A TRUE HISTORY OF THE OLDEST BANK IN KENTUCKY.

The Sudden Disappearance of "Uncle Jimmy's" Overcoat and Its Return, or, How the Northern Bank Was Granted Its Charter.

"Off with the old love and on with the new," or rather in a transition state between the old and the new is that faithful and time honored institution, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, now in the fifty-fifth year of its existence.

The old building, corner Short and Chestnut, which has been the scene of its long and honorable career, is now down and supplanted by a splendid modern and more commodious structure in the immediate future. Supplanted! why so far as material accessories are concerned, perhaps, but the thousands of interesting memories, associations and reminiscences with which almost the very bricks and mortar of this old landmark teem through long years of absorption, what craftsman, how ever skilled, can supply their place.

This stately old brown pile was built in the years 1831 and '32 for a U. S. Branch Bank, the fountain head being at Philadelphia. After President Jackson's high handed vetoing of the charters of all the United States banks the institution here necessary had to wind up its affairs after a brief career. In 1835 after much stubborn opposition the present institution, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was chartered by the Legislature under the cumbersome corporate name of the President, directors and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the organization procuring from the company of the defunct United States Branch Bank its buildings and assets, and beginning business in the same place.

The violent hostility against the scheme with which the bank had to contend in the Legislature, was said to have been attributable to the jealousy of the Bank of Kentucky, and the bank of Louisville. Lexington, however, having always been a place not easily "downed" whatever her ambition turns to our shops, the Capital or a bank, succeeded as much in carrying her point, a plot to ceremones having been judiciously offered in the shape of a grand dinner at the Phoenix Hotel to which the Solons were all invited. Among the guests was "the Hon. James Farmer," of Harlan and Knox, a power in the land, and familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmy." All great men have a weakness, and in his harmless vanity "Uncle Jimmy's" new blue blazer overcoat and top hat, while bone buttons, was the apple of his eye.

Prohibition hadn't been invented in those good old days, so well worthy in the exuberance of his soul induced by much feasting, walks off with Uncle Jimmy's overcoat, and dinner and Uncle Jimmy rises in his mighty wrath, and denounces every mother's son in Lexington, and declaresぺiously that he'd like to see him tried to create a bank in any town, where they'd steal a man's overcoat!

This was an awful blow to the prospect of the bank; Uncle Jimmy's influence being a thing of magnitude. But equal to the emergency a committee of those interested, induced Uncle Jimmy to remain another day in Lexington, during which time, they secretly employed Bob Boyd, the tailor, to take Uncle Jimmy's measure by sight and make an exact duplicate of the missing garment, which they only present to that gentleman as his lost coat recovered, to his entire satisfaction. So the bank was located here after all, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 subscribed of which only $3,000,000 was at first paid.

On June 26th, 1855 the Board formally organized by electing John Tilford, President, and at the same meeting appointed Matthew T. Scott, Cashier; Farber Dewees, Teller; A. F. Hawkins, First Clerk; John Milton, Second Clerk, and James A. Grinstead, Third Clerk. Mr. Tilford and Mr. Scott had occupied corresponding positions in the branch of the United States Bank at Lexington. In April, 1856, Wm. Barr resigned and John Brand was elected in his place.


Branch banks were soon after established at Richmond, Paris, Louisville and Covington. It is a solemn reflection that every man officially connected with the bank in its earlier period of existence has passed away, one of the last to go being Madison C. Johnson who superintended the election of the first Board of Directors and who died as President of the bank having been preceded by John Tilford and Mathew T. Scott. James A. Grinstead also influentially associated with the bank has died within the last two years. It was originally a Bank of Issue, but Warren times saw the end of that. Banks may come and banks may go, but this bank stays on forever. It bears a record unblemished; it passed unscathed through the severe financial and commercial storms of 1867, 1868 and 1878 and others that wrecked thousands of similar institutions throughout the land; it has always met its engagements promptly, and no banking institution stands more assured in the confidence of the people.

So with the progress of the years the old bank building returns to dust, with the long line of honorable men with whom its days of early usefulness were connected, and a splendid new structure rises from its ashes. Every veteran Lexingtonian will definitely say a charge of sadness as the old familiar walls are ruthlessly demolished. But "new things are best, to misquote Owen Meredith, and the law of regeneration is the law of nature.

We are indebted for much of the information in this sketch to Mr. Wm. Ernst, of Covington, President of the Branch Bank in that city; in his early youth a clerk in the bank here, who has written a valuable little pamphlet on the subject, and a prominent citizen of Lexington, who has been justly dubbed, "the encyclopedia."

Above the Sea.

The healthfulness of Central Kentucky is doubtless due to its elevation above the sea, ranging all the way from 400 feet in the western part of the State, to 2,500 feet at its eastern line. The drainage is therefore from the Kentucky and Virginia line to the Mississippi. There are no menacing swamps or marshes to breed malaria; and numerous caves and underground streams carry off the surplus rainfall that is not borne away by surface streams. The State may be termed a great table land, gradually declining westward to the Mississippi.

The four highest points on the Eastern line are Pound Gap, 2,512 feet; Cumberland Gap, 1,681; Floyd's Gap, 1,074; Proctor's Gap, 2,090. The other elevations about 1,000 feet are as follows:

- Berea, Madison county, 1,020
- Brewer's Gap, Madison county, 1,100
- Harris, Madison county, 1,069
- Buddfield, Boyle county, 1,014
- Berdette's Knob, Garrard county, 1,090
- Carpenter's Station, Lincoln county, 1,089
- Cornish, 1,046
- Cumberland Falls, 1,349
- East Bernstadt, 1,169
- Estill Furnace, 1,081
- Enbark, Pulaski county, 1,177
- Flat Rock, Pulaski county, 1,380
- Overwood, Pulaski county, 1,370
- Rowdow, Pulaski county, 1,123
- Farris, Laurel county, 1,118
- Lily, Laurel county, 1,079
- London, Laurel county, 1,389
- Lynn Camp, Laurel county, 1,045
- Harlan C. H., 1,100
- Hyattsville, 1,040
- Month of Rockhouse, 1,079
- Month of Smoother Creek, 1,145
- Whitesburg, 1,079
- Bourne's Fork, 1,385
- King's Mountain, 1,387
- McKee's Cave, 1,102
- Moutonville, 1,138
- Moreland, 1,064
- Mt. Guthrie, 1,121
- Mt. Vernon, 1,113
- Mattingly's Hill, 1,080
- Parksville, 1,052
- Pine Knob, 1,092
- Pleasant Valley, 1,045
- Prewitt's Station, 1,047
- Polaski Station, 1,124
- Science Hill, 1,130
- Shelby Gap, 1,431
- Standing Rock, 1,209
- State House Rock, 1,466
- State Line, 1,360
- Summitt, 1,548
- Thompson's, 1,037
- Wade's Gap, 1,310
- Wayneville, 1,445
- Whitesburg, 1,224
- Wisdom, 1,087
- Woodburn, 1,090

The elevations of Lexington and vicinity are as follows:

- Lexington, 946
- Versailles, 920
- Georgetown, 874
- Paris, 850
- Winchester, 845
- Mt. Sterling, 890
- Harrodsburg, 810
- Cynthiana, 700
- Chillicothe, 904
- Coby, 1,023
- Cadena, 1,031

From this it will be seen that Cadena is 88 feet and Chillicothe is 90 feet higher than Lexington.
GRAVEYARD MUDDELE.

DE LONG & CO.

Have removed from their old stand on

61 AND 63 E. SHORT ST

Where they will keep a full stock of

HARDWARE,

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

WAGONS,

CARRIAGES

Buggies, Harness, Seeds.

Which they will sell at

+ Rock Bottom Prices +

For they are in their own new building and no longer have to pay exorbitant rates.

DE LONG & CO.,

61 and 63 East Short street, Lexington, Ky.

Robert Patterson, founder of Lexington, of Dayton, Ohio, and one of the founders of Cincinnati, who was one of the first trustees of Transylvania.

Wayne County—Old flour mill, Rankin, Ky.

at Mill Springs—
Squire Boone—Daniel’s Brother

Squire Boone, ten years younger than his more famous brother, Daniel, first explored Kentucky in 1769, in company with his brother, according to the record. It is possible that he was here in 1767, when Daniel Boone and William Hill spent the winter trapping in what is now Floyd county, Ky. That he was here in 1770 is recorded in his own crude carving on a slab of limestone on exhibition in the court yard at Richmond, Ky., reading “1770 Squire Boone.” Squire had gone back to North Carolina for ammunition, leaving Daniel alone in “the Wilderness,” and upon his return carved the stone to apprise Daniel of his whereabouts. The stone was found, according to Mrs. Spraker’s history of the Boone family, a mile and a half from Little Blue Lick.

Squire was in the party headed by Daniel that cut out the “Wilderness Road” in 1778 and helped build the fort at Booneborough. He was a delegate to the Transylvania legislature and performed the first marriage ceremony in Kentucky, uniting Samuel Henderson and Elizabeth Callaway at Fort Booneborough in 1776.

Wounded many times in his fights with the Indians, he led a more exciting life than Daniel. He was first shot, according to the record, in 1777, while examining some fresh moccasin marks of the Indians, and a rib was broken in two places. The same year he acquired a scar on his head that remained throughout life, as the result of an attempt to scalpel him. He vanquished his enemy with a small three-edged sword in time to save his life.

It was Squire who made the wooden cannon that frightened the Indians at the famous siege of Booneborough. On this same occasion he was badly wounded. In 1779 he took his family to Harrodsburg and then to Louisville, and his name appears on the petition of 1779 to Virginia for the establishment of the town of Louisville. It is said he delivered the first sermon in Louisville as a denominational preacher.

In 1780, Squire established a station, known as “Painted Stone,” near Shelbyville. In an Indian attack here the following year, led by Simon Girty, he was severely wounded and seriously crippled thereafter. After recovering, he returned near Harrod’s Station, and in 1787 removed to New Orleans. He returned to Kentucky in 1789, departed for Florida, where he stayed two years, returned to his birthplace in Berks county, Pa., staying until 1758, then returned to Kentucky. He left for Missouri in 1796, but came back to Kentucky in 1802, was imprisoned in Louisville, which he had helped found and where he had preached the first sermon, for inability to pay debts. Disgusted, he settled in Indiana, near Corydon, where he died in 1815 and was exhumed at his own instructions, in a cave on Buck Creek.
Sketch Of Dr. David Barrow's Early Life

Mrs. Ada Marie Saffran, Chicago, who for many years resided in Lexington and was descended from the distinguished Meade family of Bayou Sara, and through the old village of St. Francisville in the Parish of West Feliciana, climbed at Afton, the ancestral home of the Barrows. The home with its 5,000 acres alone is one of the largest plantations of the vast properties inherited by David Barrow Sr., from his father, Barholomew Barrow, a large planter of Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

David Barrow was twice married. The second wife was Sarah Michelle Woofolk, of Kentucky. The writer of these memories recalls some pleasant tales with General Meade as we sat under the trees in a summer resort in Kentucky long ago. He spoke of Mrs. Barrow's charm and her beauty as a girl.

“One must consider the forbears of men to love the characters of their children. David Barrow Sr. was a shy, silent man, honest and truth-loving. He had a passion for high degree, and stood foremost among the planters of his time. His wife was a girl many years younger than he, only a few years older than his daughter by an earlier marriage. Being very nervous over the birth of a child, Mrs. Barrow became interested in remedying the plantations house, until Afton became one of the noted buildings of Louisiana. It was a building, architecturally, of Norman and Italian Renaissance.

“The central portion of the residence was built more than a century ago by David Barrow. The 40 rooms included sitting rooms, parlors, and an enormous ballroom in which the southern belles of many years danced to the strains of the melodies. Adjoining each of the bedrooms were tiny dressing rooms in which the ladies dressed and slept. Set on a hill overlooking the surrounding plantations, Afton Villa is a half-mile or more. The drive that opens on the highway. An avenue of magnificent oaks hung with moss leads to the house.

“After some years David II was born. No young prince coming into his own was so welcome to the waiting heart of his mother. Born at the end of the most glorious epoch in the history of the South that ushered in the Civil War, living during that dark period of reconstruction, young David at 15 became a man. Shouldering a rifle, he stood guard through days and nights, and when an enemy's bullet might end his life.

“In the midst of these troubles, his father died, overwhelmed by the dread of his native land. Assuming the responsibilities of the estate was upon him by these changed conditions. David began to think of a vocation. He decided to become a doctor. In order that he might carry out this plan, his mother sold Afton, disposing of the furniture, and bought a nice farm in Kentucky where the parents of President Lincoln were married.

“Kentucky is the land of the people, drew him in again at the end. Just a day or so before he died said softly, ‘I dreamed that I was at Afton. I was a boy again.

“It has been a privilege to express in these lines my love for Dr. David Barrow and his forbears, and I am the more dear, and to tell of the beauties of Afton, where so much of my youth was spent.”

LEXINGTON LEADER—JULY 21, 1933

Kentucky's Founding Dates To Harrodsburg

By The Associated Press

One of the most interesting places in Kentucky, both from a mental and historical standpoint, is Harrodsburg. In 1774, James Harrod laid the foundation for the commonwealth of Kentucky. He established the fort of Harrodsburg, which was the first permanent settlement in the state at this point, for he was already established here, and had been for many years at Afton. The only question is, to which state the credit for the establishment of the state?

The answer to this question hinges on the interpretation given to the acts of the congress and the state of Virginia. Assume the desires of the people of Virginia in the year 1774, and the convention held at Boonesboro the next year, a state at that point formed which is the 18th of January 1774, and was the first state established by the state of Kentucky. But a similar meeting at Harrodsburg asked Virginia to extend its state government over that region. Congress feared to offend Virginia, so they refused. In 1778, organized the state, which was the county which later permitted to form a state. A state reached by way of Harrodsburg, by way of the Ohio river and the Illinois route, rather than the trans-Mississippi route.

They had to erect protective works, and they have been restored in the Pioneer Memorial State Park at Harrodsburg. These works are claimed to be faithful reproductions of the original, the visitor can get a fine view of what it was like. The first fort erected in Kentucky, and which was built there, in June, 1774.

Many interesting relics of those bygone days are preserved within the inclosures, and if Colonel Harrod and his brave companions could return today they would probably find the old fort much as it was when they built it, except, of course, for such things as the large bronze memorial to Gen. George Rogers Clark and the beautiful American flag floating above the fort.

Other points of interest at Harrodsburg are the Pioneer cemetery where the parents of President Lincoln were married.
Chance Meeting Of Two Travelers
Results In Life-Long Association
And In Establishment Of Dunreath

BY ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

Chance meeting. Two travelers meet while on a journey, leading to a life-long friendship and the establishment of a significant establishment.

Kentuckian saved his dogs across Half way up the flight a grandfather's clock rests on a step.

A portrait of a man and woman sits in the drawing room, on and opposite the wall above a mahogany table, the portrait being that of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Previtt, done by the same artist, A. Bradford, in 1840. A small pier table with a mirror above it sits in a corner that opens into the rear drawing room, and an old square piece at the end of the room holds a tall lamp of Waterford glass.

The quaint wallpaper of the drawing room is a pattern of gold roses, and above the beautiful white marble mantel is a black frame that reflects the directoire influence. Framed candleabra rest on the ends of the mantel, and the furniture is of the Victorian period. Mantle brackets that match those of the drawing rooms are found again in the library and dining room, and the corner cupboards are paneled as those of the dining room.

A few pieces of 18th century and early 19th century English furniture are found throughout the house, including a collection of prints by William Blake, which are found throughout the house.

The house, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, is a two-story structure, with the living room on the second floor. The windows are large, allowing for plenty of natural light to enter the house.

The house is very well maintained, with a new roof and siding, and the interior is decorated with period pieces and antiques. A few pieces of 18th century and early 19th century English furniture are found throughout the house, including a collection of prints by William Blake, which are found throughout the house.

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

YOU are hereby commanded to take

if be found in your bailiwick, and safely keep, so that you have his body before the Judges of our Fayette Circuit Court, at the Court House in Lexington, on the thirtieth day of our term, to answer the

writ of the good and chattels rights and estates of John Baptist Hall deceased of aforesaid the

And have then there this writ. Witness, THOMAS BODLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House aforesaid, this day of May 1804, in the year of the Commonwealth.
FOUR BITS

By JAY JAY

I don't want to get into Col. R. Lee Davis' field on this "Do You Remember?" business, because he is so much better informed than I am on happenings in Lexington in former days, but I should like to ask one question along that line: Do you remember WQAH? It was the first radio broadcasting station in Lexington, and was on the top floor of the Lafayette hotel, a little 20-watt outfit that had just enough power to interfere with reception and make everybody pretty mad. Joe Anderson was the operator.

Joe Anderson was also one of the early wireless experimenters here, along with Jess Hawkins, Charles Allen Thomas and Winston Coleman. The first licensed amateur wireless station in Lexington was Winston Coleman's WHJ, along about 1914 or 1915.

Radio lost its interest for Winston Coleman about two years ago, when he got into the fascinating field of local history. His "Masoury in the Bluegrass," which came out a year or so ago, is to be followed soon by "Stages Coaches and Taverns," a book about one of the most interesting phases of Kentucky history. It's about ready for publication.

One chapter in "Stages Coaches and Taverns" is to be devoted to turnpikes and toll gates. I expect it will be news to some residents of Jessamine county that the Shum pike in that county got that name by reason of the fact that it enabled people to shun a toll gate. And the Liberty pike in Fayette county was so called because it accomplished the same purpose and helped liberate travelers from the payment of toll.

Stage-coach routes in 1832
From Rev. Robt Baird - "Emigrants and Travellers Guide to the West" Phila, 1832

To the Vestry of CHRIST CHURCH, Dr.

Rent of Pew No. 144 from 1 July 1866 to 1 Oct 1866 at $44 a year.

Received payment,

Treasurer.

Pew rent 1866 - Christ Church
MASONRY IN THE BLUE GRASS. By J. Winston Coleman Jr., Transylvania Press, 1933.

Of the eight pioneer hunters who came over from Harrod's Station in 1775, and selected a site for the town of Lexington, three were Masons. The town was founded in 1776, and nine years later the first Masonic lodge west of the Alleghenies was established here. Since then its buckskin-clad members first met in a log "temple" on the site of the present Central Christian church, that lodge (Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M.) has had a continuous existence.

Thus it will be seen that a history of Masonry in the Bluegrass must be a kind of specialized history of Lexington and Fayette county. In writing this work, J. Winston Coleman Jr., a member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, has not failed to sketch in a background for the activities of his Masonic brothers from pioneer times to the present, and in so doing he has provided fascinating reading for all Lexingtonians, whether Masons or not.

The author, an untiring student of local history, was peculiarly well fitted for the task, possessing in combination a zeal for historical accuracy and an interest in things Masonic. He was further aided by his ownership of an extensive library of Kentucky and a valuable collection of early Lexington photographs.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL
August 1, 1933

LEXINGTON MAN IS AUTHOR OF HISTORY

J. Winston Coleman Publishes "Masonry In The Bluegrass." Is Known Here.

"Masonry in the Bluegrass" by J. Winston Coleman of Lexington is causing much favorable comment among Masons in Lexington and Kentucky as well as students and lovers of history in Lexington and the State. A lengthy review in The Lexington Leader Sunday said in part: "Masonry in the Bluegrass is the first complete history of Freemasonry in Lexington...It is a distinctly valuable contribution not only to Masonic history, but to the history of Lexington and Fayette county.

Mr. Coleman is well known in Falmouth as he married Mrs. Burnetta Mullen, a former Falmouth girl and a sister of Mrs. Raymond Montgomery of this city. His book will be enjoyed by local Masons. It may be purchased from the Transylvania Press for $1.75 direct from the author.
MASSORY IN THE BLUEGRASS

The above heading is the title of a book by J. Winston Coleman, Jr. which has for its subtitle: "Being an authentic account of Masonry in Lexington and Fayette county, Kentucky, 1788-1933."

A copy of this book has recently been presented to the Library of the author, who is a resident of Lexington, and a member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, the greater part of their work being devoted to the history of this lodge, the oldest in Kentucky, and the first Lodge west of the Alleghenies.

The author is a graduate of the University of Kentucky. His special interest in history is indicated by membership in the Kentucky Historical Society, the Filson Club, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Society. His hobby is collecting books on Kentucky history. He also collects works of history, and has a valuable collection of Kentucky Proceedings.

Freemasonry was established in Lexington in the years immediately following the Revolutionary War when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia. Lexington Lodge No. 23 (now No. 1) was established November 17, 1788, by charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, signed by Edmund Randolph, then Grand Master of Kentucky. This charter in excellent state of preservation is highly prized by the Lodge.

Lexington was for many years the chief seat of Masonry in Kentucky, and it was here that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was established in 1800, and here held its communications yearly up to about the Civil War period, when it began meeting at other towns within the jurisdiction.

The author has recorded in a most readable and interesting way the happenings connected with the progress of Masonry in Lexington and vicinity, making special note of old-time customs, and showing the development of Masonry as an integral part of the history of the times.

Accounts are given of the elaborate funeral processions and ceremonies at Lexington, at the death of Washington (1799), of Joseph Hamilton Davies (1812), the first Master of Lexington Lodge, and of Thomas Smith Webb (1819), father of American Masonic ritual. Regarding the ceremony for Joseph Hamilton Davies, the author says:

This funeral ceremony has been the center of long and heated discussion as to whether this was an actual funeral, with corpse and all, or whether it was a mock or dummy funeral, sometimes the manner of paying tribute to departed brethren. However, it is the opinion of the author that this was a real Masonic funeral, and that the body of Joseph H. Davies was buried along with John Bradford, and many other pioneers of Lexington, in the cemetery on West Main street, upon which the First Baptist church now stands.

A chapter is devoted to the celebrations connected with the visit of Lafayette to Lexington in 1824, when he was the guest of the nation, and received everywhere with great ceremony and festivity. The elaborate ball given in Lexington at the time is quite fully described.

The names of many distinguished men figure in "Masonry in the Bluegrass" including Henry Clay, one-time Grand Master of Kentucky, John Bradford, pioneer printer of Kentucky, and editor of the "Kentucky Gazette," Brig.-Gen. Clay, Garret Davis, and many others.

Breckenridge was a member and also W. M. of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174, at Lexington. He later came to Iowa, where he figured in the early history of Masonry in this state, being a member and one time S. W. of the first lodge in Iowa, Des Moines Lodge No. 1 at Burlington, then No. 41 under the Grand Lodge of Missouri, He later became Vice-President of the United States.

Altogether Lexington Lodge No. 1 seems to have been a lodge of more than usual importance, having during its one hundred forty-five years of existence, furnished sixteen Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

In addition to Lexington Lodge, brief histories are recorded of fourteen other lodges that have existed in Lexington and Fayette county, including three Army lodges. A brief record also appears of "Chapter and Council Masonry."

Freemasonry is greatly indebted to the author for this valuable and interesting contribution to the history of Freemasonry in the United States. It seems evident that he has spared no pains in making his "Masonry in the Bluegrass" a true and faithful record of Freemasonry in that section of Kentucky. His narrative and bibliography is evidence of wide reading.

While we have not scrutinized the work for possible errors in dates, or mis-statements of facts, we could not fail to note the very apparent error in the name of Thomas Smith Webb, whom the author mentions as Thomas Scott Webb. Such occasional slips are bound to occur in the most carefully prepared works, and we hope mention of this error may not seem invidious.

"Masonry in the Bluegrass" is a volume of attractive appearance, with title of volume appearing on both back and front cover. It is illustrated with 21 full-page plates, including portraits, facsimiles of documents, pictures of buildings, etc. In addition to a full index, there is a bibliography, and foot-notes throughout the book, citing references to authorities consulted.

What Brother Coleman has done for Lexington and Fayette County, might profitably be done for other regions of the United States, thus recording and making available the history of other lodges.
Masonry in the Bluegrass—Being an Authentic Account of Masonry in Lexington and Fayette County, Kentucky, 1788-1933—by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, is a neat volume of 264 pages, bound in blue cloth, printed by the Transylvania Press, Lexington. Price $1.75. Mr. Coleman is a collector of Kentuckyana and a member of The Filson Club. He has a history to present and proceeds to tell it in a straightforward way. Most histories and narrals on subjects of this character are crowded with lists of men and meetings and other tabulations of facts. His is a well-told story. He not only describes the development of Masonry in Lexington and Fayette County but also weaves into his text many sidelights on the history of that section of the State.

He begins with the antiquity of Masonry and its early history in America. Among the twenty-eight chapters are those devoted to the establishment of Masonry in Lexington in 1788; the formation of the Grand Lodge, in Lexington, in 1800; the funeral of Joseph Hamilton Davis, 1812; Lafayette's visit to Lexington, 1825; and the Civil War period. Complete lists of all the Past Masters of the various lodges in Lexington and Fayette County are given. The book carries a number of pictures of men, buildings and documents, many of them heretofore not published. Among the facsimile reproductions are: the original charter of the Lexington Lodge, November 17, 1788; a lottery advertisement; and the programme for the Flag Presentation to the Lexington Old Infantr, January 18, 1861. The Lexington Opera House, built in 1856 and burnt in 1886, is one of the buildings shown. A picture of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson is among the portraits. A bibliography of seventy items and a general index are included.

More or less has been published in book form and pamphlets on Kentucky Masonry. The two best known books are The History of Freemasonry in Kentucky (1859) by Bob Morris; and Pioneering in Masonry (1922) by Lucien V. Rule. These two with Mr. Coleman's Masonry in the Bluegrass (1933) are now the outstanding works in their field. Masonry in the Bluegrass, 1788-1933, is more than a history of Masonry and will interest many who are not identified with Masonry but who are seeking new sidelights on the Bluegrass Region, especially its early periods.

Masonic Outlook

MASONIC OUTLOOK

Published by
The Board of General Activities of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., State of New York

THOMAS C. O'DONNELL

Editor

March 1934 Vol. X No. 7

Lafayette's Cake

It is an impossible to write about any single feature of Lafayette's notable life and not touch upon the remainder of its intriguing history as it is to attempt to describe the Battle of Yorktown and not review the entire struggle of the Colonies for Independence and the cumulative scheme of master strategy devised and developed by George Washington.

Thus, when J. Winston Coleman, Jr., undertook to write a book on Masonry in the Blue Grass, it was natural that it grow into a documentary tone that ignored no important incident of the early life of Lexington, around whose history it centers, and evolved into another valuable text-book that will be used for reference time and again by this and future generations. To fittingly describe the book would be to publish the document itself, as no words are wasted in choosing and recording the salient epochs of Lexington's history from 1788 on, as they dovetailed into the social, political and martial life of the capital of the Blue Grass.

One of the conspicuous visitors to Lexington in its early days, a list too numerous to enumerate here, was General Lafayette, and Mr. Coleman has described Lafayette's visit in detail. For rare glamor, no incident of the visit—the military parade, the address at Transylvania College, the many receptions—excelled the Masonic ball and the pièce de résistance of the dinner on that memorable occasion was Monsieur Giron's "castellated" cake, decorated with the American flag and various Masonic designs, which was so gorgeous in size and splendor that it was not cut. Lafayette was entranced by its beauty, and again paid homage to the master confection of his countryman, M. Giron, the next day. Its further subsequent history is told by Mr. Coleman as follows:

"The following morning he (Lafayette) went to the Masonic breakfast, where again he sat before the magnificent cake. Again it was not cut. And after his departure a resolution was passed by his Masonic brothers authorizing the presentation of this cake until the coming Grand Lodge, for they argued wisely that it would attract people who would not otherwise come to the meeting."

While Lexington is considering the preservation of the shrines of her soldiers, statesmen, scientists, surgeons, educators, architects and inventors, why not include the quaint little building on Mill Street where M. Giron conceived and executed the "castellated cake" that charmed General Lafayette?

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1934
THOSE ARE TO CERTIFY, That the Fayette County Court is entitled to the hundred shares No. 1521 to 1624 inclusive in the stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, transferrable on the Books of said Company, personally or by Attorney.

Witness the Seal of the President, Directors and Company, at Maysville, Dec. 4th, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.


Turnpike stock 1835 100 shares.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we Mathurin Giron and Francis M. Leav are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of £ 100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly, to be made, we and each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this Eleventh day of November 1829.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound Mathurin Giron hath obtained a Licence, to keep a Tavern at his house in the county of Fayette, now if the said Mathurin Giron shall constantly find and provide in his said Tavern, good, wholesome, cleanly lodgings and diet, for Travellers, and stableage provender or pasturage for horses, for the term of one year from the date of these presents, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his said house, or suffer any person to tipple, or drink more than is necessary, nor at any time permit any disorderly behaviour to be practised in his said house, with his privity or consent, then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force and virtue.

TEST,

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

1829 Tavern License of Mathurin Giron.
Town Fathers of Lexington Were Busy Men in Early Days of City; Held Meetings in Higbee Tavern

Once upon a time politics weren’t the damnedest thing. In fact there was a day when Kentucky was excluded absolutely the good word from their governmental vernacular.

Especially was this true of pioneer Lexington. In party contest there was no sacrifice of private views," reads a filler in the Kentucky Gazette, October 20, 1787. "The spirit of liberty in the breasts of the people who had just laid aside the two-edged sword of persecution; but at all times when it has prevailed, the private peace of the commonwealth, the domestic tranquility and felicity interrupted by it."

According to orders held in early Lexington lengthy and not infrequently dramatic meetings to choose by popular vote the town’s trustees. The trustees, usually in December or January and at other times only at the resignation or death of trustees, held an election meeting of the city’s inhabitants, those who thought their taxes too high, their business or general welfare neglected were asked to present their difficulties before the board. Notices such as the following appeared in the April 12, 1788, edition of the Gazette, served to round up the grievance collectors and get them in order: "The Trustees of the Town of Lexington are hereby notified to transact business before the appointment of new Trustees. All those who have any business to do with them will meet on that day at Mr. Higbee’s Tavern."

"Trustees’ Duties Numerous"

The duties of these trustees, destined to guide the city with prudence and authority for many years to come, were multiple. They provided the ordinances for all public safety and welfare; they levied the taxes, after they had first notified the property holders, to make sure their levying wasn’t out of earshot; they saw that no pigs pens were built too near the public buildings, that roadways and all disorder was quelled in the taverns at a decent hour. In short, they were really the city fathers, and as such, inured to some ignominy, headaches because of their wards.

One of the first public menaces attended to by these trustees was that of fire. Their resolution, passed at the June 7, 1791, meeting stated that no wooden chimneys would be built within the bounds of the town lots after the first day of September. It was also decreed that all butcher shops within the city limits should be removed within a month and that no slaughter house of any kind be built within the city. That one has stuck.

Hogs weren’t allowed to run at large over the town, “and all that are found running at large, from and after the sixth day of July next, shall be taken up by an authority of the Trustees and sold for the benefit of the town. They will have a lot of trouble with hogs and cows and chickens in those days. They wouldn’t stay off the streets and away from the tavern doors. Just how many men saw their winter’s supply of ham lost off the auction block block by those hams. Resolved, that the present budget was swelled by many such sales.

"Raced Horses in Streets"

Horses racing up and down the town’s streets was another problem for the fathers. Said John Burnford in Corded the Gazette: "The Trustees of Lexington, feeling the dangers and inconveniences which are occasioned by the practice (but are invested with sufficient authority to put a stop to such practices), recommend it to the people of the town to call a public meeting to adopt a resolution to be adopted for applying a remedy to the growing evil."

Two years later, in 1790, the trustees believe their power regulate the town great enough to step in and do something about it. On January 21, December, was approved this measure: "Whosoever shall be guilty of racing or running a horse within the limits of the town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

If the trustees of said town shall appropriate two acres of land in some convenient place within the limits of the same, for the purpose of showing stud horses, and shall give notice thereof by publishing the same for four consecutive weeks in the Kentucky Gazette, no person shall be allowed to run his horse in the streets or highways of the town without forfeiting and paying the sum of three dollars."

Resolved, that a part of Water street below Crow street, be and is now appropriated as the place for the purpose of showing stud horses."

"Stopped Artillery Practice"

Firing of guns and pistols downtown was also bothered, so they stopped that. Slaves, too, presented a fair sized problem, and as early as 1800 watchmen were appointed to arrest them. A bill to prohibit sale in Lexington of slaves from the South was also introduced.

Typical of the continuous disturbance caused by slave uprisings is the following story which appeared in the December 20, 1809, issue of the Gazette: "An unfortunate circumstance occurred in this town Sunday afternoon. A number of negroes had collected at the jail, but were dispersed by Mr. William Bobb, keeper. They crossed several of them, collected and commenced to jeer and otherwise behave in a trespass to Mr. Bobb, who threw a brick at them; but they instantly separating o tavo a brick, it passed through and struck a child of Mr. J. Tannhill’s on the head, of which it died a few hours later."

Difficulties of this nature kept the trustees in so much hot water they seemed most of the time convivially interested. As early as 1816, the citizens petitioned the legislature for a change. The number of trustees was too insignificant for the state of the town; the police were negligent, and the town’s money as entirely too scarce.

"More Trustees Allowed"

The law eventually passed as the result of this petition provided the following: "Section one: To the present trustees elected on the first Saturday in January, there should be added on the first Saturday in March four additional trustees. Section two: All citizens entitled to vote for representatives, should be privileged to vote in the town in the election. The election should be conducted by a trustee appointed by the board. Ten days’t notice should be given of the election. Section three: Only inhabitants should be eligible to hold office. Sections two and three should be filled by special election, designated by the trustees. Section five: The trustees should ensure on each horse more than 31, a poll tax not exceeding $1 per annum, and on each male person, more than 16 years of age, 10 cents.

They should also levy taxes on all property, real and personal, such as they deemed necessary, not exceeding 25 cents for every $100. They were also given the power to enact by-laws, ordinances, and regulations contrary to the laws of the state.

The trustees now enjoying the full swing of their authority, set about to establish a city government second to none in the western country."

"Watchmen Are Employed"

Six years later they had organized and defined the duty of their new police force, then called the watchmen. Section one of the ordinance for the appointment of police, "...all watchmen elected annually..."

The license was $12, for instance, the vehicle may be licensed for $4, or one third of the total year’s cost. On October 1, for this instance, the pro-rated cost would drop to $2.

The emergency act was applicable only this year. Previously, It was necessary for owners to pay for the full year’s license, with no pro-rated allowed.

AUTO TAGS AVAILABLE NOW ON PRO-RATED BASIS

Owners of unregistered automobiles now may purchase license plates for the balance of this year by paying on a monthly basis, under the terms of an act of the special session of the state legislature, recommended by Gov. Ruby, Lafson.

Under the terms of the act, licenses may now be bought by paying for the four remaining months of this year. If the regular cost of $12, for instance, the vehicle may be licensed for $4, or one third of the total year’s cost. On October 1, for this instance, the pro-rated cost would drop to $2.

The emergency act was applicable only this year. Previously, It was necessary for owners to pay for the full year’s license, with no pro-rated allowed.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1933
Cholera Plague, Big Firs In History Of Maysville

Years Of City's Existence To Be Reviewed In Centennial Program

Special to The Leader

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19—For four days, beginning Labor Day, Maysville will rest from its labors, turn back the clock 100 years and celebrate the 100 years during which it has been an incorporated Kentucky city.

Although Maysville was never known officially by any other name, there has a time when it was known popularly as Limestone because it was located near the mouth of the Limestone Fork above the third town in Mason county, the county seat of Washington and the northern end of Charlestown antedating it. It was established by the Waller brothers, Ed- ward and John, in 1797, as a fortified settlement when they secured 100 acres from the Virginia legislature.

The hardy pioneer hero of schoolboys, Daniel Boone, was among the six men who first came to the site in 1775 and built Fort Rowan.

In the same year, Maysville became the site for the second tobacco warehouse on the Ohio river, the first one being "at the falls of the Ohio," in Cincinnati.

The little fortified settlement soon spread out and became an impo- rtant factor in the trade between the Ohio and Kentucky, and when in 1830, the city was pleasantly sur- prised by the announcement that a third tobacco warehouse would be established between Maysville and Cincinnati.

Fourteen years later, in 1853, the town was incorporated and Charles E. Wolfe named the first mayor.

As the town grew, so did its activities, and Maysville became a center of shipping and commerce, and as such, it played an important part in the development of the Western and Eastern railroads. Maysville was the site of the first steamboat landing on the Ohio river, and it was also the site of the first telegraph office in the state.

In 1861, during the Civil War, Maysville was an important supply center for the Union army, and it was also the site of the first hospital for wounded soldiers in Kentucky.

As the town continued to grow, it became the center of industry, and Maysville was home to many factories and mills, including a large cotton mill, a flour mill, and a flour mill.

Today, Maysville is a thriving community, with a population of over 5,000. It is home to many businesses, including a large department store, a supermarket, and a variety of restaurants.

The residents of Maysville pride themselves on their rich history and their strong community spirit. They are always ready to welcome visitors to their town and share with them the story of Maysville, a town that has been a part of American history for over 200 years.
Boat Experts Resided Here

History Tells Of Three
Men Who Built Steam
Vessels In Kentucky

N. S. Shaler, in his history of Kentucky, commented at length on the fact that Kentucky was the home and the burial place of at least three of the earliest inventors of steamboats — John Fitch, James Rumsey and Edward West.

"West was born in 1757 in Virginia," Collins wrote in his famous history, "and removed in 1788 (one account says in 1785) to Lexington where he died Aug. 29, 1827. He was the first watchmaker there, a gunsmith by trade, and a man of great intelligence. He constructed a steamboat on a small scale, which in 1794, in the presence of hundreds of citizens, he had the proud satisfaction to see move through the water with great velocity, in an experimental trial on the Town Fork of the Kentucky, previously dammed up near the center of Lexington for the purpose.

"This miniature steamboat had no flywheels; but to overcome the dead weight, the pistonsrod was made to strike metallic springs at every return motion given by the steam. The identical engine on a rough cylinder, piston-rod, framework, supply and escape pipe, were preserved for more than 50 years in the library of Transylvania University, and have since been transferred to the Museum of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. (Present whereabouts are unknown.)"

"On July 6, 1802, Mr. West received a United States patent for his steamboat invention. Why he delayed until then obtaining a patent, we have not learned. On the same day he was awarded three other patents—for a gunlock, for a cattle-cutter machine, and for a half-cutting and heading machine, the first ever invented and which the celebrated English traveler, F. A. Michaux, in 1805, said cut 12 hours, 5,320 pounds of nails, and the patent of which 'he sold at once for $10,000."

"A steam engine, shortly after actually exported nails of her own manufacture to Louisville, to Cincinnati, and even to Pittsburgh—which was the first manufacturing point in the United States, if not in the world—had not 18 years (only four and a-half years after the first steamboat in the West), a steamboat, made by Bosworth and West, on Mr. West's model, into the mouth of Hickman creek, on the Kentucky river, in Jessamine county, for New Cynthiana. An editorial notice in the Kentucky Gazette said, was a plan distinct from any other steamboat then in use, and on a level with the current of the Kentucky river, at a high stage, more than answered the sanguine expectations of her owners (a company of Lexington gentlemen), and left no doubt that she could stem the current of the Mississippi with rapidity and ease. She did not return."
The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

TO ANY CONSTABLE OF THE COUNTY—GREETING:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon

Thomas Gray
for the non-payment of Five Dollars,
due by
under my hand, this 22d day of September, 1832.

Given under my hand, this 22d day of September, 1832.

[Signature]

J. P.

Waldemard Mentelle

Lexington Sep. 11, 1832

To Thomas Gray

Co. 1. Attn. States note and $5 deferaed. Close was signed by HAND (Mentelle) to the bank.

Waldemard Mentelle

Had mrs. Mentelle Had Noted School
Arrangements have been completed for the observance on Sunday, October 15, of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Christian church at South Elkhorn, which was announced on Tuesday. It also will be homecoming day for former pastors and members of the church, of which the Rev. Ward Russell is pastor.

A historical pageant, a feature of which will be a "Traveling Church," will be given on Tuesday evening, October 17, if the weather permits under the direction of the Rev. G. J. Turner, director of religious education at the Central Christian Church in Lexington. A sequel to the centennial book giving a history of South Elkhorn and daughter churches is about ready to be published.

**History - Opens in 1768**

The South Elkhorn Christian church of today traces its history back to the days when it was a Regular Baptist church, and still further to the time when it was a Separate Baptist church. The congregation was organized in Upper Spottsylvania, Virginia, in 1765.

The Separate Baptist churches in Virginia were severely persecuted, the pastor, the Rev. Lewis Craig, being twice thrown in prison for "holding conventicles and preaching the Gospel contrary to the law. He and a majority of his church decided to move to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia. They came through in a body over the Boone trail in 1781 and established Craig Station at the Point Creek church. Capt. William Ellis was the military leader.

Then, having arranged for land in the Blue Grass, they crossed the Kentucky river in 1782 and 1783 and the pastor reassembled his flock at his new home on the South Fork of the Elk horn, and drew up a covenant for the reorganized church in October, 1783. This church, transplanted from Virginia, is really 185 years old. The cabins at Craig Station were abandoned and most of the old congregation were enrolled at South Elkhorn. The two years of journeys and encampments have been likened to the 40 years of wandering of the children of Israel under Moses.

**South Elkhorn has been a prolific "mother of churches."** The first born was Clear Creek church, which in turn is the mother of the Hillsborough and Versailles churches. Thirty members from South Elkhorn started the Clear Creek Baptist church. In 1788 the Forks of Elkhorn church was likewise started. In 1807 two churches branched off. South Elkhorn gave up 100 members to start Mount Pleasant Baptist church, and about twelve members to start the Republican Independent Christian church, and the next year a few to start the Republican Baptist church.

In 1817 the Providence Baptist church was constituted, with 70 members, from South Elkhorn who were living in that neighborhood. The Rev. Lewis Craig and "helpers" from Elk horn were called on to assist in the organization of Great Crossings, Harmony Station, and many other churches.

Some of these churches left the Baptist fold and went with the "Reformers," or Disciples of Christ. In 1839 there were three churches of this family on trial before the Elkhorn Association for departing from the doctrines of the Baptist communion—Versailles, Providence, and South Elkhorn, and their pastors, Jacob Creath, Sr., and Jacob Creath, Jr., were likewise declared heretical in belief. Two of these churches were dropped from the roll that year, and South Elkhorn the following year.

37 Pastors on List

During the century and a half of her Kentucky career, the church has had 37 ministers, but not all serving separately, for it was the custom during the Seventies and Eighties to have two ministers preaching on different Sundays.

The names of many of these pastors are well known. Lewis Craig, John Shackelford, the Creaths, Leonard Fleming, William Hatch, "Taccoon" John Smith, R. C. Ricketts, Moses B. Lord, Dr. L. L. Pickering, Robert Graham, C. F. Wilhams, Philip S. Fall, Gen. R. M. Gano, John W. McGarvey, John T. Hawkins, R. Lin Cave, and Dr. E. E. Snoddy. The present minister succeeded Dr. Snoddy in 1923.

Great revivals have been held at South Elkhorn. The most notable was that of 1800 and 1801, when 548 were brought into the church within a year. Other important "in-catherings" were had with the assistance of John T. Johnson, B. F. Hall, Allen Kendrick, R. M. Gano, Robert Milligan, Frank G. Allen, Homer T. Wilson, Mark Collins, Victor W. Dorris, L. J. Spencer, W. C. Morro, Hall L. Calhoun, Roger T. Nye, John M. Alexander, J. J. Taylor, Carl Agee, A. W. Fortune, E. J. Barnett, R. J. Bamber, Rhodes Thompson, Joseph W. Hargin, Robert N. Simpson, Hug McLellan, A. C. Brooks, and Robert L. Badgett.

**Rev. Sweeney to Speak**

William R. Sweeney, minister of the Broadway Christian church, will deliver the sermon on Sunday morning of the coming homecoming, October 15. The afternoon session will be given over to greetings from former pastors, R. H. Lampkin, of Cincinnati; W. J. Shelburne, of Versailles; E. E. Snoddy, of Lexington, and in greetings from former members, representatives of other churches, and an address by Dr. A. W. Fortune, pastor of the Central Christian church. A basket dinner will be spread at the noon hour.

Inasmuch as the establishment of this church marks the beginning of organized Christianity north of the Kentucky river, the church also that all churches of the denomination join in the celebration.

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THE LEXINGTON HERALD
FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1933
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, David A. Sayre and E. K. Sayre,
are held
and firmly bound unto the Justices of the Fayette County Court, in the penal sum of
Three Hundred
Dollars, current money of Kentucky,
the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, &c.
jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated this 10th
day of
April
1843.

The Condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas, the County Court of
Fayette, have this day permitted said
D. A. Sayre
now, if
said E. K. Sayre
shall not, at any time hereafter, become a County
charge, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

David A. Sayre and E. K. Sayre - Bankers
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Thos. M. Clay and
M. C. Johnson,

are held
and firmly bound unto the Justices of the Fayette County Court, in the penal sum of
$3400 (i. e. $400 for each slave). Dollars, current money of Kentucky,
the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, &c.,
jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated this 15th day
of January 1841.

The Condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas, the County Court of
Fayette, have this day permitted said

C. M. Clay

to Emancipate his slave,

Sall, Billy, Dave, Tom, Bob.

Now, if

said Slaves

shall not, at any time hereafter, become a County charge, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

C. M. Clay

M. C. Johnson

BOND FOR C. M. CLAY TO EMANCIPATE HIS 6 SLAVES—

brother-in-law Madison C. Johnson signed also.
$400 for each slave—

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Fayette County Court.

SUMMON

Devi Langhaim, to appear before me, or some

other Justice of the Peace, for the county aforesaid, to answer the complaint of

John Hargreaves

for the non-payment of

fourteen dollars 87 cents

due by Note, and then make return how you have executed this warrant.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Nov., 1837.

To any Sworn Officer to execute.

R. D. Bradford, Jr.

Nov. 1837
Lexington, Ky.

Know all men by these presents that I, Cassius M. Clay, a citizen of Fayette County, and state of Kentucky, of lawful age being 23 years old, in consideration of my acknowledgment of the principles of the declaration of American Independence — my recognition of one benevolent God — my appreciation of the Christian morality — my deep sympathy with the great mass of American freemen who are numerous competition with slave labor — and because I would perpetuate the republican institutions, by placing them on their only true base, the greatest good to the greatest number, and make the honor of their status indestructible and glorious among men — emancipate, set free and restore to their original rights the following named persons held by the laws of this state to be slaves, Adam, Joe, Whit, Scott, Sliley, Perry, Dana, Dana, Carole, Billy, Billy, — commanded from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and forty-five (1845) the above named slaves with their offspring from the date of this deed of emancipation shall be absolved from all service due as supposed to be due to me or my heirs forever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal and made acknowledgment of the same in the presence of the County Court of Fayette according to law — Mar. 14, 1844.

Cassius M. Clay.
Know all Men by these Presents, That we J. Postlethwaite

are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky, in the penal sum of £100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly, to be made, we and
each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this
11th day of July 1831.

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

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

if the said

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

TEST.

J. Postlethwaite

[Seal]

Geo. Morton

[Seal]

Know all Men by these Presents, That we J. Postlethwaite

are firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky, in the penal sum of £100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we and
each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this
12th day of April 1830.

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

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

if the said

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

TEST.

J. Postlethwaite

[Seal]

Geo. Morton

[Seal]
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

WILLIAM OWSELY,

GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH,

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence, and
ability of James Cadle to the Constitution, I do appoint him

SHERIFF,

of the County of Fayette hereby investing him with full power and authority to execute and
fulfill the duties of the said office, according to law: AND TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAME, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto
legally appertaining, for and during the term prescribed by the Constitution.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at FRANKFORT, the 18th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five and in the 53 year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hodges, Todd & Pruett, Printers.
Jayette County in acct. with David Tatum
1833. To three days work with two
 Oct. horses and plough on the first
 precinct on the Shamrock
 road omitted could not now
 To two days work with horse
 and Car on some road
 and precinct.

1835. To nine days, plough and two horses
 Sept. on some road and precinct.
 To one days work with Car on some road and precinct.

aid Sutton

Jayette County 1st
The above account was this day
drawn before me by the dehers of
James Wirt and Thomas J. Wirt.
This 3rd
two miles from town in still in possession of Coleman family.
November 1835

Account for work done on the Henry’s Mill Road (now Newtown) by
David Sutton - great-grandfather of J. Winston Coleman, Jr. His farm
Signed- Dan'l. Bradford, J.P.
Club Marks Church Site

Tablet Is Dedicated At Point Of First Catholic House Of Worship

An aluminum tablet marking the site of the organization of the first Catholic congregation in Lexington, at the northeast corner of Felix streets, was dedicated today at ceremonies arranged by the Bardin Club, an organization of Catholic business and professional men.

The Historical Markers Society erected the tablet to mark the spot where Stephen T. Bardin had organized the first Catholic church in Lexington in a log cabin that stood on the site about 1806 and was used from 1804 to 1811.

Earl Wallace, president of the Historical Markers Society, fastened the tablet in place and R. J. Colbert, a member of the club, turned the tables to indicate the dedication address.

Mr. Colbert said:

"Nearly one hundred years before under the auspices of the Historic Markers Society, the church was organized in Lexington, named in honor of the distinguished priest who had the leading part in the event which we commemorate today, should be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

"Near the close of the 18th century a group of 60 Catholic families in Maryland formed the Maryland League," he expressed purpose of the members being to enfranchise in a body to the state of Kentucky. Of this group 20 families left St. Mary's county, Maryland, in the year 1782 and journeyed to Nelson county, Kentucky, where they established a settlement on Pottinger's creek the first Catholic settlement in this state. Henry Norris, a member of the party, obtained a patent to the lands on Pottinger's creek from Patrick Henry governor of Virginia, on Dec. 2, 1786. The second delegation from Maryland stopped for a few days at White Sulphur in Scott county and they were so well pleased with the country that they abandoned their purpose of continuing their journey to Nelson county and decided to establish their homes at White Sulphur. In the course of time some of these pioneers drifted into Fayette county.

"The Maryland colony established other Catholic settlements at Hardins creek in 1786, Bardstown in 1787, Castlegar's creek in 1789 and Rolling Fork in 1795, all in the county. No Catholic priest accompanied these settlers and there was none to minister to them until 1792 when they were visited by Father J. B. Wrench, who paid so many visits as to be chaplains on one of the French ships sent to aid the Colonists. Father William de Bruyn, father of St. Francis Xavier, six months later built Holy Cross church in Nelson county in the year 1792. It was the first Catholic church ever erected in Kentucky.

"In November, 1791, Stephen Theodore Bardin, a contributor to the Seminary of Orleans, accompanied by Father Benedictin and Bishop John B. David, left Bordeaux, France, for America and arrived in Philadelphia on March 26, 1792. On May 23, 1793, Father Bardin was ordained a priest by Bishop John Carroll at St. Peter's Cathedral in Baltimore. He was the first priest ever ordained in America and Bishop Carroll was at that time the only Bishop in this country, his jurisdiction extending over the entire United States.

"Shortly after his ordination Father Bardin left Baltimore on Sept. 6, 1793, accompanied by Father Barriot, a French priest, and proceeded to Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio by flatboat to Mayville, where he called Limestone, and thence to Lexington where he and his companion arrived on the 19th day of October, which was the Sunday nearest to the 30th day of November. Immediately upon his arrival he said mass at the home of Dennis McCarty on the east side of Upper street between Main and Short streets, which was the first Mass ever celebrated in the city of Lexington.

"On the same day he rode 16 miles to White Sulphur in Scott county. During the succeeding three years Father Bardin was the only priest in Kentucky, his companion, Father Barriot, having remained only a short time. Father Bardin made his headquarters for about 18 months in Scott county, from which point he traveled to the various Catholic settlements in the state. From the date of his arrival in Kentucky until the year 1800, he said Mass at regular intervals in the home of Thomas Tibbits in Lexington and the six Catholic families then residing in the city.

"On Nov. 4, 1804, Samuel Ayers and John McCallas were appointed as ex curator and executor of John McConic, in consideration of $500 current money of Kentucky, conveyed to Stephen Theodore Bardin, for the use of the Lexington Roman Catholic church, on Dec. 17, measuring 32 by 42, enclosed street 4 poles and 13 poles back to Short street. The deed is of record in the Fayette County Clerk's office in circuit court deed book E., page 184. The second building was built in Lexington, stood on the lot and this was used temporarily as a chapel.

"On St. Patrick's Day, 1810, Father Bardin held a public meeting at the court house and solicited funds for the erection of a new church. The meeting was well attended and a large sum was raised, many non-Catholics contributing to the cause. St. Peter's church, the first Catholic church erected in this city, was built on this site and was dedicated May 15, 1815. The church was served by Father Bardin, assisted by Father Anger, Father S. H. Montgomery and Father William T. Willet. "Among the pastors of the first church were Father John Ignatius Chabot, father Francis P. Kenwick in 1826, Father George M. McGuffin 1828-1836, Father Edward McPherson, 1838-1853, Father John McKeen, 1859-1866, Father Edward McPherson, 1866-1867. Of this number, Father Chabot afterwards became bishop of Oklahoma, and coadjutor bishop of Bardstown, and Father Kenwick, bishop of Philadelphia and later archbishop of Baltimore.

"In 1895 after Edward McPherson, then pastor of the first St. Peter's church, started subscriptions for a new St. Peter's, and went to New Orleans where he raised $8,000. With these funds collected at the new St. Peter's was erected on Mulberry street, now Limestone, and was dedicated Dec. 3, 1897, by Bishop Chabot. Father McPherson was the first pastor of the new St. Peter's church. It was succeeded in 1898 by Father M. J. Spaulding, who later became bishop of Covington; by Father John McGuire, 1899-1905, Father Francis De Maza, 1902-1963, and by Bishop John B. Beckett in 1865. "Father Beckers built the present St. Paul's church on Short street in Covington, St. Paul's church was consecrated on Oct. 12, 1891, nearly 75 years ago. Our good friends James N. Hoxie and Thomas D. Dorni, who are here today, were altar boys at that occasion. Father Beckers served as its pastor until the date of his death, Sept. 12, 1912.

"There was only one Catholic bishop in America until the year 1867 when Bishop Purcell was appointed as bishop of Bardstown and the appointment was made on April 1, 1867. Father Bardin was on his native soil and did not return to Kentucky until 1867. He was widely known throughout Kentucky and numbered among his personal friends such distinguished men as Richard M. Johnson, vice president of the United States; William T. Barry, United States senator and first postmaster general; George Robertson, chief justice of the court of Appeals, and many other notable men of the day.

"In marking this site for the information and guidance of the public the Bardin Club will further the cause of education and for the benefit of generations yet unborn, the Historical Markers Society renders a great public service and at the same time does honor to one of our most distinguished Catholic priests.

"We congratulate you upon your judgment in selecting this spot as a place worthy of your consideration and we assure you that your action here today will be long remembered and deeply appreciated by the members of the Bardin Club and by every Catholic in this community.

**Lexington Leader**

**JAN-19-1937**
BY THE GOVERNOR.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and five

Given under my hand at Frankfort on the Ohio, the 30th day of March.

Whereas I have caused these letters to be made patent, and

The seal of the Commonwealth to be hereto affixed,

I, Christopher Greenup, Governor of the Said Commonwealth, to all whom these presents shall come,

Know Ye, That, according to law and to have and to hold the name, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, the several forenamed persons are hereby invested him with full power and authority to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office,

In the name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Christopher Greenup.
JOHN L. HELM,
GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the
Seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at FRANKFORT, the
27th day of May in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the fifty-ninth year
of the Commonwealth.

Jno. A. Marshall
SECRETARY OF STATE.

1851 - Signature Governor John L. Helm.

Winston Coleman, Jr., is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky in 1920, and since 1936 he has lived at Winburn Farm, near Lexington, where he is engaged in general farming and livestock raising.

For twenty-five years Mr. Coleman has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence. In all, about ten years of research and study went into the compilation of this bibliography.

In addition to being a collector of Kentuckiana, Mr. Coleman is one of the state’s leading historians. He is the author of several books, including Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass and Slavery Times in Kentucky, has written a number of pamphlets on Kentucky history, and is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers. In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and two years later his alma mater, the University of Kentucky, honored him with a similar degree.

There is a small place called Shipping Port ... We had the novel spectacle of three large steamboats, filled with merchandise and passengers, all at one time rising and falling in several locks. The locks are large enough for first-class boats, and the whole of the canal is finished in the most solid and beautiful manner. It is fifty feet wide at surface. No horses are used, we passed through by steam ... When we had left the canal, we beheld before us the sloping bank, covered with houses, manufactories, churches, &c. This was Louisville ... The private houses are handsome, and some of the new ones, built of the native limestone, threaten to rival any in the State. The hotels seemed calculated to accommodate a large number of travelers. The court house which is now building, is very large, and when finished will be quite as Ornament to the city ... We passed a high school, seminary, twelve churches, a theatre, three markets, and a large building with wings, having a portico in front, supported with marble columns, which is, to be more told, the Marine Hospital ... The cause of education flourishes, as there has been published, this year, by one firm, one hundred and thirteen thousand volumes of school books — Mrs. Stiles: A Summer Journey in the West, 1841
Lexington 7 May 1832

At the annual meeting of the 1st Presbyterian congregation in Lexington, held on this day, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year viz:

James B. Payne
Joseph Brown
Samuel Robb
Benjamin Lumnwell
John L. McDowell

I certify the above to be correct.

Thos. Doolin Clerk

Trustees - First Presby. Church, 1832

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Harrison County, 1st

Summon Francis McLear to appear before me, or some other Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, to answer the complaint of A. K. Marshall for the non-payment of 48. and then make return how you have executed this warrant.

Given under my hand this 25th day of April 1838.

Francis McLear, keeper of the "A Mile House" or "Regular Stock Stand" on the Nicholasville Road, where stock drovers and teamsters going South always stopped with their stock.
LEXINGTON, K., JULY 7, 1834.

THE IMMORTAL LA FAYETTE, the steadfast friend of the United States and of Man, is no more! The Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, upon the reception of the intelligence of his death, resolved upon paying to his memory, such honors as might best comport with the illustrious character of the deceased, and the grateful attachment of the American people. The 30th of July, inst., has been selected as the day upon which to perform this melancholy, yet pleasing duty. The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution—the several Chapters and Lodges; and transient Companions and Brothers of the Masonic Order—all the Reverend Clergy—the Officers of the State Government—the Mayor and City Council, and City Officers of Lexington—the Judges and Officers of the various Courts—the Officers of the Army, Navy and Militia, Volunteer Corps, Literary Institutions, and Citizens generally, are respectfully invited to unite with them on that occasion. A Procession will be formed at the Grand Masonic Hall, at 10 o'clock of the morning of that day, and will proceed to such spot as may be selected, to hear a Funeral Oration in honor of the deceased. The Ceremonies and Order of Procession, will be made known, in due time, by the Marshal of the day.

We are, respectfully, 

DANIEL BRADFORD,  
JNO. M. McALLA,  
C. W. CLOUD,  
JOSEPH G. NORWOOD,  
THOS C. O'REAR,  
JOHN BRENnan,  
N. L. PINNELL,  
JOHN LEWIS,  
DERRICK WARNER,  

LEXINGTON ROYAL ARCH CHAP. NO. 1, Repl. Lafayette 1834

COUNTY OF FAYETTE  
COURT-HOUSE YARD LOTTERY.  

THIS Ticket will entitle the Bearer to such prizes as may be drawn to his member in the "Lottery for the purpose of building and ornamenting the Court-House Yard in Lexington;" if demanded within six months after the drawing; subject to fifteen per cent. deduction.  

By Order of the Managers,  
LEXINGTON, 1811.
Lexington was not only foaled in Kentucky but within a stone's throw from the town for which he was named. Boston had been named, not for the capital of New England, but for the more sporting game of curls. But Lexington carried the name of his birthplace to the ends of the earth, not only by his own exploits, but in his descendants. He triumphed, within the last forty years, in horse racing in every part of the country, and every racecourse he visited, and every race that he entered, was impressed by his presence. His name was synonymous with speed and stamina, and his record of victories was unmatchable. He was the first horse to be bred in Kentucky, and his offspring, in turn, became the foundation of the great American thoroughbred breed. His bloodline was traced back to the days of the colonists, and his progeny became the backbone of the American horse racing industry.

Lexington was not only a racing horse, but also a symbol of the American spirit. His strength and courage were an inspiration to all who knew him. His spirit was as strong as his body, and his determination was unmatched. He was a true American hero, and his legend continues to this day.

Odds And The Glory

By CARL BERNHARDT

Lexington was not only foaled in Kentucky but within a stone's throw from the town for which he was named. Boston had been named, not for the capital of New England, but for the more sporting game of curls. But Lexington carried the name of his birthplace to the ends of the earth, not only by his own exploits, but in his descendants. He triumphed, within the last forty years, in horse racing in every part of the country, and every racecourse he visited, and every race that he entered, was impressed by his presence. His name was synonymous with speed and stamina, and his record of victories was unmatchable. His bloodline was traced back to the days of the colonists, and his progeny became the backbone of the American horse racing industry.

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The Lexington Hotel

The Grand Inauguration Ball

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

Managers

W. H. Keene, Esq.
Maj. R. D. Garnet, Esq.
Col. B. F. Taylor, Esq.

Committee of Invitation

Frankfort:
G. B. HUNTER, C. R. Monteith, Sr., GEORGE HARRISON, W. H. SCOTT.

Lexington:
J. H. HUNTER, C. R. Monteith, Jr., WILLIAM HARRISON, W. H. SCOTT.

Louisville:
J. A. HUNTER, J. C. MORTON, WEBSTER MILTON, W. W. HARRISON.

Pike:
J. A. HUNTER, J. C. MORTON, WEBSTER MILTON, W. W. HARRISON.

Harrisonburg:
J. C. MORTON, J. C. GUTHRIE, W. E. SIMMS, GREY CLAY.

Lexington:
L. W. CHAMBERLAIN, J. A. HUNTER, ORMOND MILTON, JOHN WELLS.

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Harrisonburg:
J. C. MORTON, J. C. GUTHRIE, W. E. SIMMS, GREY CLAY.

Lexington:
L. W. CHAMBERLAIN, J. A. HUNTER, ORMOND MILTON, JOHN WELLS.
Kentucky families, including the Breckinridges, the Bullocks, and the Crittendens.

The first pastor of Pisgah Church was Adam Rankin, but he was deceased and succeeded by Dr. Blythe, who served for forty years, from 1792 until 1832. Another pastor, Rutherford Douglas also served the congregation for forty years. The present pastor is Rev. Henry McDowell, who lives in the house once thrown from the church. His daughter, Miss Mary Louise McElroy, is the author of the pageant which will be presented in a natural amphitheater on the church ground.

One of the scenes of the pageant will tell the story of Moses McElroy, one of the pioneer founders of the community who was captured by Indians and who had a fear of becoming an Enoch Arden. The savages took McElroy to their village near the present city of Detroit, where he lived for two years before he made his escape and journeyed back to Kentucky. McElroy inquired of a neighbor to find out if his wife had married again before he returned to his family. She had remained faithful to him, however, and so McElroy came home.

Other scenes in the pageant which will include 150 or more characters will show the coming of the first three pioneers to Pisgah—Alexander Dunlap, John Gay and Samuel Streeter—and also will show the building of the log church, the coming of "Father" Rice and Dr. Blythe, the journey of Mrs. McElroy and her visit to George Washington of Philadelphia, other pioneer scenes and the wedding of McElroy and Dr. R. S. Hart in the late '80s.

Many of the characters to be represented in the pageant will be taken by direct descendants of the originals and the costumes worn by the wedding party will be the actual clothing worn by the bride and groom, their children, and their ancestors.

Familiar names will be noticed in the list of characters—the Carys, Dunlap, Squires, Stevens, and Garves—whom families have lived in the Pisgah neighborhood since pioneer times at least and whose grants were taken by their ancestors. The Pisgah neighbors are not merely neighbors but have been neighbors for a century and a half.

The public is invited to the celebration.

Historic Pisgah Church Plans Sesquicentennial Programme

Descendants of Pioneers Who Founded Woodford Edifice Still Attend.

By GERALD GRIFFIN.

The Courier-Journal Lexington Bureau.
Lexington, Ky., June 30—A century and a half of religion, education and community spirit, kept alive by the adventurous pioneers who cleared the wilderness that they might establish their homes, and by the descendants of these same pioneers, many of whom live on the very lands their Colubra ancestors claimed, will be commemorated July 12 at historic Pisgah Church, in Woodford County.

The celebration, which will include a religious service and a historical pageant, will mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of the church, one of the pioneer Presbyterian houses of worship in the West, and of Kentucky Academy, which was consolidated with Transylvania University, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Allegheny Mountains.

At least two Revolutionary War soldiers lie buried in the burial ground which has shaded by magnolias, elms, oaks and sugar maples in the green turf churchyard where Grey might well have written his Biny, and in the Pisgah Church edifice of the celebrated Lewis and Clark expedition stopped to hear a sermon by the Rev. Dr. James Blythe before continuing on their hazardous journey into the Northwest.

It was at Pisgah that Dr. Blythe and "Father" David Rice, who established Presbyterianism in Kentucky, founded their academy, which was contributed to by George Washington, John Adams, Aaron Burr and Robert Morris.

Approximately nine miles from Lexington and five miles from Versailles, on the Pisgah and Mt. Vernon Roads, Pisgah's gothic-windowed and vine-shaded stone church and school stand, calm and peaceful on a park-like knoll surrounded by thirty-five acres of Niagara, where, on summer Saturday afternoons, the members and their neighbors and friends come to mingle with each other in friendship and to partake of a picnic supper.

Although dedicated in history, Pisgah has kept up with the times. The church yard contains a nine-hole golf course and three excellent tennis courts on which the Pisgah Community Club each year sponsors a tennis tournament which has drawn the finest tennis players in the Bluegrass Country. It is difficult to distinguish between the congregation of Pisgah Church and the membership of the Pisgah Community Club. It really doesn't seem to matter. The club membership gather there on Saturdays, and the congregation meets on Sundays, but everybody knows everybody else and is just made welcome.

Patriot Leaders Help.

When "Father" Rice first came to Pisgah in 1834 he found that a log church and school already had been erected by the pioneer Presbyterians who had settled in that section of what is now Woodford County. The original log structure stood 100 yards west of the present graceful stone buildings, on a two-acre plot donated to the congregation by Samuel Steverson, whose son, Robert, later gave an additional thirty acres, which now comprises the Pisgah churchyard.

With vision of far greater development of the church and the school, Father Rice and Dr. Blythe made a trip to horseback into the Ohio River Valley, stopping at Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, collecting money for their cause. The original signatures of some of the donors, including Washington, Adams, Burr and Madison, are on file at Transylvania College, where the records of Kentucky Academy are now kept, and Pisgah began its development.

The present stone church at Pisgah was completed in 1852. It was remodeled in 1888, when the Gothic windows were installed and the balcony, where the slaves worshiped, was torn down. The school building was erected in 1796. It was remodeled in 1868. The school probably is the oldest building in the State which always was being held. For several years, because of the development of the public school system, the Pisgah School was deserted, but Mrs. J. T. Cox taught four neighborhood children there last term.

Pioneer Children Taught.

The first teacher in the Pisgah School was a Mr. Andrews, who was succeeded by Andrew Steele, whose descendants still live in the neighborhood. After the consolidation of Kentucky Academy with Transylvania Academy, Dr. Louis Marshall of Bumpard, brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, located the school, which was attended by celebrated pioneer
By the Governor

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty

and in the

Seventeenth day of October

within the State of Kentucky

The Governor

Joseph Desha

Governor of the said Commonwealth

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Know ye, that

[Signature]

Secretary

[ Seal]
By the Lieutenant and acting Governor

I, James T. Morehead, Lieutenant and acting Governor, have caused these letters to be prepared, patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be heretofore affixed, given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth to be heretofore affixed. I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal hereto heretofore affixed, during the Governor, and until the duties of the said office according to law, and to have and to take the same, with all the rights and emoluments hereby mentioned and with all power and authority to execute in and for the County of

COBONE

I do appoint him

KNOW YE, THAT Processor, SS, and concurrence in the belief, different;

To all whom it may concern, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
The Tenth Convention

Kentuckians in general saw little good, and no excuse, for such an unnecessary sacrifice of life. As one they were disheartened, sad. Many of their best loved comrades were dead because a new government had attempted and actually affected little more than had the Old Confederation.

So it was that, at a moment when unbounded rejoicing and thanksgiving should have swept the land, dispirited delegates met at Danville for the Tenth Convention, which was to frame the new state constitution.

The tenth, or constitutional convention met on April 3, 1852. A constitution was framed and a new governor elected. Gen. Isaac Shelby was elected the first governor of Kentucky, and a new commonwealth which was wrapped from its birth in a wilderness. Eight long years had gone into making years tortured by Indian raids, tremendous offers from foreign kingdoms, and beset with the trials incident to pioneer life. That the loyalty of these people toward their families and the land and toward the government was such as to make them a powerful force, and one that should never be underestimated.

Provisions of the Constitution

Many days were spent during the tenth and last convention upon the provisions of the 1852 constitution. It provided suffrage to all male white citizens who had reached the age of twenty-one and who had not been convicted of a crime; governors and senators were chosen by a college of electors for a term of three years. The members of the convention, elected by the people for a term of one year, the supreme court was granted authority to decline to report, and the members of the courts in the county of the state, and to be nominated by the senate and appointed by the governor, and the legislature was asked to pass laws permitting slaves to be freed, provided they should not leave Massachusetts or their maintenance, become dependant upon the state of Massachusetts, which was regretted that provisions for a public school system did not find their way into the constitution. Many provisions were made for the benefit of the poor. Lately other revisions have been recommended, and the work begun by those fathers of Kentucky on that bright spring day in 1852 is continued.

The Bluegrass Celebration

The day of the 4th of June, 1852, was one of tremendous moment to Kentuckians. True, it was, that over the great lands of the commonwealth sorrow and misfortune remained grim reminders of Har- ris's and St. Clair's defeats.

But in Lexington a scene of an entirely different nature ruled the day.

Early in the day Governor Shel- by and the judges of the county court, and the settlers who had come miles to witness the spectacle, lined the streets, mingling picturesquely with stately剪and fashionable Lexington ladies.

It was the first inaugural cere- mony ever witnessed west of the Alleghenies. The celebration was carried on with great dispatch, and the oath of office was administered to the governor.

The entire procession, followed by shouts and clashing of the vast gathering, marched impressively to a large and well furnished Shott or Wheat Inn, where Governor Shelby was established in his rude executive chambers.

That night in his office on West Main Street John Bradford sat by his makeshift writing desk penning for his newspaper his impressions of the great day. How keenly he must have felt the sacredness of that hour! Many years had passed since that storm he had first seen the beautiful meadowland, many years had passed since his days of hardships and dangers, and he was spared from the wilderness which he had helped subdue and resolve into a mighty commonwealth. How pleasant must have been the memories that came as he sat there, his thoughts wandering back to the first years.

And how urgent must have been his desire to paint in words impressive and beautiful his love for the country that had set him free and given him life and freedom and fame.

The next morning his attention was drawn to a recent story. The following Saturday—the Kentucky Gazette was published then on only once each week—on the back page one appeared his brief, concise and wholly impartial account of the inauguration.

Lexington, June 5.—On Mon- day evening it was announced that the day was appointed for the meeting of the legislature, Isaac Shelby, Ex-Governor of this commonwealth, arrived in town from his seat in Lincoln County. He was escorted from Danville by a detachment of the Lexington troop of horses, and met a few miles from town by the county lieutenant, the troop of horses commanded by Captain Todhunter and the Trustees of the town. The light infantry company commanded by Captain Hughes were paraded at the corner of main and cross streets; and received him as he passed with military honors—after attending him to his landing, the horse and infantry paraded on the public square, and after firing alternately fifteen round guns gave a general discharge in honor of his Excellency.

The last scene in the magnificent display was coming. Deep in the background of this strange stage a silent through of heroes long since slain on the battlefield, the Hard and Bloody Ground witnessed their comrades' victory. It was an almost endless procession of roll of dead or gloriously unconquered and awe inspiring. Near up the boardwalks of Lexington's streets, the living actors raised their voices in the songs of thanksgiving their tribute to a new leader, the first governor of the first empire ever carved from that savage land of the Western Wilderness.

The curtain was descending and from the throbbing stage came shouts, dining and far away, the lusty cry of youth, and the rolling distant rumble of drums. And so the drama was ended. So did the Pioneer Commonwealth and its inhabitants, take their place in the sun. Courageously they had fought, and fairly won. Gloriously had they dared. United had they stood.

LEXTON, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1854

Crowd Meets
At Old Fort
Of Pioneers

Pageantry And Oratory Will
Honor Boone's Memory
In Labor Day Fete

BOONESBORO, Ky., Sept. 3 (9)—Hundreds of citizens of the county and neighboring states were here today to pay tribute to the memory of the celebrated pioneer Daniel Boone, trail-breaker of the west.

The Boone bicentennial celebration, on the site of Fort Boone in 1773, and the anniversaries of frontier colonization in Kentucky, will be marked by colorful pageantry, the re-enactment of Boone's wedding, and addresses by Gov. Ruby Laffoon and others.

Many distinguished guests, representatives of other states associated with Boone lore—Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Missouri, were present.

The celebration has been made the occasion for the annual convention of the American Order of Pioneers, Inc., and the Boone Family Association, Inc., national societies composed of descendants of Boone.

The celebration, beginning with a concert this morning by the Frankfort high school band and the first of a series of hourly historical tours of the grounds conducted by the Madison County Historical Society, was to be followed by the commemorative exercises starting at 1:30 o'clock in the pavilion.

The principal speakers besides Gov. Laffoon were Senator Albert C. Barkley and Congressman Virgil Chapman, Col. Samuel M. Wilson, chairman of the Boone commemoration, was to introduce the speakers.

Two historical skits were scheduled for presentation following the speaking program. A group of children from Bourbon county, in costume, dramatizing the landing of the Clark county descendants, reenacting the wedding of Betsy Callaway and Samuel Henderson, the first wedding in Kentucky.

At the conclusion of the Boonesboro program, the American Legion auxiliary at Winchester was to hold memorial services at the Boone monument at the Clark county end of the Boone Memorial Bridge. A wreath was to be placed on the monument by Mrs. Charles Bruen, and Dr. W. S. Less was to give a brief talk.

The Daniel Boone post of the American Legion, which has plans today to decorate the bridge with flags and bunting.

LEXINGTON LEADER

SEPTEMBER 3, 1934
Lexington’s Play - Goers of 1898

Sat on Rough, Wooden Seats and Liked It; Drama Thrilling Then

By G. GLENN CLIFT

The snow which had fallen con-
sequently since Tuesday and now
practically shut the town up a whole
Thanksgiving was in evidence.

The courthouse was used as a
place for the winter nights, and the
people began to think that they
would have to stay in, with the
snowstorm outside. By the 4th of
December, it was snowing so hard
that the roads were impassable,
and the public was forced to stay in,
with the exception of a few who
made their way to the outlying
points.

The Drama was held in the
Old Court House, and the audience
sat on the windowsills and on the
stairs, with a good deal of com-
mfort. The play was a success, and
the audience enjoyed themselves
very much.

The next day, the weather was
very warm, and the sun shone.

The audience was very large,
and the play was well received.

The weather continued to be
very warm, and the audience
enjoyed the play very much. The
next day, the weather was very
warm, and the audience enjoyed
the play very much.

The weather continued to be
very warm, and the audience
enjoyed the play very much. The
next day, the weather was very
warm, and the audience enjoyed
the play very much.
Historic Pisgah Community Planning
For Sesqui-Centennial

Woodford County Settlement Was Site Of Kentucky Academy, Chartered In 1794

Special to The Leader
VERSAILLES, Ky., July 1—Plans for the celebration next year of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the community of Pisgah, a suburb of Lexington, were made public last week.

Pisgah is the site of the old Kentucky Academy, from which evolved Transylvania College, oldest educational institution west of the Alleghenies. The old settlement lies on a slope north of the church of the same name, familiar to the old English chuches.


Rev. Shevemaker, with the assistance of the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Vodriska, is adding to his records and plans to publish a more complete story of the history of Pisgah.

Pisgah community plans to celebrate its sesqui-centennial some time next year with a series of events illustrating its history from the earliest record to the present.

First Families Moved In 1780

In 1780, Samuel Stevenson and his wife, Jane Gay, left the fort at Lexington and moved to a spot which later was to be called Mount Pisgah. Then came Alexander Daniel, his wife, Jane Gay, John Gay and his wife, Sally Leekridge, and Moses McCabe, and his wife, Malvina. They built their homes within a mile of each other on the land they held. These families were of the Presbyterian faith, and soon others of the same faith, the Allen, Scott, Engle, George Issacs, Ferguson, Burris, Blanks, Robbs, Elliott, Waggons, Combs, Steeles, Wardlaws, Young, Stewarts, and Wasons, moved into the community.

It is believed that these first families started the families also began a school. The first teacher of the community was a Presbyterian and the first school was opened by Rev. James Lang, who moved from Pisgah to Ohio. About the year 1795, three schools were opened by the Presbyterian church and the first church was built with two rooms and a "dog" in the middle. The first church was a log church and the other was a frame church.

George Washington Presented

In 1814, a charter was issued in the name of the "Kentucky Academy." It was to receive money from the state, to be used for the support of education. The first church was erected of logs by Stevenson, Dunlap, Gay, Wason, and McVarnin. A stone church of square design was erected a little further up the hill in 1815, and 58 years later a third church was completed in 1915. The original frame and stone buildings have been altered in style as it stands today. The original frame and stone buildings have been altered in style as it stands today. The original frame and stone buildings have been altered in style as it stands today. The original frame and stone buildings have been altered in style as it stands today.

Mount Pisgah is Represented

Rev. David Rice, noted Presbyterian minister of Virginia, moved to Kentucky in 1794. He was the second pastor of the church, succeeding John B. C. Grier, the first. He held the place for 40 years.

Almost all residents of the Pisgah community today are descendants of the first families.

The records though not complete, indicate that the church families also began a school. The first teacher of the community was a Presbyterian and the first school was opened by Rev. James Lang, who moved from Pisgah to Ohio. About the year 1795, three schools were opened by the Presbyterian church and the first church was built with two rooms and a "dog" in the middle. The first church was a log church and the other was a frame church.

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The Lexington Leader—July 2, 1933

Historic Pisgah Community Planning
For Sesqui-Centennial

Woodford County Settlement Was Site Of Kentucky Academy, Chartered In 1794

Special to The Leader
VERSAILLES, Ky., July 1—Plans for the celebration next year of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the community of Pisgah, a suburb of Lexington, were made public last week.

Pisgah is the site of the old Kentucky Academy, from which evolved Transylvania College, oldest educational institution west of the Alleghenies. The old settlement lies on a slope north of the church of the same name, familiar to the old English chuches.


Rev. Shevemaker, with the assistance of the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Vodriska, is adding to his records and plans to publish a more complete story of the history of Pisgah.

Pisgah community plans to celebrate its sesqui-centennial some time next year with a series of events illustrating its history from the earliest record to the present.

First Families Moved In 1780

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The Lexington Herald—February 11, 1934

Fort Lexington Described

Just six months before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the termination of the War for Independence east of the Alleghenies, the inhabitants of Lexington, in the "Wilderness," were panteekishen and considering the evacuation of the settlement, so harassed were they by threatened invasion, but instead of leaving them were invited to build a fort which would be named the present-day Blue Grass metropolis.

The story is told in a letter written by the governor of Virginia on April 15, 1781, in which was enclosed a drawing of the fort. Copies of these documents are in the possession of J. Winton Coleman, Jr., Lexington historian and author, and they are pasted in a scrapbook containing some of the most interesting and valuable clippings and other data to be found anywhere.

Colonel Todd's letter reads as follows:

"May it please your Excellency:

"The inhabitants of Fayette county have been so harassed this spring by the Indians that I was for some time apprehensive that the whole county would be evacuated, as panic of that kind have proved very catching. The neighboring settlements, such as Licking, Lycoming, and Trumbull, were evacuating, and not only the farmers, but even the neighbors at Licking last year was fresh in their minds. The only plan that I could devise to prevent it was to build a fort at the mouth of the Licking river, where the Indians were most likely to attack. I accordingly prepared the fort and divided the work among the young men, and found that it would be a good place for a fort because it had a quadrangle and was not attacked by the neighboring stations. I assured them of their pay. On the faith of such assurance, considerable sums of money had been lent and advanced to the workmen, so that the work in about 20 days was completed in a workman-like manner, and the expenses were paid.

"The expense amounts to $1,700.00 in total, but the expense equal to this. John Morrison, Robert Patterson, William McConnell and William Martin, as agents for the citizens of the county, have paid the expenses, and I am also informed that John and Levi Todd are each credited with several days personal labor. In the account rendered, 2776 of Indian timber were furnished the workmen at $1.00 per board foot and $60 per day allowed the several foremen, and 60 (60 days labor) was paid, besides on the gates and magazine.

"In the account, showing the gate on the east side, "Forting the old fort," here the following data:

"Laid down a scale of 20 feet to the inch—83 feet in the clear walls, 7 feet thick of rammed dirt between, 40 feet outside, 100 feet high only from a few upwards 5 feet thick. The top of the wall nearly pleated 6 feet high, proof against scaling the opposite face, while, between 1 and 5 feet deep.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
LOUISVILLE, KY

No 2500

CERTIFIED PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF
RECORD of BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

County: Fayette

City or Town: Lexington

Note: All facts must be given as of the Date of the Birth being recorded.

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1941

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Bureau of Vital Statistics

Special Certificate of Birth and Affidavits
(For use in recording births occurring prior to 1911)

File No. 25838

Registration District No.

Primary Registration District No.

Name of Child: John Winston Coleman, Jr.

Sex of Child: Male

Legit. Status: Yes

Triplet: No

To be answered in case of plural birth only:

6 Number in order of birth

7 Date of birth

November 5, 1898

8 Mother's Maiden Name

Mary Shelby Payne

9 Father's Full Name

John Winston Coleman

10 Father's Post Office at Time of This Birth

Lexington, Ky.

11 Father's Color or Race

White

12 Birthplace

Fayette County, Ky.

13 Occupation at Time of This Birth

Farmer

14 Mother's Post Office at Time of This Birth

Lexington, Ky.

15 Mother's Color or Race

White

16 Mother's Age at Time of This Birth

51 (Years)

17 Birthplace

Fayette County, Ky.

18 Number of children of this sex born to one of this birth and including this child

One

19 Number of children of this sex born to the mother since last registration

One

20 Dr. Thomas H. Kinnaid (deceased)

I, J. D. Blackerly, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct photostatic copy of the certificate of birth of the person therein named, and that the original certificate is registered under the above file number. The facts contained in this certificate are supported by the sworn affidavits of two or more qualified persons, or other evidence approved by the State Registrar, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the State Board of Health.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the official seal of the State Board of Health to be affixed at Louisville, Kentucky, this the 1st day of February, 1941.

J. D. Blackerly
State Registrar

Born Nov. 5, 1898 in Protestant Infirmary, St. My birth certificate born Nov. 5, 1898 in old Good Samaritan Hospital, 324 Short Street, extended Lexington, Ky.
**Ancient Millstone, Given U. Of K., Recalls Days When Lexington Was Center Of Powder Industry**

**BY DAN M. BOWMAR JR.**

After a century of neglect, a millstone which was an important part of a local powder works when Lexington was one of North America's leading gun-powder-manufacturing centers, again is to occupy a prominent place in the community.

Used by Neil McCoy to make gunpowder for use by the American troops in the War of 1812, this millstone was removed from the old McCoy property at north Broadway and the Russell Cave pike a few days ago to the University of Kentucky campus where it is to be placed near the archaeological museum. The stone was presented to the university by the Chicago and Ohio Railway Company which recently purchased the McCoy property.

The stone belongs to one of Lexington's longest industries. Probably few residents of Lexington today know of the important place held by Kentucky in the field of gun-powder manufacture more than a century ago. Records of the early 19th century give every indication that American troops in the War of 1812 would have experienced a disastrous shortage of powder if it had not been for the supply provided by Kentucky. Lexington was the center of Kentucky's industry; six or more powder mills were located in the city.

Kentucky's top rank was largely the result of the rich deposits of niter found in caves in various sections of the state. Niter also was obtained outside the caves from rocks, especially those protected from the weather by rock ledges such as are common in the river valleys and knob sections of Kentucky.

The caves, however, were the chief sources of supply in the early 19th century. Great Cave, on Crooked creek, Rockcastle county, produced large quantities several years before 1812. During the War of 1812 Great Cave and other caves in the vicinity of the Rockcastle river and Mammoth Cave, then owned by Lexingtonians, supplied hundreds of thousands of pounds of niter.

**Niter Brought Here**

After preliminary processing in or near the caves, much of the niter in crystal form, was brought to Lexington to be converted into gun powder in Lexington's mills. One of these mills was operated by Neil McCoy on the property now owned by the C. & O., and the stone recently moved to the University was used by him in grinding the niter crystals into powder. His finished product and that of other Lexington powder mills was carried to the Kentucky river to be transported by boat to New Orleans where it was used, among other places, at the Battle of New Orleans.

In 1812 Great Cave was the first to be worked for niter on a large scale. This cavern was discovered in 1798, and soon thereafter its niter deposits were noticed and worked. At this time the entire republic was in desperate need of an improved powder supply. Dependent on imported powder, the colonies had suffered a loss of prestige and an impairment of solution. Shortly after the discovery of Great Cave in 1812, Kentucky, and much of the country, was in the critical condition of having a powder supply large enough to meet a possible war against Great Britain.

This demand for powder caused a rush to the niter caves of Kentucky, led by Neil McCoy, and Great Cave became the center of America's greatest niter-producing area. In that year the Crooked creek mill produced 81,000 pounds of niter, a figure more than six times larger than that of any other state. At one time in 1812, the annual production of crooked creek was estimated at 46,779 pounds, ranked next, third was Massachusetts, with 23,460 pounds.

**Obtained on Floors**

Niter was obtained from the earthiest caves of Kentucky. This earth was placed in hoppers and cold water was poured over it in the office of the United States. The earth had yielded all soluble material the liquid was evaporated in the sun and the molasses was boiled to a boiling temperature. The hot solution was poured over a hopper containing small hard powder and the products returned to the hopper. If eventually a clear solution of nitrate was produced, the solution was then pasted by a white curd which set at the bottom of the trough placed beneath the hopper. The solution then was evaporated to impurify crystallization, allowed to settle, decanted into a tank, and left to crystallize.

This crystalline substance, defined chemically as potassium nitrate and commonly known as saltpeter, was used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

The records of the manufacture of saltpeter in and near Kentucky's caves form an interesting chapter in the early history of Kentucky and the development of the United States. It is the story of the industry, including discussions from the standpoint of the geologist and the chemist, is given by Dr. Ralph N. Maxson, of the University of Kentucky, in his paper, "The Niter Caves of Kentucky," published in the November, 1932, issue of the Journal of Chemical Education.

Collins' History of Kentucky states that 60 to 70 laborers were employed in obtaining saltpeter. The Missouri mine was discovered in 1811. A new and larger mine was worked by Simson and Hyman Grazi, of Philadelphia and Lexington, and Charles Willis Lexington. Operation of the saltpeter works at Mammoth Cave was directed from Lexington. The source of Mammoth Cave was discovered in 1804.

**The Kiwanian**

April 5, 1949

Reorganizers of the century-old Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge are (left to right, standing): President Tom D. Clark, Charles R. Staples, Director J. Winstead Coleman Jr. and (seated) Sydney S. Combs and William H. Townsend.

Lexington historians dig deep into the city's history recently and came upon a news item in the Lexington Leader, July 7, 1933, which outlined the activities of the Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Foun- dered in 1839, it was re-established in 1847 to "preserve and foster the rich traditions, heritage and atmosphere of the Blue Grass." The reorganized society will be a nonprofit organization whose members are willing to contribute their efforts and resources toward the cultivation of public interest in historic buildings, relics, papers and achievements that have made Kentucky famous.

Present at the organization meeting which was held at the Lexington Public Library were William M. Minton, Sydney S. Combs, Charles R. Staples, John Wilson Townsend, President Coleman Jr. and President Tom D. Clark.
Lexington Rivals Colonial Cities of East in Wealth Of History-Famous Shrines

HISTORIC LEXINGTON TOUR
Featuring—

Lexington, whose glorious introduction to history began with the receipt of encamped hunters of fame of the "shot heard round the world" and its immediate naming for the Battle of Lexington in 1775, rivals the notable colonial cities and states for wealth of historic shrines of the contemporary pioneer period.

Here is an exciting incident of its life and pioneer leadership of a century and a half ago is reflected in the hallowed site of preserved remains of the original shrine that played its part in the drama of the Revolution fought west of the Alleghenies, thousands of history-minded, and even curiosity-impatient visitors from all parts of the country trek to the Blue Grass capital and homage to the courage and sacrifice of the pioneers "of the West" and to see the material evidences of their struggle and strive to carve out a vast empire in the Wilderness.

In 1846 has been officially designated Pioneer Year by the American Order of Pioneers, whose headquarters are in Washington and whose first convention will be held in Kentucky this year, the annual pilgrimage of tourists to Lexington and surrounding territory is expected to be increased to vast proportions. Especially will this be true doubtless when the mormon Home-Coming Day for Kentucky pioneer descendants throughout the nation is staged on Labor Day. Transylvania College, oldest institution of higher learning in "the West," founded in 1780, is the proud owner of one of the most valuable libraries and rarest manuscripts in the world and takes preeminence in its field of pioneer records and other exhibits. The signatures in its musty books, of patrons, trustees and faculty, begin with the "Father of His Country," George Washington, and represent the rollcall of history through succeeding decades. Morrison College, keystone of the group of buildings on its broad campus, is one of the two leading gems of Grecian architecture in America. It was designed by Gideon Shryock, famous Lexington architect. Several, completed a century ago. It was at Transylvania College that Georger Lafayette delivered his memorable address on the occasion of his triumphant tour of 1825, and it was

Henry Clay Was Mason

DO YOU REMEMBER—
When a group of Breathitt county feudists were brought to the Fayette county jail, in custody of Chief of Police J. T. Reagan, to be tried for alleged conspiracy in Breathitt county assassinations, of which they were later acquitted?

When the stores of the Wolf-Wills Company and Kaufman Clothing Company, on east Main Street, were swept by a half-million-dollar fire

When the downtown business district in the vicinity of the postoffice and Union station was covered with a red lodging dust which was believed by many to have fallen from Haley's comet, then visible in the heavens. Later investigation showed that the dust was from a blowout of gas at the Lexington Steam Laundry.

When Man o' War was brought from the east by its owner, Samuel D. Riddle, and given a public reception at the local race course before being taken to Farway farm, his future home?

When the building of the old Security Trust and Safety Vault Company, at the northeast corner of Short and Mill streets, was removed section by section, to clear the site for the present new eight-story bank building, and re-erected in replacing by a Negro contractor, on south Broadway hill to become later the State house?

When "Dick" Amospiger, prominent insurance man, spelled down all contenders and won a spelling bee at the court house?

JULY 1, 1934
Dean Anderson recently underwent a major operation at St. Joseph's hospital and is still under the doctor's care at his home. Members of his family, including Mrs. Anderson, her son, F. Paul Anderson Jr., and her daughter, Mrs. Virginia Anderson Boxton, joined with Dean Anderson today in welcoming the stream of friends who called to extend congratulations and birthday wishes.

Included among his birthday gifts was the presentation of honorary membership in the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers, a recently organized group. Dean Anderson was elected the first honorary engineer because of his prominence in the field of heating and ventilating engineering and the training of men for those fields.

The society was formed at Frankfort early last month by J. S. Watkins, Lexington, as president. Other officers are W. D. Wendell, Louisville, first vice president; Dr. W. R. Jividen, Frankfort, second vice president, and Prof. C. S. Creasey, of the University of Kentucky, secretary-treasurer. Prof. W. E. Freeman, acting dean of the College of Engineering during Prof. Anderson's illness, D. V. Terrell, J. White Gynn and Howard K. Bell, all of Lexington, are directors.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers which met in New York this week sent to Dean Anderson in time for his birthday a bronze replica of the F. Paul Anderson medal, made possible by a gift of Thornton Lewis, University graduate and president of the society.

A large birthday cake, white-iced, decorated in pink and bearing pink candles, was presented by the members of the faculty, administrative and secretarial staff of the College of Engineering. Atop the cake was a container bearing a personally written note of greetings and congratulations from each of the 49 members of the engineering college staff. The dates, 1857-1934, and the honoree's initials, "F. P. A.", were placed on the cake.

Old Silversmiths Of Lexington
Fashioned With Artistic Skill

A. Blanchard Made Plate For Many Notables; Julep Cups Favored

BY LUCY C. GRAVES

According to early copies of the Kentucky Gazette and directory, the foremost silversmiths in Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century were S. Ayres, William Kendirc, R. Frazer, Alexander Frazer, Edward West, Samuel Wilkerson, and A. Blanchard.

A. Blanchard is perhaps the best known of these silversmiths, as his reputation spread into other sections of the United States. It is believed that he was the first jeweler of Lexington. He moved from this location, for McCabe's directory of 1838 states that his shop was located on the northwest corner of Mill and Short streets.

Blanchard made silver, not only for the early settlers of Lexington, but for many notables as well. Very shortly after 1819 he executed a set of silver for General George Clay, a distinguished patron of Kentucky silversmiths. Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky, was another of his patrons, and two pieces, showing the influence of old Sheffield plate, have been preserved from his collection. He was a man of much variety in Blanchard's work, and can be found in the work of his contemporaries in Lexington. His designs range from pieces of disarming simplicity to patterns which are elaborate in detail. He had an unerring sense of balance and proportion, and his work compares favorably with any silver produced in America and England of his time.

Between 1819 and 1820 (and probably after that time) Blanchard produced a great deal of flat silver with many styles of handles. One of the most unusual of these is the "Coffin" spoon, the shape of the handle being similar to the shape of the old coffin. These spoons are new to the public. He made spoons of all kinds and of all sizes, but the large ones being extremely heavy in weight.

Blanchard's work in silver vessels was influenced by the work produced in England between 1790 and 1820. The patterns which he fashioned for his patrons in Kentucky are characterized by German in form and workmanship. They are flawless in execution, delicate in design, and are among Blanchard's work. They are excellent examples of good, honest silversmithing.

It was customary for the good citizens of Lexington to take their silver dollars to Blanchard's shop to be exchanged into julep cups. Blanchard made hundreds of these cups.

Some of them are plain with the plain bending around the top and bottom, others are barrel-shaped, and they vary somewhat in size. These cups are very heavy in weight and they have an honest simplicity of design which made them ideal containers for the showy mint julep. Many of these cups are the prized possessions of collectors in Lexington today. Coin silver takes on a soft, yellow patina with the passing years, and it is a pleasure to examine these old cups at the present time.

The Blanchard silver is marked "A. Blanchard," "A. B." and sometimes "U. Of Ky." I regret that space and time do not permit me to discuss more fully the work of the other silversmiths of Lexington. While more versatile and accomplished than his contemporaries, I believe Blanchard's work is fairly representative of the group as a whole.

LEXINGTON LEADER
FEBRUARY 10, 1934
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we John B. Hiqbee and John Hampton— are held, and firmly bound unto the City of Lexington, in the just and full sum of Two hundred dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we and each of us bind ourselves, our heirs, &c., jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated, this 19th of December 1834.

The condition of the above obligation is, that whereas a License as a Tavern Keeper and retailer of liquors, has been granted to the said Hiqbee by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington.

Now if the said Hiqbee shall keep an orderly house, and shall not permit gaming, tippling, or riotous or disorderly conduct therein, and shall not give or sell spirits of any kind to a slave or slaves contrary to law, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Test,

Hiqbee

Hiqbee

Hiqbee

J. Dunlop & Co. Printers, Main-street.

1834, Tavern Keeper License John B. Hiqbee
Executive Office
Frankfort 12 July 1831

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you a Commission for Mr. Bullock Cap, the Sheriff of Fayette to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Geo. F. Fontaine, as it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, that the latter had a constitutional right to the office under the recommendation of the Court at the proper time last fall, the fact of my having commenced to perform the same in accordance with recommendation is immaterial. Supposing the Court to have been right on this subject, the opinion of the Commission of Free was entirely void, and a Commission for Bullock might more fairly have been the recommendation of the two in conjunction, not, certainly, with...
By the President and Acting Governor

of the Commonwealth,
of the Commonwealth,
of the Commonwealth, to be hereunto attested.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort,

on the 19th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six;

in testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal

of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed.

FRANKFORT,

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FRANKFORT,
Spots of Interest in Kentucky

First House Built in State by White Man.

The birthplace of a great man or woman is always a spot of interest. How much more interesting then should be the birthplace of a great State. Near Bourbon County, Ky., there is such a spot. There, in 1756, Dr. Thomas Walker built what is accredited to have been the first house ever built by a white man in what today is known as Kentucky. This house was built during the early completion and Masonic occupancy.

President of the Masonic Temple Association presented a copy of his book to the Master, and the Master then turned over to the Governor the famous stone from the fabric of the Kentucky State Capitol.

In this house, the wilderness between April 22 and 28, 1756, was more than a century earlier than the actual building of the Statehouse. The house was erected on the site of the old state capitol, which was burned by the English, and the ruins are now covered by the State Capitol.

The house was built by Dr. Thomas Walker, the first white man to settle in Kentucky. The building was a two-story structure, with a thatched roof, and was built of logs hewn from the nearby forests.

On June 26, 1793, the house was burned by the Indians, but it was later restored and used as a residence.

In 1806, the house was purchased by the state and converted into a museum, and it is now the oldest building in Kentucky.

Monday, June 26, 1833

The Times-Star

Lafayette's Watch Stolen

The Steeplechase of the ancient, wellocted annual event of the death of Lafayette has brought out some notable events relating to the late President of France. On the morning of May 20, the horse, Lafayette, was seen walking in the woods near the Woodford Spring. The horse was said to be in good health and was reported to be gaining weight.

"Last Sunday, May 20, was the day of the annual steeplechase of the Lafayette. A series of competitive events was held in this country, and articles have been published in the newspapers. The horse was said to have been the favorite of the race, and was expected to win. However, when the race began, the horse was found to have been stolen, and it was feared that he had been taken to New York.

"General Lafayette stopped here for several hours on route from Kentucky to Washington. Time passed, and the horse was not seen. It was then learned that the horse had been taken to New York, and it was feared for his safety. It was said that the horse was in good health, and that it was expected to return to Kentucky. However, it was feared that it might be stolen again, and the horse was guarded with special care.

"Upon learning of the horse's disappearance, I went to Lafayette's residence, and was told that the horse had been seen near the Woodford Spring. I then went to the Woodford Spring, and found the horse in good health, but it was feared for his safety. It was said that the horse was in good health, and that it was expected to return to Kentucky. However, it was feared that it might be stolen again, and the horse was guarded with special care.

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"It was then learned that the horse had been taken to New York, and it was feared for his safety. It was said that the horse was in good health, and that it was expected to return to Kentucky. However, it was feared that it might be stolen again, and the horse was guarded with special care.
an old secretary which had belonged to her grandfather with a view to selling it. Accidentally opening a secret spring, a drawer opened which contained a gold watch, wrapped in a cloth. Possessing upon it as a treasure sent from heaven, the young woman took the watch to a Memphis pawnbroker and obtained money on it.

"The watch, which later turned out to be the long-sought Lafayette watch, was sold in 1870 at a pawnbroker's sale in Louisville for $175 to John F. Burd, of Texas. When it was finally traced and located, Congress appropriated $100 for its purchase and restoration to the family of Lafayette. In December, 1874, it was delivered to Oscar de Lafayette at the American embassy in Paris by U. S. Minister Washburne, in the presence of the entire Lafayette family, attaches of the American legation, and many distinguished Americans.

"The New York World correspondents, determined to have the fullest story of the long-missing watch, traced it back until they located the Nashville clergyman's granddaughter, who still had the watch. He paid her a visit and asked to be shown the secret drawer in which the gold watch was found. Upon close examination he found that it had a false bottom. This being removed, underneath was found a draft for 150 pounds on a London banking house drawn in favor of the clergyman and a statement in the clergyman's handwriting, dated December 15, 1814. The clergyman's statement declared that his "old friend," Major B. F. — had come to him in great sorrow on that date, bringing the missing Lafayette watch, which he confessed he had taken from Lafayette's room in Nashville in 1814 before he had wanted a souvenir. He was drinking at the time, he stated; he had suffered great torture and wanted to make restitution. "My dear friend! I told him I could not consent to deal with the matter in a clandestine way, that in communicating with the Marquis' heir I must give him name and circumstances," the clergyman's statement continued. "He groaned and begged me to defer the disclosure until after his death. It will not be long," he said, pathetically. His illness was terminal, and I have drawn this statement up only as a guide for my heirs in case of my death happening before that of F."

"The clergyman died one week before Major F."

**LEXINGTON HERALD**

**SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1852**

**RE: FREEDSMAN BUREAU**

**LOUISVILLE, MAY, 1865**

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**GENERAL ORDERS**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY, MAY 11, 1865.**

Whereas, it has been represented to the General Commanding the Department of Kentucky, in an official communication from the Hon. Philip Tapperton, Mayor of the city of Louisville, and Henry Dent, S. A. Hartwell, John S. Hubbard, and John O. Baxter, Esqrs., a committee of the General Council of said city, that "large numbers of negroes, most of them women and children (and the numbers are increasing daily), have flocked to said city, claiming to be free, and looking to the military authorities for protection and assistance," and that such colored persons "have been compelled to seek shelter where they could find a place, and that by reason of the crowded state of the city and the scarcity of houses, they have crowded together in numbers so great at each place as to render disease almost certain, and that small pox is now, from the cause aforesaid, prevailing in several localities in the city among these people," and the said Mayor of the city of Louisville and the committee of the General Council, have requested the cooperation of the General Commanding to remove said evil from the city.

As an effectual method of cooperation with the city authorities, and to prevent the spread of disease among the people, all colored persons in the city of Louisville are advised at once to seek employment, and such as are unable to find sufficient employment for the support of their families in the city, are advised to seek it elsewhere.

To enable them to do so, it is ordered that the Provost Marshal of the Post of Louisville, upon the application of any colored person who may report him or herself as unable to find sufficient employment in the city of Louisville, will issue a pass to such colored person and for his or her family, specifying the number of persons to be passed, and their names, and the point to which they wish to go, to engage in or in search of employment.
University of Kentucky

To all who may read these letters, Greetings.

Herewith is bestowed that upon the recommendation of the University Senate, the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, has conferred on

John Winston Coleman, Jr.

the degree of

Mechanical Engineer

in recognition of the satisfactory fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining this degree.

Signed this third day of June, 1929.

John. S. Langdon
Dean of Faculties

Master’s Degree, 1929

Bachelor’s Degree, 1920