislature in Lexington, June, 1792, an act was passed establishing the town of Versailles at “Woodford court house.”

ST. PETER’S CHURCH on Limestone street was dedicated December 3, 1837. The cornerstone of St. Paul’s church was laid November 12, 1865.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH occupies the site of the German Lutheran church and school erected in 1795, and destroyed by fire in 1815.

THE BENJAMIN GRATZ HOME, Mill and New streets, bought in 1824, was erected by Thomas James more than a century ago.

THE GENERAL JOHN HUNT MORGAN HOME is at the northwest corner of Mill and Second streets.

SAYRE COLLEGE, Limestone and Second streets, chartered in 1854, was the first institution in Christendom founded for the education of women.

THE EQUESTRAIN STATUE OF GENERAL MORGAN and the cenotaph of John C. Breckinridge, youngest vice-president, are in shadows of the court house.

HENRY CLAY’S LITTLE BRICK LAW OFFICE stood on the site of the residence at 183 North Mill street.

THE CONFECTIONERY AND DANCE HALL OF M. GIRON occupied a building recently razed at 123-125 North Mill street.

THE LAW OFFICE OF THOMAS F. MARSHALL was at the Short street end of Jordon’s Row—Upper street, facing Court House.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY’S ABOLITION PAPER, “True American,” suppressed by force in 1845, was published at 128 North Mill street.

ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY lived at the southwest corner of Second and Market streets, and there wrote her books of verse, prose and fiction and plays.

JAMES BROWN, U. S. SENATOR AND MINISTER TO FRANCE, had his law office at the northwest corner of Short and Mill streets.

THE HOME, OFFICE AND STORE OF DR. ELISHA WARFIELD occupied the lot now numbered 264 West Main street. He afterward built “The Meadows.”

THE LEXINGTON LIBRARY was founded in 1795.

JUDGE GEORGE ROBERTSON, distinguished jurist, lived at the southeast corner of High and Mill streets.

TOMBSTONES TO MATTHEW HARRIS JOUETT, artist, and Richard R. Menefee, statesman, remain in a little graveyard near the city on the Georgetown road, although their coffins were moved to Louisville many years ago.

THE “SHEEP OF WREATH,” Lexington’s second inn, conducted by Robert Megowan, was on Main street between Upper and Limestone streets. The State treasurer had his office in this tavern in 1792.

THE HOME OF JAMES O. HARRISON, jurist and father of the public school system of Lexington (1848) was on the site of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

OLIVER FRAZER, artist, lived on the north side of the Georgetown road just beyond Peach Orchard.

THE BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CHURCH stands on the site of the brick edifice dedicated as the First Presbyterian church in the summer of 1808.

ST. CATHRINE’S ACADEMY was located in Lexington in 1834.

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

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, an offshoot of the First Baptist Church in 1826, held services on Short between Upper and Limestone streets.

AYRES’ “CROSS KEYS” tavern was at Spring and Main streets.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH LOUISVILLE was established in 1848.

LEXINGTON first was lighted with gas July 27, 1833.

THE “INDIAN QUEEN” inn was at the corner of Broadway and High streets.

THE FIRST TRAIN THRU TO LOUISVILLE was run in 1851; in 1853 (December 22) the first train to Paris and in 1854 the first to Cincinnati.

“THE BUFFALO,” John McNair’s early tavern, was on Main street, opposite the Court House.

SATTERWHITE’S “EAGLE” TAVERN was on Short street opposite the Court House.

A COMPANY OF LEXINGTONIANS headed by Robert Patterson laid off and settled Cincinnati in December 1788. The land on which that city rises was owned by Colonel Patterson, Matthias Denman and John Flison.

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

A CABIN AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SHORT AND DEVEES streets was the first Methodist church of Lexington, the original congregation having been organized in 1789.

WILLIAM WEST, first agent of the WHK, came to Lexington from Baltimore to live in 1788. Edward West, who invented the steamboat here in 1793, was a brother.

MASONs established a lodge in Lexington November 17, 1798, their hall being at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets.

WATER STREET was a straight-away race course in 1787, racing along Main street having been put under ban by the town trustees.

BOOKS PRINTED HERE by John Bradford in 1794 are on shelves of Lexington Library.

IN 1826-27 MEETINGS OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION, oldest living turf club in America, were held at the Williams’ track on what is now the tomb-spiked northern plateau of the Lexington Cemetery. Prior to that time, beginning with 1802, meetings of the Lexington Jockey Club had been held at Ashland.

“BELFAST,” HISTORIC MANSION OF DAVID MEGOWAN, recently has been removed from the southwestern corner of Megowan street and the L. & N. cut. The building was erected prior to 1860.
WHILE A STUDENT AT TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY (1824) Jefferson Davis lived at the Madison House, Limestone and High streets.

JOHN CARTY, distinguished soldier, who lived at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets as early as 1873, introduced the manufacture of earthenware into Kentucky.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH to be erected in Lexington was completed in October, 1819, and stood on Mill street opposite Gratz Park.

JOHN JORDAN, Jr., an early Lexington postmaster, lived in a house on the site of 112 North Upper street.

DR. BENJAMIN WINSLOW DUDLEY lived and died in the old Sayre home, northeast corner of Mill and Church streets.

IN 1789 THE BAPTISTS OF LEXINGTON erected their first church on the ground now occupied by the First Baptist Church.

MEMBERSHIP
of LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 1 F. & A. M.

| T. B. Adams | G. W. Bradley |
| G. R. Adams | J. S. Bell |
| J. B. Allen | J. F. Bean |
| J. D. Allen | E. F. Beard |
| L. R. Allen | W. H. Backer |
| R. R. Ackerman | W. H. Brend |
| A. J. Andrews | J. R. Bishop |
| B. P. Anderson | J. A. Brown |
| R. E. Anderson | W. S. Birch |
| W. P. Avrett | F. E. Boone |
| J. W. Appleton | M. S. Babb |
| M. A. Atkinson | H. P. Bonn |
| J. W. Atkins | J. C. Bonnycastle |
| H. C. Armstrong | H. C. Boden |
| W. L. A Uberbrack | B. P. Brown |
| C. J. Ashbrook | L. A. Brown |
| C. A. Asbury | H. J. Bowman |
| C. A. Baker | Taylor Bowman |
| F. R. Baker | W. T. Browning |
| J. B. Bailey | H. W. Brannin |
| A. E. Baird | R. C. Buckler |
| G. H. Barr | G. C. Buchelt |
| M. G. Bartram | H. E. Bullock |
| H. P. Bartram | G. P. Bush |
| T. C. Blackwell | E. S. Bummel |
| W. M. Bacaum | B. W. Bond |
| W. L. Baugh | B. F. Buckley, Jr. |
| F. N. Barrett | Philip Blumenthal |

Chas. Bryan | T. A. Combs |
| A. C. Byers | F. J. Conn |
| G. B. Byronde | J. J. Clifton |
| Fred Bryant | W. L. Coons |
| T. B. Bryant | A. D. Collinsworth |
| Costi Calpich | C. T. Crow |
| J. H. Collins | W. O. Crow |
| S. S. Campbell | C. V. Cowgill |
| C. C. Callihan | E. C. Cowgill |
| W. C. Carter | Natt Corbin |
| J. E. Carter | A. N. Cooper |
| J. L. Carter | H. C. Crawford |
| R. E. Carrick | J. H. Curtis |
| M. A. Cassidy | J. E. Curry |
| J. E. Cassidy | C. F. Dale |
| P. R. Cassidy | J. B. Davis |
| J. H. Cavins | M. S. Davis |
| J. L. Cavins | W. E. Davis |
| R. L. Cassell | C. Dacksell |
| W. G. Cragy | W. L. Dawson |
| R. H. Craig | A. A. DeLong |
| F. A. Crabb | G. E. DeLong |
| J. H. Crane | J. T. Denton |
| M. B. Crane | S. W. Dearborn |
| C. F. Cramer | Wm. Dearborn |
| J. G. Cramer | W. M. Dean |
| J. R. Cranfill | G. E. Derry |
| Edward Clark | J. B. Dicker |
| James Clark | J. W. Dickey |
| Will F. Clark | T. E. Driver |
| Lyman Chalkley | F. E. Driver |
| W. P. Clements | C. P. Dorsey |
| E. C. Creswell | S. L. Dorsey |
| R. W. Crenshaw | C. W. Donaldson |
| C. A. Childs | H. R. Douchas |
LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 1, F. & A. M.

Monday, November 16, 1913, Lexington Lodge No. 1, celebrated its 125th anniversary of the establishment of Freemasonry in Lexington. This Lodge is the oldest Masonic Lodge west of the Alleghenies.

It was eminently fitting that the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic building should be under the auspices of this Lodge.

M. W. Orrie S. Ware, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky assisted by other Grand Officers officiated.

The program of exercises was very elaborate and it was carried out at Calvary Baptist church, of which Rev. T. C. Ecton is the minister.

Mr. T. C. Ecton delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the churches of the city.

Rev. H. C. Salmon, minister of the Good Shepherd conducted the devotional exercises and Rev. J. W. Porter, minister of the First Baptist church, and a distinguished Mason, spoke on the "History, Achievements and Value of Freemasonry to the World."

The Grand Lodge held a brief session at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock after which the Grand Officers and members of the various Masonic Lodges assembled into line and marched to the laying of the cornerstone.

A temporary platform had been erected for the ceremonies. A large concourse was gathered about the platform.

M. W. Orrie S. Ware, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, assisted by the Grand Officers, impressively rendered the beautiful ceremony prescribed for such occasions.

From 2:30 to 3:30 a general reception was tendered the public at Woodland Park Auditorium. These exercises were fittingly closed with helpful speeches and inspiring music.

At night the Master's Degree was conferred by a degree team in full regalia, to which all Masons were invited. This notable day for Freemasonry and the impressions that were made will result to the benefit of the doctrine.

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THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Masons of Lexington are to be congratulated upon the completion of their handsome new Temple, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies last night by Worshipful Grand Master Thomas J. Adams, of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

This building is an enduring monument not only to the ideals of Masonry, but to the devotion and energy of those of the Lexington Masons who have persisted in their ambitions to give to the fraternity in the metropolis of the Bluegrass—the home of pioneer Masonry west of the Allegheny mountains—a building which would be at once an inspiration and a constant source of comfort and enjoyment.

Traditional Masonry dates back into the misty past, to the days of Hiram, King of Tyre, ages before the birth of Christ, and is inseparably associated with the building of Solomon's Temple, and it would be a courageous philosopher who would refuse to recognize some actual relationship between the operative Masonry of those ancient times and the speculative Masonry of the present as preserved and perpetuated by the brotherhood as we know it today.

In the laws, habits, customs and ideals of ancient operative Masonry we have the sources of some features of speculative Masonry of modern times. The ancient craftsmen who laid the foundations and erected the superstructures of the monasteries, the abbeys and the castles in the forests of medieval Europe, and who later on gave to the world those wonderful masterpieces of operative Masonry, the early Cathedrals, had their signs, symbols and tokens for the protection of the worthy members of the guild and as guards against the unworthy and the impostor, and these marks of integrity and of regard for the fraternity were amplified in the watchcare and training of the apprentice, the reward to the accomplished fellowcraftsman and the respect and veneration accorded to the master mason.

That the modern Masonic Lodge is the direct descendant of the organized masonic guild of primitive times in Italy, France, Germany, England and Scotland will hardly be disputed, and that the essential tenets of ancient operative masonry—belief in God and the brotherhood of man, protection of the weak, provision for the widow and orphan, and idealization of true manhood—flowed from the same fountain, is the steadfast belief of all true craftsmen today.

No Mason with a sublime conception of his fraternity can be base or ignoble, or harbor malice against a fellowman, and within the hearts and minds of some truly "Meet upon the level and part upon the square" there is naught but justice, mercy and truth.

With these memories and these standards and principles before them, surely the Masons of Lexington have cause to be proud of their own history, of the achievements of the present, and of the promise for the future. Well may they look to the East and to the symbol which ever glistens overhead.

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Kentucky Seals
For Over Century

Present Seal of Kentucky. 1914

The civic seal of Lexington, the Bluegrass capital, is interesting because it shows the pass word of a Masonic degree.
MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATION AN IMPRESSIVE AFFAIR

About Four Hundred Local and Visiting Members of the Order Attend Formal Exercises at the Handsome New Building Erected on North Broadway at Cost of $40,000.

RECEPTION BEING HELD TODAY AND WILL CONTINUE TO MIDNIGHT

The impressive ceremony of dedicating "corn, oil and wine" the new Masonic Temple on North Broadway was accomplished last night in the presence of some four hundred local and visiting Masons.

The ceremonies began with the delivery of the building to Past Master J. Bruce Davis, president of the Masonic Temple Association, by Architect Frank Smith. Mr. Davis in turn delivered the Temple to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in the persons of Grand Master T. J. Adams and Grand Secretary David A. Hulbert, both of Louisville, who then took charge of the dedicatory services.

Upon the conclusion of the dedication, the local Masonic bodies received the building from the Grand Lodge for their care and keeping and a number of addresses were made of felicitation and congratulation.

Among the speakers were Grand Master Adams, Dr. J. W. Porter, Judge G. Allison Holland and Rev. J. M. Meister, and the elaborate program which had been arranged for the dedication was carried out without a hitch.

Splendid Structure

The opening of the building marks the culmination of two years of energetic work on the part of the local Masons, and the new $40,000 temple is considered one of the most convenient and well-equipped in the State.

It was opened this morning for the inspection of the general public and a reception will be held there this afternoon and evening until midnight.

The building is of four stories, with a basement and all of it will be put into active use. On the ground floor are two large store rooms, which have been leased to Kerr Brothers, and to the Sperry & Hutchinson Company. On the second floor is Fraternity Hall, which will be used for the lodge meetings of a number of fraternal orders, other than Masonic, arrangements for the use of the hall having been already made by two lodges of Odd Fellows, two lodges of Knights of Pythias and the Macabees.

A number of convenient locker and parapernalia rooms adjoin Fraternity Hall.

On the same floor are the spacious rooms of the Masonic Club, these rooms include a lounge room with comfortable easy chairs, a big brick fireplace, and a variety of games and magazines. There will also be billiard and pool tables.

The Masonic Club possesses a valuable Masonic library which has been placed in the new club rooms. An interesting addition to the library was the dedication ceremonies at which W. A. Metzger, the late Judge James H. Mulligan, sometime before his death Judge Mulligan expressed an intention of presenting the volume to the Temple as soon as the building was completed.

On the walls of the library are hung the portraits of the Past Masters of Lexington Lodge from its establishment in 1788, together with other valuable historical relics and documents pertaining to Masonry and Lexington Lodge. Adjoining the library is a convenient little room for the instruction of candidates.

Beautiful Lodge Room

The main Masonic Lodge room is on the third floor. It is a very beautiful room, finished in old ivory and gold with a second floor of lighting which adds greatly to the natural beauty.

The aisles and stations are of quartered oak, and the Master's and other chairs are of oak upholstered in leather. They were made to hand at the Masonic Widow's and Orphans' Home in Louisville, and are very handsome.

The lodge room is about forty by seventy feet, with a vaulted ceiling, and is so constructed that the acoustic properties are practically perfect. In the rear of the room is a mezzanine balcony.

Convenient to the Lodge room are the regals and cloak rooms, and new and improved cases have been provided for the keeping of the regals of the various degrees.

On the same floor as the lodge room is the hall of the Commandery, finished in deep red. This room can also be used on occasion as a dining room, and a totally equipped and very convenient kitchen.

On the fourth floor are the armory of the Knights Templar and a large store room.

A feature of the lodge rooms where secret work is conducted is the use of metal shutters at the windows which admit light and ventilation, but preserve privacy.

The building will be in almost constant use. There are some six hundred members in Lexington Lodge No. 1 and Devection Lodge No. 169, three hundred in the Chapter and about three hundred and fifty in the Commandery, and most of the Masons are members of the Masonic Club.

In addition to the Masonic lodges, the Masonic quarters will also be used by the allied bodies of the Shrine and the Eastern Star.

Dinner to Grand Master

A dinner was given in honor of Grand Master Adams and Grand Secretary Jackson at the Phoenix hotel after their arrival at 6:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Masonic Temple Association. The members of the association who were present at the dinner were: J. Bruce Davis, president; W. P. Averitt, vice-president; L. L. Roberts, treasurer; J. Roswell, assistant treasurer; G. L. Heyman, secretary; D. P. Estis, assistant secretary, and Henry Loeser, John E. Smith, John T. Kincaid and W. W. Emerson, directors. T. L. Jones, Charles Strauss and Harry Giov-annelli were also present.

PROGRAM

125th Anniversary Celebration

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1913

9.00 a.m. Devotional Exercises at Calvary Baptist Church on East High St. Conducted by Dr. J. W. Porter, of First Baptist Church, Rev. T. C. Eton, of Calvary Baptist Church, and Rev. H. C. Salmon, of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Music in charge of W. A. Metzger.

10.00 a.m. Automobile tour of city under the auspices of the Automobile Committee composed of L. D. Ward, Geo. Bonnycastle and Wm. Dunn.

11.00 a.m. Opening of Grand Lodge at Masonic Hall.

11.30 a.m. Assembling at Phoenix Hotel for Corner Stone Procession.

11.45 a.m. Procession to Masonic Temple site on North Broadway for the Corner Stone Laying by the Grand Lodge Officers.

12.00 m. Services by the Grand Lodge of Ky. Laying the cornerstone of the $50,000 Masonic Temple of Lexington Ky.

2.30 p.m. Reception to the Public by the Officers of Lexington Lodge No. 1 at the Auditorium, Woodland Avenue and High St. Take East Main Street car.

3.30 p.m. The 125th Anniversary Exercises of Lexington Lodge No. 1, at Auditorium, consisting of Music, Addresses and Vocal Selections. The public cordially invited.

7.30 p.m. Regular Communication of Lexington Lodge No. 1, at Auditorium.

8.00 a.m. Work in the Master Masons Degree by the Degree Team of Lexington Lodge No. 1 in full regalia. R. R. McMillan, Captain of Degree Team.

10.30 p.m. Good Night with the assistance of a Buffet Luncheon.
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

125TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF
LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 1, F. & A. M.
CORNERSTONE LAYING OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER THE SEVENTEENTH NINETEEN AND THIRTEEN

Greetings. Upon this memorable day, which marks the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the oldest Lodge west of the Alleghanies, we welcome you to our fair city and extend to you the cordial right hand of Friendship and Brotherly Love. "Deeply appreciative for the favor you have bestowed by your presence, we sincerely trust that the hours spent as our guests will prove to you as pleasant, as will the honor of entertaining you will be to Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. "We welcome you all as distinguished guests, meeting on the Level; trusting that our Anniversary Celebration may receive the Supreme Grand Master's approbation by carrying out the divine teachings of Freemasonry, and proving by word and action that the Spirit of the Work is only at its meridian. "Greetings again my brethren and also the heartiest fraternal welcome, trusting that when the day is over and you return to your daily routine, this Anniversary will leave a lasting and fond remembrance of your Brethren in the mystic bonds of light and freedom—Old Lexington Lodge Number One in the heart of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

Fraternally and Sincerely,

Jess Rossell, Master.

Proposed sketch of Masonic Temple to be built at 144 N. Broadway used at exercises of cornerstone laying. It was decided this one would cost too much, and plans were changed, and the present temple built in its stead.
State University Begins Registering
Students September 5 For Fall Term

Prospects Are Bright For a Banner Year and a Big Enrollment Is Expected For the Coming School Year.

State University will on Monday, September 5, begin the registration of students for the year 1910-11. This institution is thoroughly equipped, and prospects for the coming year are the brightest in its history. As this university belongs to the people of the State of Kentucky, who are taxed for its maintenance, the following facts are given which will show in a measure what constitutes its equipment, and its preparation for doing its important part in the great educational movement for the upbuilding of our State.

The University Campus

The university campus proper contains fifty-two acres of land, located on an elevation on South Limestone street within the city limits, which is beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubbery, driveways and walkways, and upon which is located fourteen large buildings, as follows: Administration, Educational, Gymnasium, Agricultural, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Science, Mining Engineering, Physical, Chemistry buildings, two dormitories for boys, Carnegie Library and president's residence. Also athletic field, drill ground, tennis courts, etc.

Patterson Hall

One block north of the campus is located upon a beautiful lawn containing two acres, Patterson Hall, the dormitory for girls. One block south of the campus is located the Experiment Station buildings, and connected with it is the university farm, containing two hundred and forty-seven acres.

Each of these buildings is thoroughly equipped for the purpose for which it is designed, and while a detailed statement as to the equipment and preparation of each would make this article unnecessarily lengthy, it is proper to make mention of some of the recent additions and changes which have been made.

Many Improvements Have Been Made in Institution And the Various Buildings Have Been Put in Thorough Order.

A Chief Asset.

State University is one of the chief assets of the State of Kentucky. Every man connected with it is enthusiastic in its upbuilding and is filled with the determination to have its great value and influence felt by every lover of education.

To the city of Lexington this university is of more value than her people fully realize. Calculated from a financial standpoint or calculate from an educational standpoint and the result will in either event be gratifying, in order that all may have a part in the making of this great university, the authorities in charge extend a cordial invitation to every citizen of the State to visit the grounds and the various departments and see what is being done.

When such a visit is made it is believed that each of such visitors will go away a friend and supporter of the institution. Let us all work together and see what can be done with this, the greatest opportunity for building the greatest university in all the Southland.

AUGUST 8, 1889.

THE COLUMBIA BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES ARE THE FINEST WHEELS IN THE WORLD.

IF YOU WANT ONLY THE BEST PURCHASE THE COLUMBIA.

As they have no equal for durability and light running.

G. O. Updike, Agent,
Lexington Gymnasium.

THE LEXINGTON TRANSCRIPT
When Flames Razed Historic Pepper Distillery

This picture was taken the morning after flames destroyed the historic James E. Pepper distillery on the old Frankfort Pike. Officials of the company estimated the loss at $5,600,000, the bulk of which was in stored liquor. The night watchman, Stanley Travis, lost his life in the fire.

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THE LEXINGTON LEADER—MAY 1, 1934

**LOSS IS COVERED**

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Schenley Distillers Corporation announced today that the James E. Pepper plant, including warehouses and all contents, destroyed by fire today at Lexington, Ky., was fully covered by insurance.

One man was fatally burned, seven buildings were razed and approximately 15,500 barrels of whisky were destroyed in a spectacular $5,600,000 blaze which swept the James E. Pepper distillery on the Old Frankfort Pike near the city limits early this morning.

Stanley Travis, 24, night watchman who lived near the Pepper plant, was found fatally burned between two blazing warehouses about 2:10 o'clock this morning, approximately an hour after the fire was discovered. He died at St. Joseph's hospital at 4:15 o'clock after making a dying statement to the effect that he had mistaken a can of gasoline for kerosene and that it had exploded when he attempted to start a fire in a stove at the distillery.

He said the explosion caused his clothing to catch fire and that he ran from the building with his clothing ablaze and was overcome before he could sound an alarm.

Starting in the gauging room of the distillery and fed by the inflammable whisky, the fire quickly spread to other buildings at the plant, owned by the Schenley Products Company, New York. The flames were visible from as far as Frankfort and Richmond, were fanned by a light wind and firemen were handicapped in fire-fighting efforts by the intense heat from the burning whisky.

Approximately 15,000 barrels of whisky, stored in two warehouses, were completely destroyed, entailing a loss of approximately $4,500,000, since the liquor was valued at about $300 a barrel, according to an estimate by Fred Pauly, local manager of the plant. About 11,000 cases of aged whisky, in bottles, amounting to some 560,000 barrels, were also lost in the blaze. Mr. Pauly said this loss would approximate $600,000 at the wholesale price of $60 a case. He placed the building loss at about $100,000, making the total loss approximately $5,200,000. He was unable to say what insurance was carried by his company but was of the opinion the loss was covered.

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LEXINGTON LEADER—APRIL 28, 1934

**7 STRUCTURES AT DISTILLERY ARE DESTROYED**

Damage at Pepper Plant Includes 15,500 Barrels Of Whisky

DYING WATCHMAN TELLS ABOUT ORIGIN OF BLAZE

Stanley Travis, 24, Mistook Can of Gasoline For Kerosene
In press notices of the visit of Presi
dent Taft and Governor Harmon to Mar
ietta, Ohio, this summer, Marietta
Club of Freemasons was referred to
as "the oldest lodge west of the Alle
ghenies," and said to date from 1777.
But this is erroneous, as this title and
honor belongs to Lexington Lodge No.2,
of this city, established by the Grand
Lodge of Kentucky as Lexington
Lodge No. 25 in 1788.
Marietta, Ohio, was not settled
long after 1777, and the bright re
porter who sent out the news dis
evadedly mistook the year 1797, the
date of Marietta Lodge, for twenty
years earlier, at which time
Marietta was a howling wilderness.

Mother of Masonry in West.
Lexington Lodge No. 25 is the moth-
er of Masonry in the West. Founded
only eight years after the first perma
nent settlement in Lexington, she be-
came the great school in which our
earliest pioneers, teachers, theologians,
lawyers, legislators, jurists,
statesmen and soldiers received the
light which reflected upon all around
them and brought Lexington and Ken
tucky into national prominence as the
mother of great men.
The first settlers and pioneers who
seemed the charter members of this old lodge
from Governor Edmund Randolph, the
Grand Master of Virginia, in later
years are to be found scattered throughout
local, State and national history as the leaders of their times.
There were only five lodges in the
State when the Grand Lodge of Ken
tucky was formed by them in 1800,
and Lexington No. 25 became Lex
ington No. 1. The original Virginia
charter is still carefully preserved by
the present trustees and safely kept in
a steel safe at the Security Trust Com
pany.
Lexington Lodge aided in the foun
ding of other early lodges and was prac
tically the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for
a long time. The Grand Lodge
met in Lexington from 1800 to 1855.
When it was moved to Louisville.
During that period it chartered lodges
in Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and Ar
kansas. It also chartered the first
Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Ken
tucky in 1814. Its members signed the
first encampment of Knights Tem
plar in 1819 and also the first Coun
cil in 1818, all in Lexington.

Lafayette's Sash Preserved.
In the present Masonic Hall are pre
served many curious old records and
reliefs, among which is the Masonic
sash worn by General Lafayette when
he visited Lexington in 1824.
Below is given a list of the Masters
of this historic old lodge from the be
ginning, among whom are found some
of the greatest names in Kentucky.
and the nation.

These Masters pre
ceeded over many other Masonic lodges
in the Bluegrass, and with the Breckin
ridges, the Clays, the Presonts, Maxwells,
Buckners, Dudleys, Bells and many
others.

1783 - Richard Cloch Anderson
1789 - John Fowler
1790 - Levi Todd
1799 - Hugh Logan
1796 - Cuthbert Banks
1793 - John Louden
1799 - James Morrison
1796 - Edmund Bixler
1798 - Thomas Love
1797 - Alex. MacGregor
1800 - Hugh Mollivar
1801 - James Morrison
1806 - Alex MacGregor
1811 - Thomas Bledy
1812 - John Bobb
1813 - Daniel Bradford
1808 - George M. Bibb
1814 - William Bobb
1815 - Thomas Wallace
1816 - Thomas Bledy
1818 - Benjamin Bledy
1819 - Benjamin Clay Bledy
1819 - Daniel Bradford
1819 - James Overton
1820 - Daniel Bradford
1821 - Daniel Bradford
1824 - Daniel Bradford
1825 - James Overton
1826 - Daniel Bradford
1827 - James Logue
1828 - Francis Walker
1828 - William Overton
1830 - Henry Clay
1831 - James M. Pike
1832 - Richard B. Bledy
1833 - Bennet P. Saunders
1834 - Samuel H. Woodson
1825 - John M. McCalls
1826 - James Mollivar
1828 - John Lewis
1832 -Derick Werner
1829 - Henry Papley
1829 - Benjamin Harney
1830 - John Neet
1831 - John B. Johnson
1831 - C. H. Whitehead
1834 - Larkin B. Smith
1835 - J. M. McCrackin
1836 - Derick Werner
1836 - Derick Werner
1837 - John Lewis
1839 - Derick Werner
1840 - John Clotherwood
1841 - John Clotherwood
1841 - James March
1842 - Elizhu Hogen
1842 - Joseph Gayle
1844 - John Lewis
1845 - John Lewis
1845 - Thomas Bradley
1846 - Elizhu Hogen
1847 - John Lewis
1848 - John Lewis
1848 - John G. Yellman
1849 - John Lewis
1850 - August Hall
1851 - S. J. Underwood
1852 - John Lewis
1852 - John Lewis
1853 - T. B. Baker
1855 - John Lewis
1855 - T. B. Baker
1856 - John Lewis
1857 - Joseph G. Chinn
1858 - Elijah Holmes
1859 - Wm. B. Boyd
1866 - T. S. Broughton
1870 - Samuel H. Chew
1872 - General B. Buckner
1873 - W. P. Curtis
1874 - Geo. S. Van Meter
1875 - John H. Webster
1879 - James F. Johnson
1878 - E. T. Warner
1878 - T. Lewis, Jr.
1879 - F. E. Matlock
1880 - T. J. Walker
1881 - W. B. Dudley
1883 - A. I. Totten
1885 - John C. Waterfield
1884 - John P. Moore
1885 - J. H. Dillahay
1886 - James T. Slade, Jr.
1887 - J. M. Day
1890 - Samuel R. Zinn
1891 - George Dymsy
1892 - James L. Watson
1893 - Stephen D. Campbell
1894 - J. R. McConnell
1895 - T. F. Forman
1896 - John C. May
1897 - Robert A. Downing
1898 - H. K. McAdams
1899 - W. F. Walz
1900 - John G. Cramer
1901 - Butler T. Southgate
1902 - John T. Kincaid
1903 - William T. Faust
1904 - M. H. H. Davis
1905 - J. C. Hunt
1906 - Guy T. Johnson
1907 - George Farr
1908 - Oscar Lyne
1909 - D. P. Eustace
1910 - J. Bruce Davis

Capt. John C. Cowles of Louisvi
eille, Makes the Principal Speech at First Meeting in
New Rooms.

TEMPLE IS SOON TO BE ERECTED HERE

The Masonic Club of Lexington met
Peoples Bank building at 3 p.m. for its
meetings in the club rooms at No.
118 North Upper street. The mem
bership in the club is composed prin
cipally of Lexington citizens and some
of other jurisdiction who reside here.
and the organization was brought
about to assist the several Masonic
bodies in the city in erecting a new
Masonic Temple in Lexington.

After a delightful luncheon, served
by the Woman's Exchange, Mr. John
H. King, the active editor and long
introduced Captain John H. Cowles,
of Louisville, a gast Grand Master
of Masons of Kentucky, was or
nomically to dedicate the new club
and give some words of encouragement
and information to the promoters of
the Masonic Club. Captain Cowles spoke
of what the Masonic bodies of Louisvi
le had done for charity by their hearty
cooperation and how they had con
tributed more than $20,000 to the Mas
sonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.
In addition to the annual assessment
levied by the Grand Lodge for the mem
bers, the Masonic bodies of Louisville
had donated more than $20,000 to the old Mas
sonic Home in Shelbyville, the effort not
being made to establish a Masonic
Hospital in Louisville and numerous other acts of philanthropy,
all brought about by the spirit to do
something for the betterment of man,
united and encouraged by contact with each other.

Captain Cowles also spoke of the
organized relief work in Louisville,
and his emphasis in his address was
on what the Lodge had done-for-care of the individual, and the com
pany of fellow Masons who met at the Lodge and who received help from
other lodges in the city. He spoke feelingly of his great regard for Lexing
ton Masons, and the high esteem
of the assistance given him in establishing Kentucky Army Lodge at the outbreak of the Spanish
American War.

Captain Cowles was in command of
Company H, First Kentucky Infantry,
and with his lieutenants, Wallace
Morris and Fred W. Hardwick, and several members of Company H, or
tanized a Masonic Lodge while the
First Kentucky was stationed in Woodland Park in this city, and was
chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ken
sucky to work in Lexington.

Captain Cowles spoke interestingly
of the experiences of the members of
Kentucky Army Lodge while in the
service, especially in Porto Rico.

After Captain Cowles, the number
of impromptu addresses were made by
J. B. Faulkner, G. Allston Holland,
Joseph W. Norwood, John G. Cramer, and others, and the sentiments
expressed by all were fortunate enough to be present last night can by
be taken as an indication, the rapid
growth of the Masonic Club of Lex
ington is assured.
Lexington Lodge Has Portraits of Nearly All Masters During 124 Years.

B. W. Bro. E. C. Tillett, D. D. G. M., Seventh district, had the good fortune to be in Lexington, Ky., July 1, and to attend Lexington Lodge No. 1 on that date. It being the 124th anniversary of the founding of the lodge, and the portrait of eighty brethren who have served the lodge as Master were exhibited, the group of portraits covering the period of 124 years, 1778 to 1902, inclusive.

B. W. Bro. Tillett writes of the event: "It was deeply impressed that among the few that of necessity constituted the early membership of Lexington Lodge No. 1, too many distinguished themselves in law, war, statecraft or otherwise. I found the spirit of Masonry there and the thought came to me that maybe 100 years hence the men who are now active members of the lodge, who wear their robes of names to look back and up to with admiration and respect.

The Lexington Herald published the account of the meeting and the event of considerable interest and great historical importance was enunciated during the meeting of Lexington Lodge No. 1. Free and Accepted Masons, last night when the portrait of each of the Past Masters of the lodge, beginning from that of Richard Clough Anderson, who was the first Master in 1778, when the first Masonic lodge in all the east was established in the settlement of Lexington, to that of Arthur Sweeney, the present Master, were unveiled in the lodge room with appropriate ceremonies.

The work of securing the pictures from the descendants of the Masters of long ago was accomplished by Joseph W. Norwood and John W. Townsend, two enthusiastic young members possessing a natural bent for historic research work, and the result of their labors as presented to Lexington Lodge shows how well they performed their duties.

"Many of the pictures obtained had to be made from old oil paintings and daguerreotypes, but more recently were obtained, especially from a picture of Henry Clay, as a young man, and Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky, heretofore unpublished."

"Accompanying the reproductions, which are arranged in three large frames, were short biographical sketches of each and the pictures were so arranged in the frames in order of dates as to allow any choice for those whose pictures could not be obtained at this time in the event that they are secured hereafter.

"The most interesting feature of the evening was an address by Joseph W. Norwood, in which he outlined the lives of those of the earlier Masters of Lexington Lodge, who not only gave their time to Masonry, but were active in carving what is now Kentucky, the wilderness they found on their arrival from their homes beyond the Blue Ridge mountains, and who have left the imprint of their characters on the constitution and statutes of the state as well as on the events of the time.

"Following the unveiled short talks were made by several Past Masters on subjects concerning the history of Lex-

--- NOVEMBER 11, 1932 ---

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

Gunpowder Manufacture
Once Big Industry Here

University Professor Finds
Six Mills Operating In
City In 1810

An account of the early nitre and gunpowder industry in Kentucky and the thriving business in gunpowder-making once carried on in Lexington is contained in an interesting article, "The Nitre of Kentucky," written by Dr. Ralph N. Maxson, professor of inorganic chemistry, University of Kentucky, which appears in the November issue of the "Journal of Chemical Education."

The article is copiously illustrated with scenes in and around Lexington, and of interiors of a number of caves.

One of the most important needs in the early days of the republic was an adequate domestic supply of saltpeter and a satisfactory grade of gunpowder. This question was indeed one of international interest, Dr. Maxson set out at the opening of his article.

The state of Kentucky was especially interested in an adequate powder supply. In the early days, the very existence depended upon the efficiency of the 'long rifle,' and in the first years of the new century, approaching difficulty with England endowed the subject with renewed importance.

--- M A Y T H E A C A C I A ---

FLOURISH LONG.

Lexington has a new paper, a monthly publication, called The Acacia, and devoted to the interest of Free Masonry. The paper is published by the Masonic Club of Lexington, with headquarters in room 21 of the Phoenix Hotel, and has already made application for admission to the mails as second-class matter. It issues 1,000 copies, which it distributes to club members, who are affiliated with the Masonic bodies in Lexington mostly, though some of them are in foreign countries and widely scattered over the country.

From an editorial in The Acacia it is gathered that Lexington Lodge No. 1, and, therefore, organized Free Masonry in Kentucky will be 125 years old next September. A list of the principal officers of ten Masonic or semi-Masonic bodies in Lexington appears on the last page, the entire paper consisting of four pages, 10x15 inches, with news, editorial, statistical and humorous departments. Copies can be had at the Masonic Club by those who are not subscribers.

MAY THE A C A C I A ---

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Fruit Growing Lost Art Of Blue Grass.

Lure Of Big Gain From Tobacco Crop Too Great, Opinion Of Hector F. Hillenmeyer.

(By Hector F. Hillenmeyer.)

The capabilities of the Blue Grass for commercial fruit growing have often in the past been considered. The soil is unsurpassed in quality, the rainfall ample, and the rolling configuration of the land affords the best of air drainage. That superior fruits of all kinds can be grown here has been demonstrated by countless growers, both in the past and at present. But the Blue Grass, in the evolution of this line of effort, has been held in the lure of other purposes.

Nearly a century ago a Frenchman of gentle tastes—Waldermar Mantello—brought to Lexington, from the land of his nativity, the best then to be had, which really was the foundation of advanced fruit growing here. The farms at that time were large. Slave labor was abundant and efficient, and the raising of hemp and the rearing of pure-bred horses and cattle, more especially, blunted effort in all minor directions. With the Civil War came both the disruption of our labor system and the division of our land into smaller tracts. God of Chance Rules.

Correlatively with these changes came the introduction of tobacco. This fostered our expansion in minor directions, just as effectually as cotton

outlet to wider markets. The foundation of experience and skill from which, later, success was achieved was laid by pioneers who lived not to see the full fruition of their early labors.

It is the tendency of old men to live in the past, generalizing to the future. Young men abide in the present, hoping and dreaming about the future, but often overlooking the lessons of the past. The history of fruit growing in Central Kentucky, and the men who during more than half a century have enthusiastically wrought in this interesting field, are both well known to the writer. The raising of fruit, the caring for flowers and the adornment of the home grounds appeal to cultivated taste, and those who in the past have been pre-eminent in these lines have largely been professional men, with the clergy of all creeds in the lead. They were not striving for gain. They were actuated by a laudable purpose and the desire of leading men by their example back to the garden of delight before which Adam stood, an outcast.

Fruit Growing Life Work.

The professional raising of fruit is not an "on again, off again" Gallinger pursuit. It is the purpose of a lifetime. The very few who have persistently and consistently followed it have, without exception, prospered. Central Kentucky is thick-dotted with rich and thriving towns that are able and anxious to buy the best. The most cursory inspection of these markets will at once show that they are filled with fruits and vegetables that might well be grown at home, but that are brought from elsewhere.

There are but a few men, scattered here and there, that appreciate the situation. They are expecting to supply the things wanted locally. Nor are they hoping for markets "just over the hill" while there is a waiting void just before the door that needs filling.

Fruit growing has become highly specialized in many ways. The production of any locality must first be standardized both in kind and grade. Co-operation is needed in the buying of crates, baskets, fertilizer supplies of all kinds and appliances. A selling agent, to consign all shipments to receptive markets, is an imperative necessity. The individual grower that goes "loose hand" and ships on his own initiative is apt soon to have cold feet. Central Kentucky has all the natural advantages needed for commercial fruit growing. What she now needs is the men who will first fill the local markets to overflowing with the best of these fruits that we can grow with certainty, and from this inspiring nucleus will come naturally the organization that may with confidence invade wider fields.

Some of Kentucky’s Historical Scenes

Sunday, April 15, 1917.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

Birthplace of Carrie Nation, who wielded a wicked hatchet in the pre-prohibition age.
WHICH IS YOUR STAR?—Americans know there are 48 stars in Old Glory for the 48 states. But many of them don’t know that each star stands for a definite state and the order depends upon numerical admission to the Union. Pick out your state’s star in the drawing. The dates of the first 13 show when each of the original colonies adopted the Constitution; dates of the others indicate when the state was admitted to the Union.
Engineering Graduate Honored

For his contribution in the field of historical research and the authorship of a number of books on Kentucky history, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on J. Winston Coleman, Jr. by the University of Kentucky at its eighteenth annual commencement on June 6th. Mr. Coleman received his B.S. in M.E. degree from the University in 1920 and his M.E. degree in 1929. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Literature degree from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred in 1945.

After graduation from the University, Mr. Coleman was engaged in engineering work in Kentucky, New York, and other states and in 1924 he returned to Lexington and organized the firm of Coleman & Davis, Inc., general contractors, engineers and home builders. This line of work occupied his time from 1924 to 1936 when he left the engineering field and returned to his farm (Winburn) located two miles north of Lexington on the Russell Cave Road where he has since been engaged in the cultivation of white burley tobacco and hemp.

Among the better-known of Mr. Coleman's historical works are: "Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass" and "Slavery Times in Kentucky," which was published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1940. His "magnum opus" is "A Biography of Kentucky History," being published by the recently-established University of Kentucky Press which will handle its sale and distribution. This work, representing about eight to ten years of research, will contain, with annotations, all the known books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, a total of over 3,500 items.

In addition to his works on Kentucky history, Mr. Coleman is widely known as the owner of the largest private collection of books on Kentucky history and a frequent contributor of historical articles to newspapers and magazines. He is a member of a number of learned societies throughout the United States, a past President of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, and while a student at the University he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

The Kentucky Engineer
Univ. of Ky., Aug. 1947
College of Engineering

Organization of Spurious Cerneau Masonry in Lex.

The Courier-Journal
Jan. 29, 1889
Hollywood, Where Allen Wandered On
'Shores Of Softly-Foaming Emerald Seas
Is Still Place Of Rare Pastoral Charm

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

The same beauty plucks at your sleeve today, the same woodland beckon now that they did in the old days when the youthful James Lane Allen, on the veranda of his house in Hollywood, where he was born, would often sit, observing the natural world, and the fruit trees and vines that grew around his house. Allen's love of nature and his talent for writing inspired him to create a world that was both realistic and poetic.

Hollywood, where Allen wandered, is located in Fayette County, Kentucky, and is a historic area known for its beautiful gardens and charming architecture. It is said that Allen found inspiration for his writing on the shores of the lake, where the water was softly foaming with emerald green colors.

The charm of Hollywood is preserved in the many old homes and gardens that still stand today. The verandahs and gardens are filled with flowers and plants, creating a peaceful and relaxing atmosphere.

From the garden, one can see the lake, where Allen once fished for pleasure. The lake is fed by springs that flow from the surrounding hills, creating a beautiful and serene landscape.

Hollywood is a place of rare pastoral charm, where the beauty of nature is celebrated in every aspect of life. It is a place where history and nature come together, creating a peaceful and idyllic setting.

For Celebration Of Blue Licks Sesqui-Centennial

The surrender of Cornwallis Oct. 19, 1781, was practically the end of the Revolutionary War in the east. The victory was a turning point, a longer period on the frontier. The year 1782 was characterized by a life and death struggle between the pioneers and the allied Indians commanded by British officers.

To celebrate the 178th anniversary of the battle of Blue Licks, a ceremony will be held in Lexington, Kentucky, on Aug. 19, 1881, to honor the sacrifices of the pioneers and the allied Indians who fought in the battle. The ceremony will include speeches, music, and a reenactment of the battle.

The Battle of Blue Licks was one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War in the east. The British and their Indian allies were defeated, and the frontier was secured for the Americans.

This year marks the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Blue Licks, and it is a time to remember the sacrifices of those who fought in the battle and the contributions they made to the American frontier.

The site of the battle is now a state park and contains a museum and a monument to commemorate the sacrifice of the pioneers and the allied Indians. The park is a place of honor and respect, and it is a reminder of the importance of remembering the sacrifices of those who fought in the Revolutionary War.
Winter Winds Will Lose Their Way And Autumn Happens By Accident, So Secluded Is Lovely Clingendael

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON (Copyright, 1935)

October—blue mist again and the snow lies on the ground, and the sumac and the scarlet berries of wahoo. Only the rustle of dry leaves breaks the silence of the lane that leads to Clingendael.

So remote it is, this place of placid beauty, that it is never threatened by accident; and surely winter winds will lose their way.

Time was when the main highway to Lexington sauntered past the doors of this home to 1821 by David Bryan, the place now owned by Mrs. Christian de Waal. For what father would let his estimable daughters be foisted upon him by such an offer?

The land, lying between the Harrodsburg and Parker's Mill roads, was added to the estate of Miss Susan Innes, and after her death, to Miss M. W. de Waal, and was purchased by David Bryan’s only son, General Wilmot Bryan, upon the death of his father in 1834.

General Bryan, an officer in the War Between the States, called his elegant Cave in a subterranean cavern that ran back a quarter of a mile from the road. He was married to Miss Susan Innes, and after her death, to Miss M. W. de Waal, and was purchased by David Bryan’s only son, General Wilmot Bryan, upon the death of his father in 1834.

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Following the general’s death the place was sold in 1861 to Judge John James, son of Thomas Jefferson. He was later bought by B. J. Lees from Boone county with his young wife, the former Miss Jennie James, and their little daughter, Ann Phelps.

Loul, one of the Bryan servants who was left behind, told the story of the old general, told of the “cold-blooded bashes that belonged to Col. Abram Bowman, and 396 acres, along with the house and barns, all purchased by David Bryan’s only son, General Wilmot Bryan, upon the death of his father in 1834.

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PUBLIC SALE
Of Highland Farm

Containing 123 acres, two miles north of Lexington, Ky., on the Newtown turnpike on the premises,

Tuesday, September 25th,
AT 10 A.M.

The above cut can only give you an idea of the beautiful home on the farm. It must be seen to be appreciated. It has nine large rooms, two halls, bath room with hot and cold water, electric lights, front and rear porch, basement under entire house, furnace, two cisterns at door, well 155 feet deep inexhaustible, all kinds of fruit trees, ice house, hen house, stable, garage and other necessary outbuildings. Lots of beautiful shrubs and flowers. A wood-land of 20 acres with a beautiful pool in front of the residence.

The remainder of the farm is practically all in grass, and the soil is as fertile as Fayette county has. The neighborhood is of the best, and adjoining the noted Shortgrass stock farm, Himyar Stud and just across the road from the noted Coldstream farm and near David Look or Castleton farm, also John S. Barbee, Glen Helen farm, Walnut Hall stock farm, Hayland stock farm, Widener stock farm, Jeffords’ stock farm (the home of Man o’ War.)

This farm was owned by my father, grandfather and great grandfather, and
Newtown-Pike Farm
Bought By Engineer

A 61.67-acre farm two and a half miles from Lexington on the Newtown pike, improved with a large colonial brick residence, was sold today by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond F. McAdams of St. Petersburg, Fla., to Alfred Marks, an aeronautical engineer at Wright field, Dayton, Ohio.

Tax stamps on a deed filed in the office of County Clerk S. Higgins Lewis indicated that $55,000 was the consideration.

Inasmuch as none of the parties was in Lexington, the transfer of property was consummated by Stoll, Muir, Townsend, Parks and Mohney, attorneys for the McAdams; Sam P. Struther, counsel for Marks; and Barney Treacy, real estate dealer representing the McAdams.

The farm was part of an original tract of 840 acres owned by J. W. Coleman Sr., and adjoining 470 acres of land still owned by members of the Coleman family.

Besides the colonial brick residence, the tract is improved with a six-room caretakers' residence, barns and other outbuildings. The original house on the farm, built in 1854 by David S. Coleman, grandfather of Winston and Walter Coleman, burned in 1927, and was replaced by the present house.

J. W. Coleman Sr. sold the property in 1924 to Charles and Mary Evaleth, who sold it in June, 1927, to Col. J. W. N. Stewart of Ashland. Mrs. Stewart, now Mrs. McAdams, had been owner of the property since that time.

It was stated that Mr. Marks would occupy the farm and residence later this year after completion of extensive improvements.

Note: The farm was not sold at auction. It was sold in following spring.

Following Spring, 1924

Newt Town Pike, 1924

The ladies of theEpworth Church will serve lunch.

Bolivar Bond & Sons

Auctioneers
VERSAILLES, KY.

TERMS: 10% down, $2,800.00 to be paid on the 15th of the month. The balance due in 2 years.

J. W. COLEMAN

Anyone desiring to look over the farm can call at my residence, 211 North Broadway, or may so. Walter, who resides on the farm, will show the farm.

15 Oct 1924

I have not been offered for sale before; as I have been a home in Lexington.

J. W. N. Stewart, owner. He has been here since 1927.

MAY 17 1944
Judge Mulligan, With Ample Ability
For Magnificent Achievement, Chose Life In Bluegrass At Maxwell Place

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON
Copyright 1932

The moonlight falls the softest
The summer days come often
In Kentucky.

Friendship strongest,
Love’s light glows the longest.
Yet wrong is always wrongest.
In Kentucky.

Imperious lines—and the pangs of nostalgia have surged through many a Kentuckian far from home as he felt his heart’s desire beating beneath his waistcoat in response to the verses of that Irish poet and o’er the land it was always apparent that the honors of James Hillery Mulligan of Maxwell Place.

And it was Maxwell Place that inspired this poem so beloved of Kentuckians, a poem that has entered place as the state song of Kentucky, "Old Kentucky Home," a poem that has sung its way across the world.

Dennis Mulligan, late from Gran- ton in the County Longford, Irish Musings, and the World, was during the early part of the 1800s, when the poet was in the early stages of his career, a frequent visitor at Maxwell Place, listening to the recitation of Henry Clay. There he went to see men enacted for the service of the state. And the feeling of the old amiable to watch the trotting races with all the love and admiration of Irishmen, and all the instinct of his race for wooing the goddess of chance.

Sir Henry Clay said of Henry Clay, "No man can call himself a gentleman of Kentucky until he has worn the green of the well Spring." Dennis Mulligan purchased 14 acres of the place in 1833, and built a house that bears the name of Maxwell Place, and giving it to his son, John.

The eminent lawyer and his young wife, Mary Hunter Cleckman, the descendant of one of Kentucky’s most prominent families, moved into their home in 1835. Mary and John Mulligan were married in the little fort. Mulligan, who was born in Scotland, was the largest part of his holdings was lost in the forest fire of 1873. The place that now comprises the University of Kentucky property was the portion of the original homestead.

Maxwell Place stands for a long time a house built by the Bullocks on the site of the present house, and when the Union soldiers occupied Lexington, a company was quartered there. Thomas Bullock had joined the southern forces and his wife and babies were staying with relatives when the house was burned to the ground, the fire occuring at the time of the great amphi theatre at the trotting track.

The headquarters of the Union were at the home of the late Judge Mulligan, as was the case in the War Between the States. Judge Mulligan's official papers were destroyed.

The library, its walls lined with books, has a splendid portrait of Dr. McVeigh above the mantel. The room is a great delight to the newspapers, and a place of special interest where a canvas by Bodoteck and paintings by George A. Morgan adorn the walls. The windows, with their blue glass, and the wood and plaster of the walls, with their boards, and the fine old carpet, are a delight to the eye. The fireplace in the drawing room hangs a portrait of Janet McVeigh by Tilton. Dr. McVeigh occupies the wall, and the fireplace is of Empire type in the old pineapple style, and the mantel is of mahogany. The room is the pride of the place. A glass of wine in the evening, the fire blazing, the music of the orchestra in the background, are a delight to the senses.

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And braves covered with grapes and roses. A crescent pool is filled with lily pads, and in the spring the blue lilies and the gold of daffodils is reflected in the water. Over the walls of the house is a vine that was planted in the time of the war, and the branches of a Japanese spruce boughs with wildflowers are etched against the sky.

Here at Maxwell Place Judge Mulligan met with the charm of Kentucky. Here he found "the sun shines ever brightest, and breezes whisper lighter," and from here it was that he went at last, "Over the hill to Huntsville, to dream, and rest—and rest.

The Lexington Leader, November 6, 1932

Judge Mulligan, With Ample Ability
For Magnificent Achievement, Chose Life In Bluegrass At Maxwell Place

Editor’s Note - The following story, which appeared in The Lexington Leader, 1893, is reprinted with the permission of its author, as contained in the original story.

The origin of Hyden, Ky., "Thousandsticks"

The Lexington Leader, October 24

"Thousandsticks"

Name Is Descended from Deer-Skinning Days of Indians

(The Times-Star Special Dispatch)

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 24—

Tourists from many sections of the country visit the picturesque region of Leslie County, southeast of here, invariably inquire about the name "Thousandsticks," which has been given to a postoffice there, one of the county’s principal public schools, and the only newspaper published at Hyden, the county seat. The origin of the name has just been revealed by a Leslie County historian, and dates back to the days of the aborigines.

Before the white man invaded Ken- tucky, according to the story, a por- tion of the Indians’ hunting ground was in the region now known as Leslie County.

Deep in the forest the Indian would hunt and fish. Sometimes the beaver would cut the aspen stem, requiring a sizable stick to hold the stick, a large stick would be cut and buried in the ground. After this dressing process, the sticks were cut aside, accumulating in time to furnish firewood, and leave the Indians with a considerable supply. Later the white man invaded this section and found resting upon some of these sticks. There were so many of them that there appeared to be thousands of sticks. The region wherein they were numerous came to be known as the "Thousandsticks section," and was referred to in common parlance.

As a result of this tradition, the name of Thousandsticks has been given to the county seat, the county postoffice in that area, and one of the largest schools in the county.
Judge Mulligan, With Ample Ability
For Magnificent Achievement, Chose Life In Bluegrass At Maxwell Place

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON
Copyright 1932

The summer days come oft, as will all days and seasons, to Kentucky. In its July heat, it is the friendly state. Kentuckians do nothing but think of it. Their home is Kentucky. They love their home. They are loyal to Kentucky. They are proud of Kentucky. They are glad to be Kentuckians.

And so, when Judge Mulligan decided to retire from his law practice in Louisville, Kentucky, and move to Maxwell Place, he was welcomed by all Kentuckians. They knew that Judge Mulligan would bring to Maxwell Place a new spirit, a new life, a new way of living.

Judge Mulligan, a man of great ability and ample resources, had always been a leader in the community. He was known as a fair and just judge. He had never lost a case. He was respected by all who knew him. And so, when he decided to retire, everyone was surprised. But everyone was also happy. They knew that he would bring something new to Maxwell Place.

When Judge Mulligan decided to retire, he was offered many places to live. But he chose Maxwell Place. He loved it. He knew that it was the place for him. And so, he moved to Maxwell Place.

Judge Mulligan was a man of many talents. He was a great lawyer. He was a great businessman. He was a great statesman. He was a great writer. And he was a great teacher. And so, when he decided to retire, he knew that he would bring something new to Maxwell Place.

And so, when Judge Mulligan moved to Maxwell Place, he brought with him a new spirit, a new life, a new way of living. He brought with him a new way of thinking. And so, when he moved to Maxwell Place, he was welcomed by all Kentuckians. They knew that he would bring something new to Maxwell Place. And they knew that he would bring something new to Kentucky. And so, they were happy. And so, they were proud.

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MORGAN AND HIS RAIDERS.

While visiting on a farm near Lebanon, Tenn., Cecil Holland uncovered a vast amount of hitherto unpublished material—Morgan's official and private correspondence, copies of "The Vidette," reports of battles and raids, copies of orders and dispatches, letter books, muster rolls, and many other documents. From this and other manuscript material the author has made his book the definitive biography of John Hunt Morgan, one of the most brilliant and colorful of the Confederate generals. In portraying "Morgan the Raider" or the "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy," the author does not pull his punches and presents him in an entirely new light. He also gives a vivid picture of the struggle for Kentucky and Tennessee as seen by the men and women who shared in it.

Morgan was born June 1, 1836, at Huntsville, Ala., the first child of Henrietta and Calvin Morgan, a well-to-do merchant. By 1839, business declined for the elder Morgan, and, after disposing of his holdings, he moved to the Blue Grass and settled on a farm near Lexington, his wife's home town. Here young Morgan spent his youth and early manhood, later becoming engaged in the hemp manufacturing and woolen goods business.

During the Mexican War, Morgan served as captain of a crack military company known throughout the Kentucky Blue Grass for the smartness of its dress and drill. When Fort Sumpter was fired on in April, 1861, Morgan was living at Hopemont in Lexington, still in the hemp business and commanding the Lexington Rifles, which he had organized several years before. By September, Kentucky had definitely thrown in its lot with the Union, and Morgan, together with a number of his "Rifles," left for the Confederate rendezvous on Green river. Fourteen months from the time he entered the Confederate service as captain of a company of scouts, he was a brigadier of cavalry.

Morgan was a sort of free-lance operator and is best known for his spectacular cavalry raids, harassing the enemy by lightning strokes and being off again before an accurate account of his whereabouts could be obtained. His first Kentucky raid in July, 1862, brought him into much favor through the Southern press and this was again strengthened by his Christmas raid of 1862. Crossing the Ohio river in July, 1863, for a raid through Indiana and Ohio proved a costly undertaking, and he and about 800 men were cut off and captured near East Liverpool, Ohio, on July 26. With some officers and two of his brothers, Charlton and Richard, he was confined for about seven months in the Federal penitentiary at Columbus.

In the chapter, "Shaven Heads, Shorn Curls," Mr. Holland relates an interesting account of General Morgan's prison life and his subsequent escape which has long been a matter of much speculation, some believing that he and five fellow officers tunneled out, while many persons yet contend that the guards were bought off and paved the way for the prisoners going over the stone walls. After a few months, Morgan was again in the saddle with a newly created command, but he was never again the spectacular cavalry raider he had been in the earlier months of the war.

Morgan's command was unique in one respect; it had an official newspaper, "The Vidette," which was published occasionally at different places when a serviceable press and type could be found in an abandoned or captured printing office. It was often times found necessary by Editor Gordon Niles to print this little newsheet on wrapping paper and even on wallpaper of a pinkish hue. In matters concerning the war, "The Vidette" took a vigorous stand, warning citizens to render all possible aid to the Confederacy, giving general news to the command and finally taking great pride in having Editor George Prentice of the Louisville Courier.

The author concludes his story with a detailed account of the circumstances surrounding General Morgan's death in the early morning of Sept. 4, 1884, when the house in which he was staying in Greenville, Tenn., was surrounded by a flying detachment of Federal cavalry.

"Morgan and his Raiders" is a fascinatingly and scholarly written book, well documented and illustrated with a number of old views, portraits and hand bills. It is complete with bibliography and index, and is a distinct contribution to the historical literature of our country.

WINSTON COLEMAN.
Remarable Fortification, Erected 500 Years Ago by Prehistoric Kentuckians, Still Is Plainly Visible on Fayette Farm

By W. D. FUNKHOUSER
Dean of Graduate School, University of Kentucky

It is doubtful if many persons residing in Fayette county realize that there is in this county one of the most remarkable and interesting prehistoric sites to be found in the state, or, for that matter, in the Mississippi Valley. This is the ancient fortification and earthworks located on a farm on the south fork of North Elkhorn creek in the northern part of the county. The fortification is on the Mt. Horeb pike, about a mile from the Lemons Mill pike and about eight miles northwest of Lexington.

It consists of a huge, nearly circular earthwork with a width about fifteen feet in width and some two hundred feet in diameter. Inside this embankment is a moat or ditch about ten feet deep and more than twenty feet across. Inside the moat is a mound about one hundred and fifty feet in diameter and higher, even now, than the surrounding earthworks. On the west side the embankment is cut down to form a sort of gateway into the enclosure, but the moat is no shallower at this point. The dirt from the moat has been thrown to the outside in the digging.

Well Known by Early Pioneers

This fortification has been well known from early times and was mentioned by Collins and Rainsfield and described by Colonel Bennett Young. In the recent Archaeological Survey of Kentucky written by Funkhouser and Web. It is called the finest prehistoric site in the county and one of the most interesting in the state.

It is still well preserved, and while its original contour has of course been more or less changed by erosion and time, its features are plainly discernible. It was undoubtedly the center of considerable military activity among the prehistoric inhabitants of this part of Kentucky, for across the creek from it, and stretching for some distance across the fields near the remains of a second and similar earthworks, which are now, how-

Castle and Moat Followed

From these simple beginnings grew during medieval times the idea of the castle, the moat, the palisades, the drawbridge and the portcullis, and it is interesting to note that the pre-Columbian aborigines of Kentucky were following the same stages in development of military ideas as the primitive peoples of Europe had adopted long before.

Although the identity of the actual builders of this remarkable fortification may never be known, the archaeologists have been able to discover a great many facts regarding their customs, their habits, their methods of warfare and their weapons. The remains of a Kentucky warrior who also his arrows across North Elkhorn creek was not a large nor powerful man. His skeleton shows him to be below medium height, rather small-boned. He was however, tough, wiry and well-muscled, and probably possessed of great endurance.

His weapons were chiefly of flint and consisted mainly of the bow and arrow, the club and the tomahawk. If we may judge from the traits which his descendants, he probably was not particularly brave, but was crafty, stealthy, treacherous, cruel and had little regard for human life or suffering. That he was regularly if not constantly at war is indicated by the abundance of artifacts which were used in fighting, which are even yet to be found in all parts of Kentucky, and by the many fortifications of which the Mt. Horeb pike site is such a splendid example.

Military Strategy Used

It is claimed by those familiar with military operations, that these old earthworks and barricades show a surprising degree in the strategy of war and in the choice of terrains suitable for defense. The site on North Elkhorn is an excellent illustration of this military knowledge. A visitor to the site is at once impressed by the strategic position of the fortification in its relation to the creek and to the surrounding country.

The age of the structure is a matter of conjecture but it is certainly pre-Columbian, and it is estimated that it was probably constructed about five or six hundred years ago.

These old landmarks, for which Kentucky has long been famous, are rapidly being destroyed by natural erosion, and the gradual encroachments of the white man's occupancy of the country. Anyone, therefore, who is interested in the ancient history of Kentucky will be well repaid by a visit to this, one of the last of the sites which represent the activities of a race now gone and almost forgotten.

LEXINGTON HERALD
SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1936

EARLY FACTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

There is still on record a suit brought against Simon Kenton in 1780 for $3.50 in shillings and 8 pence, which judgment remained uncollected, as the Sheriff endorsed it, "Too dangerous to go where Kenton is." Truly, we can't much blame the Sheriff for not daring the ire of the rough old Indian fighter for 3 pounds, 12 shillings and 8 pence.

The old "Bourbon Academy," located in East Paris, was sold in 1806 to Sam'l Pyke, who established the first wool carding factory in Paris, if not in the State. The first public burial ground in Paris was known as the "Dutch Graveyard," on Pleasant street, between 4th and 5th, back of the T. Hinton apartments. The Paris City School formerly stood on the Hinton lot.

The first established clothing store was kept by Mr. Louis, a Hebrew, who opened on Broadway in 1838.

COLEMAN L. WINSTON, JR.
Lexington Farm (1977)
Russell Cave Road
Lexington, Kentucky

ks and pamphlets relating to Kentuck history. (Has around 3,000 volumes.)
Blue Grass and Horse Feathers

The Blue Grass Isn't Blue and the Horse Has No Feathers, But Half You Know "Ain't So."

By C. FRANK DUNN

Lexington's Famous Men

An interesting link with Lexington's glorious history of the past was established by a letter to the "Lexington Leader" from Frank Fitch, Briesfield, Ala., July 9, 1899. The letter follows:
"A communication to the Press on the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the Confederate States of America."

The letter was written by Daniel McCullough, who had long been interested in the history of the American Civil War.

Several paperworks were destroyed by Union soldiers in the early days of the war, but the city of Lexington was spared.

The letter goes on to mention the pages of the local newspaper, The Lexington Leader, which were filled with stories of the Civil War.

Lexington, 1860-1865

James B. Todd was a prominent citizen of Lexington during the Civil War.

He was a member of the Confederate States Army and served in the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment.

The letter ends by expressing the hope that the city of Lexington will continue to preserve its history and its connection with the Civil War.

Lexington's Past

Lexington has a rich history dating back to the days of the early settlers.

The city was founded in 1778 and was known as the Athens of the West.

The city was once known for its horse racing and its connection with the horse industry.

Today, Lexingto
Dislike Of Tollgates Brought Out Plans For Trolley Routes To Communities In Bluegrass

Interurban Railway System Conceived In Lexington During Nineties

Central Kentucky's system of interurban electric railways, which ceased operations early in the Nineteen Thirties, were conceived in Lexington in the "Gay Nineties." Although the lines were not in operation until early in the Twentieth century, talk and plans about them were plentiful in the 10 years preceding 1900.

Tollgates on the turnpikes apparently led Lexingtonians to take interest in the matter of building electric railways to surrounding towns. Although other inducements played an important part in the movement which later connected Lexington by electric railway with Versailles, Frankfort, Paris, Georgetown and Nicholasville, the first public proposal of such a thing was in the nature of an attack on tollgates.

At a meeting of the magistrates of Fayette County May 11, 1893, the old question of freeing the turnpikes was considered.

The magistrates then proposed a "scheme," to force the tollgates out of business.

Scheme Presented

"This scheme," the Leader of May 11, 1893, reported, "is to appropriate a sufficient sum to construct electric railway lines to every town or city adjoining Lexington, and run them near and parallel with the pikes. They claim that they can get the right of way in every direction in this county, and that many farmers have expressed their willingness to subscribe toward the project. Some of the justices are more than enthusiastic over the scheme and say that it will knock the turnpikes silly."

"They also say that the farming element is getting heartily tired of being taxed to death on turnpikes, and that the majority of the farmers are in favor of abolishing the tollgates."

It was the belief of the magistrates and others that farmers and residents of nearby towns could ride the electric cars into Lexington for the same amount of money, or less, that they were paying to drive their own vehicles over the toll roads. The electric cars not only would bring them to town quicker, but would save them the trouble of hitching up their horses and the expense of paying for stable quarters while in the city.

The Leader of May 13, 1893, viewed the proposed electric system as holding great possibilities for the entire Bluegrass region. It expressed the opinion that in the long run these interurban lines would mean more to Lexington than obtaining the state capital. (Removal of the capital from Frankfort to Lexington was given serious consideration in the Nineties.)

By 1899, the street railways of Lexington had been greatly improved and electric cars were serving most sections of the community, but still the interurban lines had not been built.

However, sentiment in favor of the "trolleys" was strong by the close of the century and a few years later they were in operation. Then the electric interurban railways were abandoned several years ago, lack of business was announced as the cause.

A prediction in the Nineties that the trolleys could last only a comparatively few years would have been unbelievable. "An electric railway system of the kind outlined would bring to Lexington more business than any other enterprise," said D. T. Baxter in a letter to The Leader Dec. 31, 1896.

The trolleys did bring much business to Lexington. The business continued to flow to the city, but it chose other mode of transportation.

THE LEON COUNTY HERALD

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1933.
Morton High School.
South East corner of Short and Walnut St., Lexington, Ky.
Built in 1900 - razed in 1940
Here I attended high school and graduated in class of 1916.

(See pages 29 and 35 for list of graduates, class 1916)

Galt House I: Erected in 1835 at Second and Main, it was destroyed by fire 30 years later.
Galt House II: This one stood at First and Main from 1869 until it was razed in 1921.
Toll-Gates Dotted Bluegrass

And It Was In The Same Period That Movement Against Them Brought Free, Public Highways

DISORDER MARKED FIGHT ON SYSTEM

Armed Bands Destroyed Barriers And Houses Of Roads' Operators

R. WINSTON COLEMAN

The present generation with its high-wheeled gasoline cars, concrete highways may seem far removed from the toll-gate system of the nineties; yet there are many persons who vividly remember them and the important part they played in the daily lives of the travelers of the Bluegrass.

When Kentucky was emerging from the wilderness, there were no roads and no funds provided for building them. Private companies were empowered by the state legislature to sell stock and build roads, commonly called "turnpikes" for a payment of interest and dividends and the retirement of bonds was accomplished by funds from toll charged those who traveled the roads.

First Turnpikes

The first "artificial" road, or macadamized turnpike in Kentucky was built around 1830, and derived its name from the Scots. An early turnpike was that of John Loudon MacAdam, who advocated a uniform six-foot wide, raised bed of the stones used in road building. These private road companies erected toll houses along the macadamized roads, with one near the city limits of each town or village. Originally the word turnpike meant a "turn off" and not a road, but by 1835 it came into use to indicate a toll road in a county with some hard material and has since been applied to all macadamized roads throughout the United States. Often the word turnpike is shortened, and the roads are called "pikes.

State Held Stock

To encourage the building of turnpikes, the state often took stock in these private companies, and between 1833 and 1860, the state went into use a net-work of macadamized roads operating successively in central Kentucky and throughout the United States. It was not long after the era of turnpike building that the Lexington and Harrodsburg Pike became the main road hub of central Kentucky.

In 1851, the state legislature fixed the rates of the turnpike companies in which the state was a stockholder, and these rates were accepted as the standard for all turnpike companies throughout the Bluegrass. Rates of toll were determined by the wear on the road. Tolls were charged to those in need of repair, and consequently each animal or vehicle was charged in proportion as it damaged the road.

Some of the charges were: Horses or mule with rider, five cents; each head of cattle, two cents; each head of hogs, one-half cent; each vehicle drawn by one horse, 10 cents; each vehicle drawn by two horses, 20 cents; pleasure carriage with four horses, 50 cents; wagon with four horses, 60 cents and a stage-coach with 12 passengers, 75 cents.

Toll-gate keepers, or "toll-gaters," were sometimes called "the gate" by the filoclats who kept the gates during the daytime. The gate was a tall board "having the appearance of a wall" that was set in the wall of every toll house, displaying a plain sign that indicates the rates in force, and which could be lawfully demanded from every traveler. Families living in the country often had arrangements with the managers of the toll gates to provide them with their tolls at the end of each month, or some stated period.

Damaging the toll house or sign board, failure to pay toll, or going around the toll house subjected the user of the road to a $10 fine.

Exemptions Allowed

There were many exemptions from the toll on the turnpike, according to the will and pleasure of the president and directors of the company owning the road, but most of them permitted preachers and travelers to pass and repass free of charge. One road had a rule in force: "All wagons and carts whose wheels shall exceed eight inches in breadth shall pass and repass the gates free of toll, and no toll shall be collected from any person or persons passing or repassing from one part of the farm to another, or from mill to mill, or to and from any place of worship, funeral, military training, election, or on any religious or educational trip or from one person or persons witnessing or returning from court, or any waggon or carriage loaded with the property or goods of any person belonging to the United States.

While the toll-gate system was largely responsible for the excellent turnpikes in the Bluegrass there were many who thought the rates were too high for the services rendered. Tollage was not uniform on all the roads, the people complained and grew dissatisfied in many sections.

In the early eighties the feeling grew more intense against the "toll-gatherers," "free roads," and "free farmers" were the demands of the people, and these to be maintained by the people. The Lexington Daily Transcript, Feb. 24, 1882, well expressed the sentiment of a large number of the people: "Suffice it to say that as the turnpikes are utterly too medieval for a rejuvenated Kentucky." The agitation for free roads began about 1880 by the people and through the press. The majority of the people, of the "free turnpikes," favored free roads, while a number opposed the roads being free on the grounds that the horse upkeep would greatly increase taxation.

During Gov. Bradley's administration, beginning in 1886, a certain element of people rebelled against the toll-gates on the roads. This element, or, as they styled themselves, "turnpike regulators," issued warnings and threats to the toll-gate keepers to collect no more tolls. When these warnings were not heeded, the toll-houses were raided and burned, the "gates" cut down, and occasional horse-whippings administered the toll-takers. The efforts of the governor and other officials of the state, the lawlessness continued, and the fear of the "night riders" was felt in many sections of the Bluegrass.

Groups gathered in communities and formed themselves into clans under a leader or captain. These armed bands roamed around the country under cover of darkness with the war cries: "Free roads" and "Down with the toll-gates!" In many sections the toll-houses were burned and the "gates" cut into pieces and pitched over on the side of the road. Whole sections of some turnpikes were abandoned by their owners, with no one to look after them or collect toll.

Several of the toll-gate keepers
Turnpikes In The Nineties

were aroused from their sleep at the point of a pistol and forced to get their axe and cut the pole in pieces, the "toll-gate raiders" telling them to cook their breakfast with the wood! Other keepers were forced out of their houses by the "tollgate regulators" and watched them burn with all their furniture. These keepers were so frightened they would not testify against any of the raiders or help identify them.

Two Keepers Slain

In Mercer county feeling reached a high pitch when two of the tollgate keepers lost their lives in defending the rights of the people and the property of the stockholders. The condition of affairs was very much the same as in the days of the Ku Klux raids throughout Kentucky. This reign of lawless violence continued well into 1897, when it seemed the "night riders were determined to make way with all the toll-gates in this part of the state." The first arrests and indictments against any of the raiders occurred in Anderson county, and other counties soon followed with similar steps. This lawlessness was finally suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

Counties Buy Roads

To settle matters, the counties purchased the stockholder's interests in the turnpikes within their borders, at greatly reduced prices. The Lexington and Maysville Turnpike Company, one of the most prominent in Fayette county, through its president, W. W. Baldwin, sold its entire road from the city to the county line, 8.19 miles for $15,553. The other turnpikes in Fayette county were sold for an average of $1,500 to $2,000 per mile, excluding the toll-houses and the grounds.

By 1900 practically all the "gates" in central Kentucky were abolished and the roads made free to travelers.

-AUGUST 30, 1936-
LEXINGTON LEADER-

See Page 27 for picture school.

Southeast cor. Walnut and Short St. faced on Walnut.

SENIOR CLASS ROLL

Armstrong, Margaret Kelly
Bannister, Elmer Lucile
Christian, Katharine Broadus
Dagley, Iva
Daugherty, Mabel
Downing, Mary Dewees
Dwyer, Carrie Louise
Fasson, Mildred Sager
McClure, Margaret Elizabeth
Moore, Lillian Cromwell
Middleton, Dorothy
Moore, Henrietta
Paritz, Rebekah
Parker, Edna Blanche
Parrell, Anna Laura
Pelley, Louis
Riley, Mary Gray
Scott, Mary Campbell
Scott, Sarah Hazel
Settle, Nancy Elliott
Slade, Virginia Isabelle
Stevenson, Louise Singer
Thompson, Russella
Van Meter, Mary Scott
Webb, Julia Eliza
Wheeler, Hattie Ell
Wilson, Nee Ellis

Adams, Leslie Willis
Arbury, Charles Augustine
Boose, Harvey Parks
Bricken, Joseph Alexander
Campbell, William Reynolds
Carman, Herman
Coleman, John Winston
Congleton, Porter Lee
Craig, William Henry
Cramer, Clark Johnston
Davis, John Henry
Drummy, John Ready
Elsey, Edward Everett
Fishback, Frederick Hamilton
Gay, Augustus Benjamin
Hagan, Andrew, Jr.
Halsey, Lenz Willis
Mathews, George Frederick
Nash, Buford Wallace
Piper, Lewis Allie
Randell, Brown
Rhoades, George William
Roberts, William Pendleton, Jr.
Scrivenor, Edward Irvine
Stokes, James Wilson
Sutton, Ernest Ellis
Thomas, Charles Allen
Thompson, Earl Rhodes
Tuttle, Frank Waldo
Walker, William Green
Wallace, William Mason
Wilson, Hume
Woods, Elmer Scott

Morton High School
Class 1916 -

Morton High School - Lexington, Ky.
CLASS OF 1916
Soldiers Had Gay Time In

Lexington After Spanish War

City Was Site Of Army
Camps In Summer And
Fall Of 1898; Youths
Often Whooped It Up

PAY DAY BLOW-OUT
BRought SLAYINGS
Fighting Had Ceased In
Cuba, But Not Among
The Celebrants Here

In the spring of 1898 the fancy of young men in the United States turned to war as Mexico in the light of the war whooping it up with the battle cry, "Remember the Maine," gave the Spaniards a whipping. Lexington's local experience with Spanish-American war soldiers came after the fighting ceased in the summer of 1898 when a number of army camps were established near the city. Soldiers, representing all sections of the United States, were transferred here from southern camps in August, and they remained in Lexington and vicinity until the arrival of cold weather.

Their stay here was profitable and interesting to many local residents, frequently was gay and now and then disorderly. Fighting in Cuba ended Aug. 12, 1898, and four days later Lexington was selected as the site for two camps to which soldiers were to be removed from the south.

And only a few days later soldiers were coming to town. Thirty special trains were used to transport men and horses to Lexington. The principal local camp was located five miles from Lexington on the Boston Station Pike and the L. & E. railroad and was known as Camp Hamilton. Another camp was on the Simmon Well farm between the Versailles Pike and the Louisville Southern railway and for a time was known as Camp Miles. For a time there was a camp near Loudon avenue known as Camp H. C. Corbin.

All Camps Under One Name
By Sept. 1, 1898, an announcement was made that all camps in the vicinity of Lexington would be known as Camp Hamilton. This name was selected in honor of Col. J. M. Hamilton, of the Ninth U. S. cavalry, who was killed in action at the Battle of San Juan, Cuba, in the war with Spain.

Lexington was agog over the arrival of the soldiers; 75 trains operated daily between Lexington and the camps on the L. & E. and on the Southern. Lexingtonians, including no small number of young men, visited the camps on Sunday and on every day and Sunday too as many soldiers as could obtain leave would visit Lexington.

The soldiers' visits to Lexington usually were shorter than Lexingtonians' visits to camps. Reality the boys got too gay one Sunday in October, 1898, "Bloody Day and Night," was the headline in The Leader Monday when this newspaper reported the soldiers' stormy Sabbath.

Two soldiers were killed and five wounded during the Sunday night row which was reported to be "largely the result of a too free celebration of pay day."

Two Bloody Days
"From the dawn of the Sabbath till the sun was beaming on the bluegrass this morning, Lexington and vicinity probably had the bloodiest and most disorderly 24 hours in its history for 20 years or more," said The Leader of Monday, Oct. 10, 1898, "Two killings, a murder or more affairs in which persons received injuries and an accident or two made a sanguinary record. Lively scenes were enacted all over the city and the report of pistols and guns was heard often. At dawn of day soldiers were seen scattered all over the streets, some running recklessly in doorways, some on the pavements and others in vacant lots."

The men killed were Private Nys, of the Twelfth New York, and Sergt. Richard Green, of the Seventh Volunteers. Both men were residents of distant cities.

By Monday afternoon the city was quiet and Lexingtonians prepared for a good night's sleep. Shortly after midnight, however, the excitement was renewed as members of the Twelfth New York, resenting the slaying of their comrade, took steps to locate his slayer. Approximately 300 members of the New York outfit, all heavily armed, attempted to take possession of an L. & E. train at Camp Hamilton and have it brought to Lexington where Nygren's slayer was reported to be held. Army officials ordered the railroad to hold the train and then a battalion was sent to the camp station to disarm the angry New Yorkers. "After considerable trouble they succeeded in making the New York boys leave the train," The Leader reported. "About four or five fights occurred, but finally order was restored. One soldier shot at Capt. Holbrook, and ran away with bullet flying around him. After this one or two more efforts were made by the New York boys to get to town, but a watchful guard prevented them."

Round-Up Ordered
After this disturbance at Camp Hamilton, army officers decided to round-up all soldiers who were in Lexington and to place them in the guard houses to prevent possible additional trouble.

"Marshall Gaines instructed his men to arrest every soldier in the city, whether with or without passes, and put them in the guard house," said The Leader, "He also instructed his men in regard to their rifles, telling them not to load unless in danger; then to aim and fire to kill. The guards were sent out squads to all parts of the city, and the arrests began. Every saloon, restaurant, hotel and other places where the soldiers congregated was visited, and every man found was placed under arrest."

There Was Some Resilance
"In executing this command the guards met with some resistance,

many of the privates having passes and refusing to go, because they thought they were entitled to liberty. The guards obeyed orders strictly, and all were arrested, though several fights occurred before the men fully realized that they would have to go... The prisoners were lined up, the order to march was given and the start to camp was begun. Some of the arrested soldiers were very intoxicated and the step they kept was very amusing. They, for the most part, were in excellent humor, but some chafed under the arrest and expressed themselves in language more forcible than dignified."

Many local business houses, however, benefited from the visits of the soldiers who were described as "good spenders." A local carriage maker obtained a contract for repairing 300 army wagons at Camp Hamilton and other local firms obtained army contracts. A number of contracts went to out-of-town companies and this brought protests from Lexington dealers.

Typhoid fever raged among the soldiers at the local camp in October, 1898. A report from the camp hospital showed 232 cases of typhoid, 12 of measles and three of mumps. The soldiers were withdrawn from the city late in the fall when they were transferred to southern camps.
Court House And Valuable Statue Were Lost In Biggest Local Fire Of The Gay Nineties

Lexington's most spectacular fire of the Gay Nineties burned the Fayette county court house May 14, 1897. Not only was the building left in ruins, but gone with the handsome structure were many valuable paintings of noted Lexingtonians and "Lexington's most valuable work of art," the statue, "Woman Triumphant," by Joel T. Hart, internationally-known sculptor and native of Clark county, Kentucky.

How the fire started was not determined, but it did not halt its rampage until everything except the stone walls had been destroyed.

The building was erected at a cost of approximately $112,000. When the dome of the court house fell during the fire the statue, "Woman Triumphant," which stood in the rotunda of the building, was knocked from its place and the upraised arm was broken. A short time later the court house bell fell upon the statue, breaking off the head.

Leader, June 30, 1938

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938.
Slavery Times In Kentucky

A Fayette County author and farmer writes of a picturesque, bygone social order that was kindly yet cruel, benevolent but despotic—of stories heroic, and tragic

Greed and rapacity constituting as they do such vital components of human nature, the reader closes J. Winston Coleman's new book, "Slavery Times In Kentucky," filled more with amazement that the peculiar institution of human slavery ceased in this country than surprise that it ever began.

The sound and fury of social, military and political crisis in our times make the stirring events of slavery times in Kentucky seem further removed from us by the years than, historically, they are.

And Mr. Coleman's book has a value that transcends its substantial contribution to the historical literature of the State and its absorbing and frequently fascinating narration of dramatic events and incidents.

This is that the Fayette County author and farmer has established, whether intentionally or not: that the grave issues raised by slavery brought forth leaders on both sides who sacrificed their time and their property who did not hesitate even to put physical safety at hazard to sustain the cause of personal principle.

Great figures in Kentucky's history crowd the pages of the book; heroic and tragic stories, some familiar, many little known, are pressed between its covers.

Selling of Eliza

Court records, contemporary newspapers, letters and diaries have furnished material for a volume that presents not only a balanced account of slavery in Kentucky from the first settlements to the beginning of the War Between the States, but reflects many of the colorful facets of the Commonwealth's history for that period as well.

Here is the author's account of one of the most dramatic slave sales ever held in Kentucky, a story that has become a legend and which furnished the plot for a widely-known stage play:

"While slave sales, as a rule, attracted little more than casual interest, there occurred, early in May, 1843, an event which brought together fully 2,000 persons on historic Cheapside, the public square of Lexington. Here, around the old rickety auction block, were gathered the wealth and culture of the Bluegrass, ladies and gentlemen in fashionable attire from Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankfort and even as far south as New Orleans.

"There were men and women, slave masters and mistresses, speculators in human chattels and idle bystanders—all anxiously awaiting the sale of Eliza, the beautiful young daughter of her master, only one-sixty-fourth African. She was white, with dark, luminous eyes, straight black hair and a rich olive complexion. Yet she was a slave, the daughter of her master, about to be sold to the highest and best bidder to satisfy his creditors.

"Reared as a family servant in an atmosphere of refinement and culture in an old Bluegrass home, Eliza had acquired grace, poise, education, 'social manners' and other accomplishments rarely found in one of her position.

"Beside her stood the old auctioneer, in frock-tailed coat, plaid vest, calveskin boots, with a broad-rimmed white beaver hat pushed on the back of his head. In the most intimidating manner he called attention to the handsome girl, her exquisite physique and fine qualities, well suited, as he suggested, for the mistress of any gentleman.

"Bids began at $250 and rapidly rose by $50 to $500—$700—$1,000. When $1,200 was reached all of the bidders except two had withdrawn from the field. Calvin Fairbank, a young Methodist preacher who had lately arrived in town, and a short, thick-necked, beady-eyed Frenchman from New Orleans.

"'How high are you going?' asked the Frenchman.

"'Higher than you, Monsieur,' replied Fairbank.

As time went on Kentucky's population of slaves increased, but work for them decreased. Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi bought the surplus.

LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1853.
GREAT SALE
of
SLAVES
JANUARY 10, 1855

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 28, Strong. Able-bodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42. Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Liza, Aged 23 with 6 mos. old Pecunary
One Buck Aged 32, good Kenan Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

Typical notice telling of slaves for sale at Cheapside, Lexington.

"Fairbank and the Frenchman continued to bid—slower and more cautiously. The auctioneer on the block raved and cursed. 'Fourteen hundred and fifty,' ventured Fairbank, with a furtive glance toward his competitor. The Frenchman stood silent. The hammer rose—paused—lowered—rose—fell, and then the exasperated auctioneer, dropping his hammer, suddenly seized Eliza, jerked open her dress and throwing it back from her white shoulders, exposed her sup-

Huddled around the auction block awaiting their turn to be sold were the other slaves watching the auctioneer calling for bids on human chattels.

Slaves from the Bluegrass had an instinctive dread of being sold down the river for it meant separation from loved ones and cruel taskmasters in cotton.

"Eighty-five, eighty-five, eighty-five; I'm going to sell this girl." Looking at the Frenchman, he asked: 'Are you going to bid again?' With an air of indifference the man from New Orleans slowly shook his head.

"Once—twice—three times—sold," cried the auctioneer, bringing down his gavel with a loud rap as Eliza crumpled and fainted on the block.

"You've got her damned cheap, sir," said the auctioneer cheerfully to Fairbank. 'What are you going to do with her?'

"Free her," exclaimed Fairbank, as a loud cheer rose from the crowd, led by Robert Wickliffe, the largest slaveholder of the Bluegrass. Eliza and her new owner were driven in Wickliffe's carriage to the home of a friend, where her 'free papers' were made out.

Fairbank, an ardent abolitionist, represented Salmon P. Chase, later Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, and had been authorized to bid as high as $25,000, if necessary, for Eliza.

Every phase of slavery provided its own stories of tragedy, pathos and humor. An example of the latter is found in the book's chapter, "Folks in the Big House":

"A multitude of family servants, as some claimed, was a serious detriment to the wives of the planters—made them idle, weak and undeveloped. Cassius M. Clay admonished the valetudinarian ladies of the plantations thus: 'Make up your own bed, sweep your own rooms and wash your own clothes—throw away your corsets and nature will form your bustles.' And, continuing, he held out high hopes, you will have full chests, glossy hair, rosy complexion, velvet skins, rounded limbs, gracefulbourbous, eyes of alternate fire, sweet tempers, good husbands, long lives of honeymoons and—no divorces.'"
Easier in Kentucky

Kentucky slave owners lived in the same fear of an uprising by their human chattels that gripped the other slave States, and a somber chapter details abortive attempts of slaves to overthrow their masters.

A farm, rather than a plantation, State, Kentucky did not offer the return to owners on slave labor that was found in the cotton fields in the deep South. The lot of the slave generally was much easier in the Bluegrass State than it was on the big plantations, and the fear and the dread of most slaves were that they would be sold down the river.

However, for a period before the War Between the States, cotton and sugar paid rich dividends to plantation owners and increased the call for human workstock for cotton fields and cane patches in the South. The importation of slaves into the country having been outlawed, a richly paying market for Kentucky slaves developed “down the river.”

Slave breeding ground

Many public leaders, both owners and non-owners, became alarmed that Kentucky was becoming a breeding ground for slave stock for export trade.

“Robert Wickliffe, familiarly known as the ‘Old Duke’ and the largest slaveholder in the Bluegrass, appeared before the Legislature in 1849 and severely denounced Kentucky’s growing slave traffic with the Cotton Kingdom and its attendant evils,” Mr. Coleman writes.

The efforts of slaves to escape to free States and Canada, operations of the “underground railroad” and clashes and maneuvers of opposing forces of owners and abolitionists across the Ohio River between Kentucky and Ohio and Indiana are described.

Two typical coded messages used by underground railroad operatives were:

“Dear Sir: By tomorrow’s mail you will receive two volumes of ‘Irrepressible Conflict,’ bound in black. After perusal, please forward and oblige.”

“Uncle Tom says if the roads are not too bad you can look for those fleeces of wool tomorrow. Send them on to test the market.”

Efforts to colonize freed slaves in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, are described fully and a colorful chapter is devoted to the fighting leaders in the abolitionist movement.

A brilliant literary summation closes Mr. Coleman’s record of “Slavery Times In Kentucky.” He writes:

“On the surface, near the end of the eighteen-fifties, the ‘peculiar institution’ had lost none of its outstanding characteristics. The strong ties of affection which bound the cabin to the big house could not always prevent cruel masters or callous overseers from rawhiding the backs of helpless slaves. Coarse, hard-hearted ‘niggers tradahs’ ruthlessly separated husband and wife, parent and child on the auction block; runaways furtively pushed leaky skiffs into the dark waters of the winding Ohio, following the North Star to freedom, while the breeze of moonlit summer nights bore the twanging rhythm of banjos and guitars and the melody of deep rich voices. Slavery with all its lights and shadows stood apparently un-

changed and, as many believed, unchangeable.

“But the unsung efforts of those early anti-slavery martyrs whose tragic idealism lost them home, friends, property and sometimes even life itself had not wholly been in vain. In field, shop and factory, around the family hearthstone at evening, or the big stove in the village store, the plain, quiet people slowly pondered the declarations of a droll, earnest, Kentucky-born, circuit-riding lawyer that the Union could not ‘endure permanently half slave and half free,’ and that, conceding slave owners to be ‘as good as the average of people elsewhere,’ still ‘no man is good enough to govern another man without that other’s consent.’

Kindly yet cruel

“And so, finally and inevitably came the fateful twelfth of April, 1861. House tops, wharves and shoreline along the Battery of South Carolina’s historic Charleston were thronged with an anxious multitude tensely waiting through the damp, chilly hours of early morning. Then, as the dim lines of Fort Sumter became visible through the harbor mist, one of Fort Johnson’s mortars belched a spreading column of flames, a thick white ball of smoke, rising high in the air, curved slowly and gracefully toward Fort Sumter’s shadowy rampants.

“The dull roar of that Confederate cannon sounded the death knell of slavery, a social order at once kindly yet cruel, benevolent though despotical in the song-celebrated ‘land of the free.’ Kentucky’s most romantic and picturesque era had come forever to an end.”


The Courier-Journal.

Louisville, Ky.

Nov-10-1940

By Brown Ransdell.
The Senior Class
of
Morton High School
announces its
Commencement Exercises
Thursday evening, June eighth
Nineteen hundred and sixteen
at eight o’clock
Woodland Auditorium
Lexington, Ky.

Commencement at 8 p.m., in Woodland Park Auditorium, N.E.cor. Kentucky Ave. and E. High St. Lexington, Ky.

CLASS OF 1916
MORTON HIGH SCHOOL.
(See page 27 and 29)
Was Site of Ball for General Lafayette in 1825

By Winston Coleman

With four Masonic lodges and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky meeting in Lexington, the strongholds of Masonry in the western country, it was decided in 1824 to erect a " commodious edifice " suitable for the purpose. The small brick "Masons' Hall" at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets had become too small to house the Masonic bodies.

After several months of deliberation, it was decided to build the new hall, which "would stand for ages, and should, in some degree, indicate to posterity the extent of the acts at the period of its erection." A prize of $400 was offered for the best design submitted, which was won by Matthew P. Boan. He was employed in that capacity and as superintendent of construction for the building.

A building lot for the new hall was selected on the north side of West Main Street, between Broadway and Spring, the present site of the Masonic Hall. The building lot was purchased at a cost of $2,000 by a few citizens of Lexington and generously donated to the Masonic Lodge to house their new hall. An estimated cost of $21,000 was submitted by Kennedy to the building committee, composed of William G. Heil, John Brand, Thomas Smith, and Leslie Combs. The Lexington Library Company was asked to contribute $1,500 to the building committee for "rooms for their use" in the new building and the town trustees of Lexington voted a similar sum. William G. Heil was appointed " saving the room to be used as a town hall."

With these pledges and those of the Masonic bodies, which "were all set down in a little book," it was decided to proceed with the building. Accordingly, on the first of June, 1824, a procession formed at the Masonic lodge of Walnut and Short streets, and marched to the new building site. Here, in the presence of a large gathering of Masons and the Grand Master, Ass. Kentucky Lewis, laid the corner stone in true and ancient form, pronouncing it "well formed, true and solid." Robert J. Breckinridge, Grand Orator, delivered a suitable oration and a collar was given to the workmen and placed on the corner stone.

This three-story brick building, with its one and one-half story spire, was quite an imposing structure in the little town of Lexington, the "Athens of the West." On the first floor were rooms and offices for rental purposes; on the second floor was a "grand hall" 30 feet, and a suitable banquet hall was designed for the use of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and on the third floor: five apartments suitably divided for the use of the other Masonic bodies.

In May, 1825, during the consecration of the Grand Masonic Hall, General Lafayetc, the last surviving general of the Revolution, visited Lexington. The Masons and the public were royally entertained by his brethren and citizens of Lexington, and a Masonic Hall was named in his honor in the newly completed building on West Main Street. Invitations to the "Lafayette ball" were printed in the Royal Arch degree. His portrait appeared between two Masonic columns with other emblems and the words: "Welcome Lafayette, the Nation's Guest."

After visiting the Lexington Female Academy, the name was changed to Lafayette in honor of the distinguished visitor, the festivities of the day closed with the Masonic Hall opening at the grand hall. As the building was not then completed, it was possible to arrange the two large rooms on the first floor to take care of the invited guests, about 500 ladies and gentlemen. The rough unfinished walls were decorated with portraits of the citizens and artists: Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, Shelby, Henry Clay, Daniel Boone by Jouett, James Brown, Joseph H. Daviess, General Trottier and others. Several of the poets, orators and heroes were also on the walls, that of Napoleon occupying a place of honor.

The arrival of the old general was announced through the hall at the hour of 9, and the guests numbering about 700 people formed a double line down the long hall, through which the distinguished guest passed. Lafayette took his seat at the banqueting table in front of a "castellated" cake, surmounted by the American and French flags. The balls were covered with Masonic designs and a splendid workmanship of his fellow countrymen, the well known restaurant-keeper and culinary artist, Mathias O'Malley, assisted by James Lane Allen in his "King Solomon of Kentucky."

A bountiful repast was served, and speeches for the occasion delivered, the remainder of the evening being devoted to dancing to the music of Antion Personnel's masterpieces. The dancing lasted far into the night, but the aged hero left the hall about 10 o'clock, indulging in those thoughts and feelings which must occupy the mind of such a benevolent man, and which must consecrate his day to peace and happiness, and the day was over for him.

The following morning, General Lafayette and his suite attended a Masonic breakfast in the grand hall, where he was addressed by John Wainwright and venerated Brother Patron of our country and of National Freedom, wherever man exists—The Fraternity of Lexington greet and welcome You!"

General Lafayette's visit in Lexington was less than two days, yet in that short period he was elaborately entertained in the Masonic Hall on two occasions.

After the balls, occasioned by a shortage of material and money, the Grand Masonic Hall which had been in the course of construction for years, was completed and dedicated "in ancient form and usage" on October 25, 1825.

Before the building was half completed, it was seen that the original estimate was far too low, and the pledges and money on hand would not nearly pay for its completion. Permission was obtained from the public to raise money by lottery for the work on the new hall. Several months were spent on the work on the new building, and, upon its completion a "lottery with a first prize of $2,000" was held to raise the final payment on the building.

When the final drawing took place, it was found that Dr. Lewis Marshall, the mortgage holder, had won the first prize of $2,000. Payments in those days were largely in cash or by land, banks, and often quite worthless. Dr. Marshall refused this claim, and sued the mortgagee for pay-ment in gold. Part of this money was raised and paid him, and the remainder was secured by a first mortgage on the lot, which was a part of a large tract of land, the very thing it was intended to build.

Shortly after Dr. Marshall became owner of the hall, he sold an undivided one-half interest to David A. Sayre, a citizen of Lexington, for $5,000 and gave him power to manage, develop, manage, or sell the property commonly called the Grand Masonic Hall. The office and rooms were let to a printer in the rear of the building.

The local fire engines, "Kentuckian," "Resolution," and "Lyra," made their appearance that the fire was beyond control when they arrived, and the attention of the firemen and citizens was then directed to saving the building and its contents. By midnight, the Grand Masonic Hall was totally destroyed "leaving nothing but smoking walls and smoking ruins." The Masonic lodge of the city, as well as the Grand Lodge, were still occupying and had lost all their furniture, jewels, and archives. In an attempt to rescue the charter of the Lexington Lodge No. 1 and David Lodge No. 22, John McCracken was nearly suffocated by smoke, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building whose losses were mentioned in the local paper were: Smith's Museum and Gallery of Pictures, the workshops of John McMurry, Messrs. Powell and Dimick; the offices and rooms of Elamson Landon, Charles Crowly, Rezin McCarney, Maj. Hammon- gan, John F. Thompson, John C. Brady, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McAlphin, and the Kentucky Gazette.

The Kentucky Gazette reported: "The loss to the proprietors, Messrs. Sayre and Marshall, is however, quite a heavy one. The first floor on Main Street, with a wing running back about 60 feet the whole three stories high. It cost between $30,000 and $40,000, but had no insurance; but as it was purchased low, it is supposed the ground and replacement materials are fully worth the purchase price."

And so, by the fire of 1836, the
OLD DRENNEN HOME IN BOURBON COUNTY HAS INTERESTING HISTORY

Owner Was Killed on Slave Boat Headed for New Orleans; Chains and Dungeons Found in House

R. S. Porter, Correspondent
PARIS, Ky., April 17.—"The Grange," home of Robert Drennen, on the Maysville road, between Paris and Millersburg, has an interesting history. The building, which is of the Colonial type, was originally known as "Oakland," and was built in 1816 by a slave trader named Stone.

Several years after its completion Stone was killed during a mutiny on board a slave boat bound for New Orleans, and his body servant, Cliggirt, who sought to save his master, was left beside him for dead. He recovered, however, and made his way back to Bourbon county. A number of wealthy land owners in the county purchased the place and gave it to the Negro for a home, and also arranged for his freedom. Cliggirt, by his thrift, soon became wealthy and moved to Ohio, where he afterward became penniless, and returned to Bourbon county to die.

Since that time the property has changed hands many times, passing through the Clay family to Mrs. May Stoner Clay, of Paris, who owned it until 1927, when she sold it to Robert Drennen, the present owner and occupant. The home, one of the most beautiful in the south, from a structural standpoint, is preserved by the owner as it was originally built.

Beneath the building are seven cellars, some of which are said to have been used as dungeons where slaves were kept awaiting their departure for New Orleans, and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where they were sold on the slave markets. In the walls and floors may still be seen the heavy iron rings and chains by which the slaves were prevented from making their escape.
The "Book Thieves" Club - at Winburn Farm
Dec-12-1942

Left to right, seated: Judge Sam'l M. Wilson; Charles R. Staples; Dr. Frank L. McVey; Wm. H. Townsend;
Standing: Winston Coleman; Dr. J. S. Chambers;
Dr. Claude Trapp & Thos. D. Clark -

In Living room - Winburn Farm -
club existed for 15 years, 1931-46.
The History of Woodland Park
By J. E. Keller, One of Group of Founders of Recreation Center

The History of Woodland Park—what took place between the time that the village of Transylvania University and the present, is told in an account furnished by The Herald by J. E. Keller, president of the Park Association of Lexington men who bought the tract from the university.

Mr. Keller’s account follows:

In 1855 a subscription was made for Woodland Park, and Thomas Bradley, J. H. Hopson, J. E. Keller, W. C. Breckinridge, John Sheepshanks, and J. C. Moon, Dick Adams, Peter Gross and John L. Jefferson, all members of Transylvania University what was known as Woodland, raising of 110 acres for the sum of $46,000. The actual sum of $12,000 was to be paid in cash, and the remainder in one, two, three, four and five years. The delayed payments were to bear interest at the rate of six percent per annum.

A charter was obtained under the name of the Woodland Park Association. The capital was 110 lots, all of which was issued at the start to the parties who had made the cash payments of 12,000. The initial sum was the only sum the stockholders were ever paid into the association, for the proceeds from the sale of lots liquidated the balance due to Transylvania University.

The lots unsold, exclusive of the park, were appraised at $100,000, and were divided among the stockholders as their interests appeared, and all who were not too anxious to feel real per for their holdings.

J. E. Keller was elected president of the association, and was put in charge of subdividing the property into lots to be sold. There were 450 lots exclusive of the park. The park was not sold.

"We did not sell it," said Mr. Keller.

The park was a big, big park, and it was the only park in Lexington, and now is one of its principal assets. It could easily be sold today for 100,000.

In addition to the purchase of the park, Mayor Combs built the Woodland Auditorium, which has been a great asset to the city, hundreds of assemblies having been held there, bringing to Lexington thousands of visitors.

WHAT A HORSE!

The famous horse Daredevil stood at Richard Allen’s Livery stable in 1805-6-7-8. Pedigree Daredevil was seen by many, who stood at the gate, and around him for $5,000, and make it a public park for the city of Lexington. "If you do not, I will buy it myself, and cut it up into 60 lots which can easily be sold for fifty to sixty thousand dollars."

Mayor Combs bought the property that a how Woodland Park has been preserved to the city of Lexington, and is now one of its principal assets. It could easily be sold today for 100,000.

In addition to the purchase of the park, Mayor Combs built the Woodland Auditorium, which has been a great asset to the city, hundreds of assemblies having been held there, bringing to Lexington thousands of visitors.

$170,000 IS PAID FOR GRASS SEED

Price For Most Of Pool Purchase Under 50 Cents Per Bushel

special to The Leader

WINCHESTER, Ky., Sept. 18. — Checks totaling $170,000 were mailed today by the Kentucky Bluegrass Growers’ Association to approximately 300 growers throughout Kentucky.

The payments represent the purchase by the pool of approximately 370,000 bushels of bluegrass seed. Funds for the advance were supplied by the government. The price range on the seed was not available, but the greater portion of the seed was bought at less than 30 cents per bushel.

September 15, 1933

Lex. Leader

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October 1, 1933

Era Of Grand Showboats On Ohio River Is Passing

First Of Floating Theaters Entertained Crowds 70 Years Ago This Month

MORGANFIELD, Ky., June 28 (AP) — Showboats and chautauquas, which formerly provided entertainment along Ohio river towns, seem to be disappearing.

A chautauqua is no longer held here and so far this year not a single showboat has docked along the Ohio river north of here. Several showboats appeared last summer.

The first craft of the showboat type plied the Ohio river 70 years ago this month. At that time Dan Rice’s "Floating Palace," heralded as the greatest show of the time, passed up the river. It was a departure from the old land wagon shows. The craft it was considered a huge boat in those days—carried circus animals, tents and outfit and was towed by the steamer "North Bend." It stopped at Owensboro.

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HISTORICAL QUESTIONS

Following is a sample of a series of questions about the history of Lexington, prepared for the answers, by Charles R. Staples.

1. What is the old courthouse square?
2. What is the origin of the term "horseless carriage"?
3. Why was the Park Avenue Bridge built?
4. What was the first telegraph line opened out of Lexington?
5. What was the first public library established in Lexington?
6. What was the first opera house established in Lexington?
7. What was the first school established in Lexington?
8. What was the first newspaper established in Lexington?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Below are the answers to the historical questions asked on Page 2.

1. North Limestone, Third to Fourth streets.
2. South side of Upper, from Main to Short.
4. New University of Kentucky grounds.
6. The Lexington Typographical Society was organized Nov. 28, 1833.
7. Elm Street.
8. Old Nursery School.
9. Northwest corner of Main and Upper streets.

Lexington Leader—June 28, 1933
### More Masters of Masonic Lodges in Fayette Record

**List of Prominent Men Who Presided Over Destinies of Now Defunct Bodies Is Given—Famous Names Added to Roster**

(By J. W. Norveod)

The publication in last Sunday's Herald of the list of Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, aroused the interest of many old Masonic families whose descendants today wondered at the supposed omission from the rolls of famous names. However, such was not the case, for the list given was merely that of the Past Masters of Lexington Lodge— that is of Masters who were elected and presided over the lodge.

There are now only two Masonic Lodges in Lexington, whose membership numbers the combined membership of many former lodges which have existed in Fayette county, and which have in the past been absorbed into the two existing ones. The Masters of these defunct lodges were men of equal prominence with those of Number 1, for it will be interesting to a large number of families scattered all over Kentucky to print a list of these Masters which are given below.

Devillers Lodge No. 22 chartered 1812 and named after General Joseph Hamilton Davis, the Grand Master of Kentucky in 1811 (also Master of Lexington), who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. The lodge surrendered its charter 1826. Its Masters were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>David Castlemeyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>James Vignes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Dr. William H. Richardson, Charles R. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Gabriel Tandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Jan. Tifford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>Charles Bradford, John C. Richardson, John S. Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>W. C. Hunt, Leslie Combs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Stephen D. Lewis, John Maxwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Clough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Elisha Meredith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Henry Huffman, John F. Jenkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Geo. Leckebusch, Jno. G. Spratwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>Jeremiah Murphy, Clement R. Dunkin, A. Anderson, Phillip Coffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Thomas M. Hickey, J. C. Harrisson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Charles H. Wilkins, James Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Ashton Garrett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Winkle &amp; Berry, Nimrod Finkle, T. C. O'erar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Joseph G. Norwood, Frances McClure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>J. Kruzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Clough</td>
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<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Alvan Stephens, C. J. Sanders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Old Union Lodge

The first county lodge was organized at "Blue Spring," afterward known as "New Old Union," in 1826 and became defunct in 1835.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Alvan Stephens, W. R. Rodgers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>W. S. Burkle, R. T. C. Cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>E. B. Falter, John Curry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>George Dorner, L. P. Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>C. C. Rogers, Jno. West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Thomas Lynch, T. C. Grer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Sampson Ots, Bligh Cravens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>James Ots, Bligh Cravens</td>
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<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>James Ots, S. H. Hall, Jesse Baylen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>T. B. Baxter, Jno. West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Dog, Clifton W. Kennedy, Rull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>M. A. Beach, Jno. West, B. T. Freeman, N. W. Whatsick, W. T. Grub, W. B. Bacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>H. H. Leavenworth, S. W. Ribe, Jno. West, B. P. Fulk, Jno. West, B. T. Freeman, N. W. Whatsick</td>
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<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>J. S. Couch, Jno. H. Collins, Jno. W. Inner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>J. M. Danielis, B. B. Richardson, Bucell H. Mather, Jno. E. Stred, Jno. West, B. T. Freeman, N. W. Whatsick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Julius L. Britow, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Dr. W. H. Richardson, Jno. Stred, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Jno. West, B. T. Freeman, N. W. Whatsick</td>
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<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>James O. T. Fiddler, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Jno. F. keto, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1851</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1852</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1853</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1854</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1855</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
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### Good Samaritan Lodge

The next lodge in the chronological order of those that are chartered is Lexington and merged in to Daviess Lodge in 1845. Its Masters were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Charles Haines, Jno. W. Inner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner, Jno. W. Inner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information for other lodges and their Masters can be found in the text.
Two other country lodges were charted beside those mentioned, one at Brier Hill in 1833, known as Cunningham No. 255, which surrendered its charter after the Civil War, and another at Athens, in 1866 known as Athens No. 445, becoming defunct in 1888. The Masters of Cunningham Lodge were:

1853-1854 Jno. B. Thompson
1855 Isaac C. Smith
1856 Benj. M. Darnaby
1857 E. C. Parker
1858 George M. Skinner
1859 James Stevenson
1860 J. Alexander Coons
1861 Darnaby
1862-1864 W. S. Barkley
1865-1867 Benj. "M." Darnaby
The Masters of Athens Lodge were:

1856-1857 T. C. Green
1858-1860 Benj. Pettit
1861 Z. S. Gibbons
1862 Benj. Lundy
1872-1874 Wm. McDonald
1875 Robert Farney
1876 Jeremiah E. Rogers
1877 Wm. McDonald
1878-1879 Ezekiel Dugley
1879 Robert Farney
1880-1881 Dr. N. B. Simmons
1882-1887 Robert Farney

This completes the list of Masters of Lodges so far as the records show. Many prominent Masons never served as Masters of their lodges through eminence in other bodies such as the two Chapters of Royal Arch Masons (one of which is defunct), the Knights Templar Commandery, or the Council of Royal and Select Masters, all of which are popularly known as "high degrees," though as a matter of fact they are merely means for explanatory dramas illustrating the first three degrees.

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Apr 21, 1912

Herald

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The Louisville Times

February 16, 1885

Back in the Forties

Some interesting things are in a Kentucky State Auditor's report for 1842, in my possession, which belonged to my grandfather, Herman Bowman, for twenty or more years County Clerk of Woodford County.

Would you have thought the assessed value of livestock owned in this county ninety-three years ago came within about $7,000 of the current livestock assessment? The 1842 tax books show the total livestock valuation to be $256,813, which includes horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. The 1842 total was $244,140 for "horses, mules, oxen, cattle." In that year there were 6,615 horses in the county, compared with about 900 in this motorized day.

Carriages were a real luxury back in the early 1840s and on account of their lack of improved roads many Kentucky counties had no such vehicles within their borders. Woodford County in 1842 boasted of 163 carriages. Only four other counties had more.

In 1842 the State was still paying a bounty for wolves killed—$6 a head. A number of counties were collecting revenue from this source. Among counties in this section of the State whose residents collected on wolves' heads in '42 were Madison, Estill, Fleming, Nelson and Casey.

Many turnpike roads, built by private companies, were aided by the State, which subscribed for stock in the companies. In 1842 the State of Kentucky owned $78,372 of stock in the Lexington-Versailles-Frankfort turnpike, $3,040 stock in the Versailles-Anderson County turnpike and $5,039 stock in the Versailles and Christopher's Landing turnpike. The State also had $150,000 stock in the Lexington & Ohio Railroad, built through Midway from Lexington to Frankfort.

The 1842 Auditor's report showed salaries paid State officials and a list of State laws under which warrants were paid. The Governor was paid $2,500 a year and was allowed postage for his "official business for the State;" the Auditor received $1,500 a year, the Attorney General $300, Secretary of State $1,000, Adjutant General $300, Court of Appeals Judges $2,000. Members of the Legislature were paid $8 a day, with 11½ cents a mile traveling expenses to and from Frankfort. Sheriffs were given allowances as follows: For collecting revenue $6 per cent.; for "arresting any condemned person," 1½ cents; for "dueling any person," 4½ cents; for "pilfering any person," 4½ cents; for "putting into stocks," 21 cents—(Herman Bowman in Woodford Sun.

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