Alfred Pirtle states that he, being on the way to his home, paused at Fourth and Walnut (two blocks away), and caught distinctly the words of Coming Thru the Rye which she was singing. While the concert was in progress all wagons and buggies were stopped by the crowd outside and not permitted to proceed again until the song was finished.

"Kentucky society turned out en masse to hear this renowned diva. From every section and every direction the elite came— to hear Jenny Lind, of whom it has been said 'She was to music all that Shakespeare was to drama,' and whose visit to Louisville marked the first world celebrity to come here."

Garrard county proudly refers to the spot close to Marcellus, Ky., where Jenny Lind, enraptured by the beauty of the Dix River scenery, stopped the stage coach to stop out and sing. Garrard county also preserved the old tavern at Bryantsville and the stables across the road where the stage coach horses were housed at this relay station.

LEXINGTON HERALD
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1934

S. BASSETT & SONS

Of Lexington, Oldest Shoe Store in the State Under Original Name

The oldest shoe store in the State of Kentucky still operating under its original name is S. Bassett and Sons, of Lexington. Founded in 1858 by S. Bassett, it has now for eight years been serving the people of the Blue Grass section with the highest grade of men’s, women’s and children’s shoes, and has earned an enviable reputation throughout Central Kentucky.

For the last 59 years the firm has been in its present location. Present members of the firm are S. E. Bassett, son of the founder; J. W. Lancaster, Jr., and Irwin W. Lee.

High grade lines of shoes only are carried by the store, including such well-known brands as Stacy-Adams Shoes for men, and Laird-Schober Shoes for women.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS
Check Yourself—See How Well You Know Local Early History.

Following is the third of a series of questions about Lexington’s early history, prepared by Charles R. Staples. A fourth set will appear next Sunday. See how many questions you can answer, then turn to Page 2, Column 7, for Mr. Staples’ answers.

1. Where was Daniel Boone’s home during much of the time he lived in Kentucky?
2. Where was St. Joseph’s hospital before it was removed to the present site?
3. What hotel was on Vine street, between Upper and Mill streets, and how built famous by James Lane Allen?
4. Where was the Shannon hotel?
5. What was the original name of Kentucky’s Academy removed to Lexington and in what year?
6. Where was the first Catholic church in Kentucky?
7. What was the last show to use the Opera House at Main and Broadway?
8. What building was removed for the erection of Central Christian church?
9. What wholesale dry-goods house was on Main street, facing Cheapside?
10. What city institution was formerly located on the southwest corner of Belmar and Upper streets?
11. What building formerly occupied the site of the Union station and what famous event took place in it?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Below are the answers to historical questions asked on Page 1:

2. Formerly known as the Goodwin house and later the Governor’s mansion.
3. Amsterdam.
4. On Short street, west of Georgetown, near Kentucky Central Railway depot.
5. From White Sulphur, Scott county, in 1834.
6. On west Main street, just east of First Baptist church grounds.
7. John Glicnich, Fred Weckesser, and Fred Jueger respectively.
8. "Skipped by the Light of the Moon.
10. Appleton, Lancaster & Duff.
11. The city work house.
12. The Main Street Christian church, Erected in 1843 and used the following year for the Campbell-Rice debate, which lasted 18 days.

- OCTOBER 8, 1933
CAPTAIN KELLER, VETERAN OF GRAY, CALLED BY DEATH

Confederate Soldier Served With Distinction During War Of '60's

Capt. John Esten Keller, 81, Confederate veteran and the son of a Confederate veteran, and one of Lexington's most widely known citizens, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Benton, 851 Central avenue, at 8 o'clock this morning after an illness of several months.

Until his last illness, Capt. Keller was unusually vigorous and was seen in downtown Lexington daily. Since the death last Dec. 16 of his son-in-law's father, Rev. H. M. Benton, Episcopal clergyman and comrade-in-arms in the War Between the States, Capt. Keller's visits downtown had been less frequent.

Few men in the south were as well versed as Capt. Keller on the causes and history of the War Between the States, and for years after his cessation, he took an active leadership in the organizations perpetuating the cause of the Confederacy.

Captured Three Times

Capt. Keller served with distinction throughout the war. He was captured three times, and escaped twice, and his last imprisonment was with Gen. John Hunt Morgan and 69 of his officers in the Ohio federal penitentiary at Columbus. Capt. Keller enlisted with Company C, Capt. E. F. Clay's company, Bradley's Battalion, and served during the first year of the war as a private. He was then transferred to Company D, Second Kentucky Cavalry with Capt. John B. Castleman his company leader, and General Basil W. Duke in charge of the regiment. In May 1863, he was appointed 1st lieutenant of Company F, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry by General Morgan. Both Capt. Keller and his father, Dr. David Keller, chief surgeon of General Morgan's division, were wounded in May, 1863, at Marietta, Ala., their home state.

On July 26, 1863, at Salineville, O., Gen. Morgan, in that proved to be his last order, told Capt. Keller to inform the federal commander that the Lexington rebel leader had surrendered to Capt. Burdick. In delivering that message, Capt. Keller claimed he bore a Confederate flag further north than any other southern soldier.

Capt. Keller was born Feb. 8, 1842, in Alabama, the son of David and Hannah Gordon Keller. Following the war, he moved to Lexington where he had taken an active part in civic, patriotic and religious organizations.

Capt. Keller was president of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky and served as its chaplain.

LEXINGTON LEADER—OCTOBER 5, 1933

In Days Of Horse And Buggy On South Limestone Street

CAPT. J. ESTEN KELLER

for years. He was active in the organization and support of the Phillip Preston Johnston Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans, and frequently at Confederate reunions was recognized for his contributions to the Confederacy.

Under his leadership, Capt. Keller raised several thousand dollars in Lexington and surrounding territory for various Confederate memorials, including Stone Mountain, Mamassas Battlefield Park and the Robert E. Lee Visitor's Home.

Capt. Keller was a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and retained his membership in Christ Church cathedral.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Benton, with whom he made his home, and Mrs. W. A. Bolling, Lexington; one son, Owen B. Keller, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services for Capt. Keller will be held at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the cathedral, with Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, bishop of the diocese, and Very Rev. Christopher P. Sparling, dean of the cathedral, officiating.

Caskets bearers will be Clinton M. Harbison, Henry Kelly, Wiley McFerran, S. E. Lee Murphy, Dr. J. L. Valderran, and Dr. George H. Wilson. Burial will be in the family lot in the Lexington cemetery.

Following Capt. Keller's written request, flags of the United States, the Confederate battle flag and the Confederate Honor flag will be borne in the funeral procession. The flag bearers will be Capt. J. Rhyne Anderson, Dudley S. Veal and John Esten Keller III, grandson of Capt. J. T. Keller.

W. side Lime, bet Vine + High St.
Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

This is to Certify, That John Pleasman
entitled to____ Share No. ______ in the Stock
of the WINCHESTER AND LEXINGTON TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, transferable only on the books of said Company, personally or by attorney.

Witness, The Seal of the President, Directors and Company, at
this ______
day of ___________ in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and ______.

Richards Drury President.

John Clark Treasurer.

COUNTERSIGNED.

Lexi Leader, June 30, 1938

Only half of this historic building is standing now, but the picture above shows how it looked in the "Gay Nineties." The structure, located on Mill street, next door to Sagers' drug store, originally was Mathurin Giron's confectionery. The first building on this site was built in 1811 and in it Lafayette was entertained in 1825. The second building was erected in 1837. In the Nineties, when it was all there, one side was occupied by the Normandy saloon and the other by M. F. Norris' news stand. The half occupied by the Normandy is gone, but Norris' old stand now is Ferguson's news stand.
Gentlemen,

Take notice that on the second day of the next June Term of the Fayette Circuit Court at the Courthouse in Lexington I shall move the said Court for a mandamus to compel you to permit me to carry my stage free of toll through the turnpike gate in the County of Fayette on the turnpike road leading from Lexington to Maysville, The State of Kentucky.

May 27th 1853

Yours respectfully,

Miles W. Dickey

The President and Director of the Maysville, Washington Paris & Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

Milus W. Dickey, stage-coach and mail contractor between Lexington & Maysville in 1836 refused to pay toll at the toll-gates for his stage-coaches. See, Coleman - Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass, p220 for this account.

State of Kentucky,—City of Lexington, Sct.

I, J.B. Parker, Clerk of the Lexington City Court, do hereby certify, that the foregoing order is truly copied from the records of the same in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Court, at Lexington, this 29th day of July 1853 and the 62nd year of the Commonwealth.

[Signature]
P. B. Parker
Clerk
Know all men by these presents that we Joseph Pruett of Kipton County are held and jointly and severally firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this 17th day of Sept 1811.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Joseph Pruett and Marjery Parker of the County of Fayette, that now if it shall always hereafter appear that there is no legal entrance to said marriage, then and in that case the above obligation to be void else to remain in full force and virtue.

[Signature]
GOING INTO THE SCRAP—One of scores of historic railway signals in the Southern display falls under the fire of a cutting torch. Now it is on its way to help win the war.

THE LAST HIGH BALL—C. F. Jones, retired signal supervisor (left) gave the last high ball on this old signal before it went into the scrap. Marshall Brock, now signal supervisor, is on the right.

Leader
Oct. 30, 1942
Grand Opening Ball,
AT PHOENIX HOTEL.

You are invited to attend the Opening Ball
at the Phoenix Hotel, on the Evening of Tues-
day, January 30th, 1866, at 9 O'clock.

Committee of Invitation.
E. BRENNAN,
H. B. HILL, Jr.,
JNO. T. BRENT,
JNO. MASON BROWN,
Drs. D. W. McCARTHY,
JNO. W. COMBS.

EDWARD TURNER,
JNO. H. MOORE,
J. C. COWAN,
S. H. ROBINSON,
FIELDER C. BARNES.
W. G. WOODSON,
D. V. WOOLLEY.

Committee of Reception.
T. J. BUSIE,
W. R. FLEMING,
W. D. GILMORE,
JNO. S. CLARK,
W. T. SCOTT.

T. D. BALLARD,
P. B. HUNT,
H. B. BARCLAY,
R. F. PETTIT,
W. CASSIUS GOODLOE.

Floor Committee.
JAS. F. ROBINSON, Sr.
M. C. JOHNSON,
R. A. BUCKNER,
J. B. BRUNER,
S. S. GOODLOE.

H. D. MCHENRY, Jr.
THOMAS MITCHELL,
W. S. DOWNEY,
CHARLES NELSON,
GEORGE W. MONROE.

LEXINGTON, KY., JANUARY 18, 1866.
Fayette County, State of Kentucky.

This is to License and Permit you to join in Marriage, agreeable to the forms and customs of the Society to which you belong, John Hollyman and Grace Noble of the county aforesaid; and this shall be your authority for so doing. Given under my hand, as Clerk of the County aforesaid, this 11th day of February 1805 and in the thirteenth year of the Commonwealth.

To any regular Minister of the Gospel, legally authorized to solemnize Marriages.

Levi Todd,

Newtown Pike, Ky. January 1890

J. G. W. ADAMS, Jr.

Blacksmithing and Wood-work of all Kinds
DONE PROMPTLY.
Plain and Fancy Horse Shoeing, Carriage Repairing, Painting and Trimming.
BILLS DUE ON PRESENTATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 5</td>
<td>Shoes with Tors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 7</td>
<td>Iron Harvest</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 4</td>
<td>S Hoof Shoes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 6</td>
<td>Iron Harvest</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 13</td>
<td>Iron Shoes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35¢ + 1 Remover</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Iron Shoes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adam's shop—E. side Newtown Pike—In front Hilton Motel.
"Uncle Billy" Anderson, Who'll Be A Century Old On Christmas, Barbering Every Day, Is Oldest Active Business Man In Nation

Old Days Live In Memories Of Survivor Of Underground Railway

By MARIE BECKNER KITTRICK

The oldest active business man in the United States is William Anderson, Lexington, colored barber who will be 100 years old in August and who is now rounding out his 55th year of his profession.

He is today as industrious and productive as the younger men associated with him. He sits in his barber's chair from 7 in the morning until 8 in the evening every day in the week, in the razor with the snap and snarl of a man of 28, applying the latter with deftly and, regarding his box of customers who lie back with easy confidence in his dexterous, steady old hands, with tales of the veiter-year and his theories of religion.

Not only is "Uncle Billy," as he is affectionately called by all, the oldest business man in the United States but he is also the last survivor of the "Underground Railway" that most important of the means of transportation known to history, a "railway" for slaves only and one which carried its "passengers" in defiance of the laws of the Union and of the indomitable West.

Each passenger ran this railway along a route to suit himself, the only permanent places on it being slavery, its starting point, and freedom, its destination. West of the Alleghenies the Ohio river marked the frontier where slavery ended and freedom began.

It was important but not a permanent station, as many slaves found freedom south of the river, but such freedom was not entirely secure, depending on the possibility of discovery by southern state and federal officers, and the willingness and ability of their own friends and neighbors to protect them. On this account Canada was the goal, if possible, of all "passengers" on the Underground Railway.

Uncle Billy is one of the few survivors to whom his loved ones put up on the block and cried off by an auctioneer to a slave trader.

He also saw the troops march back from the Customs Day in 1863, the War Between the States as Gen. W. T. Sherman's body servant.

He has lived in every state in the Union, except Alaska, and has traveled the equal of 300 miles on horse and buggy to the alngry.

Still Is Active

Today he still paces around his shop, erect, with firm step, giving the impression of a well preserved man of 75. His body looks stout and hearty; his face, framed by a black side-whisker and a thin fringe of iron-gray hair, is wrinkled slightly across the back of his head and the ridges of his lines reveal his seminable wrinkles as some men show at 60. His dignified bearing, which is an impression that goes all the way back to the story of his life. He brought his fine brown, ever-shadowing deep set blue eyes, which light tan color bear out Uncle Billy's claim that he is half Irish.

On Christmas Day in 1838, Caroline Anderson, half Indian, half Negro, lay in her comfortable one-room cabin giving birth to her second child. The cabin, standing on the edge of the slave quarters behind the "big house," was the narrow house in the south was called by the slaves, nestled snugly into the gently rolling contour of a Bluegrass farm near seven miles from Lexington. Playing around the cracking wood fire on the hearth or pressing her baby's nose against the small window-pane to watch the flicker of snow gently down, was a little. pickaninni, two years old, her heart filled with the happiness of birthing a child, her mind filled with the mysteries of the great world unfolding around her, but with no dream of the tragedies into which a slave child was born.

Sitting in the corner by the fire was an old Negro midwife, smoking her pipe and watching the kettle boil, waiting between ministrations for "Ca'tine to born her baby.

Two more babies were born to Caroline, but the only ones to reach majority were Lucy, the first child, and Will, the boy born on Christmas Day. Caroline would take Will to the big house when he was very little, but as soon as he could run about one of the older children in the "quarters" would look after him. Throughout the day they would scuffle in the dirt around the cabin door, climb the fence, play on the woodpile, or run errands for the older Negroes.

"Uncle Billy" At Work

The cabin, standing on the edge of the slave quarters behind the "big house," was the narrow house in the south was called by the slaves, nestled snugly into the gently rolling contour of a Bluegrass farm near seven miles from Lexington. Playing around the cracking wood fire on the hearth or pressing her baby's nose against the small window-pane to watch the flicker of snow gently down, was a little pickaninni, two years old, her heart filled with the happiness of birthing a child, her mind filled with the mysteries of the great world unfolding around her, but with no dream of the tragedies into which a slave child was born.

Sitting in the corner by the fire was an old Negro midwife, smoking her pipe and watching the kettle boil, waiting between ministrations for "Ca'tine to born her baby.

Two more babies were born to Caroline, but the only ones to reach majority were Lucy, the first child, and Will, the boy born on Christmas Day. Caroline would take Will to the big house when he was very little, but as soon as he could run about one of the older children in the "quarters" would look after him. Throughout the day they would scuffle in the dirt around the cabin door, climb the fence, play on the woodpile, or run errands for the older Negroes.

When Billy was five years old he began to work for his living, a boy who has continued to do, with little interruption or vacations, to the present. His "ol' Mistress" must have thought him an attractive child, for she chose him from among all the little darkies in the quarters and made him her personal servant. He had to rub her head and light her pipe three times a day.

It was during those services that he taught him his religion and what things should and should not be done. His religious faith must have been unquestioning and abiding, for such was the faith he transmitted to Caroline and Billy. It was from her that Billy learned that gambling and drinking were sins, which he continues to believe to this day. He does not believe in liquor and says that "people are killing themselves these days mixing whiskey and carat. But he does believe that smoking pipe is no sin, and, possibly, because of the deep impression his "ol' Mistress" made on him, he has always been an inveterate pipe smoker. He does not mention "ol' Mistress," who Uncle Billy says was his father, quite as often as he does "ol' Mistress," but when asked about her, Uncle Billy says he was a kindly man, mighty good to his family and to all his slaves.

Although he is not tall, broad shoulders and a well built frame show that Billy must have been a powerful young man. Through the long Kentucky summers he would walk bare-footed behind the plow, driving to the frontiers of the rich earth. And in the autumns he would cut cord wood until his back was scarred and his shoulders bulge with muscle. In the hemp fields, baling the tall grass with sweat, he would cut and 'break' hemp, a labor which took months to earn enough money for great endurance. His master owned many thoroughbred horses and Billy could get all the riding he wanted. Off holidays were the hours he spent at the stable, working and learning. He learned to ride like the Indian that he was, and when frightened young boys, in his dexterness, was the one who could quiet and control it. This skill with horses caused him to be brought in from the fields and trained to be the family coachman. Uncle Billy remembers that when his master was abroad with his girls: "When I drove them to a party at night there was a certain touch to be put in in, as we were there or we had to have a mighty good excuse!"

At 4 o'clock in the morning Billy's work day began with the ringing on the doorbell. He had got all his slaves "had to go out" and all slaves abed. Today, in his one-hundredth year, he is still working long hours, running his black horse, by $1.25 and by $4.00, in hand, is on his way to work. Since his illness on February 13, 1896, when he was stricken with pneumonia, he has conserved, sold his horse, and the motorcar waits for him, and he sees him coming out of his gate. Billy is the last illness, the always walked to his shop, a distance of about two miles. When his friends try to stop him and at another hour his reply is characteristic: "That won't put no bread in my house."

Will Argue Religion

Sunday only is set apart to Uncle Billy. He listens to two radio sermons while getting ready to attend the services of the Second Street Colored Baptist church of Lexington, of which he is a member. He has always been a church goer. As a young man he attended with his mother when the same church was founded. Some of his younger patrons delight in starting arguments with him, for that is one of the few ways possible to get him "good and mad." As a young man he drove his white folks to church and attended the services with them, sitting in the gallery or in the gallery, which was set aside for slaves throughout the service.

In speaking of slave days Uncle Billy recalls the old song, "Run, Nigger, Run, I'll Catch You," and says nothing is more true. Any slave caught out of the house without his master's pass was taken to jail and there whipped. Many masters resented this as highly as did the Negroes, and demanded that they be whipped. He was, declaring that if lashings were to be given they should be given as a matter of thought. In case a man and wife belonged to different masters he would set them to work side by side and visit his wife Saturday night. If his master was unusually sympa
Billy and his mother stood at the edge of the crowd, watching, hoping, trembling with emotions they dared not name and almost too great to bear. She didn’t know how she would make it down. Finally, after they had seen Lucy knock knock down to a southern man and have him send the food truck over to the house. But Billy’s pleasant day was done.

When his master died Billy was 18 and Lucy 18, and the slaves had been sold in the absence of the master. At a private sale Billy and his mother were bought by another land owner, this time a better sort of master. A man who told his mother brought $1,200 and he said $1,400 were spent. But his sister had not been purchased by the same person, which caused them all great concern.

To Kentucky slaves, being sold down south for a purpose such as that could happen. Besides the set of reactions for selling slaves. If they were not submissive there was a possibility of the master’s selling them down south and buying new human chattels who would be more submissive. The slaves were sold for debt; and some people freed slaves who were literate, but such people lost their social standing. Work in the southern cotton belt was exhausting by slaves to be unendurable. Perhaps some of it was but for more than one had a life such as the hard work on a Kentucky farm. Hinder; Dickens mentions that even never born. He never asked his boy to do any more than he did, he took the head of the slaves; he was a peaceful surrender, but the others would answer. In the midst of the fact that rarely did a family ever got west, seem to have been sold south, all combined to make up the sentiment of the Negro’s idea of a living death, as it was.

One warm spring morning in 1852 a crowd gathered in front of the old auction house on the corner of the western side of the Lexington court house lawn. At the sale itself, its members were possibly bidders before the hour, justly illusory, looking for some kind of short to pass the time and gain subjects for future gossip. In looking through the files of the sale, the Negroes were being sold for a total of $1,200.

In telling about the sale Uncle Billy says his sister, Lucy, was the first child to be sold. "We sold a new wuz white as you are."

The slave market was a place where slaves were sold to the highest bidder. Every emotion, submitting to every indignity. Her strength, her courage and health, even the color of her blue eyes being played up by the auctioneer. Men came and felt her limbs, thumped her chest, looked in her mouth, turned around and, to the blind and the darkness of the crowd, one of the most insignificant of God’s creations was sold.

At their next home in Caroline and Billy found life harder. The new master beat his slaves and even hanged Billy for slipping out to Lexington to see the funeral of Henry Clay, biggest event of his life. He managed to get away from home and into the town, telling some sort of man to do it. They didn’t do it, any boy would have done it.

Billy was in ill treatment and fearful of being sold down south. Billy finally determined to run away and join up with a man in and interceded for him, telling the man how much he owed him. After the man had come up with any boy would have done it.

He finally determined to run away and join up with a man in and interceded for him, telling the man how much he owed him. After the man had come up with $20 to hide in a wagon, under a stiffening load of merchandise, and carry him to Cleveland. Then he made his way to a bank in a barber shop, where he learned his trade. In 1882, he returned to Ohio and joined the Union soldiers and was taken as a veteran by Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was with Sherman until the end of the war in 1865. Of theユニット of the Civil War, he says: “I was with him at the siege of Knoxville, Peach Tree Creek, all the way to the Gulf (of Mississippi) and in the Shenandoah Valley.”

Uncle Billy and his wife talk about the mobbing of Gen. Cassius M. Clay’s fiesty abolitionist son. Uncle Billy thinks Cassius Clay’s views on slavery should have been listened to.

Uncle Billy tells the story of a man who was free but never born. He never asked his boy to do any more than he did, he took the head of the slaves; he was a peaceful surrender, but the others would answer. In the midst of the fact that rarely did a family ever got west, seem to have been sold south, all combined to make up the sentiment of the Negro’s idea of a living death, as it was.

He hated to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old darkies, as when the young man gave them all an hour and a half to free them. This would have saved blood. He wuz a medium sized man, well built, wanted to free the old
In compliance with the law of this commonwealth,
I do hereby certify to the clerk of the County of Fayette,
that I have this 28th day of Feb'y 1819, joined in
the honourable state of matrimony, Augustus F. Hawkins
and Harriet Leavy

In presence of

[Signature]

[Signature]

Note: Father Badin, a native of France escaped from Bordeaux in 1792 to the United States. He was ordained the following year in Baltimore, by Bishop Carroll, being the first priest of his church ever ordained in this country. In 1794, Badin got together the few Catholics in Lexington and established the first church of that denomination. In 1822, he wrote a book "Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky". He died in 1853.
OLD MAP SHOWS 

CITY IN 1855

Drawing Showing Lexington in Days of Henry Clay Hang- 
ing in City Engineer's Office

MANY BUILDINGS LABELED

Lexington centenarians, nonagenarians and octogenarians can see a map of the Lexington they knew 78 years ago in the office of City Engineer J. White Guy at city hall if they have a nostalgia for the "Athens of the West" of the days of Henry Clay, John Hunt Morgan and John C. Breckinridge. For hanging upon the wall of his office is a scale map of Lexington drawn in 1855 by the New York surveying firm of Johns, Barry, and Marguerer, and lithographed by Robyn and Company of Louisville.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the map is the fact that the only sizable printing on it, in letters about one-half inch high, are those denoting the Lexington cemetery, which was in those days located just where it is today. It gives one somewhat of a shock to approach this cemetery and have the legend "City of the Dead" leap out at one—for that is the way the cemetery is labeled.

In that year the section of Lexington that was at all closely populated was bounded by Third and Bolivar streets and Deecees and Georgetown streets. Outside this area, the homes were widely scattered, according to the map, and were located on farms and large estates.

The drawers of the map obliquely labeled the names of the buildings shown, and in many instances those names can be read with the aid of a strong light and a magnifying glass.

The center of the business district seems to have been in the two blocks bounded by Main and Short streets and Broadway and Cheapside.

However, a number of institutions were scattered up and down Main and Short streets as far as the present Esplanade on the east and Patterson street, then called Lower street, on the west. On the north-east corner of Main and Broadway was the Evans house, evidently a tavern, while on the northeast corner of Short and Broadway was the Broadway Hotel. On one corner of Second and Broadway, where the Broadway Christian church now stands, was the First Presbyterian church and on the northwest corner of the same intersection was the Medical College.

A bit farther north was located a hemp factory which some distance to the west of Broadway and south of Third street. An Orphans' Asylum was situated in a large tract of land which lay about where Hampton court is now.

From the southern sections of the city Kentucky colonels could amble leisurely down Mulberry street, now Limestone, with plenty of taverns there and on Main in which to stop for a mint julep and friendly con-
versation. As they reached the town branch, which flowed above ground from the east of the city to the market house, disappeared under Water's Row" to emerge at Lower street. The creek had its source in a large pond called Roach's, which was located approximately where the intersection of Fourth and Walton is now, then well in the country.

PLACED CEMETORIES

There were then three buildings on the courthouse square, undesignated on the map. Further west on Main was the artificial gas works, located where the old Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company now is. Across the street, on the present site of the First Baptist church, was another cemetery, although it does not bear on the map the title of "City of the Dead." At the southwest corner of Main and Upper streets was the Melodian theater and further east was the reform school, located on the present site of Wolf-Wille Company. A woolen factory was situated across the street on Main from the present Esplanade.

Where the Ben Ali theater now stands, is a firm known as Stoner and Ballard did dentistry work. A newspaper with the descriptive name of Observer and Reporter, of which the Lexington Herald is a descendant, was located near the present site of the Lexington Leader. Not far away, on Church street between Broadway and Mill, was Sayre's Penitentiary and on Limestone street, in its present location, was St. Catherine's Academy.

No railroad ran completely through the city in those days. The Mayville and Lexington road came in from the northwest and had its terminal at the intersection of Vine and Lower streets, near where the town branch emerged. The Lexington and Danville railroad had its station where the Southern freight depot is now; if you wished to ride on the Lexington and Big Sandy line you had to use Uncle Mose Pitch up Nellie and drive you out into the country, to the site of Combs Lumber Company, where the line had a station.

MANY STREETS BLIND

Many of the streets of Lexington in those days were not through streets but ended in cross streets. A large number of these have since been extended by cutting through property, but many evidences of them remain. For instance, Market Street ended in the cross streets, Short and Third at its respective ends; Deecees street runs into a narrow alley at its third street end and at Main at the other end, Walnut does likewise as do many other streets. At Rose street, High street changed its name to Harrison street and it swept eastward at a different angle. There was no University of Kentucky then and its present spacious campus was used as the fair grounds. Maxwell Place, the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Mo- voy, was then the property of one W. R. Ely, according to the map. Transylvania College was well under way, however, and Gratz park was then called College park in tribute to its ownership. The present race track is on the site of the one used by the horse-loving Kentuckians almost 60 years ago.

TWO ‘ARMIES’ OF JOBLESS NOW IN STATE CAPITAL
Western Kentucky Delegation Arrives In Trucks And By Freight
WARDEN SUPPLIES MEALS
Donihoo Apologizes For Remarks Made By Fellow-Marcher

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16 (AP) —

Two “armies” of unemployed men—
from northern Kentucky and western Kentucky—camped in the capi-
tal today awaiting the reconvening of the special session of the gen-
eral assembly Monday when they hope to present further pleas for re-
er legislation.

The northern Kentucky group, in
charge of George Steinkamp, of
Kenton county and William Ball, of
Campbell county, with Capt. Louis
N. Palmer of Covington as “contact
man,” arrived here Wednesday.
Their spokesman, the Rev. William
Donihoo, of Covington, addressed
the house of representatives Friday
and apologized for remarks by Gil-
bert Grober last week. Grober, who
who is not with the “army” now,
addressed the house on Sept. 5 with
Donihoo.

Donihoo told the representatives
the only one of men, with the
“army” was T. W. Rash, of Elsmere.
He said Rash, as town marshal of
Elsmere, was accustomed to carry-
ing a pistol unconcealed. He said
his remarks were intended as an
answer to charges made by Repre-
sentative J. C. B. Conrad (D), of
Williamstown, that “armed men”
were with the jobless.

Donihoo returned home last night
and was temporarily succeeded as
commander of the Kenton county
group by Steinkamp. He said he
would be back in Frankfort next
week.

SOME RETURN HOME
A small group of the northern
Kentuckians, on their second pil-
grimage to the capital, returned
home last night and a few more left
this morning, leaving their leaders
said, approximately 250 still here.
These who returned home this
morning said they would be back
Monday and stay here “until relief
is granted.”

The western Kentucky delegation,
composed chiefly of unemployed
coal miners from Central City and
vicinity, arrived last night in trucks
and via a freight train. Their lead-
ers, W. C. McDaniel, Oliver Dun-
ing and Ben O’Bannon, estimated
there were 180 men in the delega-
tion. They said they would stay in
the capital until given relief.

Warden Elmer Deatherage, of
the state reformatory, has been giving
the “armies” two meals a day and
providing them with sleeping quar-
ters in an old dormitory and a
warehouse opposite the reformatory.

Led by Former Representative
Munnell (Walking Munn) Wilson of
Hopkins county, the two groups as-
sembled this morning in front of
the reformatory and started a march
towards the capitol. Wilson told
them he “will show you where the
state’s money is spent.”

“We’ll go to the capitol first and
then to the highway department,”
he shouted to the band of men.

Wilson said he would request
Gov. Ruby Laffoon to furnish trans-
portation and pass so the men
could attend the State Fair in Louis-
ville today.

Leaders of the two groups said
Wilson had not been placed in
charge of the combined delegations
but merely was allowed to address
them. Wilson warned the men
against giving out interviews to re-
porters.

“We’re here for relief for the
poor,” he said. “Don’t say any-
thing else.”

“Walking Munn,” who obtained
his nickname because he walked
from Hopkinsville to Frankfort to
take his seat in the legislature some
time ago, said a group of men from
Hopkins county would be here Mon-
day to join the ranks of the jobless
already on hand. His group, he said,
would be already financed through
private subscriptions and would
take care of themselves.
Two Of Main Street's Stores

This building, occupied by Greenway's Drug Store and Purnell's Book Store, was located on the site on which the building of Mitchell Baker Smith now stands at 330 West Main street.

Lexington Historian Discussed In Booklet

"Kentucky Colonel—New Vintage" is the title of a pamphlet reprint of an article on Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington historian, written by Dr. Clement Eaton of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The article first was published in the March, 1941, issue of the Southern Literary Messenger.

The pamphlet describes Mr. Coleman as "the squire of Winburn Farm" and discusses his activities, both as a farmer and as a literary and historical figure. The booklet was privately printed.

The Lexington Leader—November 5, 1941

43rd Birthday.

Lex. Herald-Leader, July 5, 1942
BANKING HOLD

Action Is Taken to Protect Depositors

Governor LaFFoon Issues Proclamation After All-Night Conference With Bankers From Cities

SITUATION IN NEARBY STATES FORCED ACTION IN KENTUCKY

5 Per Cent Withdrawals Will Be Allowed During Last Three Days of State-Wide Holiday

[Frankfort, Ky., Mar. 1 (Wednesday)—Gov. Ruby LaFFoon early this morning issued a proclamation declaring a bank holiday for the state of Kentucky for four days, beginning today.

The governor explained that this was done in order to protect deposits of Kentucky banks. He said that the action was taken because of the closing of the banks of nearby states, making it necessary for the action to protect Kentucky depositors. Otherwise, his proclamation explained, the funds of Kentucky banks would be withdrawn so as to furnish cash for other states where banks are closed.

The action followed an all-night conference at the governor’s mansion of bankers from Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort and other Kentucky cities. The closing of banks in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in northern Kentucky cities, which responded to the Cincinnati closing, was the primary cause of the action. It was pointed out that Kentucky banks were in good condition but it would be unfair to Kentuckians to have their cash resources withdrawn to aid other sections. Telephone communications from Nashville, Tenn., indicated that Tennessee and possibly other nearby states will follow a similar course.

The governor’s proclamation follows:

“Whereas, many banks in cities and towns contiguous to the borders of the State of Kentucky are closed; or, only permit limited withdrawals of deposits; and whereas the result of this situation will be that the funds of the banks of the State of Kentucky will be withdrawn to supply the needs of those other communities, thus weakening the resources of the people of this Commonwealth; and, whereas legal holidays may only be declared in the State of Kentucky by the governor by appointing such days as days of Thanksgiving, now, therefore, in consideration of the nation-wide banking situation and in view of the fact that while the people of the State of Kentucky are suffering from a general depression they may, perhaps, in comparison with the people of other states have been less affected for Thanksgiving, I, as Governor of the State of Kentucky appoint the days of March 1, 3, and 4, 1933, as days of Thanksgiving in the State of Kentucky and declare such days as legal holidays and do furthermore, provide as follows:

‘1. That during said holidays all banks and trust companies shall be closed for the regular transaction of all business, except declared holidays, on which all public offices of this commonwealth may be closed; and shall be treated and considered as Sunday or the Christian Sabbath for all purposes regarding the presentation for payment or acceptance, and of protesting for and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, placed by law upon the feeding of bills of exchange.

LEADING BANKS OBSERVE HOLIDAY FOR COOPERATION

Majority of Institutions Accept Governor’s Order, Two Remain Open

Through a desire to cooperate with Gov. LaFFoon in protective measures proclaimed for the benefit of some Kentucky banks, a majority of Lexington banking institutions today were observing the governor’s banking-holiday order.

It was explained that the closing of banks in neighboring states had caused depositors in Kentucky banks to withdraw funds, especially in border cities, and that this was causing a flow of cash out of Kentucky into other states, which prompted official action to protect Kentucky depositors.

The concensus in banking circles was that the interruption to normal business was temporary, and that the problem would be worked out satisfactorily over a period of days.

Pending a decision by the Lexington Clearing House Association, Lexington banking institutions followed independent courses with respect to the proclamation, most of them holding the governor’s order binding on them and observing it accordingly. However, the Second National Bank and the Security Trust Company remained open for business as usual.

Some of the bankers who said they felt impelled to respect the governor’s order, though they would have preferred to keep their banks open pointed to Section 20090, Kentucky statutes, which gives the governor power to proclaim holidays and specifically mentions banking holidays in defining the effect of such proclamations.

The statute states that the first days of January, the 22nd day of February, the 30th day of May, the fourth day of July, the 5th day of December of each year, and all days appointed by the President of the United States or by the governor of this commonwealth as days of fasting or thanksgiving, are
AY IS DECLARED

All Lexington Banks to Be Open Today; Four to Have Limited Withdrawal Plan

NEW DEPOSITS NOT SUBJECT TO RESTRICTION

Majority of Banks, Observing Governor's Proclamation, Will Pay 5 Per Cent to All Who Request Cash

HOLIDAY NOT OBSERVED BY OTHER TWO INSTITUTIONS

Merchants, Utilities Companies Make Plans to Carry on Business as Usual

Four Lexington banks which closed yesterday in conformity with the proclamation of Gov. Ruby Lafoon, declaring a four-day bank holiday, will open at their usual hour this morning putting into effect the 5 per cent withdrawal plan provided in the proclamation for the three additional days of the holiday period.

The four banks which will open under this plan are the First National Bank and Trust Company, the Union Bank and Trust Company, the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, and the Bank of Commerce.

Executives of these four banks said yesterday that they would adhere to the plan of limiting withdrawals to 5 per cent of deposits during the remainder of the holiday, which will continue through Saturday.

W. H. Courtney, president of the First National Bank and Trust Company, said yesterday that two are in a strong cash position and will be well able to meet all withdrawals, while cooperating with the governor in his efforts to protect the resources of Kentucky banks and their depositors from the wave of hysteria that seems to be sweeping the country.

In an advertisement carried in Lexington newspapers, the First National Bank and Trust Company explained its position with the statement that "this bank does not believe that it should permit money to be withdrawn by certain depositors for use outside the state and taken from the community, when the people of Kentucky are not able to obtain money due to them from persons living outside the state where withdrawal restrictions on bank deposits are in force.

Two Remain Open

Two Lexington banks, the Security Trust Company and the Second National Bank, did not observe the holiday proclamation, remaining open and carrying on business as usual.

According to statements made yesterday by C. N. Manning, president of the Security Trust Company, and J. H. Graves, president of the Second National Bank, these banks will continue business on the customary basis during the remaining three days of the holiday, with no restriction on withdrawals of deposits.

A meeting called yesterday at the Lafayette hotel to consider the governor's holiday proclamation and its effect on the banking and business situation, directors of the Lexington Board of Commerce adopted a statement saying that the board "has every confidence in the banking institutions of Lexington and of Kentucky and believes the proper steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of depositors.

The statement also calls attention to the fact that "outside influences were entirely responsible for conditions that made Governor Lafoon's action desirable. The situation is purely temporary, and the directors of this organization are confident that everything will shortly be worked out to the satisfaction of all.

"Depositors are asked to be patient during the period of temporary inconvenience and to rest assured that the steps being taken are to their advantage. They are asked to cooperate with bankers and state officials, who are acting in their interest purely.

"We are confident that there is absolutely no cause for alarm. There should be no interruption of the normal course of business in this community."

MARCH 2, 1933.

DEPOSITS EXCEED WITHDRAWALS AS CITY BANKS OPEN

Activites Of Institutions Approach Normal; Independent Courses Pursued

All Lexington banks were open today and were resuming or approaching normal activities. Deposits were good many cases exceeding withdrawals, and there was no evidence of any lack of confidence on the part of depositors.

The usual first-of-the-month calls for statements, and inquiries about the banking situation, Governor Lafoon, brought slightly more than the usual number of customers to some of the banks, but there were no crowds at any of them.

The banks were pursuing independent courses with respect to observance of the governor's proclamation. The Security Trust Company and the Second National Bank, which remained open Wednesday, continued normal business with no restrictions on withdrawals.

Those that were observing the five per cent limitation were in most cases making exceptions of payroll. The Union Bank and Trust Company resumed full operations, with no restrictions on withdrawals in the normal course of business, although its officials said the rule might be involved in the case of any hysteric depositors who attempted to withdraw his entire balance, thus preserving the discipline established by the proclamation.

The First National Bank and Trust Company and its Fayette branch were all observing the five per cent limit.

ACTION AIMED AT PROTECTION FROM OUTSIDE

Institutions Authorized To Operate On Restricted Withdrawal Basis

Closing Permitted Today, And Limited Activity For Next Three

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 1 (Up)—Under a proclamation issued by Gov. Ruby Lafoon early today to Kentucky banks and trust companies, had authority to observe a four-day holiday, beginning today.

Invoking an old law authorizing the chief executive of the commonwealth to declare legal holidays by designating certain days as days of
The Thanksgiving holiday has arrived, and the banking industry is bracing for a busy period. Banks will be open on Thanksgiving Day, but many will close on Christmas and New Year's Day. The holiday season is a critical time for banks, as customers tend to have more cash on hand and may be more likely to make large purchases.

Bankers are also concerned about the potential for increased fraud during the holiday season. They have implemented additional security measures, such as increased surveillance and more rigorous identity checks, to prevent theft and other criminal activity.

In addition to increased security, banks are also preparing for increased demand for loans and credit during the holiday season. Many customers will be looking to finance purchases, such as holiday gifts and travel, with credit cards or personal loans. Banks are ensuring that they have the necessary resources in place to meet this demand, including additional staff and resources to process loan applications quickly and efficiently.

Overall, banks are taking a comprehensive approach to the holiday season, combining increased security measures with preparations for increased demand for services. By doing so, they hope to ensure a safe and successful holiday season for both customers and employees.
Bank Holiday Is Extended For Six Additional Days by Governor's Proclamation

WILL PROLONG PERIOD UNTIL NEXT SATURDAY

Laffoon expects Federal Government to act to relieve situation within short time.

5 PER CENT WITHDRAWAL TO CONTINUE IN EFFECT

Governor emphasizes importance of conserving resources of Kentuckians.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9 (AP)—Gov. Ruby Laffoon late today extended Kentucky's voluntary bank holiday another week by designating the days March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 as Thanksgiving legal holidays.

The governor in his proclamation said: "I am advised that the federal government is now attempting to devise, and will shortly promulgate, plans looking to the amelioration of present conditions."

The governor in his proclamation said: "I am advised that the federal government is now attempting to devise, and will shortly promulgate, plans looking to the amelioration of present conditions."

As in his first proclamation, issued Wednesday, Governor Laffoon designated these days as "days of Thanksgiving," since by Kentucky law the executive is empowere to appoint only times of Thanksgiving as public holidays.

Today's proclamation said the terms of the previous one will remain in effect for next week. Under it, banks are permitted to restrict withdrawals to 5 per cent of deposits as of February 28 during the holiday period.

The holidays are not mandatory. Text of Proclamation.

The proclamation follows:

"Whereas the national banking situation, involving banking holi-

days and the limiting of deposit withdrawals, is spreading rapidly throughout the entire United States; and

"Whereas this situation has become of such tremendous importance that I am advised that the federal government is now attempting to devise, and will shortly promulgate, plans looking to the amelioration of present conditions; and

"Whereas, in the meantime, it is of utmost importance that the resources of the people of Kentucky be conserved against the withdrawals of Kentucky funds by other states,"

"Now, therefore, I, as governor of the state of Kentucky, do hereby extend the holiday covered by my proclamation of February 28, 1933, and do hereby designate the days of March 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th as days of Thanksgiving in accordance with the statutes of the state of Kentucky, and declare said days legal holidays, and do further provide as follows:

"(1) That during said extended holidays all banks and trust companies in the state of Kentucky shall be closed for the purpose of transaction of all banking business except:

New Deposits Not Affected

"(A) During the banking hours of said additional holidays, said banks and trust companies may accept new deposits, and such deposits shall be held as trust funds, and may, insofar as they are represented by the deposit of cash, be withdrawn in full during said period.

"(B) During said additional holidays, said banks and trust companies may transact any and all banking business which does not involve the paying out of deposited funds other than as herein authorized.

"(2) The general conduct of all business other than that of banking, as herein set out, shall not be affected by said additional holidays.

"(3) The terms and conditions of the holidays provided for under my proclamation of February 28, 1933, shall remain in full force and effect, and shall in no wise be affected by this proclamation declaring additional holidays."

Bank Holiday Spreads Into All 48 States

Delaware, last Commonwealth to resist placing of restrictions on withdrawals, finally succumbs.

CONFIDENCE OF NATIONAL LEGISLATURE EXPRESSED

Roosevelt, Hoover reported to have discussed federal deposit guarantee.

PAYROLL NEEDS ARE MET

The banking situation in Lexington was without incident, the spread of holidays and withdrawal restrictions in various forms through virtually the entire nation setting up no conditions appreciably affecting the local situation.

The four banks adhering to Gov. Ruby Laffoon's plan of 5 per cent restrictions on withdrawals continued this practice, though doing everything possible to assist the problems of business in the city. The day being Saturday there were many payrolls to be met by business concerns, and various arrangements were made by the different banks to supply the needs of these firms.

The disposition was to adhere firmly to the restrictions where necessary, but to liberalize them where local business transactions could be made easier.

Heads of all these institutions commented upon the good spirit in which their customers are accepting the restrictions and the cheerful way in which they are putting up with the unavoidable inconvenience. No conflict was made in the policy of the Security Trust Company and the Second National bank, both of which institutions continued to operate normally, ignoring the governor's proclamation and placing no restrictions on withdrawals.

Saturday was the fourth day of the operation of the banking holiday in Kentucky, three of which the banks accepting the governor's proclamation plan operated under the 5 per cent withdrawal restrictions.

Bank Holiday in Brief

Open without restrictions—none.

Open with restrictions on with drawals: Mississippi, Wyoming, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Florida; Also District of Columbia.

Restrictions limited to few banks—South Carolina, North Carolina.


By the Associated Press.

Banks in each of the 45 states were closed under holiday orders or were operating under restrictions in the same way as before, as businessmen and government leaders had plans to bring America back to financial normalcy.

Predictions gained strength in Washington that a special session of congress would be called promptly to thrash out the entire situation. Industrial and financial leaders everywhere expressed confidence that national legislation would overcome the emergency.

Reports also were current in Washington that Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt had discussed the possibility of a 50 per cent federal guarantee of Bank deposits.

Although the restrictions prevailed in all 48 states and the District of Columbia, there were many communities—even in states having banking holidays—where financial business was conducted as usual.

In only one instance was a bank reported closed by force. That was in Cool, Ohio, where National guardsmen enforced Gov. William H. Murray's mandatory closing proclamation on the First National.

March 5, 1933.
Holiday In Effect Until Notice Given

No Change Immediately In Regulations Set Out By Treasury; New Currency Being Issued To Meet Demands

BILL PASSES IN RECORD TIME

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP)—An executive order designed to speed the opening of the nation's banks under close supervision of the treasury was issued today by President Roosevelt.

Under the order, the secretary of the treasury was given authority to issue licenses to federal reserve member banks to reopen. Applications for the licenses are to be filed with the district federal reserve banks.

State banks, not members of the federal reserve, will be allowed by Secretary Woodin to reopen after obtaining approval from the proper state banking authorities. His plan was outlined in a statement a little before he went to the White House with the executive order signed by the President.

At the treasury, Secretary Woodin and a corps of assistants were continuing their work of checking and rechecking the list of banks that will be permitted to reopen.

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP)—A presidential proclamation has rigid restrictions clamped tightly today about operations of the nation's banks until—possibly tomorrow—many of them can reopen for business as usual.

Less than two hours before the restrictions would have become ineffective at midnight last night, President Roosevelt used the power congress had just given him by extending the bank holiday "until further proclamation."

That meant that for the time being banks can do only what they have been doing the last few days—enough business to prevent food shortages or keep people from going payless.

There was no change immediately in the various regulations issued by the treasury since Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation slapped on the gold embargo and started the money holiday last Sunday night.

But early today, Secretary Woodin announced that the emergency banking act rushed through congress Thursday and giving extraordinary powers to the President "makes possible the opening of banks on a sound basis, backed by an adequate supply of currency."

He said that the treasury will not authorize any bank re-openings before Saturday but already "has taken steps to secure information through proper authorities as to the condition of the various banks of the country."

Will Provide Currency Another purpose of the delay is to

BANKS MUST SEEK LICENSE TO OPEN

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Federal reserve member banks desiring to reopen will be required to apply to the district federal reserve banks for a license to be issued by the secretary of the treasury.

Secretary Woodin said today either an executive order or a treasury regulation to this effect would be issued soon.

At the same time, he said, state banking authorities would be permitted to permit state banking institutions other than federal reserve members to perform all or part of their functions except those otherwise prohibited.

The statement came from Woodin after a morning spent in conference with the President and numerous financial experts over the manner in which the treasury would proceed under the new banking law toward reopening the nation's banks.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER—MARCH 10, 1933

Holiday In Effect Until Notice Given

No Change Immediately In Regulations Set Out By Treasury; New Currency Being Issued To Meet Demands

BILL PASSES IN RECORD TIME

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP)—An executive order designed to speed the opening of the nation's banks under close supervision of the treasury was issued today by President Roosevelt.

Under the order, the secretary of the treasury was given authority to issue licenses to federal reserve member banks to reopen. Applications for the licenses are to be filed with the district federal reserve banks.

State banks, not members of the federal reserve, will be allowed by Secretary Woodin to reopen after obtaining approval from the proper state banking authorities. His plan was outlined in a statement a little before he went to the White House with the executive order signed by the President.

At the treasury, Secretary Woodin and a corps of assistants were continuing their work of checking and rechecking the list of banks that will be permitted to reopen.

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP)—A presidential proclamation has rigid restrictions clamped tightly today about operations of the nation's banks until—possibly tomorrow—many of them can reopen for business as usual.

Less than two hours before the restrictions would have become ineffective at midnight last night, President Roosevelt used the power congress had just given him by extending the bank holiday "until further proclamation."

That meant that for the time being banks can do only what they have been doing the last few days—enough business to prevent food shortages or keep people from going payless.

There was no change immediately in the various regulations issued by the treasury since Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation slapped on the gold embargo and started the money holiday last Sunday night.

But early today, Secretary Woodin announced that the emergency banking act rushed through congress Thursday and giving extraordinary powers to the President "makes possible the opening of banks on a sound basis, backed by an adequate supply of currency."

He said that the treasury will not authorize any bank re-openings before Saturday but already "has taken steps to secure information through proper authorities as to the condition of the various banks of the country."

Will Provide Currency Another purpose of the delay is to

BANKS MUST SEEK LICENSE TO OPEN

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Federal reserve member banks desiring to reopen will be required to apply to the district federal reserve banks for a license to be issued by the secretary of the treasury.

Secretary Woodin said today either an executive order or a treasury regulation to this effect would be issued soon.

At the same time, he said, state banking authorities would be permitted to permit state banking institutions other than federal reserve members to perform all or part of their functions except those otherwise prohibited.

The statement came from Woodin after a morning spent in conference with the President and numerous financial experts over the manner in which the treasury would proceed under the new banking law toward reopening the nation's banks.

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP)—A presidential proclamation has rigid restrictions clamped tightly today about operations of the nation's banks until—possibly tomorrow—many of them can reopen for business as usual.

Less than two hours before the restrictions would have become ineffective at midnight last night, President Roosevelt used the power congress had just given him by extending the bank holiday "until further proclamation."

That meant that for the time being banks can do only what they have been doing the last few days—enough business to prevent food shortages or keep people from going payless.

There was no change immediately in the various regulations issued by the treasury since Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation slapped on the gold embargo and started the money holiday last Sunday night.

But early today, Secretary Woodin announced that the emergency banking act rushed through congress Thursday and giving extraordinary powers to the President "makes possible the opening of banks on a sound basis, backed by an adequate supply of currency."

He said that the treasury will not authorize any bank re-openings before Saturday but already "has taken steps to secure information through proper authorities as to the condition of the various banks of the country."

Will Provide Currency Another purpose of the delay is to

BANKS MUST SEEK LICENSE TO OPEN

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Federal reserve member banks desiring to reopen will be required to apply to the district federal reserve banks for a license to be issued by the secretary of the treasury.

Secretary Woodin said today either an executive order or a treasury regulation to this effect would be issued soon.

At the same time, he said, state banking authorities would be permitted to permit state banking institutions other than federal reserve members to perform all or part of their functions except those otherwise prohibited.

The statement came from Woodin after a morning spent in conference with the President and numerous financial experts over the manner in which the treasury would proceed under the new banking law toward reopening the nation's banks.

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP)—A presidential proclamation has rigid restrictions clamped tightly today about operations of the nation's banks until—possibly tomorrow—many of them can reopen for business as usual.

Less than two hours before the restrictions would have become ineffective at midnight last night, President Roosevelt used the power congress had just given him by extending the bank holiday "until further proclamation."

That meant that for the time being banks can do only what they have been doing the last few days—enough business to prevent food shortages or keep people from going payless.

There was no change immediately in the various regulations issued by the treasury since Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation slapped on the gold embargo and started the money holiday last Sunday night.

But early today, Secretary Woodin announced that the emergency banking act rushed through congress Thursday and giving extraordinary powers to the President "makes possible the opening of banks on a sound basis, backed by an adequate supply of currency."

He said that the treasury will not authorize any bank re-openings before Saturday but already "has taken steps to secure information through proper authorities as to the condition of the various banks of the country."

Will Provide Currency Another purpose of the delay is to
CITY'S BANKS ALL GO BACK TO NORMALITY

Free Of Restrictions, Six Institutions Resume Regular Operations

NO LARGE WITHDRAWALS

Only Prohibitions Against Payments Of Gold And Hoarding

Lexington's banking business slipped back into high today without a bobble. Freed of restrictions, all six Lexington banks resumed normal operations, subject only to federal regulations against withdrawal of gold or payment of gold certificates and obvious withdrawals for hoarding purposes.

No attempts were made to withdraw large sums, and deposits were about what was expected. With growth expected to continue, the current balance of $2,000,000 at the Federal Reserve bank at Cleveland, to recommend to the Treasury department that the Security Trust Company's application be granted. He wired U.S. Senator Alben W. Barkley, calling the attention of Secretary Woodard's invitation, and asked him to continue efforts to obtain permission for the bank to open on an unrestricted basis.

The Second National Bank has also applied for permission to reopen in Lexington, and large crowds in its institutions.

Checks on banks in other cities were being accepted for deposit, subject to collection. Those on banks in other clearing house cities, where normal operations were resumed today, were expected to clear without difficulty, while those on banks in smaller Kentucky towns will probably clear Wednesday.

Checks drawn immediately prior to or during the banking holiday and held by payees since that time were, of course, being handled in the same manner as checks drawn today.

Permission to open today on a normal basis was requested and received Monday night by the Lexington banks. The three federal reserve members, the First National Bank and Trust Company, together with its Fayette branch, the Second National Bank and the Security Trust Company, received their licenses from federal reserve authorities, while the state banks of the Commerce, Citizens Bank and Trust Company and Union Bank and Trust Company, received their authority from the state banking commissioner.

LEXINGTON LEADER—MARCH 14, 1933

BANKS CONTINUE ON SAME POLICY

Checks Cleared For Necessary Business; Public Familiar With Plan

Lexington banks today continued the policy adopted early in the week to provide a medium of exchange for local business transactions. Checks were being cleared for all necessary business and this was enabling people to make purchases without withdrawing currency.

The public apparently had become familiar with the procedure and was cheerful in making the best of the situation. When the plan was first adopted, bank officials were besieged with numerous inquiries, but the confusion soon cleared.

Bankers today were studying news dispatches from Washington and communications received through the mail, in order to be prepared to resume normal business whenever authorized to do so.

Mr. Manning also asked E. B. Fancher, governor of the federal reserve bank at Cleveland, to recommend to the Treasury department that the Security Trust Company's application be granted. He wired U.S. Senator Alben W. Barkley, calling the attention of Secretary Woodard's invitation, and asked him to continue efforts to obtain permission for the bank to open on an unrestricted basis.

The Second National Bank has also applied for permission to reopen in Lexington, and large crowds in its institutions.

Checks on banks in other cities were being accepted for deposit, subject to collection. Those on banks in other clearing house cities, where normal operations were resumed today, were expected to clear without difficulty, while those on banks in smaller Kentucky towns will probably clear Wednesday.

Checks drawn immediately prior to or during the banking holiday and held by payees since that time were, of course, being handled in the same manner as checks drawn today.

Permission to open today on a normal basis was requested and received Monday night by the Lexington banks. The three federal reserve members, the First National Bank and Trust Company, together with its Fayette branch, the Second National Bank and the Security Trust Company, received their licenses from federal reserve authorities, while the state banks of the Commerce, Citizens Bank and Trust Company and Union Bank and Trust Company, received their authority from the state banking commissioner.

Nearby $100,000 in Gold Coin and Certificates Returned to Banks Here as Hoarding Deadline Passes

Nearly $300,000 in gold coin and gold certificates was returned to Lexington's six banks up to the close of business Friday, following the demand of President Roosevelt that all such money must be returned no later than March 17, or the banks would be required to report to the district federal reserve bank the names of all those holding gold and gold certificates drawn out within the past two years.

Except in two or three cases, local bankers believe that all persons in Lexington who had gold coins or certificates when the order was issued have turned them in for deposit or redemption in other currency. No large sums of gold coins or certificates were turned in at any of the banks, as they were, comparatively speaking, relatively little money being hoarded in Lexington.

Mr. Amett White

1849.
To Sheriff of Fayette County, DR.
To Revenue Tax on $ 7,661. at 15 cents per $100, $ 114.95
To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, 1.50
To Convention Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, 0.30
To Railroad Tax on $ 7,661. at 5 cents per $100, 383.05
To County Levy on 4 Tithes, at 50c per Tithe, 1.20
Received payment. 2,112.50

8-49 Tax Receipt

WASHINGTO, March 9 (AP)—The full text of the proclamation issued today by President Roosevelt follows:

Whereas, on March 6, 1933, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by proclamation declared the existence of a national banking emergency and proclaimed a bank holiday extending from Monday, the sixth day of March, to Thursday, the nineteenth day of March, 1933, both dates inclusive, in order to prevent the export, hoarding and embezzelement of gold or silver coin, or bullion or currency, or speculation in foreign exchange; and

Whereas, under the act of March 9, 1933, all proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by the President pursuant to the authority conferred by Section 5 (B) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are approved and confirmed; and

Whereas, said national emergency still continues, and it is necessary to take further measures extending beyond March 9, 1933, in order to accomplish such purposes:

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in view of such continuing national emergency and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (B) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 411), as amended by the act of March 9, 1933, hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that all the terms and provisions of said proclamation of March 6, 1933, and the regulations and orders issued thereunder are hereby continued in full force and effect until further proclamation by the President.

The total amount of gold and gold certificates returned in Lexington was to the Security Trust Company. This was approximately $11,000. The First National Bank and Trust Company took in about $9,000; the Second National Bank and the Union Trust Company about $5,000 each, and the Bank of Commerce $4,000. At the Citizens Bank and Trust Company it was stated that the returned gold and gold certificates totaled only a few thousand dollars.

The Federal Reserve bank of Cleveland has sent to its member banks in Lexington a printed card bearing a copy of the act and permitting the President to deal with hoarding of gold or silver coin, bullion or currency.
No. 245
$13 43

Received from R. Downing & R. Frazer the sum of
$10.00

in

for

the

sum

of

dollars and forty

cents, being the amount

of

County Levy to defray interest upon Magsville and Lexington Rail Road

Bonds for the year 1852, this Certificate is transferable by endorse-

ment, and will entitle the holder thereof to a corresponding amount of

Stock in said Company. The Stock however only to be issued upon pre-

sentation and surrender at the office of the Company of this Certificate.

No Stock will be issued for a less amount than Fifty Dollars. Said Stock

issued for these Certificates, will entitle the holder to dividends upon the

completion of the Road, but will not entitle the holder to any interest while

the Road is under construction.

Macc Rodes, Sheriff.

1851 Tax

Leesburg July 16th 1851

The Estate of Robert Frazer

To MARTIN GILLMAN, Dr.

From Dr. 24

To Medical Attendance & Medicine,

$56.00

Received payment.

Macc Rodes Sr.

#8600. Dr. Gillman's bill — Estate Robert Frazer

1851

To the Sheriff of Fayette County, Dr.

To Revenue Tax on $42775 at 15 cents per $100, $67.14

To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, 8.95

To County Tax on 379 acres, 1.50

Received payment.

Macc Rodes Sr.

MAIN STREET SCALES.

WEIGHED, this day, for Mr. W.A. Shaw

1 load of corn, weighing, nett, 8000 pounds.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1851.

Dr. Montanelli Jr.

Winburn Farm of 242 acres is located 2 1/2 miles north of Lexington, on the west side of the Russell Cave Road (formerly called Russell's Road), in Fayette County, Ky.

We moved to this house in March, 1936, from our first home, 405 Dudley Road, in the city of Lexington, where we set up housekeeping after our return to Washington, D.C., on October 15, 1930.

"WINBURN" is a composite word: "Win" from Winston - W. Side of Road. "Burn" from Burnett - 2 1/2 miles N. of Lexington - Russell Cave Rd.

This farm is the back end of my father's old farm, whose residence faced on Newton Pike. It was sold in 1923.

Lexington Leader, Apr. 4, 1937.

This house was started, Sept. 1935, and completed on March, 1936. Cost $8,200.

I was both archt. & contractor, as well as owner. J.W.C.
Daniel Weisiger, Master of Lexington Masonic Lodge No. 1792 and afterward the first Master of Frankfort Masonic Lodge (now No. 4). This photograph is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county.

Following are biographical sketches of Past Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1792:

Daniel Weisiger, Master of Lexington Masonic Lodge about 1792 and afterward the first Master of Frankfort Masonic Lodge (now No. 4). This photograph is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county.

The following are biographical sketches of Past Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1792:

Daniel Weisiger, Master of Lexington Lodge No. 1792 and afterward the first Master of Frankfort Masonic Lodge (now No. 4). This photograph is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county.

The following are biographical sketches of Past Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1792:

Daniel Weisiger, Master of Lexington Lodge No. 1792 and afterward the first Master of Frankfort Masonic Lodge (now No. 4). This photograph is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county.

The following are biographical sketches of Past Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1792:

Daniel Weisiger, Master of Lexington Lodge No. 1792 and afterward the first Master of Frankfort Masonic Lodge (now No. 4). This photograph is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county.

The following are biographical sketches of Past Masters of Lexington Lodge No. 1792:

Daniel Weisiger, Master of Lexington Lodge No. 1792 and afterward the first Master of Frankfort Masonic Lodge (now No. 4). This photograph is from an oil painting owned by his grandson, Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county.
HART (JOEL T.) STUDIO—The little brick building which the world-famous sculptor, Joel T. Hart, used as a studio a century ago is still standing in the rear of the Hagserman apartments, on Second street, west of Broadway, Lexington. Here he made his earliest works—the busts of Andrew Jackson, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, Alexander Campbell and others. The building is used as a garage today. Hart’s masterpiece, “Woman Triumphant,” was destroyed in the Lexington courthouse fire in 1897. Several of his noted busts are to be found in homes and museums in Central Kentucky.

HART (THOMAS) HOME—In Lexington, at Second and Mill streets, may be seen the famous Thomas Hart home, where Henry Clay was married, John Bradford died and Gen. John H. Morgan was married. On an opposite corner is the General Morgan home, which contains many possessions of the Morgan family, and relics of the dashing Confederate chiefman.

Lex. Leader June 30, 1898

HOW ASHLAND WAS SAVED.

An Interesting Chapter in the History of the Home of Henry Clay.

The Gazette of yesterday says: We had a very pleasant visit to Ashland, the old homestead of the late Senator, where he died on the 21st of March, 1869. It still stands in the same romantic and Picturesque locality which it occupied in 1820, when it was built for him by his father, John Clay, who had been born in Nicholas county, but who went to Philadelphia in early life and became a prosperous merchant. Col. Peyton had become celebrated as the originator and organizer in large measure, of all the secret fraternities that have been created in the last ten or fifteen years. Col. Peyton was instrumental in saving Ashland from being sold for debt. In a statement of the manner in which the deed was paid, Col. Peyton says: “I was in Lexington, Ky., in 1833, when I found out of my customers in trouble. I called to see James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, who was practicing law in that city. While talking with him, his father came into the office, and he being in his usual cheerful mood, I asked James what was the matter with him. He said that he was in some difficulty, but that he had the means to pay them, to meet which, with other obligations, he would have to part with his home, Ashland, to which he was much attached. I asked him what he thought his father’s obligations would amount to, and he said he thought about forty thousand dollars.”

On my return to Philadelphia a few days afterwards, I called on David S. Brown, stated Mr. Clay’s financial condition, and told him that the manufacturers and commission merchants handling American goods could unite and relieve Mr. Clay, and never feel it; that it was a duty they owed to a friend and national benefactor. The Brown association and their friends, and talk the matter over, and for me to call again in a few days. I did so. He said that it was all right, and Mr. Clay would be taken care of. But Mr. Clay did not want it to be known who did it except as friends, in the sense of gratitude and respect. The credit was claimed.

The credit for this action is due to Mr. Brown and his associates, who are as much to be commended as those who follow in business.

A Lexingtonian’s Daring Deed in the War.

The day following the daring charge and grand achievements of the brave forces under the gallant and chivalrous General John H. Morgan at Guyana, Ky., his command occupied the city of Paris, Ky., which had been hastily evacuated the night preceding under the news that Morgan was coming, by the gallant federals. Col. Leonidas Metcalfe and his command. Just before dusk of this eventful day, there halted at the door of the writer (who was then a resident of Paris) two weary looking Confederates seeking shelter for their horses, two magnificent animals, one a beautiful dappled grey gelding, the second a most majestic sixteen-hand bay mare, the same type and specimen of the Kentucky thoroughbred. But too gladly showed them to their own stable and comfortably quartering their noble steeds, invited the gentlemen to spend the night with me. I soon discovered I had as guests the gallant Capt. Elewore and his master Benj. S. Drake who had only some sixteen or eighteen summers. Bed-time arriving I showed my guests to the quarters I had provided for them. (For the war had taken its toll of the horses and steeds I was promised by my agent to provide and leave the back door of their apartment open so that they could catch the last train.) Early in the morning I arose only to find my guests had gone. Soon however the Captain returned to thank and inform me that during the night they had come that the Federals in heavy force were advancing from Lexington and Georgetown. Hence the Confederates were under a speedy retreat. Two hours later I strolled down town, and to my astonishment found on Main street a lad of twenty, whom I recognized as one of my guests of the night before—the youthful Ben S. Drake. The outgoing roads had then been occupied by the Federals, and I explained to him to flee or he would be captured, as the Federal advance was but a few hours off. A lout of camp followers right down upon him. Yet there he sat, proudly upon that noble mare, perfectly cool, calm and unmovéd, until the advance was in gun-shot range, when he deliberately leveled his gun; but at that moment some ladies ran in front of the Federals. The young man, his gun remarked “those ladies saved one,” and then whirling his noble steed she bounded off at fearful speed, electrifying from fifteen to twenty feet the six scalpers as they charged Stonewall Bridge to evade the pockets. At one bound the mare cleared a five foot high stone fence. Thence to the brink of the Shenandoah she plunged with her gallant rider into the deep back water, swam across, scaled the almost perpendicular opposite banks, and emerged on and rode over fences, rock-folds and forests, not daring to approach the main road where the Federals now required their command at Richmond, Ky. E.
STAGE RULES!

I. The names of passengers must be entered on all way bills, and stage fare paid before they enter.

II. Passengers will be permitted to carry fifteen pounds of weight in the stage, trunks at owner's risk.

III. No trunks or baggage of any kind can be put in the stage at one office, to be paid for at another; but must be paid for where they are entered.

IV. Stage agents will carefully examine way bills on arrival of stages, to see that all entries check with passengers and trunks.

V. No stage driver will be allowed to receive stage fare, or sign his name to a way bill; but it shall be his duty to take in passengers on the way, and have them entered on the way bill at the stage office or stand.

VI. The mail bags must at all times be carried inside the stage, to avoid injury from rain, or otherwise.

VII. No person whatever is to go on the stage free, without written authority from the proprietors or agent.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the stage driver to pay strict attention to the accommodation of passengers, and treat them with the utmost politeness.

IX. Only in case of sickness shall a stage driver employ another to perform his duty, under forfeiture of one month's salary.

X. All accounts against the stage company for work, must be attested by the driver who had it done, or by some disinterested person.

XI. All stage drivers on approaching a town, village or hamlet, shall sound his trumpet, so as to give timely alarm; also in overtaking or meeting wagons or carts, and if any wagon or cart driver on having timely notice, refuses to give the road, so that the mail is detained, the drivers are to report such waggoneer or cart driver to the proprietors of the line.

XII. Stage agents are requested to post these rules in some part of the stage office or building most convenient for passengers and drivers to see.

GRiffin & McACHRAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Rules posted in stage-offices and along the way for the notice of passengers and stage drivers. Used on the line from Lexington to Maysville by the Griffin & McAchran firm between 1837 - 1840.
Lexington, Ky., 189

Mr. L. E. Pullin

To The First Presbyterian Church, Dr.

To Subscription from Mar. 24 to Feb. 14 $5.00

Received Payment

Treasurer.

Subscriptions Due Quarterly in Advance


Pew rental 1893

BOARD AND TUITION $300 PER YEAR.

Payable one-third in advance, one-third at Christmas, and one-third on the first of April. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness, protracted to four weeks or more, when the loss will be shared with the pupil.

Alleghan Academy,

(Near Lexington, Ky.)


Mrs. Mary E. Muir

To A. N. Gordon, Dr.

To SECOND THIRD of Board and Tuition for session 1891-92, $86.65

This is same as "ALLEGAN HALL" Mrs. C. W. Burt, Nicholasville Pike, near Southland Drive

To the City of Lexington, Dr. $ Cts.

18

To City Tax on $100 at 67 cents on $100.

First Rate at $1

Second " $1

Third " $1

Fourth " $1

Stock, at 15 cents on $100

Day at $1 per head

Typle at $1.50 per Typle

Received payment

W. Reed

City Collector.
Early Horseless Carriage

One of the first automobiles owned in Lexington was the Locomobile steamer shown above, with its owner, John Mondelli, at the “wheel,” which was merely a steering handle. The car dashed about the streets of Lexington back in 1901 and 1902. Its owner, who still resides here, recalls that he “toured” to Winchester and other central Kentucky cities as far as 35 miles away. Seated with Mr. Mondelli in the car is C. Buchignani, a former Lexington resident who now lives in New York City.

---THE LEXINGTON LEADER---

---JANUARY 31, 1937---

---FIRE DEPARTMENT---

LEXINGTON

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

---TO HEIRS OF JOHN RAFFEE, ESQ.---

12 MONTHS

---NATIONAL AGENCY---

---POLICY---

---$1000.00---

Per cent. $5

---Fire insurance policy, 1847---

---TAYLORSVILLE, KY.---

---LEXINGTON, KY.---

---June 1st, 1886---

---Mrs. L. J. Brown---

---To the SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY, Jr.---

---To State and County Tax on $1,000 at $1.06 on $100---

---To County Tax, $1.50---

---Received Payment of S. M. Miller---

---Sheriff's Dep. 8---

---1886 Tax---
The first volume of Rev. William M. Pratt’s diary, described and quoted from in this column last November, contained the following incidents of interest:

1845, Aug. 18—Meeting of citizens of Fayette County to take steps for the suppression of intemperance in the county.included in the resolution was a petition to the legislature for a law against alcoholic beverages. At this meeting there was a large attendance and the need for such a law was clearly demonstrated. The meeting was well attended and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.

1846, February—First appearance of soldier on the scene, an early morning on the 1st of January, at which time the town was full of emotion and excitement. The meeting was well attended and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.

1847, February—Library opened in the town, and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.

1848, February—First appearance of soldier on the scene, an early morning on the 1st of January, at which time the town was full of emotion and excitement. The meeting was well attended and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.

1845, August 18—Meeting of citizens of Fayette County to take steps for the suppression of intemperance in the county. Included in the resolution was a petition to the legislature for a law against alcoholic beverages. At this meeting there was a large attendance and the need for such a law was clearly demonstrated. The meeting was well attended and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.

1846, February—First appearance of soldier on the scene, an early morning on the 1st of January, at which time the town was full of emotion and excitement. The meeting was well attended and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.

1848, February—Library opened in the town, and the citizens showed a strong determination to stem the tide of intemperance.
THE LEXINGTON LEADER—SEPTEMBER 15, 1933

SPOTS OF INTEREST IN KENTUCKY

By The Associated Press

Of all the great Confederate leaders, from 1860 to 1865, perhaps, not a single other one succeeded in so bringing home to the people of the North the terrors of war as did General John H. Morgan who for many years made his home at Lexington, Ky. The spot on which his home stood as well as other scenes in Lexington identified with him hold especial interest to both northern and southern visitors in this part of Kentucky.

General Morgan was born in Alabama in 1825. He came to Lexington in 1859. He served as first Lieutenant in Marshall's Cavalry, during the Mexican War, but after the return of peace, he returned to Lexington where he entered business, manufacturing bagging.

In 1861, he took sides with the southern cause and joined Buckner's forces in which he was given command of the "Lexington Rifles." He was, however, soon left the regular Confederate army and began to engage in what is now called guerrilla warfare, in which he has seldom if ever had an equal. The mention of Morgan's name is a thrill of terror through the veins of all enemies of the southern confederacy.

"Morgan's Raid Through Kentucky" was his greatest achievement. Crossing the Ohio River against the advice of his superiors and to the surprise and consternation of his enemies, he moved rapidly through the south-eastern corner of Indiana, back to Cincinnati, Ohio, and on through that state, until, attempting to recross the Ohio at Buffington's Island, a portion of his troops were intercepted, a battle fought and Morgan himself and a few followers escaping to be captured later, near the Pennsylvania border, in Columbia County.

After being confined for a time as a prisoner of war at the Ohio State Penitentiary, he succeeded in escaping, fled into Tennessee, organized another body, was again captured, and killed while attempting to escape, at Greenville, Tenn. General Morgan's old home, on the corner of Second and Mill streets, Lexington, has been restored, in recent years, to its former appearance outwardly, while it houses a museum of much interest to all lovers of history.

PLIGHT OF POOR IN CITY IS DESPERATE—BEEHLER DESCRIBES HUNGER, WANT

Passage of Bond Issues to Meet Situation Advocated By Welfare Secretary

"Unprecedented privation and hunger stalks through Lexington to-day, to the point where mere words are inadequate to describe the misery of the unemployed or the grave menace to the health and welfare of the community."

This statement was issued by William L. Beehler, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Society, today as he left to confer with officials of the Kentucky relief commission regarding the situation in Lexington. "Hundreds of single men and women, and childless couples, cannot even get one meal a day for themselves, let alone their families, per week," he said. "They go to the soup kitchen for one meal a day, beg friends and neighbors for other meals, and sleep where they can. Men with large families who get one day's work a week find their money gone in a few days even though they buy only beans and bread. Many of these men walk their wives and children two miles across town daily for a meal at the soup kitchen."

"All of us who know their suffering are amazed at their forbearance and their attitude which is nothing short of heroic." "Although these seem but words, it is possible to produce facts and figures to show that this situation is eating the unemployed their employment and their bodies, and eventually will take heavy toll of the very lives of their children." "In June every fifth child in the city schools was seven per cent or more underweight. In the county schools it was one child out of three. A close study of underweight school children covering the years 1925 to 1926 made by the Family Welfare Society revealed that in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and in 1929 the percentage of children the underweight has increased 16 per cent. Had it not been for school lunches so generously provided through the mothers, relatives, and many private contributions, the situation would have been worse," said Mr. Beehler.

"Although the city was bearing all payroll expense and all contributions went entirely for food for the people."

Cash contributions received were as follows: Ben All benefit show, $650.91; Iroquis Polo club benefit game, $268.21; All for Outdoor benefit game, $268.21; Barry, 50; W. S. Fort, 50; N. M. Nagle, $100; Good Shepherd Guild, $25; Home Relief Auxiliary, $10; Mary Ellis, 50; Laura Clay, 10; Nellie Campbell, 10; Sonny Rosenberg, 2; Mrs. W. E. Webber, 5; Daily Dairy, 50; Mrs. W. W. Holm, 5; Southern Bedding Company, 5; Harry Read, 50; Dr. P. F. Warren, 10; collected from soup-kitchen boxes, $6.

KITCHEN REPORT

FILED BY CLERK

Nearly 600 Persons Are Fed Daily At Average Cost Of 6.6 Cents
Dedicated in 1812

The Old Catholic Chapel was dedicated and opened for services May 26, 1912, to Dr. H. H. Macmillan, minister of the church.

In 1899, the church was burned and the present building was erected.

On Sunday, December 1, 1933, the church was rededicated.

The congregation has grown from a few families to a large and active body.

The church is now well endowed and has a fine organ as well as other musical instruments.

The Sunday School is well attended and the work of the church is carried on with energy and devotion.

The pastor is Rev. Wm. H. Brown, who has been in charge for many years.

The church is located on the corner of Main and Market Streets.

The building is of brick and stone, and is handsomely decorated with stained glass windows.

The congregation is made up of people of all ages and professions.

The church has a fine choir and a large and active Sunday School.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Brown, is a well-known and respected minister.

The church is an active and forward-looking institution, and is a source of pride to the community.

The congregation is made up of people of all ages and professions.

The church has a fine choir and a large and active Sunday School.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Brown, is a well-known and respected minister.

The church is an active and forward-looking institution, and is a source of pride to the community.

The congregation is made up of people of all ages and professions.

The church has a fine choir and a large and active Sunday School.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Brown, is a well-known and respected minister.

The church is an active and forward-looking institution, and is a source of pride to the community.

The congregation is made up of people of all ages and professions.

The church has a fine choir and a large and active Sunday School.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Brown, is a well-known and respected minister.

The church is an active and forward-looking institution, and is a source of pride to the community.
Famed "Lexington Bowl" Now Possessed by Mrs. Mary Warfield Clay Johnston at Huntsville, Ala., Home; Made in Lexington

B. PAT JONES
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 27—The valued "Lexington Bowl," racing trophy prepared back in the middle of the last century to commemorate the famous race horse Lexington, scores of years after his death still regarded by many as the greatest thoroughbred ever produced in America, now is on display at the home of Mrs. Mary Warfield Clay Johnston, wife of Edward D. Johnston, Huntsville attorney.

This valuable heirloom was inherited by her through successive stages from her paternal great-grandfather, Elisha Warfield, whose stables at Lexington, Ky., made history even before the Civil War.

The Warfields, the Clayes and other prominent families of the Kentucky pioneers stand out in the identity of the "Bowl." Even the much-discussed Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, whose romance with King Edward turned the eyes of the world upon Great Britain, shares a collection, for old Elisha Warfield was her grand sire, not many generations removed.

Never has the trophy been separated from the family which first rejoiced over the champion horse it toasted. From Elisha it passed into the hands of General Cassius Marcellus Clay, who won in marriage Mary Warfield, daughter of Lexington's owner.

General Clay left it to his son, Brutus Clay, minister to Switzerland under Theodore Roosevelt. Upon the latter's death at Richmond, Ky., it went through his frequently-spoken desire, into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Johnston.

The trophy is not massive. It was made by a Lexington jeweler, according to an inscription. No label, no legend upon its surface supplies further data. Around its base is inscribed a replica of the old Lexington race track.

Family tradition tells that the token was presented by the Lexington Jockey Club after the thoroughbred had smothered in the dust of his heels at New Orleans the rival blood of Tenny and other famous horses of his day.

Lexington descended from the line of Diomed, now almost extinct. His male line has faded, but his blood is everywhere throughout the fabric of the American race horse.

Elisha Warfield loved racing better than he did any other sport or pastime. Mrs. Johnston has heard her grandmothers say. In addition to Lexington, he bred and owned Man o' War.

These and other of his horses dashed across the sporting horizon between 1850 and 1875. Lexington, so the story goes, raced on three different occasions at New Orleans — and the purses in each case were swollen to "unbelievable" sums. But in spite of his love for the turf, Elisha married a devout Christian lady who seriously objected to this hobby of the old gentleman. Her descendants often have discussed the fact that she did not even like for him to be on hand when his horses raced.

To get around his wife's disapproval, the pioneer Kentuckian devoted a part of his wealth to the construction of a race track near his home, White Hall, which still stands at Lexington. From a copula on the top of this spacious dwelling, he watched through a fine pair of glasses the graceful lines of his animals as they matched speed with others.

The "Lexington Bowl" may not be lost through the inheritance of succeeding generations. Plans are now under way to have it placed for safe keeping in the halls of the New York Jockey Club at New York City.

Old Elisha Warfield himself might have willed as much.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1937

LEXINGTON HERALD

AWARDED AT LEXINGTON TRACK

The silver service pictured above was awarded to the owner of the winner of the Citizens' Purse ran the opening day of the spring meeting at the old Kentucky Association track here May 15, 1866. The race, ran in heats, was won by Malcolm, a bay colt by Bonnie Scotland, sire of Bramble and grand sire of Ben Brush. The service, of coin silver, was made by the famous silversmiths, R. and W. Wilson of Philadelphia. It is now owned by Miss Ada Fisher of Lexington, and has been in her family for three generations.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEXINGTON CEMETERY COMPANY,

Do Certify, That the Estate of David Aspinwall died on this day purchased of them at the price of Forty Dollars which have been paid in full, A BURIAL LOT, being part of their Cemetery Grounds in and near the City of Lexington, which Lot contains Two Hundred Square Feet of Ground, and is known and designated as the North half of Lot No. 121 of Section 0 according to the Plot of said Ground. The Title to which Burial Lot is hereby conveyed to said Estate to be held by it and the heirs and assigns forever, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made in pursuance of the Charter of said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, said Trustees have caused the Corporate Seal of the Lexington Cemetery Company, and the signature of R. Meggers, Chairman of the Trustees to be hereunto affixed, this 31st day of May 1843.

R. Meggers

May 1843
Transylvania Founded
When Kentucky Was A
District Of Virginia

Kentucky was reckoned merely as an unoccupied district of a western county of Virginia from 1772, the first permanent settlement at Harrodsburg until 1792 when it was cut off from the mother state and organized into the first addition to the original 13 States. The major part of the rapidly growing population came from Virginia.

In those earlier days there were just two roads on the map—through the Cumberland Gap on the south, direct but roadless and rough, following the principal buffalo and Indian trails, and down the Monongahela and the Ohio on the north. The social, religious and political life of Old Virginia were transplanted across the Alleghenies mountains and furnished the basis for and the background out of which grew much of Kentucky's early past.

Enactment of Virginia Legislature

In May of 1780 the Virginia Legislature passed an enactment "to vest certain escheats lands in the county of Kentucky in trustees for a public school." This enactment was expanded and became really active in 1788, resulting in the permanent establishment in 1793 of the first educational enterprise in the new west. The institution grew rapidly into a university with a liberal arts department, law and medicine in 1798. Thus it is seen that within six years after the settlement of Harrodsburg in 1774 a definite educational program suited to the basic ideas of a democracy was put into legislative statute. With varying fortunes the institution has continued for 190 years and is carrying on today under the banner of Transylvania College.

The Early Settlers

The early settlers of Kentucky came from the substantial middle and upper classes, were physically and mentally energetic and they wished to make their own way in the world with their own hands, hearts and heads. They were devoutly religious and believed in reading the Bible. They believed in general education for all, in religious freedom which was especially freedom from the religious, political and economic domination of Old England and the Anglican church. They were critical and often frankly hostile—but in all essential respects they were genuinely English with traditional love of fair play and endowed with Elizabethan energy. Thus we see that Transylvania was established by people who were interested in liberal education without religious, class and political opposition.

Established by Levies of Freedom

The early settlers of Kentucky found adequate room and opportunity for their boundless physical energy and freedom from the accustomed old world religious and political restraints. While they believed profoundly in the Christian religion and the Bible, there was no compulsory conformity of faith and church attendance.

Socially they expanded in their new environment on the frontier what they tried to practice in the old country, an equality of contact and democratic uniformity with each and all standing equally before the bar of justice, the bar of opportunity and the judgment bar of Heaven. Here began, probably more than any where else, in the long fringe of the English colonies, developed and ripened to fruition what later has been called American Democracy.

Transylvania, then a University, began its history with early pioneers of Kentucky 180 years ago. The school came into existence to meet the needs of a great and sturdy people who love freedom from oppression of religious narrowness and political restraints.

To the Sheriff of Fayette County,

1846

To Revenue Tax on $26,000 at 15 cents per $100

To Tithes, at $5 per Tithe

Received Payment,

M. W. Rodes

1846 - Tax Bill - James B. Payne
"Man o' War is the Horse of the Century," goes the phrase, and it is not difficult to believe it when one considers the names of such thoroughbreds as Man o' War, Lexington, and General John Hunt Morgan. The last-named, by the way, is a symbol of the supreme quality of the thoroughbred. He is a horse of tremendous power and speed, and his mettle has been tested in the most stringent conditions of racing. In 1919, General Morgan, as he preferred to be called, was the winner of the Kentucky Derby, and in 1920 he repeated his victory in the Preakness Stakes. His performances in these two races put him on the map and made him a legend in the world of horse racing.

General Morgan was described by one of his owners as "the most magnificent horse I ever saw. He is the very essence of perfection in every way."

The story of General Morgan is one of endurance and strength. Despite many injuries and illnesses, he never gave up. He was known to have a special bond with his stables, and it was said that he could sense when his owners were in trouble. He was a true champion and a true horseman. His legacy lives on in the hearts of those who knew him and in the memories of those who admired him from a distance.

As for General Morgan, his story is a testament to the power of will and determination. He showed that even in the face of adversity, one can rise above it and achieve great things. His story is one of inspiration and hope, and it is a reminder that anything is possible with hard work and dedication.

In honor of General Morgan's memory, his stables were turned into a museum, and his bones were buried in a churchyard. His story is one that will be remembered for generations to come.
Old-Time Christmas of Mountain Folks

PRESTONBURG, Ky., December 24—(AP)—Those Christmas stories that grandmother loved to tell about the killing of hogs, the cooking, and the gathering of the kinfolk for the Christmas feast, still are being enacted today in the Kentucky mountains.

In most of the towns of the Cumberland Mountains, Christmas festivities are much like those in any American city, but if one can ride a mule or a tough horse up the creek beds and tortuous trails that lead far back into the hundreds of "coves" and "hollows" in such counties as Magoffin, Floyd, Knott and Leslie, one will find that grandmother's stories are true today.

Back in these hills where the old Anglo-Saxon stock still is to a large extent self-dependent, old customs cling, even though many of the people have gone to the city and school and learned the ways of the people they once termed "furriners."

On Christmas Eve a large crowd gathers to celebrate the day. The entry into the county is surrounded by bunting. Baskets filled with nuts and preserves brought out, all the choicest "vittles" being prepared with care, and hot corn pone to be cooked the day of the Christmas feast.

STOCKINGS HUNG

On Christmas Eve the youngsters hang handsewn stockings on the smoke-blackened mantelpiece, and then are hurried to bed.

Christmas morning, after stockings are emptied, see the arrival of the guests with yells of "Christmas gift!" the first one to shout the words collects some little gift from some one caught.

As many as a score may crowd into the living room for the big meal, the men eating first in true mountain fashion and the women waiting on table. Then the women and children have their feast. The afternoons are spent in play or talk, and then comes Christmas night, when even the original mountaineers divide sharply in their celebration.

The church members hold their young folks simply to sing games as well as dancing as an abomination, though here and there an old fiddler may perform. The elders sit quietly and talk or tell tales to the younger children, one of the favorites being that of the barnyard animals which bow down at midnight of "Old Christmas," January 8, in observance of the new-born king.

In some of the settlements one of the favorite pastimes of the half-grown boys and girls is the "set back" party. Boys and girls sit at random in chairs around the walls and move at the direction of a leader, endeavoring to shift their positions to sit eventually beside the right girl.

Kissing games are permitted at some of the parties, but if Jim kisses Lucy more than once, a match is regarded as certain.

Members of the "big church," as those mountain people of no regular church affiliation are often called, celebrate in another way.

OLD-TIME DANCES

Christmas for them, after the family feast, is an occasion for dancing, and the dances often are held each night from Christmas Eve until "old Christmas." The date of "old Christmas," which in some communities marks the end of the season's festivities, holds little or no other significance, as December 25 is the accepted date for the Christmas observance.

Dances in which the younger people take part are held one night in one family home, the next night in another, through the holidays.

There's always the old fiddler who delights to play "Big-Bared Mule," "Leather Breeches," "Arkansas Traveler," "Mississippi Sawyer" and other favorites. There's usually the banjo and the guitar to add to the dance music, while some of the better dancers among the young men may they will "knock the block outta that tune with the old hocky down."

After a while the musicians swing into the sweet and melodies, and it's "Meet Me in the Moonlight, Darlin'" and "Barbara Allen," which means it's time to go home.

For the enthusiasts of pioneer history revolving around the heroes, Boone and Kenton, this is the region par excellence. Kenton was in the country as early as 1771, although his station of logs to defend himself from Indian attack was not built until 1773. This is located approximately two miles south of Maysville, where a stone marker directs the traveler on U. S. 68 to its location.

Daniel Boone lived at Maysville from 1766 to 1788, operating a frontier store and tavern—in short, a trading post. The Maysville neighborhood, affording convenient harbor from the favorable shelter of the streams entering the Ohio, became the port of entry for the Kentucky region of Lexington, Harrodsburg and the intervening settlements. By the time the "Maysville Pike" was established, such travelers as Lewis Phillippe and his brother of royal blood, President Jackson and Polk, Henry Clay and many other Southern statesmen had used the route terminating at the Ohio for river connections, or proceeding on through Ohio by stage coach to the East and the National Capital.

But Maysville, with its historical background of the Civil War period: a connection with Harriet Beecher Stowe and a scene in Uncle Tom's Cabin; its site where General U. S. Grant went to school, and the birthplace of Washington General Abner Doubleday Johnson, Confederate commander at bloody Shiloh and many other stirring and romantic memories in the district, is only the beginning for the tourist interest in American history.

Proceeding down U. S. 68 is the whole panorama of Kentucky history, which also is of national importance in many instances. Before reaching the Blue Lick State Park, scene of the last Battle of the Revolution—quite as important actually as the Battle of Yorktown—one comes to the home of the early Governor of Kentucky, General Thomas Metcalfe, affectionately known as "Old Stone Hammer" from his prowess as a builder in stone as well as his military prowess.

The recent map issued by the Kentucky Highway Commission shows no evidence of a change of plans—the road is featured. It is the very natural desire of the Highway Commission to serve the residents of Kentucky by making the roads as wide as possible. It is probable that this truly "Historic Highway" leading from Maysville to Paducah will be changed. Popular demand will keep it as it is.

Meanwhile, those who never have crossed the Ohio can make their plans—and Maysville and its territory will see many of them.

THE TIMES-STAR—Saturday, Dec. 24, 1932

Gettysburg Address Not Lincoln's Greatest, Some Historians Contend

(By The Associated Press) Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylva- nia, says Abraham Lincoln and his platform of human rights wouldn't get to first base with the controlling power of the Republican convention in Chicago if he were to run for president this year. Speaking on the eve of a huge celebration of Lincoln's birthday, he told an audience at Springfield, Ill., Thursday night that today's festivity's were "an empty tribute, a useless gesture if we lost sight of all he worked for and fought for and gave his life for."

The famous Leis Lincoln family of Massachusetts with two governors of the United States, were descendents of Samuel Lincoln, Abraham Lin-coln's own first American progenitor, according to Dr. Louis A. War- ren, director of the Lincoln histori- cal foundation. Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham, was the recipient of minor political favors in Ken- tucky.

Dr. Warren contends that the birthplace of the emancipator 144 years ago today is more accurately placed in the extinct town of Bur-lington, Ky., rather than near Hod- genville, as has been generally ac- cepted. Burgwin grew up around a certain John Clore's mill, Dr. War- ren asserts, and included a large distillery, a blacksmith's shop and a storehouse in the settlement.

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address was not his greatest speech; one group of historians has contended. They declare its best address was given at Bloomington, Ill., on May 29, 1886, and that it marked the birth of the Republican party.

To the diverse political elements assembled that day, Lincoln made a fervid plea not to let Southern states secede from the Union. There is no existing manuscript of the speech.

In Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency 72 years ago, plans are going on for two political conventions in 1932. Both the Democratic and Repub- lican parties will convene there next June.

A Lincoln marriage shrine was dedicated last June 12 near Harrods- burg, Ky., in pioneer Memorial Park where the log cabin in which Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln, parents of the emancipator, had once lived, was married 124 years earlier, was reconstructed and taken there. It is within a brick and stone church, built in pioneer style, to protect it from the elements.
Old Span At Camp Nelson, A Landmark For 95 Years, Suddenly Falls Into River

Man Narrowly Escapes As Covered Bridge Collapses

Special to The Leader

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29—Camp Nelson presented an unfamiliar scene today. The old covered bridge across the Kentucky river, a landmark for 95 years, fell Thursday. Although workmen had been removing braces, they had thought several additional days work would be required to make the span give way, and its sudden collapse was unexpected.

Several workmen had been on the bridge a few minutes before it fell, and one man narrowly escaped. The bridge broke into five pieces when it hit the water. River traffic was blocked for several hours while the workmen pulled the sections to the bank and cleared the channel.

One large piece, that nearest the Jessamine county side, was resting on the river bottom today. The water there is only 10 feet deep, and since the bridge measured 15 feet from floor to ceiling, there was not enough water to float it. The top part will have to be cut away to permit the bottom part to float.

J. R. Leavell, a farmer in the neighborhood, signed a contract for dismantling the structure. He has found a ready sale for the ancient timbers, some of which are apparently as good as they were when they were put into use nearly a century ago.

The bridge, an architectural marvel of its day, was built of poplar and pine, put together with iron braces and spikes made of Red-river hammered iron. It was the longest wooden cantilever bridge in America.

Because it was considered unsafe, the bridge had not been used for traffic since December, 1926. A modern concrete and steel bridge replaced it, but the old structure was allowed to stand as a relic until federal engineers condemned it on the ground that it was likely to collapse and fall into the river.

Kentucky Famed for Winding of Highways

Many Tourists Maintain That State's Crooked Roads Add to Charm of Trip; Dangerous Curves Being Eliminated.

By WILL KALTSCHMIDT.

Kentucky highways are mostly crooked, but in the opinion of many tourists, this adds to the charm of an itinerary in the State. However, the highways are being straightened from time to time, and in a number of cases dangerous curves and steep grades have been eliminated.

Wiget will be an outstanding road improvement when the re-routing of the Jackson Highway where it crosses the Beech Fork River in Nelson County. The plans include the construction of a concrete bridge over a mile above the location of the present span. The changing of the roadbed on both sides of the river have the effect of eliminating a number of sharp curves and two steep grades that long have been a menace to traffic.

The elimination of dangerous curves and the construction of widened bridges on the Midland Trail and other main highways have bettered traffic conditions, but many of the roads yet remain to be made safer for travel. In the main, Kentucky highways follow the routes of the pioneer stagecoach lanes and early turnpikes, which appear to have been laid out in an incipiently haphazard way. The result is that the roads of the State are notoriously crooked. It has often been said that it is not until we straighten them that Kentucky roads were straightened they would be only half as long.

Highways have been straightened to eliminate curves, irregular-shape plots have been left, and a great many sagged that these might be converted into miniature parks with the planting of trees, flowers, and shrubs. Improved in such a way, it is argued, what have become eyewounds would prove restful roadside stops that would improve the tourist's travel in Kentucky. Accommodations would be a step in roadside attractiveness.

Kentucky Giants

Kentucky had two giants who gained prominence in this country and Europe because of their remarkable stature. They were Martin Van Buren Bates of Letcher County and Smith Cook of Shelby County.

Bates, who was widely known throughout Southeastern Kentucky for his extraordinary physical proportions, served in the War Between the States, and afterward toured the country with shows. With his wife, also huge, the Letcher County giant toured Europe, and in 1879 the couple were received by Queen Victoria, who showered them with gifts. Continuing his public career, Bates settled in Ohio, where he died in 1921, at the age of 74. His home was constructed to accommodate the giant couple, the center of attraction wherever they went. Everywhere they went and their home furnishings had to be especially made for them.

Cook, the other Kentucky giant, a native of Shelby County, traveled for years with leading shows, after which he settled in Kansas City, Mo., and became a member of the city police force. Until his death he was stationed as a traffic officer at a prominent intersection where he could not only help but attract attention. At one time Cook posed for a picture with Tom Thumb, the famous midget. For many years a warm friendship existed between the two extremes in physical development.

Kentucky has produced many men of extraordinary size, and among them are certain statements. Some of these were Senator Ollie M. James, Joseph Smith and Congressman Al Bury, who gained the sobriquet of "The Tail Sycamore of the Licking." In no case were they a bit sensitive about their mammoth physical proportions that made them the center of attention wherever they went.

Highway Squabbles.

Nothing is better calculated to start a squabble in any Kentucky locality than a dispute over the routing of a public highway. It has been that way from the earliest days, and in some communities age-old feuds had their origin in whether a road should follow one route or another.

For a controversy had raged in Laurel County over the routing of what is to become a main state highway. The case was designated as the northern route, while the opposition backed the southern route. Unable to agree, the squabble over the location of the road got into the courts, and only the other day it was decided in favor of the northern route.

Other counties have been beset with disagreements over highway routings that have retarded road-building, and set one community against the other. The annals of Kentucky record many instances where a promising political career was wrecked because of opposition among those given the go-by. It is one way to start an argument that may last a long time, and it often happens that neither side obtains the highway.

Most of the road-routing troubles occurred when road-building was a matter that concerned the county authorities, but with road-building largely under State management, the disputes appear to be more indifferent to local controversies over the routing. However, projecting a new highway is quite apt to stir up a disagreement between rival communities over the routing. With the construction of State roads the rivalry between localities is even keener.

Camp Nelson Bridge fell into the river Thursday Oct. 19, 1933

(See next page for photos)
Famous Wooden Bridge Over Kentucky River at Camp Nelson Soon Will Pass Into Oblivion; Wrecking Work Is Begun

The covered wooden bridge across the Kentucky river at Camp Nelson, a landmark to generations of Kentuckians and tourists, is passing into oblivion.

The work of demolishing the historic structure, which began last Monday and will take several weeks to complete, ends the existence of the bridge just five years short of its hundredth anniversary.

Ninety-five years ago the bridge was being hailed as an engineering achievement. It was the longest wooden cantilever bridge in America.

The bridge ended its useful life in December, 1936, when it was supplanted by a modern steel and concrete structure. The wooden span had been adjudged unsafe to carry the traffic along U.S. 27 between Lexington and Nicholasville.

The new bridge as a relic for sightseers because of its historical and sentimental attraction, the bridge weakened during the past few years. It developed a bow which federal engineers said would result in it falling into the Kentucky river soon.

The bridge now is being torn down under contract by W.J. Leavall, of Nicholasville.

Mr. Leavall told The Herald in a long-distance telephone conversation yesterday that most of the weatherboarding has been removed and that beginning Monday the workmen will begin tearing away the roof. It will be necessary to brace the bridge while the roof is being removed, because of the weakened condition of the span, he said.

At about the end of the coming week, the larger timbers will be removed and the arches will be allowed to fall into the river which the bridge has spanned for so many years. The arches will be taken out of the river after their fall.

Built chiefly of poplar and pine, put together with iron braces and spikes made of red river hammered iron, the bridge still is in remarkable condition, considering its age, Mr. Leavall said. He said that the weatherboarding "is almost as good as new," and that many of the timbers are unusually well preserved, as are the spikes and iron braces.

The wood from the bridge, about 150,000 feet of poplar and pine, and some 12,000 feet of oak, has found a ready market at the site of the work, Mr. Leavall said, and the nails and pieces of iron have been in demand as souvenirs. He estimated it will take 30 or 40 days to complete the entire project.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1933

L.V. Wernweg, Arch.

Camp Nelson Bridge - Jessamine County, Photos September 17, 1933

This bridge built in 1838 - torn down Oct. 1933.
Sister Mary Settles’ Portrait
Hangs In Old Shaker House

Story of “Believers” and Pleasant Hill Left in
Records of Friendly Kentucky Colony.

Special to The Courier-Journal.
Shakertown, Ky., March 19.—The
clear, blue eyes of Sister Mary Set-
tles, last of the Shaker sisters, peer
down from the Guest House wall,
where her portrait hangs above a
bronze plaque, written in
eulogy of that gentle soul who is so
well remembered at Pleasant Hill.

For the Guest House of the Shak-
er, deserted now, and its former
wells deserted with the penciled
names of those who have visited the
quaint but massive building where
Shaker laws were made and Shaker
hospitals were opened, is as silent as
ta tomb in winter. Its deserted now,
although it contains the nucleus of
a Shaker museum of the handwork
of these hundreds of friendly men
and women whom Kentucky remem-
bered as the Shakers.

The Shakers, perhaps, in
their period of worship, their
correct name was The Society of
Believers in the Second Coming of
Christ, but it was seldom, if ever,
they referred to themselves as
Believers; preferring to be known as
the Society of Believers, as is evident
in the hand-written records which they
left behind, and in the fact that they
had gone to join their “Mother Ann,” the
dear patron saint of the Shakers.

Written Record Left

These records, artistically penned,
tell the story of the Shakers and of
the pleasant hill, now known as Shaker
town, from the origin of the com-
munity back in 1805 until late in the
Nineteenth Century, when the
members began to approach the end
of its span. From these records can
be gleaned a vivid picture of Shaker
life or of Shaker religion extending
over an entire century, from the
time when a few Believers from the
other community in New York
were sheltered by a few Mercer
Countians through the period
of construction, during which
the unusual Shaker buildings of frame,
timber and brick were erected; through
the years in which the colony
flourished with hundreds of
members, and finally into the begin-
ning of the end.

Yes, they “shook” and their
spiritual leaders exhorted them to “love
and bend” in their sacred “dances”
before the Lord, and most of the
houses at Shakertown, in which the
Shakers lived, contain large, square
rooms in which they held their re-
ligious meetings, each one of which
was opened with a dance, especially
if the weather was cold, according
to the records.

Equal Rights Tenet.

But all the Shakers now are gone,
leaving only a pleasant memory in
the minds of those who knew them at
Pleasant Hill, and leaving a score of
houses in which they once lived their
peaceful, religious lives in groups
known as “families,” each so-called
family occupying one of the large
houses which remain evidence in
Shakertown.

The Shakers were the original
believers in equal rights for men and
women, as is evident in the fact that
there were two persons, a man and a
woman, appointed to supervise the
spiritual affairs of each family, and
a man and a woman who directed the
temporal life of the group. They
ever went farther than that in their
equality, as their religion taught that
Jesus Christ shared his divinity with
a woman, known as Mother Ann Lee,
who died in New York more than a
century and a quarter ago. She was
the personification of the second com-
ing of Christ, the Shakers believed.

The Shakers did not believe in mar-
rriage, and depended on proselytizing
for the perpetuation of the colony,
which managed to survive for more
than a century under this headless,
and in order to keep the community
alive, missionaries went out from
Pleasant Hill to spread the gospel of
the Shakers into the western
regions.

Was Thriving Colony.

The success that came to some of
these Shaker missionaries is shown in
the registers of new members, on the
page which contains the name of Si-
ster Mary Settles, who is a native of
Louisville. The name above her
name is that of Sister Ann Grant,
London, England, while the
next after Sister Mary’s is that of
Sister Cecilia Atkin, Edinburgh,
Scotland. Then, on the same page,
are the names of new members from
Germany, from St. Louis, Pittsburgh,
Lincoln County, Garrard County and
Lexington.

Pleasant Hill, a century ago, was a
thriving colony with many industries,
but now, with but few exceptions, the
old Shaker houses are in a sad state
of repair. All of them have been
worn down and have been unable to
withstand the ravages of time, but
most of them have been rented out
to first one family and then another,
since the Believers relinquished their
hold on them, and the best of care
has not been taken of these monu-
ments to an almost forgotten people.

Walls Two Feet Thick.

In some of the houses the plaster-
ing has fallen, the windows have
blown away and the wind blows
through broken window glass. Rooms
which Shakers once kept neat are
now used for storing old tobacco, and
the once clean cellars are used to
house barnyard fowls. Great stone
fireplaces have been sealed with plas-
ter and outworn stoves have taken
their places, and most of the original
Shaker furniture has been sold to the
collectors of antiques.

But the stone houses and the brick
houses were built to stay, with their
walls, two feet and more in thickness,
and their joists, some of them made
tree more than fifteen inches in
diameter, and even the frame houses,
are good for many more years if only
a coat of paint would be applied from
time to time.

But while some of the Shaker
houses are going to rack and ruin
because of neglect and misuse, Sister
Mary Settles looks serenely down the
hallway of the Guest House from her
portrait, on the wall as the Shaker
sisters go marching to their evening
hour of prayer.
By ELIZABETH SIMPSON

A simple shaf of brown granite from Montrose, Scotland, marzes the grave of John Buckner, "immigrant from Scot- land," and his wife, Elizabeth Hay. Buckner was born in Montrose, long ago known as Mulberry Lane, that Rose Hill is the place where the country was covered by the Dan. Buckner stands as a lasting monument to those early Scottish settlers in Kent-ucky.

John Buckner, a prosperous manufacturer of sail cloth, saw his fortune collapse as the resul t of a heavy embargo on Russian hemp, and with little money every side he went to France to make a fresh start. There he en- countered an old friend, Alexander Humphreys, eminent professor who was on leave from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. Humphreys was the head of the chair of proctology and a great craftsman who taught Buckner the art of making proctological instruments.

Buckner, in turn, was writing glowing accounts of the opportunities in the new world. So far as the old friend could tell him, the country was a paradise for men of wealth and leisure. Buckner and Humphreys decided to try America and advanced him the money for the trip, which was made in 1837.

After a brief stay in Staunton, Va., the Branda came to Kentucky where Humphreys had laid the foundation of a second fortune. His shipload of tobacco from New-Orleans to England, making enough on the voyage trip to pay for the old debts, and returning to Glasgow, he sent out invitations to an elabor- ate dinner given in his name to the creditors, and when the banquet was over each guest was presented with an envelope containing a check for the debt and interest.

With a clear conscience he then turned to the business undertake at Buckner Hill, a property then bounded by Mulberry Lane, West Market street, and the rive garden lay back of the rear court which was bordered by slave quarters.

Several steps lead from the street and through charming wrought-iron gate to the old warehouse, where the walls are of white washed brick, low and rambling. The entrance, with its four slender, receding columns, hand-carved pil- nices and pointed roof, was copied from the town hall at Stratford. A rose garden lay back of the rear court which was bordered by slave quarters.

A grand piano is at the extreme left end of the room, as is a small Temple, the house dates back to the days of William the Conqueror, when the building was a castle. In the room the fireplace is of oak, with a mantel of mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and a card table, with a mahogany and
MASONIC MEETINGS

LEXINGTON LODGE, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Stated Communications, First and Third Fridays of each month. J. M. DUGGAN, W. M. JOHN W. LAMANSTER, Secretary.

DEVOTION LODGE, No. 169, F. & A. M.—Stated Communications, First and Third Sundays of each month. J. T. COPE, W. M. D. N. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.


LEXINGTON COUNCIL, No. 1, R. S. M.—Stated Assembly Fourth Tuesday of each month. H. L. PERRY, A. G. JOHN W. LAMANSTER, Secretary.


LEXINGTON CONSISTORY, No. 8, S. R. P.—Stated Meetings, First Monday of each month. JOHN P. MOORE, W. M. JOHN W. LAMANSTER, Recorder.

The Transcript.

THE MORNING TRANSCRIPT is delivered by carriers in the city of Lexington, and in neighboring towns, or mailed postage free at 75 cents a month, or $1 a year.

DAVID E. CALDWELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 25 West Short St., Lexington, Ky

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
STEPHEN G. SHARPE, of Fayette.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
JAMES B. MULLIGAN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
City—Geo. B. KINKEAD.
County—DANIEL JAMES.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1880.


R. D. Wilson & Co.,
21mar6m

July, 1889

S. V. FYR HAS THE LEAD.

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.'S
Buggies, Surries, Phaetons and Road Carts
OF ALL KINDS.
W. S. FRAZIER'S TRACK SULKY A SPECIALTY.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.
42 AND 44 WEST SHORT STREET, LEXINGTON, KY

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1850.
Received of
J. H. Small, Collector, East St., $20.00

Two cents for the present year.

M. C. Adams
City Collector.
The Lexington Herald

Dunn and Wilson awarded medals

Latter resigns as President of Kentucky Society, Sons of Revolution

Col. Samuel M. Wilson, for 16 years president of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, died yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the organization, held in his office in the Security Trust Company building. James W. Todd was elected to succeed him.

The society adopted resolutions of regret at Col. Wilson's retirement and of appreciation for his long service. George K. Graves presented a silver cup in recognition of his services. It was inscribed: "Presented to Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. Wilson, President Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1917-1932."

Col. Wilson was also presented with a medal, and C. Frank Dunn with a medallion, in recognition of their services as vice chairman and chairman, respectively, of the Kentucky commission in charge last year of the George Washington bi-centennial observance.

The tokens were presented by Major Clinton M. Harbison, acting in the absence of Secretary J. Owen Reynolds, who was ill.

Officers elected, besides Mr. Todd, were: Major Harbison, first vice president; Joseph LeCompte, second vice president; J. Owen Reynolds, secretary; Anthony W. Thompson, treasurer; Charles R. Staples, registrar; John Winston Coleman, historian; Dr. E. E. Snoddy, chaplain. A board of managers was elected, consisting of Col. Wilson, chairman, and Judges R. C. Still, Prof. M. E. Ligon, John J. Hutchison, Col. John R. Alford, Dean McClanahan, Lee Buckley, Dr. Charles A. Vance, J. Ernest Cassady and George K. Graves.

The society adopted resolutions on the death of two of its members, Dr. Samuel H. Halley and George R. Mabst.

Sunday, October 23, 1932.

Dr. A. W. Fortune's Book on "The Disciples of Kentucky" a Challenge to Preserve Old Cane Ridge Meetinghouse

Members of the Christian church in Kentucky will gather in Lexington from November 13 to November 17 to commemorate the one hundred anniversary of the union of Disciples and Christians in 1832.

Looking toward the celebration of this anniversary and further towards the preservation of historic Cane Ridge meetinghouse, Dr. A. W. Fortune has written "The Disciples in Kentucky," a book that gives the history of the Disciples' movement and of the merger with the Christian Church and pictures the experiences of these churches in Kentucky in later periods.

All profits from the sales of the book are to be used for the preservation of old Cane Ridge meetinghouse. As Dr. Fortune says in his dedicatory note, this is "the most historic building of the Disciples." It also is probably the best preserved old building in Kentucky.

Erected in Bourbon county in 1781-1782 years ago, it is located, to borrow Dr. Fortune's words, "in Kentucky, on the crest of a gently sloping bank, nor from the ridge between Paris and Little Rock." At the back of the church is an old cemetery where rest the ashes of Barton W. Stone, who was the pioneer prophet of the movement that originated in this state for unity on the basis of the Bible alone.

Only a few years ago members of the denomination conducted a meeting at Cane Ridge church. During the forthcoming convention of the Christian churches in Kentucky, a pilgrimage will be made there. Those who take part in this pilgrimage will feel a greater inspiration there for having read Dr. Fortune's book. Indeed, he makes Cane Ridge seem again to possess the atmosphere of 1832, when there took place the most famous camp meeting ever held in Kentucky soil, during which times as many as seven ministers were speaking at once in various parts of the camp grounds, thousands attended even from Ohio, and various experiences and physical manifestations were reported. It was not until 1836, however, that Barton W. Stone led the movement for an independent church, and he and other ministers drafted the "last will and testament of the Springfield Presbytery," one of the important documents of the early days of the Christian Church in Kentucky.

Nearly twenty years later Alexander Campbell came into Kentucky, preaching, debating and publishing a magazine. In 1838 the Disciples, who represented the Alexander Campbell movement, erected a church on Hill street. This was the forerunner of the Central Christian church, of which Dr. Fortune is pastor, and the other Lexington churches. This historic building is now standing on High street, formerly Hill street. It was the birthplace of the movement for union of those of the two denominations that were independent of each other up until 1832.

In the residence now standing on High street, there are two walls, a fact that caused considerable conjecture until it was determined that formerly there had, been a balcony in the church. It is believed that the large bay windows were doors in the original structure.

It was in 1832 in this church building that the two churches, the Disciples, who had been organized by Barton W. Stone, and the Christian Church, united. At that time there were approximately 7,000 members of each of these two denominations in Kentucky. Today there are 120,000 members of the Christian Church in Kentucky and about a million and a half who profess similar beliefs through the United States.

Dr. Fortune is splendidly qualified to present the facts of the inspiring beginning and the impressive growth of the denomination founded in Kentucky by the merger of those who professed faith in the teachings of Mr. Stone and Mr. Campbell.

One of the outstanding ministers of that denomination and ranking high among pulpit orators, Dr. Fortune has written not as a preacher or clergyman but rather as one desirous of bringing to light facts that speak largely their own message. For these facts he has searched every available original source and one of the main documentary sources has been in the highly valuable College of the Bible library at Transylvania.

For three years since the task, to quote the words of Dr. Hayes Harrah, was "unremuneratively imposed upon him," he has given time and study to the preparation of this book, of interest to all who are interested in Kentucky and her history and a challenge for the preservation of Cane Ridge meetinghouse and a beacon for those who would follow the trail that Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell blazed a hundred years ago.