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

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

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33rd Degree Mason
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If men of science are pleased to spend a lifetime in the study of creatures that cannot be seen by the naked eye, who shall say that social man does not deserve less time and effort to study the social insects which are springing up around us? If different standpoint men are scrutinizing themselves and their fellows, so that the time is long before the Daughters and the Shawnees, the Cherokees and the Creeks came from the North and the South to hunt elk and buffalo in the forest. In the early 1820s, the city of Richmond was founded by the gallant Davises, eight Masons of our Lodge acting as pallbearers. It was in this year that Davises Lodged 400 members as its first meeting. By the year 1814 our Lodge was in a prosperous condition, owning a house upon a house, paying its bills promptly, and having its regular meetings.

By international research alone can fact be sifted from fiction, and to that end a triennial or biennial conference should be held of York, where our dearest friends from New York and the Grand Lodge in the world could, in the first instance, clear up the obvious misunderstandings connected with Anderson's publications of 1723 and 1739, and, in the second instance, come to an agreement with all that pertains to the good of the Order. Properly conducted, such an assembly of educators might very much dignify and power with the Senate and the House of the Masonic World's Parliament, by which, as a final court of appeal, all important questions might be speedily determined.

This is not the place to discuss the connection between the mysteries of the East and the mysteries of the West, nor is there time to consider the evidences for the founding of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1726. Even the Roman college, the European Gilds, and medieval Freemasonry must be passed by, though students might consult Fould and others mentioned in reference to the unfortunate schism in English Masonry during the first part of the eighteenth century, but better is to be shown by all students who may possibly discover for themselves that Preston (I. Masons of Virginia, Lond. 1726), in spite of all limitations, is usually more reliable than either Anderson or Olexander. A brother may find it most convenient to consult Ely's Ancient York and London Grand Lodge, five volumes, 1736 to 1815 (Philadelphia, 1782).

One of the earliest printed notices of Speculative Masonry in America occurs in the Pennsylvania Gazette for Dec. 1729, but if the writer of the article in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Pennsylvania brother cared to make public research among their own archives and those of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, he would doubtless find that there were Lodges in America prior to 1729, for presumeably the first Masonic Lodge in America was founded in New York in 1731 to 1732, and that its members were permitted to hold their meeting in the home of one who had been a member of a Masonic Lodge in London, England. The first Lodge in Pennsylvania was not organized until 1734, and the first Masonic Lodge in the state was established in 1737, in Philadelphia. The first Grand Lodge in the state was organized in 1738, and the first Grand Lodge in the state of New York was organized in 1736 by the permission of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The Lodge in the State, its seal was for a time adopted as the state seal of the state, and it was only in 1782 that our state seal was changed to fit the energetic and enterprising and the truly capable and enterprising men who have built our state. These men have paved the way for us, and for this we are in the debt of many.

The office of Grand Master was a position of great honor and responsibility. The Grand Master was the leader of the Masonic Lodge, and his word was law. The Grand Master was the representative of the Grand Lodge, and his decisions were final. The Grand Master was the spokesman of the Masonic Lodge, and his words were listened to with respect and admiration. The Grand Master was the inspirer of the Masonic Lodge, and his ideas were followed with enthusiasm and dedication.

In 1826 our Lodge sent Daniel Bradford, editor of the Comonwealth Magazine, and John Boldt, Past Master of No. 1, as delegates to the convention which met in Lexington that year to frame a Grand Lodge constitution. In October of this year Attorney General Samuel Hardy, in a speech on the Constitution, said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace. He said it was his duty to preserve the peace, and that the Grand Master had a duty to maintain the peace.
According to the Minute Book No. 1 met for the last time at the Grand Hall on June 17, 1887. That next meeting-place was the Old Folks Temple on the north side of Main Street to the west of the Luncheon Restaurant. The brethren convened on June 12, 1891, and then they went to the Lancaster Building on Main Street, opposite Cheapside, the date of the first communication being March 13, 1894. On January 1, 1894, the brethren held their first communication in the Skilman Building on the north side of Short Street a few blocks east of North Broadway. Finally, on March 4, 1902, No. 1 was back to the Lancaster Building, where regular communications were held until the completion of the new Temple on North Broadway. The ceremonies were held with appropriate ceremonies on Nov. 17, 1913.

The building was completed on Dec. 29, 1913. The first grand lodge met in the new building on Jan. 23, 1914.

The Archives.
The archives of the lodge consist of:

1. The original Virginia charter of 1786 in possession of the trustees.

2. Ledger and treasurers' accounts from 1822 to the present time. From these, may be gathered the names of the members, many of whom were initiated probably near the foundation of the Lodge.

3. Minute books from 1860 to the present time.

4. Grand Lodge records from 1800 to the present time with few volumes missing.

5. Miscellaneous papers, directories, notes, books and documents of historical value.

For the future historian it might be well to mention that much valuable material concerning the lives of the early members of the craft may be gathered from Perrin's History of Fayette County; Robert Morris' History of Masony in Kentucky; the Minute Books of Lexington R. A. Chapter from 1816 and records of the Grand Chapter proceedings from the same date. It is in its library; minutes of Washington Council No. 1 from 1839 to the present; and the archives of Webber Commandery No. 2 extending back in part to 1820.

PAST MASTERS OF LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 1, 1788-1922

1788—Richard Clough Anderson.
1789—John Fowler.
1790—Levi Todd.
1791—Hugh Logan.
1792—Cuthbert Banks.
1793—John Morrison.
1794—James Morrison.
1795—Edmund Bullock.
1796—Thomas Love.
1797—James McGregor.
1798—Hugh Morrison.
1799—James Morrison.
1800—Alexander McGregor.
1801—Thomas Bodley.
1802—John Bobbs.
1803—Daniel Bradford.
1804—George M. Bibb.
1805—William Bobbs.
1806—Thomas B. Place.
1807—Thomas Bodley.
1808—Daniel Bradford.
1809—Benjamin W. Dudley.
1810—Daniel Bradford.
1811—James Overton.
1812—James B. January.
1813—Daniel Bradford.
1814—James Overton.
1815—James Bradford.
1816—Daniel Bradford.
1817—James Logue.
Double log cabin of "Father" David Rice near Crow Station where first classes of Transylvania Seminary were taught.

Boyle County
The spot that marks the birthplace of Lexington is on the corner of Main and Mill streets. Here the "block house" was erected in 1778. It was built by James Lindsay, James Masterson, Williams McDowell, John Maxwell and Col. Robert Patterson, all of whom achieved a fame more or less resounding for deeds during the early days of Western emigration.

The same year the house was erected the pond on which Lexington's court-house now stands was cultivated and produced a crop of corn. The house was made of logs roofed over with slabs, and had a floor of the same material. A small stockade enclosed the house, and it was not until the block-house gave way to a more pretentious frame structure, which stood until it was supplanted by the present four-story brick which adorns the corner.

That strong interest in education which in after years gave Lexington the name "Athens of the West," and which now makes it an educational center, had its origin in the primitive Lexingtonian, and is co-existent with the town itself. In a miserable little log hut, erected in 1790, in what is now Cherokee street, was where the children first sought instruction. This was the first schoolhouse built there and the second in the West. Here was where the teacher, John McKinnery, had that remarkable combat with a wildcat well known to the student of Kentucky history.

A typical English inn furnished the early pioneers and immigrants who came to Lexington lodging and food. It was on West Main street. The date of its erection is not definitely known, though it was very early. It also had the coat of arms of Virginia and the inscription: "Entertainment for man and beast by John Bray." The "Sheaf of Wheat," "Buffalo," "Indian Queen," "Cross Keys," "Eagle," "Don't Give up the Ship" and Wilson's tavern fol lowed, in point of date, as named. The latter, since the Phoenix Hotel was established about 1795, and a few years later had Aaron Burr as a guest.

The people's interest in theatrical attractions did not show any development until the first decade of the present century. "Horse and," in 1815, was the first notable play seen in Lexington. Prior to this they had only an "exhibition room," where school performances were held. This old exhibition room had a standing announces painted on its front which read: "Admission at sunset; performance to begin at dark; admission 5 cents; gallery 25 cents. The time for performances to begin was always at dark, whether winter or summer, the price of admission did not vary.

The two most important landmarks of national interest about Lexington are "Ashland," Henry Clay's old home, and the "Toddy house," where Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, was born. Both these places however, are well known, and have been too often described to bear repetition here.

Civilization in primitive Lexington had many peculiar phases, as civilization in pioneer towns always has. Here are some of Lexington's traditional records have handed down:

Lexington supported a dancing school as early as 1785, which was one year earlier than it had a regular institution of higher learning. The solitary amusement, it seems, has suffered no decadence since then.

In 1785 tuition in the Transylvania University was quoted at $6 per year, and board at $3, and payment in pork, corn or tobacco was satisfactory.

John Carty, Sr., was once offered two squares, now the heart of Lexington, as a resident prefect for his "hills" eyes which. He declined, saying he didn't care to invest in cheap canebreaks.

In the Sept issue of the Kentucky Gazette, July, 1787, John Bradford, the editor, apologized to his readers for the paper's appearance. He apologized that a great deal of "the type fell into pl" while being transported to Lexington, and said his partner was sick. Among the early issues the paper announced that "Persons who subscribed to the frame meeting-house, may pay in cattle or whisky, in another issue a man advertises that "I will not pay a note given to William Turner for three second-rate cows until his old, dilapidated horse-cart that was standing on Main street for a roosting.

"The Mill-Boy of the Shakes," who had but recently come to Lexington, was denouncing the exactness of the alien and sedition laws.

In 1808 a Lexington paper, anticipating the coming of a five elephant, wanted everybody to come and see it. It said editorially: "Perhaps the present generation may never have another opportunity of seeing a living elephant."
Lexington's 1856 Speed Devil
With airplanes making more than 300 miles an hour and superchargers whatever the motorcycle cop will stand for, today's generation should get a great kick out of the following line about the "Lexington and Ohio Railroad" published in the Lexington Intelligencer January 27, 1856, on file at the Lexington public library:

"The new locomotive was placed on the railroad on Friday morning last (January 22), and after running up and down the road the distance of a mile, to gratify the multitude of spectators that lined both sides of the right of way, the engine was assembled to witness an experiment so novel and interesting as was attached to a train of cars consisting of one large passenger car and a buffalo for accommodating 50 passengers, and a horse car filled with state, both crowded with passengers, exceeding probably one hundred in number, made a successful trip to the Villa 69 miles in about 36 minutes. On Saturday morning the locomotive made a second trip to the Villa in 245 minutes. On Saturday afternoon, with the same train of cars described above and 61 passengers, I made another trip the same distance in 18 3/4 hours, being at the rate of over 3 miles an hour.

This high degree of speed nearly approached the velocity of the locomotives on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, account of the almost unimportant motives of which have so far been made as if often desired to realize actual experiments on as far as possible.

The first sensation felt by us after starting off at the rate of speed mentioned above was one approaching a sheet of lightning. Thus, a machine of such tremendous power as the engine, having such capacities to hurry us through space and sweep away every obstruction opposed to it, might do if it became unmanageable.

But after riding a mile or two and coming to the rapidity and ease with which the engine moved along, it must be admitted that the progress altogether to pick up a hat that had fallen from the head of some passenger, then again, would seem to be under way. In no case, one would say that he had not rather trust himself to this power than to the outworn and outmoded animal of animal power. (Horses were also used on this railroad.)

An accident occurred on the railroad the following Sunday evening, 1/2 mile west of the hill, in Howard's 1st. It was caused by two (undesired) common barbed cars and the large passenger coach, all together containing 250 passengers.

The "trip down 6 miles" was made safely in 24 minutes, but on the return trip, where the passengers cars were off the track on a curve, Lewis Longfellow, of Lexington, was run over by a team and luridly called for help; his leg was broken.

The Lexington Intelligencer, of January 30, 1856, tells of the initial trip to Frankfort:

The new locomotive made its first trip to Frankfort on Wednesday morning last (January 26) and reached the Milestone (52 miles) in less time than the former one, which had a long train consisting of five passenger cars accommodating 250 passengers. Every seat was occupied. It is said that the novelty of traveling by steam was so enticing that many others might have been filled. The locomotive, we presume, will hereafter make, its regular trips...."

Lexington's 1856 Speed Devil

The opening of the railroad to Frankfort and the purchase of steam power to the propulsion of freight and passengers at a nadir, rates from one to two cents per mile constituted so interesting an event to Lexington as to be desired worthy of being distinguished by public rejoicing.

On Friday last a ball, said by those who take note of such things to be a little the road the result of that," Lexington has witnessed for years was held at Brennan's (the Phoenix hotel). A brilliant galaxy of beauty and fashion attended the occasion with its presence, and legislators and civilians mingled in the dance. Their approach (the legislators) to the city on Friday afternoon, by way of the railroad, Was signaled by the discharge of minute guns and the acclamations of welcoming thousands.

Highways Shorter a Century Ago

Investigation of old records shows that most of the highways in Kentucky of a century and more ago were much shorter than those today, thus showed today, thus showed in an age when millions of dollars are being spent annually by each state to shorten trunk highway routes, seems strange.

The mileage of the road from Lexington to Cynthiana (the mouth of the Big Sandy), as it was in 1856, is given in detail in Charles' Almanac of 1860, published in Lexington and on file in the Lexington Public Library, as follows: Lexington to Winchester, 10; Mt. Sterling, 15; Liesing, 13; Lewis' Mill, 14; Harris', 13; Henderson's, 15; L. Sandy salt works, 15; Williams', 21; Mouth of Big Sandy, 15 total, 124 miles. The Kentucky highway department log for the present road, U.S. No. 60, from Lexington to Cynthiana is 14.2 miles shorter than the road our forefathers used.

A greater difference in length is shown in the road from Cincinnati to Cumberland Gap, given in detail in Worley's Almanac for 1822, also published in Cincinnati, and quoted in the old almanac as follows: Lexington to Dunlap's, 3; Kentucky River, 11; Richmond, 9; Highland, 7; Kentucky River, 12; McKeen's, 4; Pegues, 26; Cox's, 2; Cumberland River, 15; Cumberland Gap, 16 miles. The Kentucky highway department log for the present road, U.S. No. 25, from Lexington to Cumberland Gap is 14.8 miles longer than the old road of a century ago. The old road beyond Cumberland was continued to Frankfort, and one of McHenry's, 3; Taylorsville, 12; Cynthiana, River, 8; Bear's Station, 5.

However, the Cincinnati published, in Charles' Almanac for 1834, was exactly the same as U.S. No. 25 today in total mileage, but 10 miles longer:

12: Eagle Creek; 14: Foot of Dry Ridge; 12: Clark's, 11; Little's, 2; Hills, 1; Knight's, 1; Scott's, 10; Mouth of Licking, 9; Cincinnati, 1 total, 86 miles.
Industrial Promise, Polished and Luxurious Residents
Featured Lexington of Century Ago Declares Historian
Town Then Appeared as Large as Cincinnati, He Says

From The Western Gazetteer or
Emigrées’ Directory by Samuel B. Brown, containing the most authentic and
most reliable descriptions of the western states and territories, vols. three, four,
and five, published by the Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota and Northwestern
Railroad Company, N. Y., 1876, by A. C. Beuthan, 1878, pp. 91 to 95.

LEXINGTON—I had occasion to visit this place in the summer of 1877; it then consisted of about fifteen houses, a country store, a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, and a jail. The houses were all built of wood, with chimneys outside; the surrounding country was then new; a village could be heard for a mile around, and for $50, and a good farm in its vicinity for $5 an acre. The best farmers lived in log cabins, and were hunting and trapping in the woods. In May last (1878) a business man called me to Lexington. But how changed the scene! A new home of commerce has now appeared. The beautiful vale of Town Fork, which in 1876, I saw vaunted of cornfields, meadows, and trees, has now disappeared, covered with stately and elegant buildings—in short, a large and beautiful town had appeared for the creative genius of the west. The log cabins, which had disappeared, and in their place stood costly brick mansions, well painted and enclosed by the yarb, bespeaking the taste and wealth of their possessors. The leafless tamarack, the bunche, the hick and logs, but too far discarded, for the dress and manners of the inhabitants had entirely changed. The scenery around Lexington is almost equal to that of the choicest of the ancients. Philadelphia, with all its surrounding beauty so nearly equal to the place resembles the sweet swell of the ocean, when the agitation of a storm has nearly subsided. The roads are very fine and good, the going perfectly level, has a peculiar charm; the charming groves, the small, square, and beautiful meadows, and under all, the wide spreading forests of corn, flowering lilacs, and luxuriance, performing the air with its fragrance, combine to produce the charm of Lexington inexpressively rich, novel, grand, and picturesque. The site of the town is in a valley; but the variety of the climate, the spring, and the summer, and the trivials, not scrupulously accurate, have described it as a plain. Town Fork creek, waters the central part of the town; it is narrow and in severe droughts nearly dry. The main street, which is one mile and a quar- ter long, passes directly across the town on the north side. There are three other streets running parallel with the main street, and with short intervals by cross streets; all of which are wide and mostly paved. Main street presents to the traveler his principal views, and is somewhat broader than that which can be found in most of the Atlantic cities. It is about 80 feet wide, level, compacted, built, well paved, and having foot-ways, twelve feet wide on each side. I was surprised to see at every stop, finely painted brick stores, large, broad, and well-adorned, with costly and fanciful merchandise. Near the centre of the town is the public square, lined on one side by substantial brick houses, stores, hotels, etc. In this square stands the market house, which is of brick, and well finished on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but occasionally the scene of a barbaresque practice; for it is here that incorrigible or delinquent negroes are flogged unmercifully. I saw this punishment inflicted on two of these negroes on one occasion. I was interested in a number of workmen, I could not help saying to myself: These crimes are the kind of Kentucky liberty.' I had been careful to avoid meeting the police and found no person capable of giving the requisite information. This town appears as large and populous as any in Kentucky, with 1,018,109,200 houses and 560,000 souls. The public buildings consist of several schools, a court house, and courthouses, a Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches. The court house is a three story brick building, with a cupola rising from the middle of a square roof, and containing a bell and a town clock. The tallest hall in this plan is a most beautiful building. There is a public library, and a university called Transylvania, liberally endowed, the endowment being $100,000. The town is a female academy, where the following branches are taught: fine arts, music, elocution, rhetoric, geography, astronomy, ancient and modern history, chronology, mathematics and mechanics, music, drawing and anatomy, etc. The taverns and boarding houses are neat and comfortable, and furnished. Wilson’s hotel is excelled by none in America, for convenience, style and good living. The streets are heavy traveled with well dressed people. A good了许多 ancients of European goods are rivaled in the crowded of customers, who resort from the neighboring settlements. These are two bookstores and three printing offices, from which are issued as many weekly papers as The Reporter, and Kentucky Gazette, both Republican, and the Monitor, Federal, and the only one of that political cast in the state. The inhabitants are as polite and I say, to add, as luxurious as those of Boston, New York or Baltimore, and their establishments are conducted with as much ease and grace as in the oldest towns of the Union. The manufactories are extensive, and are a continued growth of the town. There are four nail factories, which manufacture seventy tons of nails a day; two embossing manufactories, several jewelers and silversmiths, ten saddlers shops, five cabinet shops, and three painters, seven or eight large printing offices, two large breweries, twelve blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, several tobacconists, five chair makers, three coppers, six cheese makers, two stocking weavers, besides tanneries, breweries, distilleries, cooperers, brick yards, etc. The remains of old buildings are on a large scale, and the manufacture of hemp in 1871, were $100,000. There are several cotton and woolen manufactories—three steam grist mills, and two steam paper mills. The Lexington woolen manufactories erected by Messrs. Prichard & Co. and Mr. Sanders’s large cotton manufactories are built on the most modern principles of the town. They went into operation in June last. Mr. Sanders employed about 150 hands; the articles manufactured consist of cotton yarn, sheeting, shirting, bedfuiring, counterpanes, table cloth, chair coverings, linens, woolens, etc.

The woolen manufactories also employ 100 hands—it manufactures broadcloths, casamiers, blankets and flannels. It has a steam paper mill connected with it which produces paper of a fine quality. The other paper mill rivals any establishment in the kind in the United States. There are between fifty and sixty villages, or handsome country residences in the vicinity of Lexington, and that of Henry Clay. Speaker of the House of Representatives may be pronounced one of the most delightful. It is situated about one mile east of the town, on an agreeable rise, and is nearly surrounded with polling and fruit groves. The inhabitants of Lexington have a healthful and agreeable appearance; there are a few families from the New England states, who have resided here for a number of years, and enjoyed good health. There is nothing in the manners or customs of the people of Lexington, to justify the shameful calamities of the British burning Ann. "The inhabitants, (he says) show demonstrations of civilization; but at particular times, on Sundays and market days, they give a loose to their dispositions, and exhibit many traits that should exclusively belong to untamed savages. Their churches have never been finished, and they have all the glass struck out by boys in the day, and the inside, by rogues and prostitutes who frequent them at night."

Land is as dear around Lexington as it is in the oldest settlement on the seaboard, where farms have sold for $100 an acre; and small parcels for a far greater sum; town lots are extremely high. The cattle, horses and sheep are very fine. Great numbers of cattle are bought by the drovers for the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. A first rate value of cattle can be purchased for fifty dollars; and a horse worth one hundred dollars in New York, could be bought for seventy dollars. Provisions are cheap, and abundant. Mechanics charge an high. A tailor will charge you from five to ten dollars for making a coat; board 25¢ a week for boarders. Most of the mechanics are in proper circumstances.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6, 1921. THE LEXINGTON HERALD

Main building of Transylvania University 1790. (Stood at North end of what is now Gratz Park.)
Old Lexington

The Herald publishes in other columns of this issue a most interesting account of a visit to Lexington made by Samuel F. Brown in 1817, and published in the Western Galistian or 'Indianans' Directory of that year. It will well repay the careful perusal of every citizen of Lexington. It would be well worth while for every citizen to visualize so far as imagination permits the conditions of the city so graphically outlined over a hundred years ago.

Even the Lexington of today would not need to feel ashamed at the account of the material prosperity of that village of 1817, which—according to the lively account—compared favorably with any of the cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

Brown writes:

"Wilson's hotel is excelled by none in America for extentiveness, style and good living."

True it is that this might be written of the hotels of Lexington today as to style and good living, but there are a few hotels in other cities which—according to reports—excel Lexington hotels in extensiveness, as they do also in expenses.

"There are two book stores," writes that old chronicler, "how many book stores are there in Lexington today?"

"Its inhabitants are as polished, and I regret to add, as luxurious as those of Boston, New York, or Baltimore; and their assemblages and parties are conducted with as much ease and grace in the oldest towns in the Union."

"Might, or might not, this be written as of today with entire propriety. But interesting as is the account of the culture and social life in that Lexington of the long ago, the enumeration of the industrial and manufacturing enterprises is of even greater interest."

"The manufactures are extensive, and promise a continued growth of the town. There are four cotton factories, which manufacture seventy tons of nails yearly, two copper and tin factories, several jewelers and silversmiths, and five cabinet shops. There are also five chair makers, six haters, six stock weavers, besides tanneries, breweries, distilleries, cooperers, brickyards, carding mills, etc."

A hundred years ago it was that this was written. Where are the nail factories, the copper and tin factories, the umbrella factory and the chairmakers and shoemakers and tanners? And then again Samuel Brown writes:

"The rope works are on a large scale, and its manufactures of hemp in 1811 were valued at $199,009. There are several cotton and woolen manufactories—three steam grist mills and two steam paper mills."

Lexington furnished all the rope used in the navy in that long ago. The rigging of the ships that helped to win the war was supplied, and the vessels were equipped with the product of theLexington factories. Some of the great fortunes of that and subsequent days were founded on the manufacture of hemp.

And cotton, too, was manufactured here, as well as hemp, and nails and hats, sheeting, tablecloths and all manner of woolen goods.

Wherefore is it that he who would come to Lexington today would have but little content to himself with writing of the social and educational and entertainments, and could not truthfully compare the manufactories of Lexington with those of towns which Lexingtonians helped found—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Dubuque, St. Paul, Indianapolis and Cleveland?
William Gibbes Hunt
A Pioneer in Early Western Journalistic Literature

By EARL L. W. HECK

Born of a long line of New England graduates of Harvard, William Gibbes Hunt became one of the most potent forces in developing a lively and colorful culture in Kentucky and Tennessee, surging at that time by hardly any other in America with the position of the south before the Civil War. Though his father's influence was comparatively short, his work and activities show that the amount of his influence can only be measured in terms of how he inspired others to go on with further work which he had initiated and developed but partially.

William Gibbes Hunt's first American ancestor was John Hunt, of Tithens, in the parish of Leo near Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, who came to Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1634. His grandson, William Gibbes Hunt, was born April 4, 1821, at Newburyport. His grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Hunt, graduated from Harvard College in 1799 and was the first of the family to graduate from that institution. Both the father, Samuel, and the grandfather were graduates of Harvard.

William Gibbes Hunt was born in Boston February 31, 1791. He was the eldest son of his father and the first of the family to go to college. He graduated in 1808 from Yale College and then took the bar in 1811. In his early life, "He was a classics student, and when Latin and Greek should be studied, he would spend his time in the study of those languages, and in the evenings he would read the Greek classics, and in his later life, "Should the time ever come," he writes Hunt in the Western Review, "when Latin and Greek should be studied, he would spend his time in the study of those languages, and in the evenings he would read the Greek classics, and in his later life.

Little is known of the few years following Hunt's graduation. He was awarded his A.M. degree at Yale College, most of which was a master of course three years after the A.B., and with the payment of a small sum. He was practical.

The Ohio Valley known as "The West" was the wonderland of America about the year 1815, a country of romance and adventure which excited the imagination of every eastern boy. Lexington, Kentucky, was the most marketable town for America; all the more so because of its remote situation in a region which was then the wilderness, and so far removed from the great centers of population on the Atlantic coast. During this time, Timothy Flint, another Boston man and a graduate of Harvard, says, "The Ohio Valley and its literature was the most common subject of conversation. The window seats presented the Western Review and the Miscellaneous and Monthly Magazine, published at Lexington, as the best thing of its time yet attempted in the West, and it is quite possible that in point of literary merit it has stood the test of time. It is published by any other western magazine. The first number appeared in August, 1816. Hunter was the editor and publisher of the Western Review, "whose cult-
An examination of the subsequent issues shows, however, that this improvement in the quality of paper did not come before Vol. III.

On September 11, 1838, Miss Abiah Water wrote from her home in Circleville, Ohio: "SIR—I have just received and read the second number of Kentucky Literary, and feel the greatest interest in the first attempt to publish a work of this kind in the West. You apologize for the quality of the paper. It may be printed; on apology is necessary.

On the back wrapper of the same volume, it modestly says: 'to be among the main objects of this work, to develop the national history of the Western states to culture and improve literature, taste, to communicate the most interesting intelligence, and to vindicate, while it endeavors to advance literary character of our country.'

The price of the Review throughout the course of its career was always ten cents a volume or fifty cents a copy.

Operated Book Store

Hunt’s business included a Book Store in Lexington as well as publisher and editor. On the back wrapper of the issue of the Western Review for November, 1839, is "A New Book Store." William Gibbes Hunt had just received and is about opening a new assortment of valuable books onlaw, literature, nature and science. On Jordan’s Roe, a few doors from Main Street, was dated the first of June, 1835. It is to be supposed that Hunt had opened his bookshop sometime prior to this date. The books that he advertised in his first advertisement included a Classical, contemporary fiction and poetry, law, medical and religious books are mentioned as having been received by him. On account of the large number of books, Hunt advertised new lists of books received, among which were a list of books for the classical authors at this early date in the west. The advertisement of the above books is dated May 1836 and is still in the issue for April 1831, showing that no new consignment had been received since the first advertisement. He took so many advantages of place in respect to growth of commercial supremacy. Lexington by that year began to feel the influence of the rivalry of Nashville, the South, and Cincinnati, to the North. Cincinnati was Lexington’s next closest neighbor and the closest. The material had long proclaimed itself, "Athens of the West, Cincinnati, retaliated, called herself, "Tyre of the West."

Even after 1839 Lexington’s position was questioned by Louisville. Lexington already had seen her neighbors. There was a printed There, giving us conciliation of the knowledge of the publication not to be made upon the reading of the number of the Western Review appeared in July, 1832, after exactly issuing six numbers over a period of one year.

Copy of "Medley"

Before discussing Hunt’s career as a publisher in Lexington, it is necessary to tell upon the Western Review during 1839. Clifford, Beale and Benjamin Birge, all faithful contributors, left with Hunt. They could never quite decide whether to establish a magazine of their own separate, and be delivered in the Annals of Nature, of which he was the first editor, cover, contributor, and by many weeks sole cover of the Western Minerva, but it ran but a very short time. Most saw that the success of the copies was destroyed. Enters Freemasonry

Though the high grade periodical could not flourish in Lexington, Hunt was not deterred from continuing his publishing activities. They were beginning to spread rapidly throughout the West, and particularly with the growth of the institution’s chief western stronghold. Hunt was a Freemason. Almost as soon as the Review was placed in the hands of the Masonic Miscellany and Ladies’ Literary Magazine. It ran for only one year with a very marked success. It is interesting to observe at this point that Hunt appeared to have gained a great deal of profit and momentum by keeping the Review’s publication. The periodical ran for exactly 24 months. The Masonic Miscellany was not so successful. It ran for only four years, except that it contained more Masonic speeches, articles and poems. This ends the second period of the book. Though he was not particularly successful during this period in numbers and circulation of the Review, the honor of his memory all the more because of his earnest spirit of the West and the blossoming of his sensitive and cultivated mind is trying to build his future into the wilderness.

In the meantime, Hunt had been studying law at Transylvania University. In 1818 he was awarded an L.L.B. degree. According to the Spellers, calling was too strong for him to desert his post. There were many attractive possibilities, but not so many good editors, and publishers. What western law would have gained, journalism and literary bar, would have lost. He decided to enter a legal career. Before closing the account of Hunt’s life, it may be mentioned his "Address on the Principles of Masonry," which he published in 1821. A copy of this very rare book is available to the public through the John Wilson Townsend, of Lexington.

Hunt, in looking about for another exciting adventure, chose Nashville. He probably chose it for three reasons in preference to Cincinnati. The city was smaller than the place than the Ohio city and as yet not the seat of so much publishing. Cincinnati boasted and saved themselves classical titles, Nashvillse had been named Nashville and it kept it to this very day. The third reason, and more weight than the first why Hunt wished to be near Nashville was that he was a Democrat to a degree. In this he had chosen Adamsian Boston. At that time a Democrat and a Freeman. He could not have been a normal and rally around one man, and that was Andrew Jackson, who was just now becoming popular and for the presidency. Three years later Hunt formally cast his vote for Old Hickory, and the life and services toward getting him nominated and elected president. To be near Andrew Jackson was a principal reason in deciding Hunt to choose Nashville in preference to any other city when he left Lexington.

The most of the copies were destroyed. Enters Freemasonry

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Progress of the Kentucky Traction Co.

Interurban Lines Aid in Growth of Blue Grass Section

The growth of the Blue Grass district is unquestionably bound up with the growth of its interurban lines, running into Lexington from Paris, Georgetown, Nicholasville, Frankfort and Versailles, and it is probably, therefore, not amiss to go back into the early '90's for a brief description and development of the interurban and city lines of the present Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company.

The first interurban line was installed and put in operation in 1903, running between Lexington and Georgetown. This company, known as the Blue Grass Traction Company, had such good patronage on its first venture, that in 1902 they set up the building of the second line between Lexington and Paris, which started operation in the fall of 1903.

In 1905 a representative body of Lexington citizens thought they would likewise get in on this so-called good thing, and formed the Lexington and Versailles Traction Company, building the traction line between Lexington and Versailles, which was put in operation in 1905.

In 1906 the Lexington & Interurban Railway Company acquired control of the Lexington City Railway in Lexington and the Blue Grass Traction Company's two lines, Paris to Lexington and Georgetown to Lexington. They subsequently acquired the Lexington and Versailles Traction Company and formed an additional company called the Central Kentucky Traction Company, which was put in operation in 1907.

The Central Kentucky Traction Company likewise started on the building of a line from Lexington to Nicholasville, which was completed and put in operation in 1908.

In 1911 the present Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company was formed, and the power business formerly operated by the Lexington Railway Company was turned over to the Lexington Utilities Company, a new corporation dealing in electric light and power.

At this same time the Lexington Ice Company was formed, taking in which he now resides.

southwest of Versailles on the Kentucky River, reached by the McCoun's Ferry-Scord's Ferry turnpikes. Here Brigadier General Charles Scott, Revolutionary officer, courageous Indian fighter and fifth governor of Kentucky (1808-12), in 1784 built a stockade and a log dwelling for his family. Scott's Landing was a very important shipping point in pioneer days. Extensive warehouses were located there and a shipyard, where large boats were built to navigate the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Part of the old soldier's log home, including the large stone chimney, with the marking, "C.S., 1784," is today a part of the modern dwelling of David B. Jones, the present owner of the Scott land. Traces of the old warehouses still exist. The Scord's Ferry turnpike is a part of the pioneer road (Scord's road, as it was known) that General Scott blazed through the wilderness from the river landing toward Lexington.

Charles Scott Log House, Scott's Landing.

7 miles from Versailles.

At Will's Landing near Scott's or Soard's Ferry.
In this locality a group of German settlers congregated and it became known as the "Old Dutch Settlement." The Old Dutch Tavern was on the Meyersville and Lexington turnpike, near Hopewell church. The "Old Dutch Burial Ground," was in Paris, on part of which Mr. E. T. Hinton resides, and in which he has made many graves. The names of several of these German settlers were DeJarnette, Jacoby, Leer, Amert, Tyler, and Eli, and I know of one or two others, but the names have not been known to me. The best interests of Bourbon.

Centerville, too, takes its name from its central point between Paris, Lexington, Georgetown, and Clayville. It was on the direct road for the Southern counties to Cincinnati, and many wagons and carriages passed by on their way south. The next stop on the road was Jacksonville, along the same highway. It received its name from the advance of democracy and followers of Andrew Jackson.

Ruddells Mills is historically the richest precinct in the county. Isaac Ruddell, from whom it takes its name, made a settlement three miles below the present site of Ruddells Mills, near the present Harrison county line in 1778. This settlement, together with Martin's Fort, was taken by Col. Byrd of the British army and his Indian allies, in June of 1780. They carried with them six pieces of artillery, which is said to be "the first cannon that ever awoke the echo of Kentucky hills." Isaac Ruddell was a thrifty landowner, interested in his livestock, especially his orchard.

In many places at sharp curves in these streams are found cliffs of remarkable beauty. From the summit of these cliffs the observer has a view of the wild flowers and native shrubs of every hue, below these a curve of a sharp curving stream, and in the distance a panoramic view of wonderful loveliness.

Another of these streams is Hinson Creek, which gets its name from Captain John Hinson, a Revolutionary soldier, who was captured by Byrd and his Indian allies at Ruddells Mills. Hinson was an experienced woodman and made his escape in a unique fashion. When he had succeeded in eluding his guards, he found the night too dark to direct his course by the moss on the trees, so he made a fire, and when the fire was burning brightly, he dipped his hand in water and holding it high over his head observed that one side of his hand was cold. Knowing the wind was coming from the west, he directed his course the rest of the night to the cold side of his hand, and to safety.

Kennedy's Creek is named for Thomas Kennedy, who in 1776 built a cabin on this creek. In the autumn he returned to Maryland. Three years later he came back to Kentucky, bringing with him his wife and two brothers, John and Joseph. The three brothers preempted land on Strode's and Kennedy's Creek, near Paris.
An old hotel, built in 1832, and famous in its day, stands at Fairview, in Fleming County. Constructed of brick, two stories high, with a basement that accommodated the kitchen and dining-room, it was erected above the place the State turnpike from Maysville to Lexington was completed a century ago.

Like the original Doggett Inn, a log tavern which it replaced, the Fairview Hotel was a famous wagon stand on the early days. It was the center of the period for the merchants that went to Central Kentucky to be shipped by steamboat to Maysville and then transported overland by wagon to the final destination. The Maysville-Lexington turnpike of the time also provided a stagecoach route that was marked by heavy travel.

Many of the distinguished people of the period stopped at the Fairview Hotel, which long was known for its lavish and traditional Kentucky hospitality. Also many brilliant social functions were staged within its walls. It was from the old Doggett tavern which it replaced that the son of Gov. Joseph Desha was said to have hired a female guest to his death. Young Desha was charged with murder, and upon trial he produced in court a full pardon signed by his father, who thereupon resigned the Governorship.

Usually provided with ample slave help, the Kentucky hospitality of ante-bellum days was an institution that became famous all over the country. Many of the old-time landmarks still stand in various sections of the State, but some are only reminders of the time when under the management of the one-time Boniface and the "mis-

Grandfather Coleman sells 2 stacks millet to Phoenix, 1867.

A Different February.

By way of contrast with the busy weather of the present month, the weather sharp harbors Thirty-three years in the February of 1896 to recall a frigid spell of real Arctic proportions. According to many authorities, the season recorded the coldest weather ever experienced in Kentucky.

For more than a week the mercury hovered around the zero mark or went well below. On February 12, 1896, the Government Weather Bureau thermometer at Shelbyville registered 23 degrees below zero. At Paducah, however, reliable thermometers registered 46 degrees below, and throughout the State the mercury went down to previously unrecorded cold that stopped this section in a temperature that caused much suffering among townfolk and rural residents alike.

In many Kentucky towns one account of the limited supply, had to be rationed during the frigid spell, and in the rural counties freezing and house buildings had to be requisitioned to furnish the necessary fuel. This was before the development of coal mining in Eastern Kentucky, and thousands in that section suffered and suffered the discomforts of the bitter cold, while countless millions of tons of coal lay under their feet with much of it literally cropping out of the ground.

Facebook clippings bring to light many incidents of that memorable cold spell in Kentucky. Because of the efforts of nearly everybody to keep warm, business was all but suspended in the smaller towns. Courts were dismissed for the same reason, and the schools were compelled to declare a suspension for several days. One of the recompenses was a bountiful ice harvest throughout Kentucky.

The first cattle show held in Kentucky, or west of the Allegheny Mountains, took place at Lewis Saunders' farm (now Hillman's Nursery) on July 13, 1816, with Judge Harry Innes, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, Hon. John Fowler, Col. Hubert Taylor and Capt. Jack Jones as the judges.

The first record found of drovers carrying stock out of the state was in 1788 when John Halley, John Wilkinson and several others drove stock through Cumberland Gap into Virginia. They were fired upon by the Indians several times. In 1802 Michaux mentions great numbers of cattle and horses being sent southward towards Nashville.

Story Point was so named from its rocky elevation, one of the highest points in Bourbon county. Story Point is remembered for its church and school, rather than for any number of inhabitants. The Story Point Baptist church was organized in 1855. It was the scene of many dissensions, occasioned by doctrinal differences among its members. Here, too, was located an institution of learning where many of our substantial citizens were given their preparatory training. It was founded about 1882, and was called "Fox's Academy" for its honored principal, Professor John Fox. It was here that John Fox, Jr., the talented writer, was born, reared and had his early education.

Hutchinson dates its existence from the building of the Kentucky Central Railroad, when a station was located here and named for Martin Hutchinson, who built the first house here, also a store and a blacksmith shop. Hutchinson was the birthplace of Thomas Corwin, the able and eloquent Senator and later Governor (1886-1888), of Ohio.

MASONIC TEMPLE

GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONIES ARE TO BE HELD TUESDAY.

The ceremonies of breaking ground for the new Masonic temple will take place at Masonic Hall Tuesday June 24 at 1:30 p.m. All Masons are requested to be present—Edward W. Hammon, president.
Leonard Hotel, 116-22 W Main
Looney James T., 273 E Main
McClure & Weitzel, 208 E Main
McEllhine Patrick J., 393 Patterson
McEllhine P J & Co, 924 W High
McKenna J P, 120 N Mill
Magee James M, 900 Manchester
Maher & Welch, 404 W Main
Marcum Wm C, 432 E 3d
Melvin Joseph B, 442 W Main
Miner Philip J, 601 W 3d
Minihan Theodore, 407 W 2d
Minihan & King, 109 S Limestone
Murphy & Conley, 112 N Broadway
North End Cafe (Inc), 742 N Limestone
O'Geary John M, 149 W Water
O'Neill James H, 409 Race
Peel T W, 108 N Mill
Perkins Wm, 243 Dewees
Peyton Felix, 263 W Water
Phoenix Hotel, Main cor Limestone
Finnell James H, 600 S Broadway
Ratliff Claude H, 101 W 3d
Reed Hotel Bar, 325 W Short
Richardson Sanders, 146 W Vine
Robinson H Blair, 534 E 3d
Roche J Frank, 191 Jefferson
Rose & Baxter, 112 N Limestone
Ross John, 390 Patterson
Savage Michael J, 536 W 5th
Scott John, 700 S Broadway
Shouse Leonard B, 383 E Main
Smith Bennett J, 459 W 4th
Smith Charles L, 601 W Main
Smith John, 126 S Mill
Smith W J, 137 S Limestone
Spencer Jesse, 117 N Limestone
Stapp & Brown, 137 W Water
Stuminum Melvin, 225 Merino
Strand The, 134 W 3d
Sullivan James M, 223 Dewees
Sullivan & Vaught, 125 N Broadway and 211 Dewees
Webb King H, 120 W Vine
Welch Ernest A, 227 N Limestone
Welch Richard L, 131 N Broadway and 318 W 5th
Wheel Cafe, 405 W Main
Wilson Fielding S, 110 S Mill

from Lexington Directory, 1919

SALOONS

Adcock Adam K, 574 N Limestone
Alexander Abraham, 200 S Broadway
Arthur Thomas N, 574 W Main
Banahan David D, 573 E 3d
Baxter & Sallee, 160 W Vine
Blount Bros, 115 N Mill
Bottom Fern K, 221 N Limestone
Botts Bros, 105 N Limestone
Bradley Wm S, 656 S Mill and 603 S Broadway
Burse Bros, 110 S Mill
Cadice Eugene F, 500 Patterson
Cobb Frank A, 400 Georgetown
Conway J J, 101 Georgetown
Cox Morgan, 121 N Mill
Cox & Williams, 117 W Water
Crawford Charles F, 117 S Limestone
Cropper J Fred, 420-422 Race
Cropper Thomas L, 650 S Broadway
Cummins James, 107 W Water
Curry J H, 109 N Mill
Davidson Walter B, 326 E Main
Davis Miles, 106 N Limestone
Davis & Kay, 112 N Limestone
Deyo & Adams, 683 S Broadway
Deryn Robert, 103 Patterson
Foley James M, 200 Race
Freeman Wm T, 108 Broadway and 356 Georgetown
Furlong John, 719-721 N Limestone
Fury Charles H, 121 S Broadway
Gast Frank T, 669 S Broadway
Gleason John L, 119 N Broadway
Graves Edward T, 108 N Limestone
Hagedorn P T and S P, 684 S Broadway
Hannon Wm L, 128 S Upper
Harper Walter, 933 W High
Hennessy & McGarvey, 123 N Broadway
Hosmer Samuel R, 700 N Broadway and 323-25 W 7th
Hughes & Brannon, 119-123 S Limestone
Hynes John F, 111 S Limestone
Kay Louis, 560 E
Keith Joseph, 114 N Limestone
Keith W P & Co, 345 Race
Kiger Earl, 635 S Broadway
Lancaster Bros, 380 E Main
Lancaster H C & Bro, 132 N Limestone
Leland Hotel Bar, 100 W Short

The Lexington City National Bank,

Lexington, Ky. Oct 11th. 1865

To: James Williams (James Williams)

$200.00

Sam'l D. McCullough, 1865-to Daviess

Sam'l D. McCullough, 1865-to Daviess
Today in History

Today one hundred and forty-one years ago Gov. Isaac Shelby was inaugurated and the first Kentucky legislature convened in the market house at Lexington, on June 4, 1792. Historians from then innumerable have referred to the meeting place as the "old log market house," but Charles B. Staples, Lexington historian who prefers facts to traditions where research is able to unearth the facts, has found, after a careful survey of the Draper papers that the market house that served as Kentucky's first capitol was brick.

It is interesting to compare Governor Shelby's inauguration with one of today. Kentucky, still in the midst of Indian fighting, provided a military escort for Gov. Shelby from his home, "Travelers Rest," to Lexington. He canvassed horseback. His salary was $1,000 a year and he had no lieutenant-governor. The legislature was composed of eleven senators and forty representatives, each of whom received a dollar a day while in session.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1933

Lex. Herald
Five Derby Winners Foaled In This Barn

The Barn above is located on Hamburger Place, three miles from Lexington on the Winchester road. In it were foaled five winners of the Kentucky Derby—Old Rosebud, Sir Barton, Paul Jones, Zev and Flying Ebony. A brace place was recently erected in the barn's foundation to commemorate that fact.

BY BROWNIE LEACH
Leader Sports Editor

Five Kentucky Derby winners—barns of the turf—came into the world in the foaling barn at Hamburger Place on the Winchester road—record unequalled so far as is known and one probably harder to break than any other connected with the Churchill Downs race.

In all probability every existing Derby mark will fall before the record established in this barn is equalled. Some day Twenty Grand's time of 2:09 4-3 will be lowered; the winner's share of the prize may exceed the $53,375 of 1928 which Reigh Count won; another owner may outdo Col. E. R. Bradley and saddle more than three winners; another filly might even come along and win as Regent did in 1915, or a maiden, like Sir Barton, may triumph.

But after all that has been accomplished the record made by the late John E. Madden in having five Derby winners foaled in one barn probably will remain unbroken. And Mr. Madden, during his lifetime recognized as the country's leading thoroughbred breeder, bred each of the winners within a stone's throw of the foaling.

Bronze Plaque Erected

The late turfman's son, J. Edward Madden, who is now owner of Hamburger Place, has commemorated the fact that the five horses were foaled in the stall by erecting a bronze plaque in the stone foundation at the stable's entrance.

Confederacy's Great Seal

The fact thatte, museums of Transylvania College, Lexington, and the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, each own a replica of the Great Seal of the Confederacy, the story of the original—which took place in the Confederate Museum in Richmond—should be of interest locally:

Although the Great Seal of the Confederacy, its disappearance and recovery, has been given in detail through many publications, there is still much speculation upon the subject. Various stories are still afloat as to its whereabouts. The fact that replicas of the Great Seal were sold widely in this country in the early seventies should have evidence that the original was in the hands of some one and coming mayhem resulted, yet, in the thirty years before it was located, no one is known to have made any special search for it. The story of its recovery is told in the following:

"The Great Seal of the Confederacy was provided for by joint resolution of the Congress April 30, 1862, at Montgomery, Ala., the design for it is said to have been by Judd, P. Benham, secretary of state, C. S. A. It was to be a 'device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington and the stars which surround his Monument in Capitol Square, at Richmond, surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal amendments of the Constitution and to be of the best material."

"The design was entrusted to James Mason, Confederate commissioner to England, who placed the order for the seal with the firm of J. S. Wynn, London, 'the Queen's official engravers, and it was made of silver (as not so liable to rust) by that firm at cost of some six hundred dollars. The seal was packed with the press and other appliances and ready for shipment in July, 1864, and Mr. Mason wrote the Confederate government that it was sending it to America by Lient. R. T. Chapman, C. S. N., under orders to deliver it to Secretary Bennett.

"A statement by Lieutenant Chapman shows that he thought it best to repackage the seal and place it in a valve he had made specially for it, so that he might carry it himself and thus give better protection in case of capture, and this after shipment to America on the Cunard liner, Africa, from Liverpool to Halifax, and from Halifax to the Brownsville, the steamship Alpha, and while running the blockade to enter the South. Lieutenant Chapman was constantly prepared to throw the seal overboard in the event of capture by the enemy, and when he finally placed the seal in the valve with the idea of making it quixically, must have thought it too hazardous to undertake to bring in the package containing the precious paper. When he reached the Confederate line, the March number of The Bermudian carries out this theory in a story telling of the press having been found there in a castaway condition and is now in the possession of a prominent family of the Bermudas as a prized relic of the Confederacy. It is hop-
INTERVIEW WITH RAIDERS.

D. T. Baxter Visits the Prison Cell of the First Men Arrested in the State on the Charge of Destroying Toll Houses and Talks With Them About

THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY STAND INDICTED


FRIENDS OF THE MEN MAKE THREATS AGAINST WITNESSES

I returned from Lawrenceburg Saturday night, where I saw real live turnpike raiders, so the grand jury says, and I talked with them, too. It is true I did the most talking, but it is true also that they managed to get a little talk out of me, although they did not say much about the raids. They are not bad looking lot, and do not have the appearance of criminals. I take it that they have been well-advised. They probably heard that Cincinnati anar- chists, Allen O. Meyers, make one of his campaign speeches last fall, and they came to the conclusion that they ought to take his advice, and burn and kill and terrorize to their hearts content. The grand jury, however, has begun to show them that the teachings of this man Meyers are bad, and if followed seriously will get men into trouble.

The indictment of six citizens of Anderson county for destroying toll gates and burning toll houses has caused a feeling of security to take the place of alarm, and the law abiding citizens are highly elated over the bold stand taken by the grand jury. It was one of the most grand juries that ever sat in the county, and was composed of the most courageous citizens who braved the threats of the raiders and their friends and returned clean-cut indictments against six of them: W. P. Cox, foreman; F. Ottenheimer; F. B. Watzen, John S. Holman, W. F. Househen, E. R. McQuinns, W. H. Maers, J. N. Paxton, C. C. Robison, E. B. Mitchell, W. T. Catlett and Ben Gilliam.

In making his charge to the grand jury Circuit Judge Carroll said: "It is a shame and a disgrace to Kentucky that armed men have destroyed valuable property, have committed arson and have attempted murder, and the grand jury will not bring them to punishment. I admonish you to do your duty as sworn officers of the Commonwealth, make a thorough investigation of these outrageous crimes committed by cowardly assassins in Anderson county, and bring them to the bar of justice. Do your duty as men, as citizens of the Commonwealth, and the good men and women of your native county and of your State and Nation will approve your work. Grand juries have been very zealous in discovering those who commit small intimations of the law, but I beg of this grand jury to not strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

This sensational charge created a

THA MORNING HERALD

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.
LEADING EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY

Born in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777.

His father, Rev. John Clay, a Baptist clergyman, died in 1781.

Henry Clay becomes a clerk, at the age of 14, in a retail store in Richmond, Va., in 1791.

Becomes a deputy clerk in the high court of chancery of Virginia in 1792.

Acts as amanuensis for Governor George Wythe, 1798-99.

Studies law under Hon. Francis Brooks, attorne general of Kentucky, in 1796-97.

Moved from Richmond, Va., to Lexington, Ky., in 1797.

Admitted to the bar of Kentucky, in the old Lexington district court, March 26, 1798.

Married Lucretia Hart, daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, of Lexington, April 21, 1799.

Advocated gradual emancipation of slaves in the campaign for delegates to the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1798.

Elected a representative from Fayette county in the legislature of Kentucky, in 1798.

Defended Aaron Burr, whom he believed to be an object of political persecution and who personally assured Clay in writing that he was innocent of any treasonable design against the government, in 1807.

Appointed United States senator by Governor Greenup, in 1803, in full vacancy caused by resignation of Senator John Adair, and attended the short winter session of 1805-06.

Re-elected to Kentucky legislature from Fayette county, and elected speaker of that body, in 1807.

Fought duel with Humphrey Marshall in 1809.

Aran appointed to the United States senate, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Buckner Thurston, who had resigned, and served two years, 1809-11.

Purchased "Ashland," his home near Lexington, in 1811.

Elected to the lower house of Congress, and on the first day he appeared, was chosen speaker, in 1811. At this memorable session he warmly championed American rights on the war and was a strong force bringing on the second war with Great Britain.

Re-elected to Congress in 1812, and, in 1813, delivered a great speech in favor of "Free TRADE and Economic Rights.

Resigned the speakership and is appointed by President Madison one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain, in 1814. The treaty of Ghent signed December 24, 1814.

Upon his return abroad he made himself re-elected to his seat in the lower house of Congress, where he is again made speaker, in 1815.

Declares a place in President Madison's cabinet as secretary of war in 1816. Becomes a leading advocate of constructive and progressive policies, including a tariff on imports (caused by Clay to be a system of internal improvements, especially the building of good roads, and a system of national banks, which he had at first opposed.

Invited to become secretary of state and then minister to England, by President Monroe, he declines both offers and continues to act as speaker of the house of representatives, in 1817, later placing himself in opposition to the administration.

Inaugurates his long-continued efforts in behalf of the independence of the South American republics from the yoke of Spain, in 1811, delivering a series of able speeches on the subject.

Severely arranges the course of Gen. Andrew Jackson in Florida, in 1814.

Asserts the rights of the United States to Texas under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase of 1804, and advocates the Missouri Compromise, in 1819.

Completing six years of continuous service in Congress, he retires temporarily from public affairs to look after his private business, in 1821.

Re-elected to Congress and again to the speakership of the lower house, in 1823.

Becomes a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and receives 37 electoral votes. The election being thrown into the house of representatives, results in the choice of John Quincy Adams, in 1825.

Vigorously champions the cause of Greek Independence, in 1824.

Welcomes Lafayette as the guest of the nation, in December, 1824.

Appointed secretary of state by President Adams, in 1825. Serves as secretary throughout the Adams administration, until 1829.

Fought duel with John Randolph, of Roanoke, for an abusive personal attack on Clay, in 1826.

Clay resigns from the Department and returns to Kentucky, once more a private citizen, in 1829.

Elected to the United States senate by the legislature of Kentucky, and, at a convention in Baltimore, is nominated as the Whig candidate for the presidency, in 1834.

Defeated for the presidency, in the general election, by Andrew Jackson, in 1832.

Fights pro-slavery forces in the southern states, in 1833.

Resigns as secretary of state, in 1833, and is nominated to the presidency by the Whig party for the election of 1840.

Elected by the people, and takes office. Inaugurates his tenure of office in 1841.

Completing twelve years of continuous service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay retires from Congress, after a very impressive farewell address, in 1842.

Becomes the Whig nominee for the presidency, in 1848, but is defeated by James K. Polk.

A brief speech in support of the Union, in 1848.

He leads the movement for adoption of the Compromise Measure of 1850. Passage of the Compromise, through the influence of Mr. Clay, temporarily pacifies the South.

Continues his efforts to keep the sections at peace, and visits Cuba for his health, which had become impaired, in 1852.

Meets the Hungarian patriot, Kosuth, in 1852.

While still a member of the senate, his death occurs in Washington City, on June 29, 1852.

Burial of Mr. Clay in Lexington, after a remarkable series of funeral ceremonies and public demonstrations of grief, as the body proceeds through many states on the long journey from Washington to Lexington, in 1852.

Movement began to erect a national monument to Mr. Clay at Lexington, in 1852.

The Clay Monument Association incorporated by the Kentucky legislature, in 1854. Terminus stone of the Clay monument laid at Lexington, July 4, 1857.

Clay monument completed in 1859 and the statue of Mr. Clay saluting the monument put in place in 1869. The Kentucky legislature appropriated $10,000 toward the cost of the entire undertaking.

CUP IS GIVEN TO JUDGE WILSON

Sons of Revolution Honor Retiring President in Recognition of 16 Years Continuous Service

TWO MEDALS ARE AWARDED

Medals for distinguished service in connection with Kentucky's participation in the national celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial throughout 1932 were presented to Judge Samuel M. Wilson and C. Frank Duan, vice chairman of the Kentucky state commission for the bicentennial, at the annual meeting of the Kentucky society of the Sons of the Revolution, held on a Wednesday afternoon in the old office of Judge Wilson, retiring president of the society.

Judge Wilson also was presented with a silver cup by the Kentucky society in recognition of 16 years of continuous service as president. The cup, which was presented by George K. Graves, was inscribed: "Presented to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Wilson, President Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1917-1933." A resolution of regret at the decision of President Wilson not to stand for re-election and of appreciation of the long and faithful service rendered to this society accompanied the cup presentation.

Graves were elected as follows: James A. Todd, president; Maj. C. M. Harrision, first vice president; Joseph LeCompte, second vice president; J. Owen Reynolds, secretary; Anthony W. Thompson, treasurer; Charles R. Staples, registrar; John W. Bybee, editor.

B. Stoddard, chaplain. A board of managers was elected consisting of Judge Samuel M. Wilson, chairman; Judge R. C. Stoll, of the Court of Appeals, Judges E. Ligon, John J. Hutchinson, Col. John R. Allen, Desha Breckinridge, Judge W. J. Boyd, Judge S. B. Lanier, Judge H. E. Wilson, Judge C. E. Shively, and Judge D. C. Clark.

Major Harris, acting as secretary, in account of the illness of J. Owen Reynolds, who is secretary of both the Kentucky society and the state commission for the bicentennial celebration, presented the medals on behalf of the United States George Washington Bicentennial commission, Washington, D. C.
A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

Distinguished Career of Major-General John H. Morgan, His Brothers and Kinsmen in the Civil War.


Brig.-General John H. Morgan.

The history of the Federal side of the story of our great civil war contains many allusions to the "gallant McCook family," a number of whom obtained distinction in the field. But none the less marked and conspicuous for gallantry and good soldierhood on the Southern side was the Morgan family of Kentucky and Tennessee. They were truly a cavalierly and soldierly race, possessing a marked degree the elements of leadership and courage.

From Bunker Hill to King's Mountain, from Ft. Sumter to the Wilderness, in the very front rank there has always been found a Morgan to bare his breast in defense of his country and his rights.

And this Morgan blood is strong and virile; it dominates and individualizes. In a very numerous and widely-spread family, all its members are unmistakably marked with some of its characteristics. These are generally large and well-developed physiques, personal beauty, superior mental traits, kindly hearts and courage.

For generations it has been the boast of all the Morgans that their "men are brave and their women are virtuous."

The history of such a family of soldiers, therefore, can not fail to be of interest to the world, and of admiration for their soldiery qualities, no matter which side they took in the struggle. The sympathies of the reader. Their achievements are a part of the history of American gallantry, just as theachievements of Cromwell and Hampden are a part of the illustrious achievements of the arms of England.

John Hunt Morgan, the distinguished cavalry leader of the Confederate States Army, was born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826. He was the son of Calvin C. Morgan, a prominent merchant of that place, who was a native of Virginia and a distant relative of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the great Revolutionary cavalry officer, whose exploits rank among the most brilliant of the achievements of the army under Washington.

In 1833 Calvin Morgan, Sr., married a daughter of John W. Hunt of Lexington. In 1830 he removed with his family to Lexington, purchased a farm and settled his family upon it. The subject of this sketch — Gen. John H. Morgan — was then but four years old, so that practically all his life may be said to have been spent in Kentucky. Here he resided until he was 19 years of age, when the war broke out with Mexico. He promptly enlisted in Capt. O. P. Beard's company, of Humphreys Marshall's regiment, and was elected First Lieutenant. He served for eighteen months and was at Buena Vista, where his regiment bore a conspicuous part in this fight his company suffered severely. On his return home after the war he married Miss — Bruce, of this city, and engaged with his brother, Calvin Morgan, Jr., in the hemp business. He always took an active interest in military affairs, and was for a number of years, and up to the outbreak of the civil war, Captain of the Lexington Rifles, a crack military corps.

In private life Captain Morgan was noted for his charity and amiability of disposition. His benevolence was well known to all, and he possessed many of those personal characteristics which rendered him conspicuous among friends and acquaintances. He possessed a handsome and commanding person and vigorous constitution, which enabled him to stand the exacting rigors of an active military life.

The Lexington Rifles, which Capt. Morgan commanded at the outbreak of the civil war, had been organized by him in 1857. Later it became a part of the State Guard of Kentucky. It was composed of a fine body of young men and greatly distinguished by its proficiency in drill. Although his mind had for some time been determined as to the course he would pursue, the long illness of his wife delayed his departure for the South, until her death in July, 1861. Shortly after this sad event, September 20, 1861, followed by forty-five or fifty of the rifles, he left for the South and joined the Confederate States Army. The men carried with them the arms of the company, which were loaded in two wagons.

The removal of these arms created great excitement next day when it became known, as the Federal authorities had arranged to seize them. An order was issued for Captain Morgan's arrest, but the same evening he left in company with a few friends and comrades and overtook those who had gone on before. At Bardstown he was joined by Capt. John Cripps Wickliffe, subsequently Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Kentucky, who also took his company and arms.
escaped and proceeded to the South. He was killed in an engagement at Greenville, Tenn., September 4, 1864, and his remains were interred in the Lexington cemetery.

**Col. Calvin C. Morgan**

Col. Calvin C. Morgan was born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1827. He came to Lexington with his parents in 1830, when but a child, and here he grew to manhood and embarked in business.

In 1863 he joined the Confederate Army at McMinnville, Tenn., and was appointed a member of the staff of his brother, Gen. John Morgan, with the rank of Captain. He took part in the battles of Hartsville, Bacon Creek, Nolin Creek, Elizabethtown, Rolling Fork, Muldraugh’s Hill, Mt. Sterling, Greasy Creek, Green River Bridge, Lebanon and Augusta, and was on the Ohio raid. He was captured at Buffington Island, while Gen. Morgan’s command was attempting to recross into Kentucky, and was imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, along with his brother and others. He was afterward transferred to Fort Delaware, where he remained till near the close of the war, when he was exchanged. He surrendered at Augusta, Ga., in May, 1865, returning to Lexington and again engaging in the hemp business.

Col. Calvin Morgan was a man of eminent social qualities and greatly beloved by all who knew him. Of a remarkably genial disposition, he possessed a keen wit and was one of the most accomplished raconteurs of his day. Highly esteemed and beloved by all, he died in this city on July 19, 1892.

**Lieut. Thos. Hunt Morgan.**

Thomas Hunt Morgan, a brother of Gen. John H. and Col. Calvin C. Morgan, was born in Lexington, Ky., May 7, 1844. His early youth was spent in the schools of this city, and at the outbreak of the war he was a student at Kenyon College, in Ohio. The mutterings of the coming storm that soon was to sweep over the land, engulfing a happy people in a saturnalia of blood and carnage, caused him to leave college and return to his home. Like a large number of the youth of prominent Kentucky families, he hurried to the field and cast his fortunes with the South.

On July 1, 1861, a little before his distinguished brother, whose departure was delayed by the illness of his wife, “Tommy” Morgan, as he was familiarly known, repaired to Camp Boone and there joined Company B, Second Kentucky Infantry, Col. Roger Hanson. In the succeeding fall he was transferred to Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by his brother, Col. John H. Morgan.

Shortly afterward he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company I, of the same regiment. Lieut. Morgan participated in the battles of Lavergne, Shiloh, Cynthia, Gallatin, Edgefield and Augusta, where he was for conspicuous gallantry, promoted to First Lieutenant. He was also in the Christmas raid on Lexington and fought at Bacon’s Creek, Green River Bridge, Snow Hill, Lebanon, Tenn., Columbus and Elizabeth...
and served in that regiment until the spring of 1862, when he joined Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Command, Morgan's Army of Tennessee.

He was soon promoted for bravery to Lieutenant, and later to Captain of Company K, of the same regiment. He was in the engagements at Shiloh, Gallatin, Cynthia, Salt River Bridge and others and was killed in Augusta, Ky., September 27, 1862, in the attack upon that place during Gen. Bragg's invasion of Kentucky.

Brave to recklessness, he had always the confidence and admiration of his comrades and his commander. He was buried in the Morgan family lot in the Lexington cemetery.

General Duke, in his history of "Morgan's Cavalry," mentions several incidents of his daring. Of his death at Augusta he says: "Among the killed were some matchless officers. Captain Samuel D. Morgan killed several men with his own hand before they fell. He had been a good soldier and gave promise of unusual merit as an officer. His gallantry and devotion were superb. He was always eager to be placed on perilous service, and was a mere boy.

"Dying he was 21 years of age, yet he had garnered in for his name a rich heritage of glory. Handsome and well born, coming of a family who boasted the blood of colonial and revolutionary sires, he was a type of the noble youth who made glorious the flower of Southern chivalry. More than six feet tall, he was so magnificent in all the attributes of manly beauty.

"His generous, fun-loving nature made merry many an evening by the camp-fire, and old soldiers still repeat tales of his boisterous pranks. Most wonderful of all were the great dignity and austerity which came to him when the responsibility and honor of Captain were bestowed upon him.

"He was a mere boy," but, withal, a hero, dying in the midst of battle, giving his life for his country, a martyr to a great cause that was lost."

Capt. Samuel D. Morgan.

Samuel Dold Morgan was the son of that Samuel Morgan whom the State of Tennessee honored with an eunuch in her beautiful white marble capitol building. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1841, and was a first cousin to Gen. John Morgan, their fathers being brothers.

He enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States in the Rock City Guards, First Tennessee Infantry, town, and was killed at the battle of Lebanon (Ky.), July 5, 1863. His remains were buried in the Lexington Cemetery. Tommy Morgan was remarkably handsome and a great favorite socially. He was the soul of the camp, and shed the brightness of his nature everywhere about him.

Francis Key Morgan.

Francis Key Morgan, brother of Gen. John H. Col. Calvin C. and Thos. H. Morgan, was born in Lexington, Ky., August 23, 1845. His early education was received in the schools of Lexington, and at the outbreak of the war he was scarcely sixteen years of age. But he already possessed all those high qualities which belong to a matured manhood, and he decided to cast his fortunes in the same line pursued by his kinsmen.

He enlisted in the Confederate Army in September, 1862, as a private in Company L, Second Kentucky Cavalry, in which command his brother Thos. H. was a Lieutenant. He took part in the engagements at Lebanon, Elizabethtown, Green River Bridge, Maudough's Hill, Bacon Creek, Gallatin, Tenn. Edgefield Junction, Tenn., and various other places. He surrendered with his command at Augusta, Ga., May, 1865, and died at his home in this city October 6, 1878.

Capt. StClair Morgan.

Capt. St. Clair Morgan was the son of Mrs. Samuel Dold Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., and a brother to Capt. Sam Morgan, who was killed at Augusta, Ky. He was born May 4th, 1831. He was at Fort Sumter when the first gun was fired, and by many, it is claimed, it was he who fired it. Certainly his fearless and adventurous nature, his magnificent personality, would have given him the lead in any exploit of daring. He was afterwards Captain of Company — 10th Tennessee Regiment, a gallant band of Irishmen, whom he recruited and in most part equipped for service. He was a man of singularly handsome person, tall and well developed, as were all the Morgans, with a classic head and a face as beautiful as Lord Byron's. A West Point man, he was an ideal soldier, and a man to shine in the most polished society. His wit and merriment, his spirit of good fellowship, made him the idol of his Irish company. He served with distinction and bravery on many occasions. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson and was confined in Camp Chase prison.

He was killed at Chiecaugna, where his intrepidity and daring were the wonder and the admiration of all.

Death Comes To Henry Youtsey
To Goebel Assassin

NEWPORT, Ky., May 2, 1896. Henry Youtsey, 36, one of five men convicted of conspiracy in the assassination of Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky at Frankfort in 1900, died today at his home in nearby Cold Spring.

Youtsey had been out of prison for five years, entered his clerkship for Judge Odis Berkelman of Campbell County Court before he held his seat.

Governor Goebel died Feb. 2, 1900, from a rifle bullet which struck him on Jan. 30 as he walked across the statehouse courtyard.

The shot was alleged to have been fired from the secret of state's office in the old statehouse.

At the time of the assassination, Goebel was attending elections in which he, a Democrat, had been declared defeated by Republican William S. Taylor. The Kentucky General Assembly was快要 consider the charges of fraud, and ruled, shortly before Goebel's death and after his wounding as well, that Taylor, not Goebel, was rightful governor.

Meanwhile Taylor had declared martial law and prevented intervention by civil authorities before Youtsey, then a clerk in the office of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, and powers and Jack Howard of Manchester, Ky., and Charles Finley, a former secretary of state, all four were convicted as co-conspirators in an unusual trial at which Youtsey turned state's evidence.

All five were sentenced to life imprisonment, but not until Taylor, Finley and their gang fled to Indiana where a friendly governor refused to extradite them.

Taylor died in Indiana, but the others returned. Powers and the others except Youtsey, were pardoned by Gov. Augustus E. Wilson in 1908. Youtsey was granted executive clemency by Gov. James B. McCreary later and returned to his native northern Kentucky entered the real estate business, practiced law and became a court clerk.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at Newport with burial at Southgate. The widow, Mrs. Lillian Youtsey, survives.

LEX LEADER
MAY 3, 1942
THE EARLY PRESS OF KENTUCKY.
Address By J. Stoddard Johnston.

The Kentucky Press Association is on its annual outing, taking in Middletown, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville, the incursions of the trip before coming to the route of columns. It was organized in January, 1896, and has maintained a successful existence in all the intervening years.

One of the earliest publishers in Kentucky was the late Mr. D. Prentice, who started the first paper at the State capital, to be known as the "Kentucky Democrat," in 1792. He was a fearless, able, and enterprising editor, and his paper was a great favorite with the people of the time.

Another of the early publishers was the late Mr. W. J. H. Maitland, the third and Col. Stoddard Johnston, one of the original founders, its fourth, serving the sixteen years prior to his death.

Col. Johnston delivered the annual address at Middletown on Friday, herewith printed in full:

To the messengers who late and early send the press of Kentucky, the motto of the past will be the watchword of the future. To the press of Kentucky, there is a subject fraught with more interest to the public than any other. To the people of Kentucky, the press is the vital organ of the state.
THE BLUE GRASS.

What Several Indiana Gentlemen Say About It—Its People and Its Horses.

Last week a party of gentlemen from Lawrenceburg, Ind., accompanied by Mr. L. B. Lewis, Andrew C. W. Farmer, and J. C. O. R. B. in a private car. The party consisted of Messrs. W. D. H. Banneker and H. W. O. B. Moore, editors of the Lawrenceburg Register, E. E. Moore, Dr. Collins, Geo. M. Roberts, Geo. O. Columbia, and Mr. Lewis. They visited Har- mond's, Cynthiana, Paris, Richmond and Lexington, and were highly pleased with what they saw. The Register gives a lengthy description of the trip, from which we take the following about Lexington:

Our next trip is to Paris, the county town of Bourbon, and the original of the celebrated Bourbon parade, but we stop here for a short time, leaving our visit to this famous little city for the return trip. From here we went to Lex- ington, and finally to the Blue Grass Region. It is an old City with a population of twenty thousand, and rich with an eventful history. It is the seat of justice of Fayette county and the metropolis of the Blue Grass Region, and was the first capital of the State until June 14, 1792, when the meeting of the Legislature in Lexington, the capital was at Frankfort. It is the center of the educational interests of Central Kentucky and is the home of the university and hospital. Here, under the escort of Mr. E. H. Bacon, the Travelling Passenger Agent of the Kentucky Central, we took in the city. Mr. Bacon is an elegant gentleman, an agreeable and interesting talker, who gave us much information concerning the city. Here we visited Ashland, and looked upon the old home of Henry Clay. It is situated in a beautiful grove, and is not, even in an unbroken summer, a building that would be considered, today, modern in its construction. It is now the home of Mr. R. W. Mcllwain, and its stables may be found some of the most celebrated horses of today. Conspicuously amongst these are the famous, and famous horse, the Kentucky, owned by Mr. B. H. Trice, a gentle and handsome gentleman, who, indeed, in the fact that he has the finest and largest collection of racing horses in the State. He has now training several very fine thoroughbred horses, most of them prettier than a picture. Ashland Park contains 80 acres of blue grass, adjoining the limits of Lexington, and has a mile track, on which horses are being constantly trained. His two most celebrated horses are "Bourbon" and "Fayette Wilkes," for which he has been offered respectively $30,000 and $75,000 each. On entering Lexington you at once become acquainted with the fact that it is a "one horse town." From every wall in hotel palace home you see the pictures of these horses, and the few remaining street lights to point to the fact that, here was the home of such glorious sires as Old Lexington, Leominster, Virginia, George Wilkes, Aimont, Longfellow, Happy Medium, Dickson, Harold and a hundred others who have done fame in the region famous in the line of thoroughbreds.

After a drive over the city, dotted here and there with elegant homes, showing wealth and refinement, we similarly drift to the cemetery, the city of the dead. Here, amid the old forest trees and nature's levities interwoven by art, we

MAY 2 1889.

BURNT LIKE A FLASH.

THE SPARKS & MORGAN HEMP FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Flames in Dry Hemp That Would Not Yield to the Fire Department's Brave Exertions—A Loss of Probably $77,000.

At a little after 4 o'clock yesterday the engines of the buildings of the E. R. Sparks Hemp Company on West Main street were discovered on fire.

The flames ran through the vast number of hemp bales like a flash and in an incredibly short period everything in the building was reduced to ashes.

The fire department came promptly in response to the call, and did most valiant work in the attempt to quench the raging flames. Two streams were turned on from a pug near the entrance of the warehouse, but another loss was laid from the pug at the corner of Fox and Main streets, and torrents of water were poured into the building, having but little effect on the fire, which, fed by the dry hemp, swept in between the bales and defied the efforts of the firemen to check it.

A dense volume of smoke filled the building, and it was impossible to determine just where to throw the water.

The flames ate away the roof next the Kentucky Central tracks, and it went in. This gave a chance to put streams into the building, say to save the remaining portion of the roof. By eight o'clock the fire was far advanced and it was under control.

The cause did not originate from sparks from a passing locomotive, as was at first supposed. The horses at work moving some bales of hemp caused the fire by one of them stepping on a match that had by some inexhaustible means been dropped in the dry hay or on the stove. The greatest of care has always been taken to keep matches out of the building. No employe was ever permitted to take any matches into the building. How this one got there is past finding out. But it was there and
Lexington in 1886 Is Described
In Rare Volume in U. K. Library

By G. M. SPENCER

That Lexington was the bustling, bustling town in ye good old days of 1886 that she is today is proved by a volume entitled "Lexington, The Central City," which has as its resting place the university library. It was published in the early 80's.

Whiskey, tobacco, horses, and women are hailed in it as the city's most famous products.

The rare old volume, made up in the style typical to the times, was published by the city as an advertisement of the advantages of residing in the municipality. The first paragraph of the preface reads thus:

"In the firm belief that few places on the American continent deserve so much attention as Lexington, have we published a work wherein we endeavor to give our reader a faithful review of the city as she appears—her attractions as a place of residence, her inducements as a business locality, and her engaging society. Neither have we forgotten her illustrious and historic past, the great stock and farming interests of the 'Blue Grass' country with which she is so indelibly connected, while no pen could write about her without portraying the grand future she is building up for herself and her happy citizens."

In regard to the manufacturing of whiskey, the book credits Lexington with being the most famous location of distilleries in the world. Under the heading of society is found: "The people of Lexington boast of their 'fine horses, good whiskey, and pretty women'...and no one knows what whiskey is till they have tasted some old Bourbon at the table of a Lexington connoisseur...the women are without exception well developed physically, while their marked breadth of forehead proclaims them possessed of good common sense, and within an eminent degree."

The population at that time was 26,203, an increase of 10,000 over 1860, six years before that. The town was on the "up and up" as is shown by the fact that the assessed value per capita was $853, while the debt per capita was $5.30. These figures compared favorably to any town of its size in the country at that time.

Many business firms which were then nationally famous and which still maintain their place today were then the bulwark of Lexington business. Some of those mentioned are the Phoenix hotel, C. F. Brower, and the Rocket store (J. D. Purcell).

The postoffice which now stands at the corner of Main and West street was then just recently built and was the pride of Lexington citizens. The city had two race tracks, one running and one trotting, both drew attendance from all over the country when meetings were held.

The Kentucky A. and M. college, now the University of Kentucky, and the Kentucky University, now Transylvania university, were the most famous institutions of learning in the city. A view of the A. and M. campus shows only two buildings, both of which are fixtures on the university today. They are the Administration building and White hall.

The mayor of the city of that time was C. F. Johnson, and his popularity is shown by this excerpt: "Mr. Johnson is one of the most popular mayors that have ever sat in the chair of chief executive of this city. With Lexington he has during his entire lifetime been identified and from his boyhood has taken a deep interest in politics."

There were 11 churches of six denominations in the city and in addition there were 10 churches for colored people. Seventeen hundred and eighty-three pupils were aggregated in attendance at school, with two Catholic and seven public schools catering to educational needs. Four were colored. An up-to-date fire department efficiently kept fire loss down to a minimum.

Which is, no doubt, a pretty mark at which to shoot, or aim.
Thomas B. Dewhurst, Pioneer Autoist, Dies

Thomas Branchvalte Dewhurst, 76, of 152 East High street, Lexington cartographer, died at 2:10 p.m. yesterday of a heart attack at the home of a friend, George S. Weeks, 139 Ranse Avenue.

Mr. Dewhurst apparently was in good health when he arrived at the Weeks residence, where it had been his custom to visit each Sunday afternoon.

A native of Lytham, England, and a son of the late Thomas B. and Anne Brown Dewhurst, he had been a resident of the United States since 1885. He was educated in England, and was a member of Christ Episcopal church.

Dr. Dewhurst first lived in Danville after arriving in this country, but shortly moved to Lexington, where he had since resided. His first business here was that of a bicycle dealer, which he later merged with the sporting goods business. He was believed to have owned the first automobile in Kentucky, which he built himself in 1894, and was Lexington’s first automobile dealer. He continued in the latter business until 1924 when he retired.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Tarlton Dewhurst; a son, Thomas B. Dewhurst Jr., and two granddaughters, Ana and Frances Dewhurst, all of Lexington; two sisters, Mrs. Margaret D. Thresh, Lytham, England, and Mrs. Emily D. Brown, Scarborough, England; two brothers, Elwin Dewhurst, Lennoxville, Canada, and Frank Dewhurst, London, England, and a half-brother, Fred V. Harte, Manchester, England.

The body was removed to the W. E. Milward mortuary chapel.

Feb. 11, 1946

Lex. Herald

Letter x picture of T. B. Dewhurst
From Thomas:

Belated to send you herewith photo of the "Dewabout for whatever pleasure it may afford you.

The "Dewabout" was built in 1899-1900. It was the first automobile in Lexington, and may well add that there is no doubt but what it was the first "four wheel" auto on the U. S. A. if not in the world.

Yours sincerely,

Thos. B. Dewhurst

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Picture of first Automobile in Lexington and its builder - Thomas B. Dewhurst. Other man in picture, holding brake is Roger Smith. This machine was called the "Dewabout"
Mountain Funerals Revive Memory Of Those Who Died Many Years Ago In Feudal Warfare

Whiteburg, Ky., Oct. 15.—The memory of some of the most illustrious and widely-known characters of the Kentucky Mountains is being brought back to the fore through the revival of a custom popular a century or more ago—the practice of holding funerals for departed relatives and friends years after the hand of death has claimed them.

One particular section of Letcher county now seems to be the focal point of this revival—Wheelwright, and its environs, on Beaver creek, where 20 old-time funerals were held in as many days recently. It may have been just a coincidence, but all those whose memory was involved, all 20, met death by violence.

The Beaver creek hands, however, are well known for their love of old-time feudual warfare. That immediate section was the stronghold of Caleb Jones, leader of one faction in the celebrated Jones-Wright feud which flared in the 80's and early 90's. His trusted rifle and the loping gait that enabled him to rear and tremble and many a man fell, victims of his long range fire, for he had invented the use of smokeless powder in his gun, and in consequence had incurred his disapproval.

First to be mentioned in this connection is John Williams, son of the late John Williams, who died only about a year ago near the Virginia state line. It is said that he was killed by a bullet from the gun of Caleb Jones, when he was just 18 years old. The incident occurred in the Beaver creek section of the county, and the recent funerals were held here.

Feudal warfare raged in bloody bitterness. Usually it was family against family or clan against clan, but many times members of the same family were aligned with opposing factions and a father often faced son or a brother went "gunning" for a brother. Many of those who died were young men and the feud continued for years. The feud finally ended when Caleb Jones was killed in a gun battle with Caleb Wright in the mountains near Melvin after having been wounded by his own son.

The funeral of the late John Williams was held Monday, the 13th, in a grave on the Summit creek side of the county. The service was held in the brush near the old Whitehouse, where the body was found. It is said that the body was identified by the fact that he had always carried a black crutch.

The funeral was attended by many of the old-time feuders who remembered the days of the feud and who had been present at the battle on the Summit creek. The mourners included Caleb Wright, who had been present at the battle, and his son, Caleb Wright, Jr., who had been born after the battle and who had never known the days of the feud.

The service was conducted by Rev. Ezra Phillips, who had been present at the battle, and who had been one of the few who had survived the battle.

The body was placed in the grave with a black flag flying over it. The flag had been carried by the old-time feuders as a symbol of their respect for the dead.

The service was short and solemn. The mourners sat in silence, their faces pale and grief-stricken. The funeral director, Ezra Phillips, spoke briefly, his voice quavering with emotion. He spoke of the dead man as a good and true man, and his death as a great loss to the community.

The mourners lined the road to the cemetery, holding hands as they went. They were silent, their tears streaming down their faces.

At the graveside, the body was lowered into the ground. The mourners knelt in prayer, their faces turned to the sky.

The funeral was over. The mourners rose, their hands still joined. They walked slowly back to their homes, their faces pale and heavy with grief.

Georgetown and Bethel Colleges Are Merged; Endowment of Russellville School Goes to the Scott Institution

[Special to The Herald]

GEORGETOWN, Ky., June 1. — The endowment of Bethel College at Russellville, totaling $21,000, was added to that of Georgetown College today following the formal merger of the two institutions at the annual commencement exercises held at Georgetown College yesterday.

President H. E. Watters of Georgetown College, received the records, alumni lists and endowment of the Russellville school officially from President F. M. Masters of Bethel College, which has been incorporated in January after officials of both Georgetown College and Bethel had decided to consolidate the two institutions.

Bethel College was founded 68 years ago by graduates of Georgetown College and had been operated as a junior college until several years ago when it was dropped from the rank of a junior college. Last January the merger was voted and Bethel College was rehomed. Many Bethel students transferring to the college here to complete their work.

Bethel College had many prominent alumni, including Dr. William J. McColith, president of Furman University in South Carolina, who died last Sunday of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

During its existence, Georgetown College has been merged with two other colleges. Georgetown Female Seminary, the other school absorbed by the college, was taken over in 1851.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933
MASONIC MEETINGS

LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 1, F. & A. M.
Lodge Communications, First and Third
Tuesdays of each month. J. M. DUEY, W. M.
JOHN W. LANGLEY, Secretary.

DEVOTION LODGE NO. 10, F. & A. M.
Lodge Communications, First and Third
Tuesdays of each month. T. P. SMITH, W. M.
D. N. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

LEXINGTON CHAPLAIN, NO. 1, R. A.
Lodge Communications, Fourth Tuesday
of each month. J. F. MOORE, R. F.
H. M. BOYD, Senior Deacon.

LEXINGTON CONVENT COUNCIL NO. 1, R. & M.
Constitutional Council, Fourth Thursday
of each month. J. H. GRAY, W. M.
H. M. BOYD, Governor.

JOHN W. LANCASTER, Secretary.

WHEN COMMANDARY NO. 7, ANTIQUARY
TRIPPLAR, Stated Conclave, Third Thursday
each month. J. J. CAMERON, E. G.
JOHN W. LANCASTER, Recorder.

LEXINGTON CONSTITUENCY, NO. 59, R.
Lodge Communications, Fourth Monday
of each month. JOHN P. MOORE, R.
H. M. BOYD, K. R.
JOHN W. LANCASTER, Secretary.

BAYLISSE AS HE IS.

Cernean Masonry
An Answer to the Letter of an Expelled
Member of the Cernean Body.

Mr. M. W. Bayliss, of Washington City,
was duly tried upon charges prefered
against him December 29, 1888,
and was properly convicted upon his own
written letters, and expelled from all
powers, rights and privileges of our Rite
on the 15th of June 1889. Some weeks af-
after his expulsion, Mr. Bayliss published a
letter which he dated June 15, 1889,
and has given it a wide circulation as an
act of revenge for his conviction and ex-
clusion from the charge, having in April
1888, while he was Commander-in-
Chief of Washington Consecration No. 7, of
the Cernean Rite, endeavored to turn that
Consecration over to the Folger-Gorman
Body. This letter, Mr. Bayliss professed to
have sent by the hands of a brother, to
the annual meeting of our So. Grand
Consecration at Louisville, in June last,
and makes the untruthful statement that
it was refused a reading. Neither Dr.
Gorgas, the presiding officer of that meet-
ing, nor any other brother, saw or heard of
Mr. Bayliss' letter until a few weeks ago,
when it was circulated in printed form; hence it was
not refused a reading at the Louisville
meeting, as Mr. Bayliss asserts. Mr. Bay-
liis' printed letter is but a repetition of
all portions of Albert Elks' Bulllets which
have been issued against the Cer-
nean Body without any credit having been
given to the letter, but no doubt with his
('Fikes') consent. The substance of this
letter is that Dr. Gorgas, while in Europe in
April 1888, violated his Masonic obliga-
tions by entering into fraternal relations
with the Grand Orient of France. It is
suggested that Mr. Bayliss should wait so
long, and until after his expulsion from
our body, before he objected to any of the
acts of Dr. Gorgas in Europe. Our So.
Grand Commander returned from
Europe in May 1888, and the following
June, at the annual meeting of our

THE LEXINGTON TRANSCRIPT
Old Maysville Hotel
Building Will Be Sold

"Hill House" Was Built 150
Years Ago; Lafayette Was
Guest There Once

(Special to The Herald)
MAYSVILLE, KY., April 12.—
One of Maysville's old land-
marks, a 150-year-old hostelry
called the "Hill House" in recent
years, will be sold at public auc-
tion on April 19.
The old structure, located at
Sutton and Front streets, first
was called the Lee hotel, but its
name later was changed to the
Barrett hotel.
Many guests from every part
of the United States in years
gone by stopped at the historic
hostelry while en route to or
from the once renowned Blue
Licks springs, located on the
Lexington - Maysville road, 25
miles south of here.
From the same balcony which
now adorns the front of the Hill
House, the marquis, Gen. de La-
fayette, once made a speech to
Mason county residents who
thronged the streets below to
her the gallant Frenchman.

MAIN STREET, EAST FROM BROADWAY

The above picture, taken in the mid-nineties, gives a view of Main street, looking east from Broadway. The
tallest structure on Main street was four stories. The street was not paved and many trees still grew along the
city's main thoroughfare. The tower of the old court house may be seen in the center of the picture.

Court Day on "Cheapside" - Lex. Ky.
[About 1919-1920.]

Court day was legally abolished, Oct. 1921
Four U. S. Presidents Entertained at Quaint Mansion


(TIMES-STAR SPECIAL Dispatch) LEXINGTON, KY., November 25—One of the historical landmarks of the Blue Grass, which has just now focussing the attention of tourists, is “La Chaumière du Prairie,” the famous home that Col. David Meade built in the closing years of the eighteenth century and which is located in Jessamine County, eight miles southeast of Lexington.

In this picturesque old mansion, which is built on the west side of a hill overlooking the surrounding country, four Presidents of the United States were entertained by Col. Meade in the heyday of his splendor. They were Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson and President John Tyler.

Aaron Burr, Vice President with Jefferson, who had attended school with Col. Meade’s son, was a guest at the mansion while a Federal jury at Frankfort was investigating charges of conspiracy and treason against him in connection with his scheme to establish an empire in the Southwest.

A notable feature of the mansion is the famous octagonal drawing room, where the visitor is shown eight stone slabs, one in each side wall. Col. Meade intended to have one of each these slabs the names of his eight most distinguished guests as a memorial of their visit, but somehow he never got around to having it done and they are still blank.

On each side of the entrance hall leading to the drawing room, tastefully decorated, which arrests the attention of the visitor, who wonders what could have been used for as they are too small for bed chambers, and not spacious enough for parlors. The caretaker never knew what they were for until recently, when a lady, reputed to be 96 years of age, explained that she had attended many a dance in the octagonal room and that the small rooms adjacent were wine rooms—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen.

The quaint old mansion is now the property of J. Allen Zaring, former president of the Central Kentucky Millers’ Association, and his wife, the latter of whom inherited the property from her ancestors, who acquired it after the death of Col. Meade. One of the recent visitors to the mansion was Roy J. Harris, St. Louis, a grandson of Col. Meade, among the descendant of Col. Meade still living in Jessamine County not far from the ancestral home are members of the Brougham family.

Cheapside Presented Picturesque Aspects

Probably no one spot in the city of Lexington occupies a larger space in the annals of history than Chestnuthill—the public square on the west side of the Fayette courthouse—founded less than a century ago by the leading sons of the Bluegrass country, the cobbled streets of which are broad, and the houses of the man behind the political campaign and public forums, whose citizens and visitors central Kentucky were accustomed to meet for a change of commodities, expression of opinions on public questions, social intercourse and activities of various kinds that affected the community. Before the Civil War abolished slavery, if tradition may be credited, it was a scene of slave markets and whippings posts.

Cheapside and its picturesque courts day became an institution in those days through its many tens of thousands of people from all over the Bluegrass to visit it. It was said that the people of Lexington and the Bluegrass, and the city. It was this aspect that brought Frank J. Weyman, London, England, correspondent for the New York Times, to write of Chestnuthill as the most important place in the history of American politics.

The old Chestnuthill has been almost entirely deserted since the Civil War, but the ruins are still visible, and the place will always bring to mind the old days when Chestnuthill was a bustling mart and a place of change and commerce and a meeting place for the people of Lexington.

To the Sheriff of Fayette County

To Revenue Tax on $ 5.70 at 15 cents per $100.

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

To County Levy on

Tithes at

1960.

Received payment.

Barber Was Held

Sometimes during a heated political campaign, a man who has some interest in the city was on guard against the usual activities of the politicians. In the case of a city, the barbers were kept busy in keeping the voters in trim.

At such times Chestnuthill became a public forum, comparable to the ancient Roman forum, or Madison Square Garden, for such high offices as governor of the state, United States senator, congressman, and mayor of Lexington. The city hall was a place of meeting for the people of the city, and the populace became stirred up by any political issue.

One of the most notable events was the lynching of a negro on Chestnuthill.
(Below)—The home of Mary Todd, wife of Lincoln, on Main Street in Lexington. It was here Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office, although Mary Todd was in Springfield Ill., for the wedding ceremony.

(Above)—The home of Levi Todd, grandfather of Mary Todd, located on U. S. 25 near Lexington. It was here and his wife often visited here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1860 Tax</th>
<th>To the City of Lexington, Dr.</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>City Tax on $1000 at 67 1/4 cts. on $100</td>
<td>67 3/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Rate</td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
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<td>Fourth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock, at 15 cts. on $100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dog at $1 per head</td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep at $1.50 per Sheep</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received payment,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Collector.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1858 Tax

Mr. John H. Howard, Guardian of P. B. Young, children.

To the City of Lexington, Dr.

To Railroad Tax on $500 at 40 cents per $100.

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

Received payment,

Jno. J. Peabody City Collector.

Tax receipt 1858
FAMOUS STAGE STARS
PLAYED AT LEXINGTON
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and his brother spoke on "Yankee Doodle," praising the show. Both were received with great enthusiasm and the audience was thoroughly pleased.

Another play that was received with great interest was "The Three Brothers," which is presented on the day of the opening.


New York City, where he was located before coming to this city.


Berman Came Here

In the absence of Mr. Berman, the manager, one of the leaders in that field and he was frequently seen here, Anna Beatrice, the famous actress of magic, who later cut Anna from her name, also saw several others who have been in New York City. A story in living pictures was presented one afternoon.


Dennis Thompson's "Old Home-Sweet-Home" cannot be omitted from the list of favorite plays in the current season. Anna Beatrice, the famous actress of magic, who later cut Anna from her name, also saw several others who have been in New York City. A story in living pictures was presented one afternoon.

College clubs included a large number of the players from the various colleges in the country, and the performance of the New York Academy of Dramatic Art was particularly noted.

The University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Chicago were well represented, as well as the various other colleges and universities.

While the legitimate stage received much support from the public, the same is not true of the vaudeville houses. The legitimate stage received much support from the public, the same is not true of the vaudeville houses.

THOMAS REID, present city purchasing agent, was known as "Tommy Reid," a popular name amongst the theatres. The legitimate stage received much support from the public, the same is not true of the vaudeville houses.

ACTORS AND STAGE HANDS AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Actors and stage hands at the opera house were wondering when the show would begin. The doors were closed and the last three orders of business were taken care of. The liquid that was taken to the audience was a mixture of water and cognac.

The audience was seated in the dress circle of the opera house. The last three orders of business were taken care of after the liquid had been consumed.

the theatre at the opera house as it was at the Palace Theatre, the patron of the legitimate house consumed 10,000 glasses of the beverage as the play was presented. A large number of the cast were seen in the theatre, including several of the chorus girls. The last three orders of business were taken care of after the liquid had been consumed.

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1853.

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

DR.

To Revenue Tax on $20,000 at 15 cts. per $100,

$30.00

To School Tax on same, at 2 cts. per $100,

$4.00

To Revenue Tax on $20,000 at 30 cts. per $100,

$31.00

To County Levy on $4,000 at $1.50 per $100,

$6.00

Received payment,

Waller Rodes

1853.

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

DR.

To Railroad Tax on $20,000 at 9 cts. per $100,

$18.00

For the use of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,

Received payment,

Waller Rodes

1853.

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

DR.

To Railroad Tax on $20,000 at 10 cts. per $100,

$20.00

For the use of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company,

Received payment,

Waller Rodes

1853.

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

DR.

To Railroad Tax on $20,000 at 8 cts. per $100,

$12.00

For the use of the Danville and Lexington Railroad Company,

Received payment,

Waller Rodes

Waller Rodes, sheriff

1853 Tax Returns

Farmer Dewees, ex

$1777

Lexington, Ky. 

February 15, 1859

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Pay to A. H. Davis, or bearer, in Ky. Bank Notes,

Fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars,

Received on Sheller, Kerner & Co.

John B. Payne, Jr. 1859
Mount Hope's Chivalry And Pageantry, Daying Back A Century, Still Endure

In Charming Old Gratz Park Dwelling

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

(Permission 1932)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of a series written by Mrs. Simpson on "Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions" which was published in The Lexington Leader during the last 12 months. The stories will be reprinted from time to time in a de luxe edition.

A doorway of dusty beauty—plumes of enduring charm—a scene of charm drenched in the sun where little meandering paths are drawn deep with pine needle—this is Mount Hope, with its chivalry and its pageantry.

Here on Mill street, facing Gratz Park, is the house whose Grant family has lived on for almost 100 years. This is the house which the Grant family purchased in 1837 from the long-ago those fortunate—here the Marquis de Lafayette dined on his knee the hands of the boy Grant, son of Benjamin Grant, and here too were gathered the children made orphans by the cholera epidemic of 1832. At Mount Hope was spent the boyhood of that charming magazine, idolized political family, the Corvallis of Shelby, he who refused to ride the bicycle.

The house dates back to 1814 when Thomas January purchased the property from the trustees of Transylvania College and the house went in the home he named Mount Hope.

A spring of 1824 Benjamin Grant became the owner, taking there his young wife, the beautiful Mrs. Cecelia, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Gist, Mrs. Gist, of Mr. Grant, the house is still alive, and the Grant family lives in the house. The Grant family in the house is still alive, and the Grant family lives in the house. A beautiful family is still alive, and the Grant family lives in the house.

Travelled Down River

Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and admitted to the practice of law, young Grant was appointed to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and then to the United States Senate. He was married in 1832 to Miss Polly Merriam, who became his lifelong companion and who died in 1863. Their only child, a daughter, Ann, married in 1856 to Dr. Joseph W. Merriam, and they had five children, including the famous author and artist, Percival Merriam.

When Henry Howard Grant was born at Mount Hope, as was also his brother, William, they were the sons of Benjamin Grant Brown, governor of Missouri and candidate for vice president.

When Henry Howard Grant was born at Mount Hope, as was also his brother, William, they were the sons of Benjamin Grant Brown, governor of Missouri and candidate for vice president.

The house was filled with the aroma of violets and lilacs, and the air was filled with the sweet smell of honeysuckle and honeysuckle. The Grant family was a popular family, and their home was always open to visitors.

The Grant family was a popular family, and their home was always open to visitors.

Mount Hope is a beautiful old house, with its chivalry and its pageantry. The Grant family has lived in it for almost 100 years, and it is still the home of the Grant family.
Lincoln Supposed "Birthplaces" Now Total Sixteen

Latest "Location" by New Yorker in Two-Story House on Mill Creek, Causes Biographer Warren to Cite Fact That There Were Three Abraham Lincolns Born in Kentucky Not Many Years Apart, Leading to Confusion Regarding President's Birthplace.

HODGENVILLE, KY, October 13—(AP)—There are now sixteen places in which Abraham Lincoln is supposed to have been born, said by Henry A. Warren, Lincoln biographer from Wayne, Ind., declared in an address here Wednesday.

Speaking to a gathering of local business men, Dr. Warren recalled the recent assertion of Judge Harvey Smith of New York, that the emancipator was not born in a one-room cabin on Nolin Creek in Kentucky, but in a comfortable two-story house on Mill Creek 20 miles away.

"The project contemplated by Judge Smith is another attempt to locate the birthplace in old Hardin County," Dr. Warren said. "All of these birthplace projects, including the present effort in behalf of Mill Creek, necessarily imply the illegitimacy of Abraham Lincoln."

"There have been fifteen other attempts to center public opinion on a certain spot where individuals, groups and even whole States have claimed Abraham Lincoln was born."

Citizens of Hardin County (Ky.) have for years insisted Lincoln was born on one of four definitely located sites within the present boundaries of the county. Dr. Warren referred to a statement made by Lincoln to Hicks, the artist, in which the emancipator said he was born "February 19, 1809, in the town of Hardin, in the western part of Kentucky, at a point on the county line of Larue, a mile and a quarter from where Hodgson's mill now is."

Sites in North Carolina and Tennessee also are supposed to have been Lincoln's birthplace, Dr. Warren said.

"In this day, when memorial efforts have become so thoroughly commercialized," he said, "it is not strange that the farm purchased by Thomas Lincoln in 1825, should present a proper incentive for an appeal for funds. This may be the objective behind the attempt to discredit the Lincoln Birthplace near Hodgenville and build a memorial shrine at Mill Creek."

Dr. Warren said there were three Abraham Lincolns born in Kentucky not many years apart, and claimed this fact tends to add to the confusion regarding the authentic birthplace of the great President.

Lexington Woman Is Donor of Historical Collection


(Times-Star Special Dispatch)
LEXINGTON, KY, November 20—Miss Gratz died in Philadelphia at the age of 80, but her fame is entwined in the letters, which until recently have been a proud possession of the Gratz family and the pen portrait drawn by her of the great Scotch novelist in his immortal creation of "Ivanhoe."

"These letters extend over a period more than half a century, from 1845 to 1865, written by Miss Gratz to her relatives in Lexington from her home in Philadelphia. The original letters were owned by Miss Henrietta Clay's mother, the late Mrs. Thomas H. Clay of this city, and were published in book form in 1839 under the title of "The Letters of Rebecca Gratz," after being prepared for publication by Dr. David Phillipson of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati."

Miss Gratz, as a model for one of her most celebrated characters, was brought to the attention of Sir Walter Scott in 1813 by Washington Irving, while the latter was on a visit to Abbotsford, Scott's home, and whose scenes were intimate friends of the Gratz family.

VALUABLE LITERARY RECORD

During the period covered by the correspondence, Miss Gratz's home was in Philadelphia, in the midst of the new national growth and social activities. The members of her family to whom she wrote these missives were in Kentucky, the Western frontier of the country. It is pointed out that at that time it was customary to write letters discussing not only family affairs, but general news of interest. Being situated where the events were of national importance and significance, with few newspapers and poor transportation facilities to carry the news over the Alleghenies, Rebecca Gratz wrote of them in her letters and perhaps unconsciously made a valuable historical and literary record.

Benjamin Gratz, brother of Rebecca Gratz and grandfather of Miss Clay to whom many of the letters were addressed, came to Lexington from Philadelphia about the year 1800 and became one of the most prosperous and highly respected citizens of the "Athens of the West," as Lexington was known in that community. The massive brick mansion, which he erected and where Rebecca Gratz was in aid to have visited and spent considerable time after she was immortalized in "Ivanhoe," still stands at the southwest corner of Mill and New streets, opposite Gratz Park, named in honor of the Gratz family and is one of the show places of Lexington.

The tradition that Rebecca Gratz was the prototype of Scott's heroine is well authenticated, for in a letter from Sir Walter to Irving, written after the appearance of "Ivanhoe," the author asks, "Does the Rebecca Gratz have picturized well compare with the pattern you gave me?"
WHERE IS IT HIDDEN?

A lot of Gold Coin said to have been hidden somewhere in Lexington.

Nearly all the persons who knew of its existence have passed away, but the Romantic Hiding Place has not yet been discovered.

The Northern Bank Premises Perhaps.

There are few people in Lexington who remember Mr. Christy who for a great many years was the efficient runner for the Northern Bank. He was for a long time identified with the institution as confidential clerk, and to him were imparted many important and at the same time dangerous communications, but through all he came out with unscathed character and in his old age he commanded the respect of this whole community.

During the war millions of dollars were dumped into the old Northern by the panic-stricken public, who thought that here was the only place of probable safety for their money.

At this time when robbery and murder were rife, the bank officials called upon "Christy" to act as custodian of the vaults and on numerous occasions did he save the funds entrusted to the institution by well-intentioned depositors.

Mr. Christy was a man of moderate and temperate habits in all his habits, never losing a day for many years from his official duties, and he earned his way by saving from his salary from year to year quite a large sum of money which he always had changed into gold, as the paper currency of those days fluctuated in value and besides it was a "fad" of his own to have his money in gold.

When the troublous times of the war swept over the country, and no man knew the value of any paper, when banks were broken open on every hand, and robbery was in the air, Mr. Christy never once lost the hard-earned money which he had deposited in the bank in the name of a "friend." He was an everyday occurrence, Mr. Christy feared lest he should lose the hard-earned savings of his many years of labor.

He knew how insecure were the vaults even of the Northern Bank and after several narrow escapes regarding the matter of giving up the keys, he came to the conclusion that it was only a question of time when he should be compelled to give them up.

Having all his money in gold he procured a large iron box and hid his treasure therein proceeded to bury it in some good secret place, thinking that when the storm was over he would return and get his money in peace.

Month after month passed and months changed into years before the war panic was over and his gold was once more in the safety of his gold hidden away where no man could ever find it or take it away from him by force.

About the winter of 86-87 Mr. Christy was stricken down with a severe attack of brain fever and his life was almost despaired of for he lay in bed for weeks unconscious and delirious.

His true friend, Major G. C. Johnson, who was a bachelor as well as Mr. Christy, devoted himself all of his time watching over him while the body of his friend passed the long, awful days of his sickness. At times the sufferer would talk of the safe hiding place where he had stored away the savings safe from the ravages of war. But strange to say Major Johnson never paid the slightest attention to what Christy was saying, thinking that his words came only from the dreams of his delirium, so Christy maid a confidant of his friend while the raging fever almost consumed his life. Now Christy's life was despaired of and the faithful Major watching for improvement in his patient failed to note the spot the clerk man was so confidentially talking about. But death kindly passed over him and Mr. Christy's powerfull constitution pulled him through. As he got better he would frequently ask what he had talked about when he was out of his head, and the friend told him of the talk he had had about a pot of gold hidden away, and laughing as it occurred to him that it was quite a romantic story, the other had told him while lying almost in the grasp of death. Mr. Christy told him however that it was true, and surprised him by disclosing his secret, so Major Johnson and one other friend were the only human beings besides himself that ever knew of the existence of the hidden treasure. When the times were better Mr. Christy began making some real estate investments as he wanted to put his money where it would bear the best rate of interest. He was always successful, and he soon found himself to be quite a wealthy man, and having no use for most of the funds that he had safely laid by, he allowed them to remain in secret, thinking at some future time to realize and make use of it.

About the year 1870 Mr. Christy was owner of the Ashland House, then the new and best hotel property in Lexington and other large possessions in real estate, and he came to be considered one of the most daring investors in this community. But this prosperity was not to last always, so when the financial panic of 1873 commenced to shake the country in its foundation stones the kind hearted old man stretched out the helping hand to many who were in need of assistance in their affairs. What could have been his thoughts when he found that he had forgotten the place where he hid his hidden treasure. Indeed, he realized that the memory of the man who had robbed him of the entire remembrance of the affair and had it not been for the remembrance of his friend after his recovery he would not have remembered anything about it at all. He accordingly called on Major Johnson bringing up the object inquired where he had said the treasure lay, but that gentleman had guarded the secret so faithfully that the exact spot was slipped from memory. Both, however, considered it to be a great joke, thinking that Christy would shortly think himself at the place. The friend readily furnished the other with all the funds he needed for the time, but as the days passed by and no recollection of the place returned to memory, Mr. Christy became very much alarmed and consulted with a friend who was a physician and related to all kinds of an important point recommended in such cases, but never was the blank removed from his brain.

Then a diligent search was made of every probable place of hiding such a treasure. The ceilings of the bank were dug up by the local bands in the dead of night, the doors of every store, and no stones was left unturned to find the now lost money. All to no avail for one important point was as completely blank as the recollection of the rest was vivid. Mr. Christy remembered the procuring of the kettle and of placing the gold in it and there his memory stopped. The notes for the borrowed money came due, and the funds were not forthcoming, Mr. Christy was compelled to dispose of a great deal of his property, and with this commenced the long string of reverses which ultimately terminated in the crash that startled the public with, "William Christy has assigned to the Northern Bank!"

Mr. Christy was never the same man afterwards, his whole ambition was crushed by the blow, and he did not try to again retrieve his lost financial footing, firmly believing to the end that he would one day think of his secret hiding place and benefit by the savings of his early manhood. His idea that the kettle was probably hidden somewhere about the bank premises led our informant into making these disclosures to us, thinking that probably the lost treasure would be found during the coming exactions on that property.

The question naturally arises should this romantic pot of gold come to light in the next few months, what dispositions would be made of it? No mention of the gold was made in Mr. Christy's will, and as he was a bachelor left no heirs, the only suggestion that we can offer would be for the treasure to be turned over to the Second Presbyterian church in which most of his money was invested.

Now some of our readers may take this for a "Ost. Kid stuff" story, but it is simply a matter of conjecture is perfectly reliable and this is only one of those cases where facts appear to be stranger than fiction. Indeed the writer will not be the least surprised if the "ten kettle full of gold" is unsealed.

Names of Kentucky Creeks

A n interesting description of Harlan County in the fall, published in this edition, gives the names of several of the streams in that county.

This brings to mind the fact that some sections of Kentucky, not referring to Harlan County, have some odd names for their creeks.

For instance, when Sergeant Willie Sandlin, of Leslie County, the only Kentuckian in the World War to receive a Congressional Medal of Honor, was due his citation from General Pershing and Marshall Foch, his residence was described as "Devils Jump Branch on Hell For Sartin Creek, Leslie County, Kentucky."

Leslie County's leading stream, like probably many others in Kentucky, has an interesting story as to how it got its name. It was named by two prospectors whose conversation resulted in the rather odd sounding "Hell For Sartin Creek." One said, "This is hell," and the other added, "Yes, hell for sartin."

Prospectors in the Kentucky Mountain today are finding opportunity for fortune instead of opportunity for profanity, but the old names remain and they are apparently no detriment to development.
"Heads Of Families" In Fayette

(Copied and Edited)

The Government of the United States under the present Constitution was established in 1789; and the census of the next year, 1790, the first census of population was taken. This was about ten years before a census of any sort was taken in Britain, which had been done in 1749. The French statistician, Varenne, de Jolme, declared that the United States presented a phenomenon without analogy in the history of the world. The theory of the constitution and the practice of the census were not only the same, but the same persons who instituted the statistics of the one country, and who regulated by the same instrument, the census of inhabitants, their numbers, their occupations, and the uses of the nation.

In 1790 the territory now comprising the State of Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, and was composed of the counties of Fayette, Jefferson, Lincoln, Bourbon, Mercer, Madison, Nelson, Mason and Woodford. The census of that year was divided into two parts, the first taken in 1790, and the second in 1791. The returns show that in 1790 the town of Lexington contained 48 heads of families and a total population of 65,352; the Southern District had 29 heads of families and 3,303; the Northern District had 177 heads of families and 2,973; and the total population of the county was 39,101. The census of 1810 showed that the county had 39,101 heads of families and 21,379 population.

An examination of the list shows that the following persons were the founders of the county and its settlers:

- Peter B. F. Thomas, Andrew Carter, Robert Craig, and others.

These men were the first settlers in the county, and their names are given in the order in which they appear on the list.

In 1815 the county contained 2,154 heads of families in Fayette County in 1815, about 51 per cent (1,114) were slave-owners, and about 49 per cent (1,100) were free persons of color. The slaves and free persons of color are not given in classes, but are lumped together.

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County In The Census Of 1810.
ed by A. C. Quisenberry.

Brand, John 5 71
Banks, Robert 7
Barlow, David 7
Bush, John 4
Bell, William 9
Beeley, Thomas 3
Ball, Henry 7
Barbar (Barber) Jones 2
Brown, Caleb 4
Betts (free woman) 4
Baker, Ann 3
Bean, Auer 3
Bunt, Bartholomew 3
Boden, John 3
Boade, William 8
Bell, John T. 8
Brockwell, Joseph 3
Bragg, Emily 3
Barrell, Nathaniel 3
Brockway, Daniel (free woman) 1
Blackeharts, Jacob 1
Barkerlow, William 7
Biggs, Andrew 2
Baker, Eliza 4
Barr, R. & Thomas 62
Bower, Benjamin 11
Campbell, John 4
Colchester, Jacob 7
Chamber, Joseph 4
Cox, John 10
Covik, James 11
Challen, William 11
Chamberlin, John 1
Caldwell, John 5
Chepley, Robert 3
Cassel, Jacob 7
Collister, Samuel 1
Cruse, Peter 4
Conover, James 7
Crawford, Hugh 8
Clark, William 7
Coons, George 5
Coyles, Cornelius 4
Clark, Phinias 5
Confis, Davis 5
Cutler, Ebenezer 3
Cooper, Sarah 3
Cross, John 3
Cumpack, Landon 11
Cunningham, Robert 5
Calsow, Jesse 6
Cape, Elizabeth 4
China (free woman) 2
Coleman, James 5
Cohous (Kohahma) 3
Henry 3
Cooper, Nancy 3
Campbell, Robert 6
Campbell, Arthur 6
Catty, John 6
Campbell, Robert V. 6
Cockey, James 5
Chepley, Steep 6
Cawell, James 5
Campbell, Archibald 8
Cloud, Caleb W. 4
Carr, Ann 1
Dyken, John D. 5
Davis, John 2
Davil, Zachariah 5
Davil, Thomas 5
Downing, Richard 3
Duff, John 1
Day, Joseph 1
Downing, Francis 3
Davis, William 4
Downing, John 8
Dido (free woman) 4
Downing, Joseph 4
Dick (free man) 4
Drake, Abraham 4
Drake, James 4

Devale, Joseph Hamilton 4
Elder, Nathan 3
Elder, Thomas 3
Endes, James 11
Edwards, William 3
Elder, John 4
Eldis, John 5
Emmons, William 1
Elling, Chapman 9
Esrey, William 9
Ford, John 3
Fother, Nathaniel 3
Fisher, David 3
Fleming, James 3
Fisher, John 3
Fisher, John M. 3
Fowler, John 7
Fletcher, Robert 3
Fleming, James 10
Fisher, John 3
Fisher, John M. 3
Frazier, Alexander 4
Frazier, Robert 2
Farrow, Ebenezer 9
Fisher, John 10
Farr, John 24
Farrow, Ann 10
Fisher, John 12
Farr, John 30
Frank (free man) 3
Fisher & Stuart 59
Graves, Daniel 8
Grimes, Elizah H. 63
Grimes, William 8
Grimes (free man) 6

Hickey, Simon 2
Halsey, Susannah 3
Hunt, Jenny (free woman) 2
Higgins, Richard 9
Hudson, Joseph T. 8
Henry, William 9
Hatch, Thomas 7
Hargis, Edward 6
Hawkins, Joseph 3
Irvin, Jane 2
Irvin, Lawrence 7
Johnson, John 6
January, Thomas 9
January, James B. 7
Jones, John 11
Jones, John 4
Jones, John (free woman) 3
Jordan, John Jr. 7
Jackson, Lewis (free man) 1
Kleckie, James 8
Kelley, Elizabeth 5
Keller, Henry 7
Keller, John 12
Leverett, James 12
Logan, Archibald 2
Lewis, Jacob (free man) 1
Logan, David 6
Levy, William 11
Leesford, Henry 6
Lacy (free woman) 3
Long, Samuel 18
Lotsepp, William 2
Lucas, Zachary 3
Lemon, James 12
Levy, Augustus 2
Lucas, Isaiah 3
Lockwood, John 6
Lowrey, James 10
Lion, Samuel (free man) 1
Larson, John 3
McCullough, Andrew 11
McMord, Andrew 4
McCoy, Neal 6
McNally, James 9
McConaghy, William 14
McIntosh, Daniel 5
McLeroy, Daniel 6
Mills, Daniel 2
Marsh, Richard 5
McDonald, Mary 5
McNair, Nancy 3
McGill, Hugh 10
McGregor, Ann 1
McNair, William 4
Manley, Joseph D. 5
Morson, Nathaniel 12
McDonald, Henry 7
Marsh, Richard 5
Mason, Peter 6
McCullough, Lawson 11
Murphy, Ann 5
McMurry, Daniel 3
Maccouin, James 18
Meale, William 12
McLeary, Daniel 1
Mead, Simon 1
McNair, Samuel 7
Morton, William 11
Mitchell, Hiram 4
Mallory (Moler) 3
Henry 6
McGowan, Mary 2
Marks, Richard 10
Martin, John L. 11
McIntosh, Mariah 5
McKee, Robert 8
Magowan, Stewart W. 5
Megowen, David 8
Menut, Robert 9
Maxwell John 6
MeNeel, John 7
Bollen, John 2
Bourier, John 6
Bourier, Benjamin 8
Ball, Francis 4
Ball, James 6
Boston John 5
Ball, James 6
Bibb, Aan 6
Bentley, James 8
Barker, William 4
Bradbourne, John 1
Bullock, Richard 6
Boggs, Robert 8
Bradley, Dean 7
Bail, Samuel 5
Braden, Bartlett 4
Bradley, Terry 3
Bratton, James 10
Bradley, Terry 3
Bridgman, James 5
Bridgman, Richard 9
Boyle, William 6
Bred, John 6
Bred, John 6
Black Alexander 9
Beach, Dale 9
Baker, George 3
Bledsoe, Jesse 7
Barnes, Naucy 6
Brodin, Edward 7
Brackenridge, French 9
Bradley, William 4
Boone, Samuel 2
Beene, Squibbes 1
Barker, Joseph 4
Bert, Thomas 8
Bradley, Lemon 2
Boswell, Thomas 11
Boston, George 4
Barker, George G. 10
Barker, Thomas 4
Bollard, Thomas 14
Berry, John 4
Bremer, Arthur 1
Biles, James 3
Blackburn, Edward 5
Bowman, Abraham 16
Burress, Arnett 4
Beard, Joseph 8
Beard, William 6
Burke, Samuel 10
Burn, William 11
Bryan, Daniel 10
Baker, John 1
Baker, George 5
Baker, George 5
Bryan, Thomas 3
Brown, James 3
Brown, John 2
Bull, Samuel 11
Baker, Robert 6
Back, Hannah 2
Barr, Agnes 5
Boone, William 21
Barr, John 8
Barren, Thomas 6
Cave, William 25
Carr, David 16
Carr, John 8
Cagle, John 6
Carr, Nancy 3
Cage, Thomas 3
Clifford, New 6
Clagett, Cuphion 7
Crisman, Abraham 6
Church, James 4
Clark, Thomas 8
Caugill, John 8
Cove, Henry 10
Cottle, James 4
Cleaveland, Ede 21
Corry, David 6
Corry, William 5
Cockrill, Elizabeth 1
Cockrill, John, Sen. 10
Coleman, Archibald 7
Carver, John 9
Christian, William 11
Cockrill, Susan 9
Cotton, John 2
Carmell, Elijah 8
Craig, Joseph 9
Craig, James 7
Craig, John 11
Clarke, John 6
Clarke, Portious 4
Campbell, Arthur 8
Capel, George 13
Cavender, Fledgling 2
Cain, David 8
Coleman, Thomas 11
Carey, Ladwell 3
Charles, Patrick 8
Cockrill, John 4
Cowdien, 4
Collins Robert 3
Comfort, Daniel 4
Cary, Robert 1
Curtis (Kittie) Francis 25
Cooes, Martin 4
Chadwell, Thomas 4
Cockrill, Joseph 9
Crumbaugh, John 6
Cobey, John 12
Craig, Margaret 7
Crawley, Samuel 7
Craul, Jacob 9
Carson, James 11
Crain, Aaron 12
Cloud, Daniel 6
Clark, George 8
Clark, John 11
Clay, John 18
Clay, Henry 9
Coomington, Thomas 10
Collins, James 2
Culter, Charles 11
Cedar (free man) 1
Clay (free woman) 1
Campbell, Charles 1
Clay, Abraham 12
Downing, James 8
Davy, John 11
Dunlap, William 8
Davison, David 2
Dawson, David 6
Dowton, Richard 13
Dudley, Robert 8
Dedman, Richland 11
Dunham, Samuel 3
Eldin, Thedtus 14
Dold, John 7
Dick (free man) 1
Dye, John 5
Dayley, James 1
Doak, Robert 15
Dowden, William 3
Davis, Jere 3
Damas, Lewis 9
Dunlap, George 3
Dowton, Richard 7
Dunlap, William 6
Downing, Francis 2
Duss, William 3
Dunn, William 3
Danuel, John 1
Davenport, William 12
Davie, David 2
Dunlap, William 8
Daves, William 8
Duens, Adam 1
Evans, Belden P. 3
Eldmane, Peter 6
Edge, Benjamin 7
Edwards, John 7
Edwards, Micajah 2
Evans, William 9
Ewing, Elfrin 8
Emerson, James 11
Eves, Thomas 3
Eastman, Richard 3
Eurly, John 2
Everett, Thomas 5
Epperson, Francis 7
Emerson, Reuben 4
Enirones, Alexander 7
Erwin, Richard 7
Eastham, Joanney 4
Falkner, Mary 3
Falconer, Joseph 14
Fraser, George 7
Parker, Nathaniel 14
Frank, John 3
Fry, John 9
Fry, Thomas 3
Forsmiller, Elizabeth 3
Fry, John 3
Fulcher, Lewis 8
Furlong, Elijah 3
Foley, David 3
Foley, William 4
Foy, John 1
Furry, James 3
Furguson, Bryan 8
Furor, John 6
Fair, James 10
Ferguson, Robert 1
Ferguson, John 6
Fry, Enzio 7
Fryer, Robert 2
Fenney (Fenney) 2
Lawrence 1
Furman, Mathew 4
Grimes, Benjamin 6
Gollihugh, Anthony 3
Gems, Richard 9
Grimes, William 4
Carmott, Lewis 3
Gillispe, William 16
Gems, Thomas 8
Geast, Sarah 6
Gateswood, Peter 8
Gateswood, Henry 8
Graves, Daniel 18
Grigory, Peter 12
Green, John 9
Green, William 9
Gordon, James 5
Gaines, Daniel 5
Gaines, Katy 4
Gray, Richard 12
Grubb, Humphrey 8
Gillman, John 8
Gilman, Polly 4
Gateswood, John 11
Gist, Nathaniel 12
Garret, Thomas 3
Graves, James 13
Gorey, James 6
Green, Edward 7
Greenwood, Shelton 3
Grubbs, William 3
Gist, William 10
Grady, William 10
Grady, Benjamin 10
Gore, Edward 7
Gipson, William 5
Gray, John 2
Gover, James 19
Gill, Benjamin 5
Gray, George 11
Gentry, Pleasant 3
Gist, John 5
Grimes, Charles 11
Gent, John 4
Grimes, Flowers 9
Grimes, Charles B. 3
Graves, Josiah 8
Haley, John 5
Hill, Joseph 2
Hill, Joseph 2
Hill, Joseph 2
Hocken, Benjamin 10
Hudson, John 15
Hendley, John 9
Hickman, Phoby 1
Henry, John 3
Harriett, Thomas E. 1
Hassell, Anthony 9
Hudson, John 3
Humphreys, Jonathan 3
Hudson, James 4
Hendley, John 9
Hendley, John 9
Hinson, Robert 9
Hughes, Peter 9
Hall, Michael C. 7
Harris, Elizaphen 10
Kess, Henry 7
Kelly, Moses 10
Higgin, James 12
Hickman, James 2
Hugh (free negro) 3
Haugton, Robert 8
Hall, John 3
Hogin, Okey 6
Hollyman, Mary 4
Henry, John 9
Henry, Henry 6
Hendrick, Robert K. 4
Higgen, John 14
Hunt, John 10
Hooker, Smith, David 7
Hall, Alexander 11
Hall, John 10
Hall, John 10
Harrison, Edward P. 4
Hughes, Richard 5
Shirley Frederick...9
Shoemakers (Suycocks)...9
Matilda...9
• Stark John...5
Sanders Lewis...10
• Steele, Samuel...10
Scott, John W...12
Stant, Margaret...4
• Sullivan, George...5
• Shields...3
• Stanley, William...2
Stephens, Bela...4
Sampson, Gilbert, Living...2
by liberty...2
Spoonor, Gerry...7
Sollman (free man)...3
Stillwell, Jesse...8
Sorbright, George...6
• Stephens, John...5
• Satterthwaite, William...22
• Stewart, All...5
Stout, David...17
Sprinkle, John...14
Shaw, Thomas...2
Scott, Bob (free man)...5
• Smith, William...6
• Sullivan, Thomas...4
Stedman, Thomas...2
• Stewart, William...9
Stent, Benjamin...15
Shears...8
• Smith, Lewis E...5
• Stewart, William...9
Smith, Alonzo...5
• Sullivan, Andrew...5
• Sullivan, Andrew...5
• Taylor, Thomas...9
Tusser, Nancy...3
• Taylor, J. B...3
Trailers, Elizabeth...5
Tennent, Josiah...3
Taylor, Philip...7
Thomason, Eliz...5
Taylor, J...2
Tilton, Peter...2
Thompson, James...2
• Tillman, James...1
Todd, William...14
Turner, Isaac (free man)...3
Trotter, George, Jr...3
• Tilford, George...4
• Trotter, Samuel...8
Tandy, Gabriel...5
Tosey, John (free man)...1
• Tosey, John (free man)...1
Torey, Henry...5
• Tom, William...7
Trotter, George Junr...6
Cub, Luke...3
Undetermined (free man)...1
• Vaughan, Abram...9
Vigus, James...13
• Vizard (free man)...7
Vincent, James...6
Vincent, Mary...3
Vanzant, Samuel...5
• White, Joseph...6
• Woodruff, David...4
• Woods, Joseph...6
Water, Tiny...4
Welch, Philip A...8
Waters, Israel (free man)...3
• Wiley, Matthe...5
• Welch, Thomas...8
Weary, George...7
Weaver, George...7
• White, Daniel...7
Well, James...2
Weaver, John...10
Wilkin, Charles...3
West, Edward...10
• Wallace, Thomas...8
• Walker, Richard...3
Williamson, David...10
Williamson, David...10
Williamson, David...10
Waters, Marcus...6
Wilson, James...8
Winfield, Joseph...6
Yoak, Al...2
• Varnes, Abraham...9
Varnes, Henry...2
• Vandalion, George...10
• Vandalion, James...3
Vanpelt, John...6
Vanpelt, William...5
Vann, Moll...5
• Vaughn, James...4
Varble, Phillip...8
Wilson, David...6
Watts, David...6
Walley, James...2
White, William...10
Walters, Francis...8
Williamson, Anderson...4
Ward, Joseph...7
Webster, Daniel...3
Webster, Henry...3
Webster, John...3
Webster, Achilles...3
Webster, John...3
Webber, Phillip...9
Wood, Gordon...4
Wood, Stephen...6
Wilson, Stephen...6
Wilson, Isaac W...8
Watson, Thomas...4
Winn, Adam...2
Winn, George...6
Winn, John...10
Winn, John, Junr...4
Winn, Joshua...4
Winn, Thomas...6
Winn, William...3
Walker, Henry...5
Walker, Lewis...3
Walker, James...3
Watson, William...7
Williams, Edward...3
Winnie, Sisters...3
• Wingate, John...3
Walco, True...3
Wheeler, Warren...6
Wardlaw, James...3
Worley, Caleb...6
Walton, Edward...6
Woolen, Trustees...6
Woolen, Thomas...6
Watson, James...7
Waters, Richard...7
Walker, Andrew...4
Warfield, Peter...2
Watson, David...1
Williams, Original...8
Weaver, Jack (free man)...2
Wright, Blodder...9
Wills, Isaac...26
Webster, Cornelius...7
Webster, Edward...11
Webster, Isaac...2
Webster, Joseph, 1,288
Wills, Aser...1
Walker, David...3
White, Am...8
Whitaker, Mark...10
Waller, John...5
White, John...6
Williams, David...5
Washin, Thomas...4
Wishnur, Martin...5
Wingard, George (free man)...1
Wise, W...3
Wood, Abraham...4
Younger, Schooler...4
• York, John...6
Young, John...9
Young, Jacob...8
York, Jeremia...6
Young, Ambrose...2
Young, Joseph...7
Young, John D...7
Young, Richard...2
Young...7
Total of the Southern District of the county:
White males...2,448
White females...2,206
Free negroes...48
Total...5,899
White population of the district by classes of ages:
Males, under 10...995
Females, under 10...994
Total...1,990
Males, 10 to 16...413
Females, 10 to 16...413
Total...814
Males, 16 to 26...416
Females, 16 to 26...515
Total...931
Males, 26 to 35...337
Females, 26 to 35...432
Total...779
Males, over 45...311
Females, over 45...293
Total...604
Total males...2,448
Total females...2,638
Grand total...5,088
The number of persons within this division, consisting of the South Part of Fayette County (that is to say all the portion of the county lying south of Frankfort by Billy Dalles', to exclude Lexington, then up the main road leading to Clark County House, containing eight thousand and thirty-nine souls, as appears in a schedule hereto annexed, subscribed by me this 28th day of December, 1810.
(Signed)
JOSEPH CROCKETT, Jnr.
Assessor for the town of Kentucky.
This book was returned the 5th October, 1810.
(Signed) JOSEPH CROCKETT.
(Note—In his certificate above the enumerator, after saying that Lexington is excluded from this enumeration, goes ahead and includes it in the certificate, making the population appear at 12,569. The editor has taken the liberty of changing the figures to 5,088, which is the population of the Southern District (enumeration of Fayette County).
SCHEDULE of the Whole Number of Persons Within the Division allotted to David Cassell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads of Families</th>
<th>Freemen</th>
<th>Family or Col</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alderson, Henry...</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ackell, Nancy...</td>
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<td>Albright, James...</td>
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<td>Allen, Aser...</td>
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<td>Armstrong, Andrew...</td>
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<td>Allen, William...</td>
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<td>Allen, Walker...</td>
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<td>Anderson, John...</td>
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<td>Apolton, William...</td>
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<td>Armstrong, John...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allum, Mr...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allcorn, Robert...</td>
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<td>Anderson, James...</td>
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<td>Alexander, Andrew...</td>
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<td>Art, Robert...</td>
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<td>Anderson, William...</td>
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<td>Budding Milford...</td>
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(Warfield's Farm)... 4
Bright, Albert... 5
Bright, Henry... 5
Bright, Thomas... 1
Bartley, George... 4
Browning, James... 6
Bokar, Arthur... 7
Brackenridge, Mary... 75
Brackenridge, William... 8
Bruce, Temperance... 3
Brown, Wadell... 4
Robertson, Joseph.... 8
Reed, James..... 6
Randall, Erice... 1
Roberts, Ives.. 4
Rouse, John.... 4
Right, William.... 2
Rogers, James... 10
Rogers, John... 15
Rogers, Thomas... 10
Rick, Joel... 1
Riley, Patrick.... 8
Rogers, George... 13
Rogers, Henry.... 10
Rogers, Joseph, Senr. 5
Rogers, John... 10
Rogers, Joseph, Junr. 5
Riggs, Jonathan.... 7
Robertson, William... 8
Right, Hiney.... 8
Robertson, Lucy... 1
Robertson, Benjamin... 8
Robertson, James... 4
Robertson, Benjamin, Junr. 18
Robertson, John.... 7
Robertson, Joseph.... 3
Robertson, Lewis... 1
Runnels, Silvanus... 7
Runnels, Jessy... 6
Ragin, Spencer... 7
Ragin, Mary... 8
Ranall, Elizabeth... 8
Russell, Gen. Robert... 13
Saller, George... 6
Shaver, Simeon... 3
Scott, Samuel... 3
Sollanc, Elizabeth... 6
Sanders, Raynor... 5
Shefla, Patrick... 3
Sanders, James... 1
Springer, Gabriel... 6
Stewart, Jane... 10
Self, Chaswick... 8
Self, James... 1
Steele, Meciah... 1
Smith, Fielding... 1
Self, Henry... 1
Simpon, Robert... 4
Steel, Samuel... 6
Sisneros, G. M... 3
Shores, Gilbert... 3
Shores, Susannah... 5
Stovall, John... 8
Seymour, Caleb... 9
Spence, Daniel... 9
Smith, David... 5
Simpon, John... 4
Simpon, Catherine... 6
Smith, John... 5
Stout, Anthony... 7
Spiller, William... 6
Simms, Marrandecke... 1
Siple Nathaniel... 4
Sanders, Thimbow... 4
Stephens, Soch... 2
Smith, Rice... 14
Shelly, Vieveen... 1
Shuler, John... 6
Scott, Elizabeth... 1
Scott, Margaret... 5
Sidler, John... 3
Shuck, John... 1
Smith, David... 1
Sidler, Henry... 9
Sidler, Peter... 1
Sidler, Conrad... 1
Sidler farm... 6
Simms, Polly... 2
Satchwell, Joseph... 1
Starks, John... 1
Stevenson, Geo... 7
Smith, William... 3
Smith, Alexander... 3
Stevenson, Thomas... 8
Satterwhite, Man... 18
Shealy, David, Senr. 12
Sherley, David... 10
Sanders, William... 8
Sargent, Dabney... 6
Starr, Aaron... 11
Smychek, John... 1
Sams, Joseph... 1
Sagaster, Jacob... 6
Scott, Arthur... 1
Scolier, Benjamin... 1
Sclit, Andrew... 2
Scol, Thomas... 5
Sagester, Heany... 8
Stephens, James... 3
Stevens, George... 3

Smith, Durky..... 3
Smith, William... 3
Smith, Benjamin... 3
Starr, Richard... 1
Smith, James, Sr... 1
Smith, Frances... 6
Smith, Cleon... 1
Shrock, Frederick... 1
Shrock, John... 4
Smith, William... 1
Shoats, James... 1
Shoats, John... 1
South, James... 2
Scot, James... 8
Scott, Thomas... 1
Stewart, Henry... 1
Stewart, William... 1
Stooper, Robert... 1
Stouler, Wharton... 1
Steadman, (?), Birges. 1
Stamp (Stanhope?)... 1
Robert... 1
Scantland, James... 7
Spiller, William.... 8
Titen, Robert... 3
Thompson, John... 4
Tall, Thomas... 1
Tell, Samuel... 9
Thom, John... 4
Tull, Benjamin... 4
Tully, Ruth... 2
Tuck, William... 11
Taylor, Mary... 8
Talifer, Jacob... 12
Todd, Robert... 12
Tompkins, Gwyn... 9
Trent, Wiliam... 3
Tyrer, Beene... 10
Tully, James... 4
Taylor, William... 4
Taylord, Serjeant... 1
Tafford, James... 5
Tomlinson, Abrome... 2
Tomlinson, Abrome... 14
Tanner, Samuel... 8
Thompson, Jas... 18
Thompson, John... 21
Taylor, John M... 3
Tompson, John... 1
Thomas, Mica... 7
Trotman, Peter... 3
Thomas, Issa... 9
Trotman, Jacob... 8
True, James, Senr... 1
True John (Nothing entered)... 1
Tru, John... 5
Thorneyy Matthew... 11
Taylor, Asa... 6
Thompson, Thomas... 11
Teagarden, James... 9
Tiller, William... 7
Tille, Wiliam... 6
Utin, Conrad... 4
Utton, Levy... 5
Vance, Davil... 7
Vance, James... 10
Vance, Jane... 2
Vedon (Virdon?)... 2
Varnish... 5
Vance, Patrich... 7
Vance, Patrick, Junr... 8
Voeris, Samuel... 10
Vance, Robert... 12
Wirth, Davil... 6
Woods, Adam... 5
Williams, Hansen... 7
Worlsey, Davil... 19
Ward, John... 4
Watts, John... 2
Woods, James... 9
Wood, Samuel... 9
Weel, Moses... 7
Wallace, John... 3
Warner, William... 12
William, Samuel... 1
Williamson, William... 7
Willgoose, Asa... 10
Williamson, Garnet... 9

Wilson, Robert... 8
Washington, William... 1
Wilson, Robert... 6
Warren, Thomas D... 7
Walker, William... 11
Wallace, William... 6
Wallace, James... 8
Wallace, Alexander... 1
Wallace, James... 3
Wallace, George... 4
Wilson, Perry... 5
Wetters, Matthew... 1
Woods, Andrew... 5
Woodson, Samuel... 8
Walden, William... 7
Wilson, Jonathan... 7
Wilson, John... 5
West, Richard... 7
Webb, Mary... 6
Whitenden, Charles... 5
Warne, Charles... 4
Warfield, Lisha... 7
Wilson, Reed... 7
Wickiffe, Robert... 6
Wells, John... 4
White, Jeremiah... 12
White, Henry... 3
White, David... 2
Wilson, Absen... 13
Waler, Perry... 5
Witherton, John... 6
Withers, James... 10
Wayman, William... 5
Wells, James... 8
Welch, Betsy... 7
Whitehead, Mary... 1
Wallace, John... 1
White, William... 3
West, William... 8
Webster, Henry... 2
Webster, Americ... 1
Webber, Beverly... 7
Webster, Jacob... 10
Webster, Mary... 5
Webber, Willy... 2
Webber, Rosy... 9
Walker, John... 8
Young, Lorrane... 13
Yates, John... 11
Total for the Northern District of the County:
White males... 2,833
White females... 2,842
Slaves... 5,260
Free colored... 75
Total... 9,005
White population of the District by classes of age:
Males, under 10... 1,042
Females, under 10... 1,008
Total... 2,050
Males, 10 to 15... 460
Females, 10 to 16... 484
Total... 944
Males, 15 to 25... 458
Females, 15 to 25... 558
Total... 1,016
Males, 25 to 45... 515
Females, 25 to 45... 509
Total... 1,024
Males, over 45... 333
Females, over 45... 268
Total... 601
Total males... 2,838
Total females... 2,842
Grand total... 5,680
I, David Cassell, an assistant to take the Census within the District of the North Part of Fayette County, do hereby certify that this book, containing the number of nine thousand and five inhabitants within that part of the County abode to me. Given under my hand this 31st Day of December, 1849.
(Signed) DAVID CASSELL
Recapitulation of Population.
Levittown district, white males 1,562
Southern district, white males... 2,448
Northern district, white males... 2,388
Total... 6,388
Lexington district, white females .................................. 1,179
Southern district, white females 2,618
Northern district, white females 2,843

Total ......................................................... 6,639
Lexington district, slaves .................................. 1,509
Southern district, slaves 2,896
Northern district, slaves 2,299

Total ......................................................... 7,004
Lexington district, free colored 84
Southern district, free colored 48
Northern district, free colored 75

Total ......................................................... 210
Grand Total ............................................. 21,570
Total white, 15,498; colored, 7,072.
Whites by classes of ages.

**Lexington.**

Males, under 10 ........................................ 429
Males, 10 to 15 ........................................ 221
Males, 16 to 26 ........................................ 146
Males, 26 to 45 ........................................ 393
Males, over 45 ........................................ 122

Total ......................................................... 1,642
Females, under 10 ..................................... 138
Females, 10 to 15 ..................................... 180
Females, 16 to 26 ..................................... 266
Females, 26 to 45 ..................................... 222
Females, over 45 ....................................... 88

Total ......................................................... 1,179
Grand Total ............................................. 2,821

**Southern District.**

Males, under 10 ........................................ 379
Males, 10 to 15 ........................................ 101
Males, 16 to 26 ........................................ 440
Males, 26 to 45 ........................................ 261
Males, over 45 ........................................ 511

Total ......................................................... 6,448
Females, under 10 .................................... 107
Females, 10 to 15 .................................... 150
Females, 16 to 26 .................................... 261
Females, 26 to 45 .................................... 433
Females, over 45 ...................................... 393

Total ......................................................... 2,638
Grand Total ............................................. 5,066

**Northern District.**

Males, under 10 ........................................ 1,079
Males, 10 to 15 ........................................ 499
Males, 16 to 26 ........................................ 498
Males, 26 to 45 ........................................ 816
Males, over 45 ........................................ 252

Total ......................................................... 2,838
Females, under 10 .................................... 1,003
Females, 10 to 15 .................................... 594
Females, 16 to 26 .................................... 566
Females, 26 to 45 .................................... 569
Females, over 45 ...................................... 283

Total ......................................................... 2,842
Grand Total ............................................. 5,680

Total males and females in all the classes and districts, 13,498.

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The old Howards Creek Church, claimed to be the oldest church in Kentucky, recently renovated by a Negro Baptist congregation.

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**Mrs. H. Morgan**

1861.

To the City of Lexington, Dr. $ 6m

To City Tax on $25 at 6d. on $100, $ 5.00
To County Levy on $19.700 at 15 cents per $100, 450
To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, 450
To County Levy on Tithes at 50 cents per Tithes, 11.50
To City Leu on $1 at 15 cents per $100, 1.50

Received payment, $83.05

City Collector.

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General Morgan’s mother 1861

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1850. **To the Sheriff of Fayette County,**

To Revenue Tax on $19,700 at 15 cents per $100, $ 28.05
To School Tax on same, at 2 cents per $100, 450
To County Levy on Tithes at 50 cents per Tithes, 11.50

Received payment, $1,350

1850 Tax bill

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J. B. Bright's Inn

Still standing in Clark County, Ky. (1940) Lincoln County, Ky.
**CITY TO CELEBRATE 150th ANNIVERSARY**

**AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE TO REACH CITY WEDNESDAY**

Monsieur Daeschner, Guest of Honor at Lafayette Exercises and Sesqui-Centennial. Will Be Accompanied and Take Part in Historical Parade; Other Distinguished Visitors Coming.

Completed plans for the reception and entertainment of Monsieur Edmond Daeschner, French Ambassador to the United States, and a distinguished guest at the sesqui-centennial celebration, will be made at a meeting of the special executive committee called by Desale Breckinridge, chairman, at the Phoenix hotel, at 5:00 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Members of this committee who are asked to meet Monday include C. N. Manning, Charles H. Berrymon, John B. Allen, George G. Graves, James E. Cassey, Thomas A. Combs, W. A. McDowell, Dr. Samuel H. Halsey, George H. Hunt, Col. John Saulin and Clarence LeBus, Jr.

The official reception committee of the City of Lexington, composed of the centennial of the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Lexington and the Bluegrass, will be assisted by Bürgermeister George S. T. F. Van Vechten, City Commissioner Wood G. Dulaney, Circuit Judge E. G. Scott, County Judge E. H. Dull, Robert J. Breckinridge, Judge Joseph H. Bulelock, Marshal Kemper, Dr. Frank L. Meade, Dr. A. D. Haman and Harry Giovanini.

All members of the general reception committee and of the various organizations which they represent, and all sponsors of the sesqui-centennial celebration, together with all other citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, are expected to act as hosts to all visitors and guests who may come to Lexington during the coming week.

**Represents Native Land**

Ambassador Daeschner, who is coming to Lexington primarily as representative of his native land, the home of the Marquis de Lafayette, will be accompanied by the centennial celebration of Lafayette's memorial visit to Lexington in 1825, will also take part in the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Lexington.

Accompanied by Madame Daeschner and two daughters, Monsieur Daeschner will reach Lexington Wednesday morning at 9:25 o'clock, coming by the train from Washington via the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. He, with his party, will be guests at the Phoenix hotel, where a dinner will be tendered in his honor by the Mayor and Common Council; the residence of Mr. Stuarts, on Main street, where Madame de Lafayette was entertained.

Lafayette was entertained at the old Phoenix hotel, a three-story brick structure that was the scene of many important events. According to John G. Cramer, present manager of the Phoenix hotel, the hosted was then the home of Mrs. Henry Cobb, a relative of General Israel Putnam, who died in 1826, one year after the Lafayettes visit the inn was known as Postlewaite's Inn.

Reservations for the French Ambassador and his family have already been made.

Wednesday has been designated as "Lafayette Day," and celebrations leading to commemorate the historic Frenchman's triumphal visit to this country will be held.

The reception will be held at the Masonic Temple, by the committee, on Thursday morning, with President A. H. Harrod, Governor of Kentucky, and President Coolidge of the University of Virginia, as principal speakers.

An address on General Lafayette will be delivered by Ambassador Daeschner, and his family are planning to take part in the festivities. The Thursday evening meeting that will inaugurate the pageant depicting historical events of interest and will be held at the Opera House in Lexington.

The section of boxes in the University of Kentucky stadium, the seats of the pageant, will be decorated in the national emblem of the French Republic. The United States, marked "Official" and occupied by the French Ambassador and his party.

Monsieur Daeschner with his family are expected to leave for Washington Thursday evening.

The French Ambassador will probably be accompanied by Mr. Munroe, of Lexington, Maine, who has made requisitions on the Phoenix hotel. Mr. Munroe is expected to remain in Lexington several days.

Boone and Stoneman. Mercer County, widely known as an historic center of Kentucky, has many of its famous localities properly marked, but others are not, and it is to designate the unmarked places that a movement has been inaugurated by the County Historical Society. Completion of the work of marking will add more points of interest more available to the tourists who visit that way. The society also is sponsoring the erection of a bronze tablet commemorating an historic event which will be placed in the new post office in Harrodsburg. The tablet is designed to pay a belated tribute to two pioneer "mail messengers," Daniel Boone and Michael Stoneman, who carried mail from the Governor of the Virginia colony to the surveyors at work in Kentucky.

The two messengers arrived in Harrodsburg in 1774, while James Harrod and his band of harry pioneers were engaged in laying off the settlement of Harrodsburg. It required more than two months for Boone and his companion to make the trip from Virginia to the Harrod settlement, and after they had remained at Fort Harrod for a time, they proceeded to the Falls of the Ohio in the pioneer settlement that antedates Louisville. The tablet will commemorate a pioneer, the surveyor, who was the first to mark the wilderness.

It is planned to arrange a fitting ceremony for the dedication of the tablet that will mark the historic event in the annals of Harrodsburg. The old town and its environs contain sites that are being explored and treasures that are being exploited in a manner to benefit tourists and sightseers who flock there in increasing numbers.

**THE LEXINGTON LEADER**

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1925

**Boone and Stoneman.**

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I have heard a great deal recently about a certain other Commandery in Kentucky being "the Old Grand" and the "oldest Commandery in the State."

This sounds very well in the newspapers, and is conclusively proved by the absence of proof. But it will hardly make weight with the committee appointed by the last Grand conclude to settle that question. And it isn't always wise to whistle while you are in the woods, and we are not sure who may be in hearing.

Some of these old newspapers seems to have been heard as far as Missouri, and, as a result of it, the following little item appeared in the last issue of the Masonic Home Journal.

WEBB COMMANDERY.
Editor Masonic Home Journal:
I have in my possession a record which will certainly be of interest to Kentucky Masons, especially the officers of the Lodge. It is marked "By-laws of Webb Encampment." It contains the dispensation for Webb Encampment, issued by J. M. P. Pike, General Grand and Generalissimo of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States of America. It bears the date of January 8th, 1830. The dispensation is followed by the "By-laws of Webb Encampment." The names of the St. Knights of Webb Encampment are signed to the by-laws. Daniel Graham Cowan was the first Eminent Commander, William Gibbs Hunt was Prelate. I find many other names of Masons known in history attached to the document. J. M. P. Pike, Joseph C. Bell, Breckinridge, Robert Jefferson, Breckinridge, Dr. John Dudley, of New Orleans and others might be mentioned. Sinclair Kirtley, of Columbus, Mo., was a member. He was elected Grand Master of Masons in Missouri in December, 1832. The name of Joseph Granville Norwood, of Lexington, was enrolled as a member. The signers all gave their names full, with their occupation. It is through Prof. J. Joseph G. Norwood, A.M., M.D., LL.D., that I came into possession of the above named book. Dr. Norwood was for thirty years connected with the State University of Missouri. He was my father-in-law and an ardent Templar to his closing day, and was buried Masonically by the writer, in Columbia, two years ago, having reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. I was looking over his extensive library "The By-laws of Webb Encampment" were found and given to me. I have been trying for a time to find some one in Kentucky to whom said record would be of interest, but thus far have failed. I adopt this method of seeking attention to the matter and ask that this appear in the Home Journal. I will hold the record subject to call from any properly authorized person in your jurisdiction. Very fraternal yours,

JOHN D. VINCI.
St. Louis Mo.

Grand Secretary.

Sir Vincent is Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and one of the Curators of Missouri University. But for the present series of articles on this subject in The Herald and the discussion they have given rise to, the document, so precious to Lexington Masons and others of almost as great value, would have never seen the light. I do not know that The Herald, under its present management, began to be any special mission or was born to fill Grand Lodge would meet "on the last Monday in August," which would be in the 23rd, I have not been able to find any record of the Templars appearing at that meeting, or the meeting in 1821. But this little advertisement fills its little gap and gives me printed evidence of an election of officers by Webb Encampment in August of these years 1820 and 1821. I feel, therefore, justified in saying that August was its regular month for elections. And the moral of these "ads" in the old newspapers is: "Advertise your business; it will be money in your pocket now, and future historians will call you blessed."

The files of old newspapers in our library are not by any means complete, else I could, I know, quote my history conclusively past 1840. Some of the issues are missing and many torn or otherwise mutilated. The advertisements are not the most interesting part of them, and it is very difficult to confine one's search to the single line, so many pleasant digressions are offered. Fowler's Garden was in full bloom at this time, several respectable gentlemen had seen the sea serpent at Nantucket, Dr. Charles Henry Albright had just arrived from the medical schools of Vienna and Berlin, and was boarding as Mrs. Winn's, old man Brum- manen was casting bells and manufacturing muskets. Simmons' was turning out doctors and dentists, and the town was full of female schools, dancing classes and other little fads. Now, a few of their advertisements—such as the notice of Webb Encampment—ought to be printed. I have inserted the notice to give an idea of what the Templars have been and are. The public is indebted to the Templars for their heroic and symbolical deeds and their ability to bear them.

J. SOULE SMITH.

LEGEND.
June 6, 1897.

WEBB ENCAMPMENT.
The members of Webb Encampment of Knights Templar are reminded that their next stated meeting will be held at Mason's Hall in Lexington on Wednesday, the 23rd inst, at which time the usual ceremony is requested.

JAMES GRAVES, Recorder.
Lexington, Ky., August 8, 1890.
**FIRST**

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

Rev. Robert Whitfield Miles, D. D.
Minister

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bench of Elders</th>
<th>Board of Deacons</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. P. Payne, Clerk</td>
<td>George Willmott, Chr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul E. Boyd</td>
<td>Matt L. Clay</td>
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<td>Winston Coleman</td>
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<td>R. Giovannoli</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. Wilson</td>
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W. A. Bull, Church Treasurer

Miss Esther Oelrich, Director Religious Education

**Ministry of Music**

Miss Carrie Kidd, Organist and Director
Mrs. J. P. Johnston  Mr. Jack Oldham
Mrs. Frank Gudgeon   Mr. Overton Kemp

Lexington, Ky., Sunday May 6, 1934
Winchester and Clark County
More Fertile Lands Along Kentucky's Historic Circuit

Site of "ESKIPAKITHIKI; the Last Indian Town"

In all this beauty, before the white man came to this spot in Clark County, stood the only permanent Indian village in Kentucky. A neutral tribe lived at this settlement and no tribe warring for the rich Kentucky hunting grounds could molest them, legend says, although the wounded warriors could come there to be healed and drink of the wells nearby.
OLD EPIDEMIC IS DESCRIBED

Dr. J. S. Chambers Tells Bradford Society of Devastation in Lexington 100 Years Ago

MANY WERE ORPHANED

How the cholera epidemic in Lexington 100 years ago led to the establishment of the Lexington Orphans' Home was described in a paper read at a meeting of the Bradford Historical Club at the house last night by Dr. J. S. Chambers, professor of hygiene and public health at the University of Kentucky.

The club's study of the cholera epidemic also was aided by extracts from a Philadelphia paper of the period by John Wilson Townsend.

Dr. Chambers quoted from private letters, reports, newspaper accounts and other sources of information in telling how the cholera epidemic reduced the population of Lexington from 6,000 to 4,000 people in a short time. Approximately 1,000 people were said to have died from cholera and from overdoses of calomel used in attempted treatment of the disease, and as many became panic-stricken and fled from the city.

Dr. Chambers quoted the opinions of Dr. Charles Caldwell, Dr. John Deen Cooke, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley and Dr. Daniel Drake as to their belief of the cause of the epidemic. While the others blamed malaria, or odors from vegetation and similar reputed causes, Dr. Blake expressed belief it was caused by "animalcules" or little animals. This period was some decades before germs and microbes were found through the microscope.

The cholera epidemic caused many children to become orphans, and led directly to the establishment of the Lexington Orphan Society by a group of public spirited citizens who raised a fund of approximately $3,000 for the purchase of a home. Mrs. George R. Hunt, the present president of the society, read from the second annual report of the society in 1846.

King Solomon, written or by James Lane Allen in "King Solomon of Kentucky," and painted by General Samuel Woodson Price, was one of the heroes of the cholera epidemic, and assisted in burying the dead and made himself generally useful. It was remembered at the meeting.

Postcard reproductions of General Price's portrait of King Solomon were exhibited at the meeting.

The next meeting of the club will be held on the first Tuesday in October, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Bulloch, at Second and Market streets. Dr. Bulloch will read a paper on Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, one of the early Lexington physicians.

Last night's meeting was well attended. Major Samuel M. Wilson, president of the club, presided.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1933

LEX. HERALD
"Remember the Raisin"

By ELLA H. JOHNSON, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY'S great natural wonder, Mammoth Cave, is situated in Edmonson County. This county was named for Captain John Edmonson, who was killed one hundred and sixteen years ago, January 22, 1813, at the disastrous battle of Frenchtown on the River Raisin in Michigan Territory. Collins, in his history of Kentucky, says: "Edmonson county, the seventy-ninth in the order of erection, was formed in 1825 from parts of Warren, Hart and Grayson and named in honor of Captain John Edmonson. Edmonson's ancestors had come to this country from Ireland at an early date and his father, William, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1733.

William was a lieutenant under General Braddock and was wounded at his defeat in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1755. Later, he moved to what is now Washington county, Virginia, where John was born in 1760.

In the victory at Kings' Mountain, South Carolina, October 7, 1780, William Edmonson was Colonel of the Virginia Regiment under General William Campbell. Lyman Draper in his book "Kings' Mountain and Its Heroes," speaks of eight Edmonsons, all related, and each acquired himself gallantly in this engagement. John was one of these. He fought in his father's regiment first as a private, later as lieutenant. He married his cousin, Margaret Montgomery, and came to Kentucky. In 1790 he owned a large and valuable tract of land on Boone Creek and for twenty years led the life of a pioneer farmer. By reason of his firmness, good sense and love of justice he soon became an authority in his neighborhood. Perhaps his most distinguishing characteristic was rigid conformity to inherited Presbyterianism.

During their residence on Boone Creek his wife and two children were captured and carried off by a band of Indians but were rescued unhurt within eight or ten hours.

In the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteer riflemen and joined Colonel John Allen's regiment.


The War of 1812 was not popular. A number of the states opposed it openly and some refused to comply with the President's demand for militia. But Kentucky promptly furnished two thousand more than her quota and gave her best men. These troops departed for the Northwest on August 15, 1812, and reached Frenchtown January 10, 1813, in time to take part in the first battle of Frenchtown. This was successful and the British were driven from the village. But success was followed by stark tragedy. Before dawn on the twenty-second of January the camp was surprised by the British and Indians under General Proctor. The firing opened upon the stockade of the Kentuckians. It was not strong enough to resist the attack, and the Kentuckians were forced to retreat and later to surrender. Before the surrender they secured a solemn promise from the British that the American prisoners and wounded would be protected. This promise was not fulfilled. They were left to the mercy of the savages. The Indians obtained some casks of liquor and intoxication increased their natural cruelties. The place became a shambles. The prisoners wounded or otherwise were butchered. The details of the massacre were unspeakable and it is no wonder that "Remember the Raisin" became the slogan for the remaining battles of this war.

Actuated by the intense hatred borne the redskins by all experienced Indian fighters, Captain Edmonson had begged his comrades, in case he fell, not to allow the Indians to obtain possession of his body. He had a morbid horror of an Indian wearing his scalp. Accordingly, his friend, Thomas Morgan, of Fayette county, aided by several others, placed his dead body in a "dry house" and burned the house, thus carrying out his last request.

Though deprived of conventional burial, he and many of his comrades were not forgotten by a grateful country. Counties in the state were named for Edmonson, Allen, Graves, Hart, Hickman, Meade, McCracken and Simpson.

These names are also inscribed on the Military Monument erected in 1850 in the State Cemetery at Frankfort "in gratitude equally to her officers and soldiers."

This monument commemorates many Kentucky heroes from the earliest Indian fights to Cerro Gordo in 1849. Of the eighty-two names engraved on this shaft, twenty-two were of those massacred at the River Raisin and two were killed at the battle of the Thames in this 1812 war.

On the north side of the column—with other battles—is inscribed:

RAISIN
Col. John Allen
Capt. Virgil McCracken

Capt. William Price
Capt. John Edmonson
Capt. John Simpson
Capt. Paschal Hickman
Lieut. John Williamson

THAMES
Col. William Whitley
Capt. Elijah Craig

Lieut. Robert Logan
Surgeon. Alexander Montgomery
Surgeon. Thomas C. Davis
Surgeon. John Irvine
Surgeon. Thomas McIlvane

G. W. Ranck, in his History of Lexington, states: "The grief in Lexington and Fayette county occasioned by the Frenchtown defeat and the cold-blooded massacre after it, was as intense as it was widely spread. The emblems of sorrow and affliction were soon seen on every hand. The churches and newspapers were clothed in mourning and amid the tolling of bells the relatives and
friends of the murdered soldiers walked sadly in a funeral procession to church, where the sorrow of a whole community was poured out and prayers offered for strength to bear the great affliction.

In the proposed Mammoth Cave National Park the area included lies in Edmonson, Harp and Barren counties. Hart was the sixty-first county in the order of creation and was formed from parts of Hardin and Green in 1819 and named in honor of the Capt. Nathaniel G. S. Hart who was among the Raisin victims.

He was the son of Thomas Hart who emigrated at an early day from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Lexington, and many of Thomas' descendants still live there. One of Nathaniel's sisters married Henry Clay and another married the Hon. James Brown, who was for many years minister at the French Court. Nathaniel Hart commanded a company called the "Lexington Light Infantry" and in the fall of 1812 proceeded to the seat of war. At the battle of the River Raisin he was wounded in the leg.

When taken prisoner he found a former acquaintance in one of the British officers, a man who had previously been in Lexington, and at Capt. Hart's house had been nursed through a serious illness by the Hart family.

On meeting Capt. Hart this officer expressed his pleasure at the chance to repay this obligation and offered to send his conveyance to remove him to a place of comfort and safety. The conveyance did not arrive and Capt. Hart was tomahawked by the Indians.

His company, the "Lexington Light Infantry," existed until 1847 and then its flag was adopted as the regimental flag of the Kentucky cavalry which took a memorable part in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, 1847.
Township of Granr-card Is Roused
From Sleep of Four Decades By
Citizens' Fight on Stockyards

Having lumbered in obscurity for some four decades, the township of Granr-card stood in the limelight yesterday, with protests over the direction of a stockyard there, and a workman uncovering a cache of old coins, hidden beneath the town's soil for over a century.

The plot of land just north of the city limits, lying east of the Russell Cave Pike, was a full-fledged township just before the Gay Nineties, all 19 acres of it.

Neil McCoy, grandfather of James H. Mulligan, who later established this township, had a powder mill there in 1925, and made a quantity of powder used in the war of 1917.

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Last night Miss Kathleen Mulli-
Indians, Bandits, Floods, and Mud Made Delivery of Mail in 1800's Uncertain, Library Records Show

By G. Glenn Clift

With the appointment in 1802 of John Jordan, as third postmaster of the Lexington postoffice, the formation of the local postal service was brought about, and another chapter of the history of the post office by President Thomas Jefferson on July 1, 1802, and his subsequent installation of the first office, continued the record of this branch of early Western mail-gaury as told by the notes and newspaper clippings at the Lexington Public Library.

Part one of the story appeared in last Sunday's Herald.

Jordan was born in England, and was an early settler here and prominent in every phase of life in the community. But three years before the date of his appointment, the post office duties, an apparently trivial incident got the town up in arms, and not very gently disposed toward them.

Entertained Aaron Burr

It was in this year, 1806, that Aaron Burr and his shadow, Benjamin B特别是， came to Lexington. Jordan, who of course saw the distinction, succeeded in keeping the mail office, and even entertained him during his sojourn here.  

A few years later Burr's conspiracy against the United States was brought to light and light and given to the fact that many of Burr's plans must have been formulated while a guest at Jordan's tavern.

The citizens believed these were open criticisms on the postmaster's shoulders, and the barroom was evident for many years. Gradually, however, animosity died down when all learned of Jordan's ignorance of his guest's plot against the government, it disappeared entirely.

For many years after Jordan's death, the postoffice in his store on upper street, opposite the courthouse, was in operation. In 1805, three years after the Burr incident, he moved it to another of his buildings on Main Street between Limestone and the north street.

It should be noted that during his tenure, 1812, it occupied a small red frame building which covered a part of the lot that now 115 East Main Street.

Mail Arrived on Monday

Here was received and distributed the one mail received weekly from Washington and the East via Mt. Sterling Owingsville and Wyan- don. The mail, coming from the East via Chillicothe, two mails came in at 3 a.m. on Monday. Benjamin Keiser, assistant to Jordan, helped him sort out the increasing volume of letters and packages.

The mail left Lexington at 6 a.m. Saturdays and Tuesdays.

By 1809, various mail routes had been established, connecting Lexington weekly with Washington, in Mason county, Ky., and Cincinnati and Nashville.

With the introduction in August, 1812, of the stage coach, the riders became a legend. Soon the lines from Lexington via Mt. Sterling to Olympia Springs carried all the mail coming from the eastern districts. And although many riders were still employed to complete outlying connections, the

partner being the famous Thomas Marshall. Still later, with Humphrey Marshall, he was Fayette county's postmaster who received a commission in 1823, that ratified the present Constitution of the United States. For a number of years prior to his postmaster's appointment, Jordan operated a corn mill in the city, securing his power from a small lake of water on the same branch of the East Main Street.

Joseph Fiskin was the fifth postmaster. Announcement of his appointment by President Monroe was made January 14, 1812, by the Recorder. "Joe Fiskin, Esq., editor of the Kentucky Gazette, has been appointed postmaster of this town in place of Capt. John Fowler, removed."

Complaints Continued

The newspapers for the next three months, including the favorite recreations of the center of Lexington, Joseph S. Fiskin, was the fifth postmaster. Announcement of his appointment by President Monroe was made January 14, 1812, by the Recorder. "Joe Fiskin, Esq., editor of the Kentucky Gazette, has been appointed postmaster of this town in place of Capt. John Fowler, removed."

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July 1, 1812

The city now had 7,000 inhabitants and the amount of mail received and sent out assumed tremendous proportions. The postmaster had to send one paper to each of the letters and papers. The news of the day, and the services were inaugurated. Double letters (composed of two pieces of paper) were issued for single letters, and triple letters three rates. First-class letters were weighed and charged by weight; second-class letters by distance; and third-class letters by time. The service was inaugurated, December 29, 1812.

The Eastern mail failed both on the other side of town, and the papers were brought to the Postmaster's residence. This should arrive even tomorrow, our date will be thirty-one days old from Philadelphia and Washington. We ask Mr. Vincent to send one paper to each of the outhouses and postmasters.

But he had to use the mail before the next stage, and possibly was thirty days old when Lexingtonians read it.

William E. Jordan died September 1, 1812, and Daniel Childs held the office as postmaster from January 1, 1814, for the fourth year. The mail, Capt. John Fowler, was appointed postmaster.

Masonic Home Journal

June 1, 1933

HINTERS LOOK OUT FOR YOUR CHILDREN; ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, CITIZENS!

DREADFUL CASUALTY!

LOCOMOTIVE RAIL ROAD!

OUTRAGE!

Anti-railroad Poster of 1839

WEBB COMMANDERY No. 1

A matter of great interest to Templar Masonry in Lexington was announced at the recent meeting of the Commandery of the Knights Templar of Kentucky, held in Owensboro May 17 and 18, when the designation "No. 1" was restored to the Commandery of Lexington. As has long been known, the first Masonic bodies established west of the Allegheny mountains were established in Kentucky. The Lexington Lodge No. 23 of the Grand Jurisdiction of Kentucky, established in 1816, was restored to the Lodges of Kentucky.

The Lexington Synod, the highest officers' governing body, at its meeting of May 17 and 18, designated the Commandery of Kentucky as Number One. The Grand Commandery of Washington, D.C., in 1816, was designated as No. 1, and Weber Commandery, chartered later under the original Constitution of the United States, was designated as No. 2. Since that time members of Weber Commandery have sought to have the error corrected, but without avail. Recently the Commandery of Kentucky was designated as No. 1, and Weber Commandery completed its announcement of this change.

Masonic Home Journal

June 1, 1933
Flames Raze Landmark

_Burned: May 1934_ —Courtesy Louisville Courier-Journal.

The top picture shows Cross Keys tavern as it appeared before its destruction by fire late Wednesday. The lower picture shows the building in ruins. The tavern, a landmark, was approximately 40 miles from Lexington on the Louisville highway.

_Cross Keys, Historic Inn, Haven For Travelers In Old Days, Is Destroyed By Fire_

Landmark Near Shelbyville Was Known To Lexingtonians: Loss $25,000

SHELBYVILLE Ky., May 21 (AP)—Cross Keys tavern, historic landmark erected in the 18th century while Kentucky was part of Virginia, was destroyed by fire last night with loss estimated at $25,000.

Owned by Mrs. James E. Tinsley since 1908, the tavern was operated as a restaurant and housed an antique shop. Many of the antiques were saved by the neighborhood, but most of the more valuable furniture was destroyed.

The blaze started in the kitchen, and Shelbyville firemen were unable to save the tavern, a tourist attraction for many years. It was built by Adam and Mary Patton of Middleburg of Virginia in the late 18th century.

The tavern, haven of many notables during the nearly 150 years its walls have sheltered the traveler, was familiar to many Lexingtonians, who frequently stopped there for luncheon or dinner. Last week a group of Lexington Altrusans were guests of the Louisville Altrus club at a colonial costume party, when a number of the members wore costumes of the Revolutionary period in keeping with the old scene.

In 1917 and again in 1931, additions were made to the logs portions of the original structure to accommodate slave-owners transporting their slaves through the state as an overnight tavern. The building and farm was sold by the last of the Middleburg heirs after the death of Wallace B. Middleton.

Situated directly on the main highway, the tavern was used in stagecoach days as the half-way resting place between Louisville and Lexington.

Among its celebrated visitors were Marquis de Lafayette, who was entertained there in 1825 when he made his memorable visit to Kentucky, and Andrew Johnson, who stopped on route to Washington where he was inaugurated president of the United States.

Its many-pillered porches on the east and south sides of the structure, its interesting old furnishings and relics, wide-boarded floors and deep-seat windows proved intriguing to the art connoisseur or antiquite collector.

Old Tavern Near Millersburg

The increasing interest on the part of Kentucky communities in reconstructing their pioneer history and endeavoring to get historical objective marked has brought forth an interesting article on the "Edmund Martin Tavern on the Mayville Road, near Milersburg" by Miss Elizabeth E. Grimes, historian Jennia Johnson chapter, D.A.R., published in the Paris Kentucky Citizen. The author gathered the data from an old guest book and register of sales of the pioneer tavern, dating back to 1811, and includes publication of the guests registered from 1811 to 1841.

The old tavern was located in a corner of the yard of what is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin, on the right-hand side of the Mayville road in Nicholas county at the Bourbon county line, the article says. The tavern itself has fallen away, but a part of the foundation, the old icac box, the old well with bucket pump, and the never-failing old spring which supplied water to the passing travelers, both man and beast, remain as they were more than a century ago.

Old maps show "Martin's Tavern" was an important road station and also a distributing point for supplies brought by the Mayville-Lexington stage coach. Capt. Edmund Martin, the original owner, lived in Mayville and was buried there on a plot of ground that he purchased to the Mayville Baptist church. His body was afterward removed, however, to the old cemetery opposite the tavern site by Charles Martin, descendant and present owner of the tavern property.

Capt. Martin was a Revolutionary War soldier and was wounded in the battle of Germantown. His descendant, Charles Martin, has in his possession an overcoat, shoes and saddle used by Capt. Martin.

The tavern property, for a while passed out of the hands of the Martin family, but was later purchased by Samuel Martin, grandson of Capt. Martin, and father of the present owner and resident.

Thomas Metcalfe, governor of Kentucky 1792-1793, was a guest at the tavern in 1833, according to the guest book. Governor Metcalfe's home is located a few miles beyond the old tavern site on the Mayville road and his grave, close to the house, is marked with a monument erected by the state of the Republic. Another famous old stage-coach inn stood opposite Governor Metcalfe's home, at a junction of the Carlisle Pike and the Mayville road.
The Sun Shines Bright On City's Departed, Nature Smiles, Birds Chorus In The Lexington Cemetery

By WILLIE IRVINE SHELBY

Picture a city of 27,500 within a radius of 176 acres—most beautiful radius, all rolling and verdant turf set with trees and shrubs and flowers. Picture this area as it is just now, the trees in their new green, shrubs flowering in riotous profusion, flowers lifting pink and gold crests curling in the blue sky. Have you the picture? Then you have in your mind's eye Lexington's beautiful City of the Dead—the Cemetery in May.

Hardly a resident of Lexington but has close and painful association with that hallowed spot but many a Lexingtonian boasts an unspoken secret. Strange, for instance, to learn that out of so dreary a thing as the plague should have sprung so lovely a spot as this. Terrible to consider that it took stark multiplied deaths to bring about the beginnings of so perfect a piece. Yet such was the case. From the “terrible toll taken by the cholera epidemic of 1832 came the need for more burial space and, because of this pressing need, certain citizens put their heads and pocketbooks together to meet it. Running through the roster of names that made up the original “body politic and corporate” of the Lexington Cemetery Company, one feels it might well be a page taken from the Who's Who of that day. Starting off with Homey Clary, there follow J. W. Hunt, John Brand, John Tullard, Robert Nick, E. G. Dudley, Elihu Warfield, J. T. Scott, James O. Harrison, F. B. Dowees, M. C. Johnson, John Irvin, Stephen Chipley, F. A. Hunt, H. T. Duncan, Joel Higgins, Benjamin Warfield, Henry Bell, George Robinson, Samuel G. Jackson, E. F. Jones, D. A. Sayre, William Rodes, John McMurtry, Benjamin Gratz, R. T. Dillard and Richard Pindell.

It was at an accidental meeting of M. T. Scott, Benjamin Gratz, Madison C. Johnson and Richard Higginson on Jan. 22nd of the year 1849 that Mr. Johnson drew up a subscription paper for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a site for a cemetery. This ten men pledged themselves to do all in their power to secure names to this paper. They were pretty fast workers seemingly for it was only four days later that the subscribers met in the office of Mr. Johnson, 25 men having pledged an aggregate of $10,000—no subscription less than $500. A committee was appointed to select a location and 40 acres of the present site were purchased from Thomas E. Boswell for the sum of $1,000.

Early Prices

Those who have recently bought lots in the Lexington cemetery may be interested to learn that the original price of lots was fixed at 10 cents per square foot and, naturally, many sold at that figure. Later the price was advanced to 15 cents per square foot. However, in making any comparison, one is constrained to remember that the lots of that day were marked off from almost primitive forest—“Bowwell Woods” as it was then known—with none of the lovely landscaping, the smooth roadways, and the painstaking daily care and upkeep of the present time.

Shortly after its initial meeting the Lexington Cemetery Company became a going concern, so much so that in March of that year the board of trustees met and elected officers: Abram T. Skillman, president; Richard Higginson, secretary; M. T. Scott, treasurer. On April 1 C. S. Bell was chosen superintendent.

With the exception of a year when he went back to his native land, Canada, for a visit, (during which time Thomas Somerville filled his place) Mr. Bell served the Lexington cemetery faithfully and well until 1865 when he himself was laid beneath the sod he had helped plant and water and beautify for more than half a century. There he sleeps beside his faithful wife, Margaret S. Bell, who preceded him to the Celestial Unknown by 20 years. There he sleeps in company with all that roodely body of men who originated and made possible the grounds he tended so tirelessly. Many and varied must have been the interments he witnessed in his day.

There was that first one of all, Robert Boyd who, according to the tablet that has been erected over him by the cemetery company, was buried on Oct. 2, 1846. Boswell Woods must have been primordial enough at that time. Equipages must have been few and crude. Standing beside the mound that marks Boyd’s resting place under a handsome Osage buckeye tree, by a stretch of the imagination one can almost hear the clump, clump of the horses as they round the freshly broken road and the swish of the black bombazine as hoop skirts clump out over high wagon wheels. Later Mr. Bell saw wagon change to open buggies and buggies to carriages that were closed, from black plum to bright shimmery shades.

In 1848 was the first service of a school district held in the cemetery. In 1872 the first school building was built.

The Lexington Cemetery is one of the most beautiful spots in the state of Kentucky. Situated in the midst of the city, it is a veritable garden, a beautiful park, a heritage, a memorial to the right-minded Americans who have lived in Lexington and served their fellow men and nation. It is a home to all who love Lexington and to all who love America.
John Lutz, Esq.
The body of Clay together with
that of his wife were afterward re-
posed on this spot. They now occupy
which command, and may be seen from
the entire landscape of the grounds.
Now, "John Lutz, Esq."
'I know no South, North, no
East, no West.' A belt of summer
flowers, with the statue of Clay surmounting
the towering shaft above where he
took up his abode, is restored to its place so that now the Great Pacificator in effigy again
overshadows the lane once more.
We make, toward the home he loved
and, until the town grew up
and the city took possession of "As-
land" could look back and see him
standing there at eternal judgment.
Judges.

of Clay are laid to rest in its
place. Once, he sold his
journey. Business houses closed
in honor of the day and history has it
that the houses of business were
complied with the Masonic order. Odd
Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Soci-
established in the town. They
held a banquet for the occasion. Of
nents, and the carpetbaggers marched through the town in the parade. The
procession spread through the
Amesville, Ohio.

Virginia, which concluded
with this stanzas.

"O God, our Friend and
Father,
May the names these graves
hold dear.

When we all rise together,
In Thy Book of Life appear.
A dedicatory sermon was delivered
by Rev. E. F. Berkley, rector
of Christ Episcopal church.

Here of Great Places

Next to the Logan宅 there is a
very captivating likeness
of the late James Lane Allen,
so long and so
very much beloved of the citizens.
He was a man of
unquestionable character, and his
name on the books of the cemetery,
and be assured that the honor which
you have in your view by your acceptance, will
make me greatly your debtor.

Yours truly,

LJNUTZ.
Hon. Henry Clay.

Ashland, 26th May 1851.

My dear Mr. Lutz: By the
courteous letter kindly tendering to my
acceptance some lots in the
Lexington Cemetery, which you
had been so good as to offer to me,
I am bound to thank you in
the strongest terms.
Since I came to be
from the states in which I was
born, I have been in the
the cemetery for the use of myself
and family. My age, and other
reasons, have induced me to
ask that the day could not be
very distant when I should
have occasion to place the
friendly offer is, therefore, very
appropriate, and I accept it
willingly. I am, truly yours,

H. CLAY.

Place the day that to publish
an article in which you are
suffered to live your life
without a care, and your
name was 26 acres of the
Lutz property. The land was
added to the original 46 acres of the
southern property. Now, the
latter property is the
Lutz property. The land was
added to the original 46 acres of the
cemetery.

H. CLAY.
Mail Delivery Was Adventure in Central Kentucky 160 Years Ago; Hazards Told in Library Records

By G. GLenn CLIFT

One hundred and sixty years ago, the setting of one’s mail in Lexington of that day was somewhat different. In that far-off era when a special delivery stamp was as remotely unthought of as a radio set, or a television, a telegraph, or a telephone, the mail was brought when a woodchopper happened to bring it—and when he espied being considered. The story of Lexington’s postoffice, according to histories and aged newspapers at the Public Library, has been long and anxious years for its telling.

The first letters and packages were brought to the newly settled Colonies. Most of this mail came via Cumberland Gap and along the Wilderness Road from the Carolinas and Virginia, and from Pennsylvania down the Ohio river on flatboats to Maysville (then Limestone), from whence it was carried by the traders and hunters. The traders and hunters, in their journeys, employed their own messengers to convey their letters to the settlements beyond the Allegheny Mountains. No one knows just how much mail was carried in this manner, but it was said to be considerable. The first postman was indeed small and of little significance compared to what we are used to today.

Required Many Weeks

This means of mail conveyance was slow and unreliable, with service such as capture or death at the hands of the Redmen, many weeks and oftentimes a month or longer for delivery of the letter. The importance of mail in those days was so great that the need for a faster means of communication became apparent.

By 1817 of John Bradford’s printing press, was such the manner in which Lexington’s post offices received their long awaited letters and packages. Bradford, however, in the interest of his infant paper, happened on a speedier way.

Almost identical with the establishment of his paper, Bradford employed his famous post riders, eulogizing his staff of riders, some of whom included important persons in their day. These messengers, mounted always on the fastest of steeds and armed with knives, were charged with the task of delivering the mail. They were expected to return in under one day, and if they did not, the sender was entitled to a refund. Their destinations were vast, spanning the length of the state and beyond.

“Old Jawn” First Postmaster

One of these riders made regular trips to Maysville with his usual cargo brought back by the letter carry from Lexington to Maysville, and vice versa. He traveled this route, often encountering delays due to factor weather conditions, but he maintained his route as best he could. The route operated from “Mt. Zion,” a post station located on the outskirts of Lexington, to Maysville, where the government had established a postoffice in 1829. This route was a significant part of the mail delivery system, and it was a testament to the vision and dedication of those who worked to make it possible.

The postoffice continued to thrive, and the mail delivery system expanded to include a larger network of post offices throughout the state. By 1840, there were over 200 post offices in Kentucky, providing postal services to people throughout the state. The expansion of the post office system was a significant step forward in the development of the state, allowing people to communicate and conduct business more easily.

The postoffice continued to grow and change over time, adapting to the needs of the communities it served. In the early 20th century, the post office system underwent significant changes, including the introduction of the Rural Free Delivery program and the establishment of the Airmail Service. These changes allowed for even faster and more efficient mail delivery, and they helped to further the development of the state’s economy and culture.

By the 1950s, the post office system had become a key component of Kentucky’s infrastructure, providing essential services to people throughout the state. Today, the post office system continues to serve the needs of Kentucky’s communities, providing a vital link for communication and commerce.

PRESBYTERIANS CALL R. W. MILES

Lynchburg Minister Expected To Accept Invitation To First Church

The First Presbyterian church congregation decided to call Rev. Robert W. Miles, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg, Va., to the pastorate of the First Church.

Mr. Miles has gained an enviable reputation in the Southern Presbyterian church for his work among young people, including college men and women, and is frequently in demand as a speaker at young people’s meetings.

He is a member of special committees of the general assembly of the southern church and of the Lynchburg Rotary club. He received his theological training at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va., and graduated with a degree from Davidson College, Davidson, N. C. He is married and has three children, two boys and a girl.

The newly-called minister is expected to serve as pastor of the Lynchburg church for years, and his residence was located at Auburn, Ala., where he was a special pastor among young people.

He is expected to begin his duties here by Sept. 1.

Members of the pastor-supply committee were W. E. Davis, Dr. Paul P. Boyd, Dr. Charles W. McCandless, Dr. Henry H. Hill and Mrs. William S. Barnes.
FUNERAL.

You are kindly requested to attend the Funeral of

HENRY CHILES,

Son of David S. and Jemima Coleman, from their residence, on the Newtown Turnpike, to the Lexington Cemetery, to-day (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in waiting at Parker Craig's Livery Stable, for the use of persons wishing to attend the funeral.

TUESDAY, November 13, 1840.

Note: This is the funeral notice of my great-great grandmother, Mrs. Juliet Sutton, wife of David Sutton, and the funeral took place at the home of my grandfather, David S. Coleman—also the home of my father, John W. Coleman.

May 5, 1935

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

AT HIGHLAND HOME, 1858
ON NEWTOWN PIKE.

CIVIL WAR SCRIPT—OCT. 8, 1862

Covered Bridge, Frankfort, Ky. — Paul Sawyer etching.
Fayette County's court house during the War Between the States. It was erected in 1806, and was designed by William David Sutton, whose plans were accepted from among those submitted by a number of architects. It was torn down in 1815 to make way for a more modern structure, which burned in May, 1897. This view is from the corner of Main and Cheapside.

**FAYETTE COUNTY'S BRICK COURTHOUSE, 1806-1883**

Fayette County Court, Order Book 1, page 336, Dec. 1806:

"... ordered that Leonard Young, John Parker, William Dudley, Hezekiah Harrison, Thomas January, Gent, or any three of them be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to report to the next County Court plans for a three story brick court-house on the dimensions of not less than 40 by 60 feet, with the probable cost of covering in said house."

Fayette County Court, Order Book 1, page 343, January 1806:

"Ordered that John Parker, Leonard Young, John B. Richardson, William Dudley, Hezekiah Harrison, Thomas Wallace, Robert S. Russell, or any five of them be appointed Commissioners to let the building of the new courthouse agreeable to the plans proposed by David Sutton and agreed in by the Commissioners; to dispose of the present court-house to the best advantage; to have the new courthouse erected on the center of the public ground, and to do other things they think necessary towards erecting the same."

David Sutton's plans for C-House
William West Was First Artist
To Come to Lexington, Library Records Show; Arrived in 1788

By G. GLENN CLIFT

According to treasured books, journals and old newspapers preserved in the Lexington Public Library, the city of Lexington was hardly more than a backwoods settlement, unknown and unremarkable when William West arrived in 1782. Whosoever of Indiana, when an artist, rich with the culture of the East and fresh from his experiences in the West, ventured into the far reaches of the wilderness beyond the Alleghenies and established his home in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

He was, William West, son of an Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore. The young artist arrived in Lexington in the year 1782, only a few years after the third convention at Danville unanimously decided in favor of separation from the mother state, Virginia.

West, progenitor of art annals in this city and early Kentucky, was one of a distinguished family. His brother, Edward West, who as a resident of western three years before the fact, had suggested that William "hang out his shingle in a new country," was the inventor of the steamboat transportation in 1791, a great lake vessel provided by a dam West made across the branch near the corner of 2nd and Main streets. William E. West, son of Lexington's first artist, gained wide renown for his portrait of Lord Byron, at Lincoln in 1820. West died in New York. His work was not of unusual merit, and very few pieces of it are known to exist now.

Asa Park Was Next Artist

Lexington's second artist, like its first, owes any established recognition to the fact that he was a pioneer. The second artist to locate here was Asa Park, a Virginian. An intimate friend of the Wests, it is thought Park came to Lexington in the same year as the distance of his friend, William. Park's work, following an unsuccessful attempt at portraits, consisted mainly of fruit and flower studies, for which he ultimately became locally famous.

In 1804 a Mr. Beck and his wife settled in Lexington, and for many years conducted a female seminary, offering as their most thoroughly covered field the study and application of painting. Mr. Beck and his wife were accomplished artists and did much to further the interest of Lexington's schools of art. Many genuine Becks are now in existence here and abroad.

Among earlier nineteenth century painters here was John Neagle, who had intended to settle permanently in Lexington before he found Matthes Jowett far too superior to admit competition. Neagle, known afterwards as the creator of "Pat Lyon, the Blacksmith," soon disapproved of this city as a possible location and journeyed back to Philadelphia.

He returned, however, in 1844, upon the insistence of the Whipple family, to do for them a full-length portrait of Henry Clay. Mr. Clay sat for him at the old Phoenix Hotel.

For an unrecorded lack of energy another early Lexington painter, Louis Morgan, might have become one of the most widely known and celebrated of pioneer American portrait artists. He was born in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and came here from Pittsburgh in 1822. The portrait of the Rev. William L. Breckinridge was his best known works.

Jouett Born in 1783

Matthew H. Jouett was possibly without exception Kentucky's greatest and most widely copied artist. He was born in 1782 near Lexington, and studied during his youth for a life of law. This course he discovered impracticable immediately after his admittance to the bar at the close of the War of 1812, in which he served. A decision to pursue his natural inclinations toward art took him to Boston, where he studied under Gilbert Stuart, noted painter of George Washington.

Jouett's rise to fame was phenomenal. Within five years of the day of his first lesson, he was as famous as the best portrait painter west of the Alleghenies. Jouett died in Lexington, August 10, 1853.

His reputation rests securely with his studies of Henry Clay, Joseph H. Davis, Dr. Hiram L. Letcher, John J. Crittenden, Major Morrison, Isaac Shelby and the full-length portrait of the Marquis Lafayette.

The first painter to gain fame from Jouett's tutelage was Oliver Frizer, born February 4, 1808, in Lexington. Frizer studied under the master until Jouett's death, after which he went to Europe, accompanied by George F. Healy. Here for four years he studied the works of the old masters. He passed several years of his life at Florence, Dresden, Paris and Rome, and in the very shadow of the Vatican. He could himself to the profession to which his energies were to be devoted.

Upon his return to the United States, Frizer was accorded instant acclaim as a portrait painter, and especially for his studies of Henry Clay. Frizer died April 3, 1854, and was buried in the Lexington cemetery.

Joseph Bush Also Famous

Famous for his paintings of Zachary Taylor, Governor Adair, Judge Monroe and Benjamin W. Dudley was another early Kentucky artist, Joseph H. Bush, who for many years made his home in Lexington. Bush was born in Frankfort in 1840. Henry Clay sent him to Philadelphia when only a boy and made it possible for him to study under the celebrated artist, Sully. Bush's profession was practiced in Lexington, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Louisville. He died here January 11, 1865.

The 1845-1876 period saw the rise and passing of a number of artists either born in Lexington or established here in early life. Our interest in most of them is responsible chiefly to the fact that they were our first.

In 1883 John Grimes achieved local fame from works executed here. Little more is known of him. He was buried in an old abandoned Episcopal cemetery here. A painting also covered with moss and darkened by age is identified by this inscription: "To the memory of John Grimes, Artist, Died December 27, 1857, Aged 33." The omission of date and place of birth on this humble stone would naturally cause comment, but so wrapped in mystery and obscurity was his entrance into the world that the simple fact of his existence was all that was known.

William Ver Bryck did many of his first portraits in Lexington in 1858, among which was one of Mrs. Whitney, one each of Mr. and Mrs. John Carte, and portraits of several members of Dr. H. M. Skillman's and Mr. Isaac Scott's families.

Troye Visited Here

One of America's greatest animal painters, Mr. E. Troye, did a number of fine animal pictures here.

Perhaps the most talented artist to follow E. Troye was General W. S. Price, born at Nicholasville.

Price was taught by Oliver Frizer, and at the age of 17 executed a portrait of "Old King Solomon" which attracted widespread attention. Among his best works are the fine portraits of Postmaster Ficklin, Chief Justice George Robertson and General George H. Thomas. The Price portrait of President Fillmore was done in 1855. For this study Price received national recognition. His composition studies also merit attention. His "Night Before the Battle of Chickamauga," the "Young Artist," and "Caught Napping" are not without feeling and scope, and are well worth your attention should you be fortunate enough to run across one.

APRIL 16, 1933
THE LEXINGTON HERALD
F. P. ANDERSON, BELOVED DEAN, PASSES AT HOME
Head Of U. K. Engineering College Dies After Linger ing Illness
WAS NATIONALLY KNOWN IN SCIENTIFIC FIELDS

Classes At University Will Be Dismissed For Funeral Services

F. Paul Anderson, 67, dean of the University of Kentucky College of Engineering, and oldest dean in point of service of any engineering college in America, died at 8:05 o'clock Sunday night at his residence, 1018 Richmond road, after an extended illness.

Dean Anderson last fall underwent a major operation at St. Joseph's hospital. His condition had been critical for weeks.

With him at the time of his death were his wife, Mrs. Josephine Fisher Anderson, and his only daughter, Mrs. Virginia Anderson Bozeman, wife of Richard W. Bozeman, Cleveland. His namesake and only son, F. Paul Anderson Jr., Milburn, N. J., who visited his father in February, was expected to reach Lexington today.

Funeral services for Dean Anderson will be held at 9 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Memorial auditorium on the University campus. The body will be taken to the auditorium at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and will lie in state until the time of service. College of Commerce seniors who are members of the advanced course in military science will form a guard of honor. Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Lexington, will officiate. Burial will be in the Lexington cemetery.

Dean Anderson had been a member of the engineering faculty since 1894, and was nationally known for his work in the development of heat ing and ventilating engineering. He established engineering training as a definite part of the University curricula. Before that time a few subjects having a direct relation to engineering were taught in the old Agricultural and Mechanical College, but there was no definitely organized engineering course.

Dean Anderson built up the College of Engineering until today it is recognized as one of the great technical schools of America.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER—APRIL 9, 1934

ENGINEER PASSES

DEAN F. PAUL ANDERSON

The dean was born Feb. 10, 1857, at South Bend, Ind., a son of John Wesley and Sarah Hall Anderson, of Scotch-English descent. His father was an engineer of national repute, and for 23 years was superintendent of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, and was responsible for the design of many machines in that plant.

Dean Anderson received his secondary education in the South Bend schools, his bachelor of mechanical engineering degree from Purdue University, and his master's degree from Purdue. From 1890 to 1891, he served as a fellow in the instruction of steam engineering at Purdue, resigning the post to come to the University in 1891 where he established engineering training.

Was Consultant

Under his guidance, the College of Engineering was built up into one of the greatest technical schools in
America, whose 1,204 graduates were directly influenced by his leadership.

While a fellow at Purdue, Dean Anderson developed the details of a locomotive testing plant, first of its kind, for the laboratory study of the locomotive under all conditions of speed and power.

Two years after his arrival in Lexington, Dean Anderson directed the preparation for the Columbian exposition at Chicago of an exhibit of drawing and shop work from all the land grant technical schools. In 1894, Dean Anderson served on the international jury of awards at the St. Louis exposition with Dr. J. A. Stammel, noted mechanical engineer.

For 25 years Dean Anderson was engineer of tests for the Southern Railway System where he evolved many processes that proved of value in railroad building, including a stereopticon method for inspecting trainmen, a logical method for loading long timber extending over two or three cars, natural locomotive firing, and car heating processes.

As a consulting engineer and architect, Dean Anderson was responsible for the erection and plant equipment of many buildings in this section of Kentucky, and frequently advised with L. K. Frankel and John J. Curtis, of the Lexington architects' firm, Frankel & Curtis, former students and college associates.

Famed in Research

In 1892, Dean Anderson was appointed director of the research laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, located at the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa. During that year, he was away from the University except once a month when he returned to keep contact with his engineering students. During the four years, he was director of the laboratory, he directed the preparation of 82 scientific papers pertaining to the science of heating, ventilating and air conditioning, and was responsible for the development of the comfort zone of atmosphere, which has been recognized as important in the production of increased comfort, health, and long life.

Dean Anderson did considerable research in the study of the effect of sunlight on plants and animals in connection with the comfort zone of atmosphere. He also made a special study of the hydraulics of fire streams for the preparation of a fire protection clause for the city of Lexington.

At Philadelphia in 1899, Dean Anderson was signally honored at the 30th anniversary of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, when an announcement was made of an endowment for a gold medal of award named in his honor. Thornton Lewis, president of the society at that time and University alumnus, made the presentation of the award, which has and will be given annually to the member of the Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, "whose work or services performed in the field of heating, ventilating or air conditioning are outstanding."

The engineering dean served as president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in 1927, and retained membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Research Council (engineering division); Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers, Commerce and Engineers' Club, Cincinnati; Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering society; Sigma Chi, social fraternity; Triangle social fraternity and the Episcopal church.

His clubs included the Union, Lexington, Aaland and Commercial.

Friendship a Hobby

With a very definite philosophy in reference to the training of men, Dean Anderson, through his long service as dean of the engineering college, believed that men should be taught to work as the means of producing the greatest effectiveness and happiness. He taught engineering fundamentals, leaving the specialized training to the industries. He encouraged his engineering students to be broad in their tastes and sympathies, and delighted in surrounding himself with beautiful things in the form of rare plants and flowers, exotic birds and rare mineral formations.

To the weekly assemblies of the engineering students, Dean Anderson brought many notable scholars and engineers with the view of inspiring the students to emulation of the high types and philosophies of the visitors. Dean Anderson made the cultivation of friendships a genuine joy.

Dean Anderson was the author of a number of scientific papers on steam engineering, heating and ventilating.

His other survivors include two grandchildren, Betty Jo Anderson and Richard W. Bozeman Jr., President Frank L. McVey, of the University of Kentucky, announced that the institution would be pleased for Dean Anderson's funeral, and memorial services will be held on the University campus, probably on the same day.
DAVID A. SAYRE & CO., Bankers,

Pay to Mr. A. Collins

For Twenty Thousand Dollars

U. S. cor. Mill and Short streets.

Established 1826.

1861. TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

DR.

To Revenue Tax on $ 1900 at 20 cents per $100, $ 38.0
To Revenue Tax on $ 3900 at 30 cents per $100, 133
To Sinking Fund 1900 at 7 cents per $100, 133
To Jail Tax 1900 at 14 cents per $100, 24
To County Levy on Tithes, at $1.50 per Tith, 133
To County Tax on Dogs, at $1.00 each, 3
To Military Tax 51 cents, 163
To Railroad Tax on 1900 at 7 cents per $100, 133
For Covington and Lexington Railroad Company.
To Railroad Tax on 1900 at 7 cents per $100, 133
For Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company.
To Railroad Tax on 1900 at 7 cents per $100, 133
For Lexington and Danville Railroad Company

Received payment,

1861 Tax List

Check to Gen. Jno Morgan's Mother

Northern Bank of Kentucky,

Pay to Mr. A. Collins

For Two Hundred Fifty Dollars

Francis K. Hunt—Builder Loudoun
Civil War check—