THE LEXINGTON HERALD
Taverns Played Prominent Part
In Lexington's Pioneers' History, Old Documents at Library Show

By G. GLENN CLIFT

In the pioneer history of Lexington, few local landmarks are given more recorded prominence than that of the Tavern. This was the "famestown of the West." Around it the social and political centers were centered, and its walls saw all the laughter, the music and fights, and deeds of a sturdy people, whose relation to the history of the nation must remain undisputed.

The stories of many of these homes of entertainment and the adventures are found in aged newspapers and pamphlets owned and on file at the Lexington public library.

Most of the taverns so prominently, according to the early West's infant cities, were kept by English immigrants, and were simply built on spacious, sprawling grounds, with barns, sheds, and orchards.

One of First Was Bray's

One of Lexington's first taverns was opened about 1736. It occupied a site at the corner of Spring and Main, the "famestown of the West." This building was the "Bray Inn," and it was here that the first tavern was built. The second tavern of the village was known as the "Shenandoah Tavern," and it was located on Main Street, across from the court house.

John McFarland, who became known as the "Indian Queen," was sponsored by one Kiser. Ayer's tavern, at the corner of the "Green Tree" and Main, was built on Limestone. The first tavern on the corner of South and Main was built in 1789 by a Mr. Bray.

Another cornerstone was October 15, 1793, and when the spring races again brought a house full of guests to the "Shenandoah Tavern," it was seen in one of the front windows. The flame was trying to escape Being near here again.

The destruction of the tavern was inevitable, and when it was burned down, a man ran up to the window and brought the burned-down room to the coast of Virginia and the interior of the house.

Main street presents to the traveler more wealth and beauty, with the magnificent architecture of the Atlantic cities. It is about 80 feet wide, level, compactly built, well paved, and having five streets 12 feet wide on each side, prised to see at every step finely painted brick stores, stories high and well filled with fanciful merchandise. The Macon hall and the bank are fine brick buildings. There is a public library and a university at Transylvania, liberally endowed.

The terms of tuition are $120 per annum. There is a female academy where the following branches are taught: Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, correspondence, etc. The town is a healthy, pleasant, ancient and modern history, chronology, mythology, music, drawing, embroidery, etc.

The taverns and boarding houses are neat and well furnished. The hotel is excelled by none in America for extensiveness, style and beauty. Streets are strewed with well-dressed people.

There are two book stores and the best publishers in the state. The newspapers are issued as many weekly papers, viz., the "Lexington Herald," "Eubie's Theater," most renowned for their excellence.

Forrest made his debut as a leading actor in "Eubie's theater."
By Authority of the Legislature.
SCHEME OF A
LOTTERY,
FOR ERECTING A
GRAND MASONIC HALL,
IN LEXINGTON.
SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

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1750 PRIZES
2300 BLANKS
4050 TICKETS $5 Each is $20,300

About one and a quarter Blanks to a Prize
Prizes subject to a deduction of twenty per cent and payable one day after the drawing, in Notes of the Bank of Kentucky or Branches, or Commonwealth’s Bank and Branches; which kind of money will be received for Tickets.

TH. ANDERSON,
AGENT.

Programme
for
the
Flag Presentation
To
the
"Lexington Old Infantry,"
Friday evening, January 18th, 1861,
At Odd-Fellows’ Hall.

1. Prayer.
2. Music by the Newport U.S. Band,
   Under command of Lieut. F. T. Swaine.
6. Roll Call of the Old Infantry Company in Mexico, 1846.
8. Roll Call of all the Captains of the Old Infantry from 1789 to 1861.
10. Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
    In which the audience is invited to participate.
11. Music—"Hall Columbia."
12. Dismissal.

Admission—25 Cents.

To be appropriated to the Expenses occurring from the Presentation.

Decorations in Hall and at Stage.

The Military Companies will enter the Hall about 7 o’clock. The Old Soldiers of 1812-18, will occupy the Stage also, the NEWPORT BAND.

Display & Stands, John Prichard, corner Main and Mill Streets, Lexington.

Lottery held to pay for the Grand Masonic Hall - West Main St - period 1824-6
U. Side W. Main - midway bet.
Broadway and Spring St.

Program - Jan. 18 - 1861
Odd Fellows Hall -
Opera House

Farmers Bank, Kentucky

10. Will pay as short sighted Appropriations as
To the bearer - Ten Dollars in demand.

Kentucky currency of 1850’s, or script.

#1000 Frankfort, 1853
Story of Thrilling River Battle
Between Pioneers and Indians Is
Related In Old Paper at Library

During the years immediately fol-
lowing Kentucky's admittance into
the Union, small parties of pioneers
took spring from the shanties and
sudden
created
with
survives,
presenting
the
to
the
survivors
and
the
commonwealth
they
drove
from
the
wilderness.
The
reports
of
most
of
these
heroes
dead
grapples
with
the
Redmen
had
passed
almost
into
the
domain
of
romance;

nevertheless
that
a
just
recorder
however
mentorious
might
have
been
their
breaking.
But
surely
catastrophic
reperhousings
reminiscent
of
a
contest
so
prolonged
and
intense

would
never
cease
to
interest
and
inspire.
Most
any
chronicler
should
be
forgiven
in
repertorizing.
Anyway,
here's
another
of
these
yarns.
It
was
taken
from
Section
2
of
John's
Bradford's
famous
his-
tory
 guesses
Eclectic.
This
particular
section
appeared
in
the
May
25,
1857,
issue
of
the
Kentucky
Gazette,
the
original
paper
at
which
it
was
published.

In
1794,
just
two
years
following
Kentucky's
appearance
in
the
Union
with
William
Harlen
after
a
long
journey
alone
to
the
eastern
settlements,
was
starting
back
to
Frankfort,
not
that
long
since.
Certainly
he
had
established
his
Vermont
family.

Reaching
the
Maconogahe,
Captain
Hubble
secured
a
flatboat
and
a
boat
on
which
William
Fuller
and
his
wife
and
eight
children
started
down
the
driver
for
Lums
and
blood.

Number
of
Voyagers
increases

Indications
of
Indians
were
evid-
ent
along
each
mile
of
the
river.
In
particular
past
Pittsburgh
those
indications
became
unmistakable.
Fortunately
for
the
voyagers
the
party
was
in
the
river
and
had
the
wind
at
the
mouth
of
the
Great
Kan-
ada
when
their
number
was
raised
to
twenty.
Among
the
men
now
on
the
boat
was
John
Stoner,
Mr.
Ray,
Mr.
Tuck-
er
and
a
Mr.
Kidpatrick
whose
two
dughters
were
accompanying
him.

As
appointed
commander
of
the
boat,
Captain
Hubble
promptly
made
preparations
for
the
expected
Indian
attack.
The
boat
was
divided
into
three
nigh
watchs,
each
shift
of
which
was
to
remain
awake
and
keep
on
the
lookout
for
sailors,
Indians
and
the
party
continued
to
float
cautiously
down
the
winding
stream.

Capt.
Hubble
ordered
his
boat
to
be
kept
in
front
of
the
friends.

After
leaving
his
boat
the
four
men
left
on
board
Capt.
Hubble's
boat.
The
others
were
too
seriously
wounded
to
undertake
further
travels.

So
savage
were
their
resi-
dance,
had
the
Indians
already
victimized
and
expected,
soon
after
Stoner's
death
was
announced.

The
boat
was
turned
toward
the
Island.
No
moment
A

frightened
a
flinching
and
dancing
in
their
boats,
of the canoe. And as the warrior turned, Hubble's departing shot steamed him into the water.

A new danger now presented itself. The boat, unnoticed, had drifted within gunshot of the shore, where four or five hundred Indians were running up and down the bank. The work and courage required to work the craft again into the current almost finished the wounded men. And when safe from the reach of the Indians' guns, Hubble called a rest. Before reaching midstream, however, Kilpatrick was killed. Seeing an Indian he thought a choice target, Kilpatrick rose and fired. Immediately a ball passed through his mouth and an- other through his heart. His daughters, who with the others had been commanded to silence, could not even cry out.

Little Boy Shows Courage

This imperative silence on the part of the women and children resulted in another of those dramatic and tremendous little happenings so familiar to the pioneers. The women and children were unharmed, excepting a little son of Mr. Flase and, who, after the battle was over, came to the captain, and with great coolness, requested him to take a ball out of his head. On examination it appeared that a ball that had passed through the side of the boat had penetrated the forehead of this little hero and remained under the skin. Further examination brought from the boy the observation, "that is not all," and, raising his arm, he exhibited a piece of bone at the point of his elbow, which had been shot off and hung by the skin. His mother exclaimed, "Why did you not tell me of this?"
The captain had ordered silence during the action, the child replied, "and I thought you would be likely to make a noise if I told you."

At 10 o'clock that night Hubble was able to call to their assistance William Brooks, who rested near the river, and who piloted the shaky craft to Limestone, which was reached about midnight. Captain Hubble had to be carried to a tavern on Old Front Street in Limestone, where he remained unconscious several hours.

Several Whipped to Death

The following day the boats behind them reached Limestone. The Indians, according to their story, had met too much resistance from a single boat to attack a fleet, and they had been allowed to continue unharmed. A large force of armed men set out from Limestone that day to attack the Indian forces still around the scene of the assault on Hubble's boat. Their story quite disregarded that told by the men in the five boats. The small army discovered the bodies of Captain Great- house and several others who had been killed. Most of these, including women and small children, had apparently been whipped to death, as they had been stripped, tied to trees and left with deep indentations of the lash.

This was one of the last times pioneers entering Kentucky by way of the Ohio were attacked by the Indians. Who can say that a privilege so dearly priced is unworthy of acclaim? Of such is the essence of history.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1933

LEXINGTON HERALD
Vine-covered beneath the trees near Troy, Ky., stand the ruins of Ebenezer Church. In the churchyard over the graves of those of century past a thriving tobacco patch shades the ground.

Near Old Pine Grove, on Colbyville Road, in Clark County.

(Right) Colby Taylor's old Colbyville Tavern, the halfway stopping place on the Lexington-Winchester Road in the old days.

Where the first Kentucky Legislature convened in Danville, Ky.

Home of Governor Thos. Metcalfe on Maysville-Lexington road (U. S. 65). Governor Metcalfe, known as "Old Stone Hammer," built several of the old stone courthouses in Kentucky, some still standing and in use, one hundred years ago.

Now home Dr. Eisle Asbury.
Know all men by these presents, that the Persons
Clay and Thomas Clay Jnr. are held and firmly
bound unto John Franks in the just and full sum
of ten pounds current money, to be paid to the
said John Franks his heirs, executors or ad-
mintistrators; to which payment well and truly
to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs,
executors and administrators jointly, &
severally, firmly by these presents sealed
with our seal. Dated this 3d day of
February 1803.

The condition of the above obligation is such, That whereas the said John Franks
had recovered before Walker Baylor,
a Justice of the Peace for Fayette County,
Judgment against the said Henry Clay
for the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings
and costs; from which the said Henry Clay
had appealed to the next County Court
of Fayette County: Now if the said
Clay shall pay the amount of the said
Judgment & Costs should it be confirmed
by the said County Court, then this
obligation to be void, otherwise to
remain in full force & virtue.

Signed sealed Delivered
In presence of

Joseph Gosh

Signature Henry Clay 1803
Kentucky Turned Out To Greet Lafayette

Reception At Louisville, Grand Ball At Shelbyville, Stop At Cross Keys Tavern and Jugs of Bourbon Are Recalled.

By WILL KALLENBACHER

New York is to have an exhibition of relics and mementoes associated with the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States, which followed the Revolutionary War. General Lafayette once visited Kentucky and Kentucky greatly celebrated the occasion. The Halls were filled with scenes of the grand occasion wherever the Frenchman went. It was in 1827 that General Lafayette came to Kentucky, where he was accorded a great ovation wherever he went. The distinguished Revolutionary hero was met in New York and the celebration started out among the noted events in the early days of the metropolis. From there, he came to the Lafayette Hotel, where he was met by the famous Frenchman. He was given a true Kentucky welcome, and his writings show that he had many memories of his Kentucky visit.

One of the cherished traditions of Shelbyville is the way the town and countryside turned out to greet Lafayette in the General Lafayette. A grand ball was given in his honor, and to have been there was a proud distinction and one about which descendants still boast. As the Frenchman came the guests of the Commonwealth, and he was showered with honors and attentions. At the ball overlooking Frankfort from the west is a bronze statue of Lafayette stood to view the surrounding, which tradition has it as many scenes of his own country. One of the proud traditions of historic Cross Keys Tavern, a pioneer tavern and hotel as a landmark on the Midland Trail near Shelbyville, is that the Lafayette party rested there during his stay. It famed hospitality, General Lafayette took back with him to France many memories of his Kentucky visit, and according to narrative he included several Jugs of old Bourbon.

$20 for a Horse Thief.

Passing a law is one thing and enforcing it is another, even after it may have become obsolete. An instance is the effort now being made in the Kentucky Legislature to repeal the act authorizing a $20 reward for the arrest and conviction of a horse thief. Paying a State bonus of $20 for the apprehension and conviction of one accused of stealing horse or buggy is designed by bygone days. Under the law in any person was entitled to the reward, but the courts held that peace officers could not claim it, and a service man was employed as the agent of the law, and incidentally to profit by the State gratuity. Often the peace officer who gets word of horse or buggy, suspected horse thief get a private citizen to make the arrest in order to make the reward payable to the pursuer of a motor car. In the past various attempts have been made to have the law amended to put a stolen automobile and horse on the same plane, but the efforts have been in vain—arguing with the legislature that such a law might encourage thefts, yet in conflict with the new and important law that a reward act set to allow to remain on the statute books.

The boiling point of the affair once operated in Kentucky, and so bold did their operations become in Eastern Kentucky that an organization known as the Mules was formed to meet the emergency. The Mules had a large membership in that section of the State, and eventually rid the locality of horse thieves, whose depredations had become a serious menace to the residents of a wide section.

State Constabulary Schemes. Kentucky has no State constabulary, and a bill now is pending in the legislature to provide for the organization of a military force as an additional agency for law enforcement. A year ago the Governor recommended the appointment of a State constabulary in Kentucky, but the proposition failed for lack of funds to carry it through.

An attempt to provide Kentucky with a State constabulary recnals the fact that the only force which has been provided in Eastern Kentucky, where many persons may have been injured with the depression, has been the railroad massacre. In the Mules force, however, there existed a strict code of ethics, which saved the lives of many persons, and a strong railroad force, and the Constitution of the State prohibited the operation of steam engines for the purpose of whom, as are known by the "freights," which represent the horse thieves. The State, however, had a parole and mutual insurance plans. The fear of the Seymore has been known as a lack in Kentucky streams now brings mostly reminiscence.

Saltholder Days.

Kentucky once was looked to for saltpeter, and much of the State furnished much of the gunpowder used in the early American wars. That was made possible by the deposits of saltpeter, which, with lead mines, were the foundation of industrial mining working in Kentucky.

Kentucky provided large quantities of saltpeter, which was used in making of gunpowder, and among the deposits from which saltpeter was obtained for powder were the 1,000,000 pounds of saltpeter made known as the Saltpeter Cave, one of the largest group of caverns in the United States. The ruins of the ancient saltpeter workings in Mammoth Cave are still visible today. In its early days, Kentucky gunpowder enjoyed a high prestige in pioneer days, and the early native powders became so much a part of the times that they were used in every situation. According to tradition, Kentucky furnished the bulk of the gunpowder used in the famous Battle of New Orleans. Kentucky still has saltpeter and lead, and the gunpowder bullets is an industry that long has been degenerated in the State.

The Wilderness Road

Kentucky has no state park—no memorial whatever—to honor the men who first set out to settle Kentucky, to make it the frontier for the acquisition of what is today the Commonwealth, and to fend it against the attacks of the British when the British did not threaten its very existence, then it's greatest man. That man was Daniel Boone.

Kentucky has three state parks dedicated to the memory of the pioneers. These are Fort Thomas, the Logan Cabin, and Lexington. The latter is for the memory of Daniel Boone, who opened the way to millions of his fellowmen. Yes, despite the lapses of 11 years and an ever growing confirmation of Boone's outstanding achievements, Kentucky is not the nation it has fitfully honored him. Both should do so, and there is opportunity aplenty for joint action in establishing a national monument at Boone's residence, Fort Knox, or along the route of the Wilderness Road. All are appropriate sites.

Boone's claim to fame is the book "The Wilderness Road to Kentucky" (1821), which says the trip to Boone:

"When Boonesborough was founded (1775) there were 100 pioneers in Kentucky. By 1783 there were 40,000 persons. By 1790 it was 100,000. By 1800 it was 200,000. During 1834, 20,000 came to Kentucky by the Wilderness Road from Virginia and North Carolina. According to the census of 1775, Kentucky had over 700,000, and in 1800, 220,000."

"The Wilderness Road for twenty years was the one great settlement of Kentucky, and it was its only practical line of communication with civilization. Kentucky for twenty years was bounded by Ohio. The whole hundred thousand pioneers traveled over it before it was made a wagons road. All of that was done over one path, 800 miles, extending from the Holston settlement in Virginia to the plateau of Central Kentucky."

It is facts such as these that made the Wilderness Road so important and should preserve its fame. The actual location of the Wilderness Road, dates from Boone's expedition to establish Boonesbororugh in March, 1773. As he said in his letter to Governor Shelby, "I first marked out that road in March 1776." Speed says justly of Boone's judgment in laying off the road that it "required a mind of far more ordinary caliber to locate through more than 600 miles of mountainous wilderness, the way of travel which for one hundred years has remained practically unchanged and upon which the state has so lavishly expended the vast sums of money appropriated for its improvement." The topographical information taken in the Boone's letter is illustrated even better by the way in which the present railroad followed its course."

FEBRUARY 26, 1933.
FELIX GRUNDY.

MEMORIES OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER AS A JURIST AND ORATOR.

His Notable Battle in the Legislature at Frankfort with Henry Clay.

Judge Joseph Guild's Declaration That Grundy Was the World's Greatest Advocate.

A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.

(Felicitations of the Courier-Journal.)

Nashville, Tenn., April 19.-The biographer, whether organic or a lost art, has been often discussed. The biographer of those who insist that the moral, like the natural world, is stratified, each age reveals distinctive peculiarities constituting a strata in the cosmos of history; and that the age of real eloquence is now only known to what may be called the geography of the mind. Whether this is true or not, it is certain there is not that importance attached to the power of "stirring the blood" and kindling the mind within the men of men still living. The time was, even in this country, when the popular speaker was the oracle of the community-the purveyor by which the people derived all their intelligence and information regarding political affairs. Now, however, the daily and weekly newspaper finds its way into every house, and while it may possess the subtitle attribute to "stir a fever in the blood of age and make an infant's slumber a fitful one," it maintains its place and is honored for its influence. However, in a country where newspapers are read by millions, the biographer of the mind is now only known to what may be called the geography of the mind.

In the days of the old Whig and Democratic parties, Tennessee was the political beacon of the country. A presidential campaign in this State at that time signified a grand and inspiring conflict of ideas and politics, conducted on either side by men who were too wary and artful at the same time to be caught by the meshes of the plodding statesman, to lose the issues of Whigery and Democracy, fifty years ago.


At the head of that illustrious roll of honor I have advisedly placed Felix Grundy; for, through the moving force of his genius, he was the real leader of the Courier-Journal on that illustrious roll. Though Grundy was not in the midst of that roll, his name is the common heritage of both Kentucky and Tennessee. And yet, strange to say, the records of his great achievements are not as widely known as they should be. The grandest creations of modern Tennessee, where he lived and died, appeared before the world in the darkness, leaving but a few of his closest friends to know his greatness. Grundy was the greatest of his time and his achievements were not as widely known as they should be.

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May Remove Bridge  
Century-Old Wooden Span at Camp Nelson May Be Destroyed  

[Special to The Herald]  
FRANKFORT, Ky., April 26. — Possibility that the historic old wooden bridge over the Kentucky river at Camp Nelson may be destroyed was seen today when Chairman Ben Johnson, of the state highway commission, asked for a legal opinion from the attorney general on the liability of the commission for damages in case the bridge were cut down.

The century-old wooden span is now paralleled by a steel structure, but the old wooden span has never been used for any important purpose. The bridge is thought to be in good condition, but it has been declared unsafe for use by traffic, and Chairman Johnson said today that it is merely a question of time until it will fall into the river.

Said he that Attorney General Dalley Woodson is to make an inquiry to determine the commission's legal right to bridge such a span.

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Death Closes Long Career Of Historian
James M. Roche, 84, Former Contractor, Passes At Hospital

James M. Roche, 84, Lexington historian, contractor and builder, died at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night at St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Roche, who resided at 3700 Southland avenue, until the Northern Bank building, had been injured in a fall Jan. 3 and had been taken to the hospital the next day. He was dismissed April 24, but suffered a relapse and returned to the hospital last Saturday.

Although he was a native of this country, having been born in Madison county, Ill., Mr. Roche was proud of his Irish ancestry, had visited County Limerick, Ireland, and was adept in the use of Gaelic. And was fond of speaking English with a pronounced brogue. His children, who carry the characteristic Irish wit, enjoyed the company of younger people, many of whom visited his apartment.

Mr. Roche had a large collection of rare books and antiques, and for many years he had been making scrapbooks and clipping clippings concerning his work and events. In his youth, he had been interested in interviewing older men, and since he had never forgotten anything he had heard or read, he was consulted frequently by persons interested in his research, particularly in Kentucky and Lexington history, his special field.

Tiglam Thus Met
Mr. Roche's apartment was headquarters for many friends who constituted the membership of Tiglam Thu-Gaelic for "the old crowd," a sort of informal club for the discussion of historical subjects and for good fellowship and conversation upon almost any topic.

Lexington newspaper, when working on war-related stories, often found Mr. Roche's apartment a reference to local events of the past, usually went to Mr. Roche for guidance and information.

Mr. Roche attended St. Paul's parish school, Kentucky University (now Transylvania), and the Kentucky A. and M. Colleges (now the University of Kentucky). He was a member of St. Paul's Catholic church.

During his business career, Mr. Roche played an important part in the construction of waterworks at Somers, Nicholasville and Barbourville, purchased rights of way for the railroads, and for many years was an electric line from Springfield to Lebanon and from Lebanon to Campbellsville, and at one time was in charge of those lines from Lexington to Richmond to gas meters and make out bills.

He rendered Transylvania College an important service when he donated in 1920 a horse that had been a head store a valuable Matthew H. Pouett portrait of Dr. Horace Hale, who was a trans-

Water Or Horse Mills Ground Kentucky Corn

By WILL KALtenBACHER
Associated with many traditions, the old mills of Kentucky offer a fascinating study of the days that many of the country homes have been gathering in the manner, once abandoned in every locality.

As early as 1792, the Ohio County Historical Society, a fund of information was made available that helped to turn the early days of the county. The types embrace water and horse mills that ground either corn or wheat. Both the corn, the ruins of many of which may yet be seen, were located on the banks of a stream or river, while the mill, which furnished the flour and meal. In time, some of the antiques were replaced by the more modern steam mills which still have a number of the old-time corn and flour mills.

In an early Kentucky settlement about 20 years ago, the road going to Transylvania College, where the old mill furnished the flour and meal. It was a common custom for the old homes to be turned over to the new land. This is the case that some old documents record may disclose a ske of the information.

Flora Listed
When the national guard came to Kentucky they were struck with the extent and variety of the wild flowers they found in the new land. The building on the campus until the War Between the States, when Transylvania was taken over by Union soldiers, U. P. Grant departed at the end of the war. It was discovered that the portrait had disappeared, and nothing was known of its whereabouts until Mr. Roche recognized it when looking through the second-hand store. To make certain of its identification, Mr. Roche made a second visit to the store. A former friend for many years, the late Howard Cerf, and the latter confirmed his belief that the picture was the long-lost Pouett portrait of Dr. Hale. The portrait which was purchased from the dealer for $30, returned it to the college. Restored by a lawyer, Ky., who cleansed and returned to the college. It was purchased for the college and placed in the library. It was a soldier of the Civil War.

Mr. Roche is survived by a son, George Roche of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter, Mrs. Willard Rouse Jilson and Dr. Louis Mulligan.

LEXINGTON LEADER
May 8, 1942

Mckenna. Burial will be in Calvary cemetery. Bearers will be J. Dan Talbott, Charles R. Staples, B. B. Smith, John Wilton, Truett, Willard Rouse Jilson and Dr. Louis Mulligan.
Reception to General Lafayette
By Lexington Female Academy
Is Great Event of Local History

On South Upper street at Mack's Alley stands an old and glum, forsaken two-storied house. No unusual feature distinguishes it, or draws it out, greatly unlike the adjacent one of the oldest and first cabinet streets in Lexington. Once it housed the famous Lexington brewery, and for a day it held the spotlight of the nation's interest.

On the afternoon of May 25, 1825, there was excitement and whispering, color and bustle, or a small throng of guilty bedecked Lexing tonians in and out cluttered around this house on South Upper. The Academy was entertaining America's visitor, General Lafayette. At four o'clock the general's arrival was announced, and a few minutes later the impressive parade was seen crossing the street at the top of the South Mill street hill. The general was attended by military escort and a long trailing column of distinguished men among whom was Gen. Joseph Desha, governor of Kentucky; Gover nor Carrol, of Tennessee; Col. W. Lafayette, M. Le Vassour and others of high official and social rank.

The old general was received by Col. Josiah Dunham, principal of the school, at his home but a short distance from the school. The reception took place under a beautiful arch Colonel Dunham had erected in front of his house. On it was inscribed, "La Fayette in America, At Home With His Children." "Welcome Lafayette! Vive Lafayette!"

Welcomed by Students

Soon after the royal party was conducted to the "Academical Apartment," where more than one hundred of the pupils had assembled, elaborately gowned and arranged for the reception. There was also present a "brilliant circle of ladies who had previously come to witness the scene."

Following the playing of the "grand march" on the piano Colonel Dunham delivered the welcoming address. "As the friend of our country, as the guest of the nation," he and his friends and future of our once beloved, but now sainted Washington, as the friend, the advocate, the liberator of universal man, we bid you welcome. In the name of these respectable fathers and friends of the Lexington Female Academy, we bid you a most cordial welcome, within these humble walls, devoted to the cultivation of the female mind."

"YoU, Sir, have lived an eventful life . . . but, Sir, you are now, literally, in a new world. When you were achieving our national independence, the spot, where you now sit, was the abode of the Indian. Savage beasts and more savage men then constituted the inhabitants of this garden of the west. What a surpris ing change has been presented to your eyes. The wilderness already budding and blossoming like the rose."

"Venerable Sir, this instant establishment is greatly honoured by your visit this day. We shall commemorate it, by styling it, in the nature, the Lafayette Female Academy; and the members, in their characteristic, will, with exultation and pride, tell to posterity yet unborn, 'I have seen Lafayette.'" while not a prayer to Heaven will escape lips without a cordial Vive Lafayette—toujours—Vive Lafayette."

La Foyetol Ode Is Sung

At the conclusion of Colonel Dunham's lengthy and impressive address, an original ode "Strike the Cymbal," was sung by the young ladies. They were accompanied on the piano by Miss Hammond. Mrs. Holley adapted the ode to the reception of General Lafayette. Then followed in elegant succession the music and parts of the reception program. First came the address of the pupils of the academy to the aged hero. It was delivered for the committee by Mary Taylor, of Georgia. Others on this committee were Eliza P. Rain, Mary Harper, Anna E. Gateswood, Jane Cooper, of Lexington; Priscilla Brooks, of Mississippi and Kezia G. Campbell, of Alabama.

Miss Sarah Ann Hunt Frericks followed the school's welcome with an ode written by the pupils. "Miss Caroline Clifford Nephew's ode (lines in French) then opened the close of which sang, in the most charming manner, "Buds and Blossoms" as a sequel to the "Cymbal," and at the same time presented a wreath. The effect was electrical, and almost every eye was in tears." To each of these specially prepared speeches and lines General Lafayette made replies, and at the close of the ceremonies took each pupil's and visitors' hand as they were introduced individually.

Special Decorations Shown

The decorations of the academy, "peculiarly appropriate and striking," were created by Mrs. Louisa Adelsterr, teacher in drawing and painting. Paintings of the pupils of the school were also exhibited, among them such scenes as Mount Vernon and the White House. Mrs. Adelsterr had exhibited of her own work two portraits, one of Washington and one of Lafayette.

And directly in front of the general's chair was a beautiful Trans lucent Union, representing 'Union' in inscribing the name Lafayette in the records of the institution, and over it a scroll, with the words "Lafayette Female Academy."

The exercises of reception were concluded late in the evening when the general was conducted to Mr. Dunham's apartments, where cakes, wines and punch were liberally distributed among the entire assembly.

The academy at the time of Lafayette's visit was presided over by Colonel Dunham, A. M. who, aside from his duties as principal, was a teacher in grammar, rhetoric, logic, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, languages, composition and criticism. Mrs. Julia Clark taught arithmetic, geography, history, and the various branches of mathematics. Miss Abby Yancy Hammond was piano instructor. Miss Anne M. D. Wilson occupied the chair in the English department. Dr. W. H. Powell taught chorography, and P. Hatfield, dancing.

There were in the session ending June, 1835, one hundred and thirty-five students, nine instructors and fourteen visitors listed at the academy. Most of the students were from Kentucky, and an out two (from Indiana) were from the Southern states. The appended list of scholars reveals names at once familiar to those acquainted with the history of this eventful year of Lexington's story.

The sources of these brief bits, a diminutive catalogue containing a concise account of Lafayette's visit to Colonel Dunham's school and a list of the students, instructors and visitors of the academy, was printed here in May, 1835, by John Bradford, and is a part of the valuable historical collection of the Lexington public library. Bradford, who printed this account of the afternoon's activities to gratify friends of the institution residing beyond the pale of the local news, secured his material from the "Kentucky Reporter," an early Lexington newspaper also on file at the public library.

SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1933.
LEXINGTON HERALD.

A F AND A M

Meeting of the Two Lexington Lodges Last Night.

Last night was the regular election night of Kentucky Masons, and the Lexington Lodges elected the following officers:

LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 1.

J. H. Davidson, W. M.
J. T. Slade, S. W.
J. M. Duff, J. W.
H. H. Barnes, Treasurer.
J. W. Lancaster, Sec.
H. L. Rowe, S. D.
D. T. Parrish, J. D.
J. P. Moore, Tyler.

LEXINGTON LODGE NO. 103.

D. E. Caldwell, W. M.
H. Loveheart, S. W.
R. J. McCardy, J. W.
J. M. Bensley, Treasurer.
J. T. Hawkins, Secretary.
T. A. Hornsby, S. D.
L. P. Young, J. D.
J. W. Myers, Tyler.

Also, the installation of officers Davi otton Lodge repaired to the Lodge room of Lexington Lodge, where there was a general meeting and hand-shaking, many Masons being surprised to find that others were in the order, never having met them Masonically before. The reunion was hearty and indicated that members of the order intend to be more faithful to their duty hereafter. About half-past nine o'clock about seventy-five Masons sat down to a royal banquet in the large room of the Masonic building. The cuisine was all that mortal man could desire, being gotten up by that prince of caterers, Major S. L. Gross. Am ple justice was done by all to the elegant course of good things, and about half past eleven o'clock the banquet was concluded.

It is believed by all that the events of last night mark a new era in Lexington Free Masonry. The order here shows signs of life that have not been visible for years, and it is to be hoped that this ancient and honorable institution will take its position here as the grandest secret organization in existence.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

THAT we, Charlton Hunt and Richd. Everard, are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the just and full sum of fifty pounds, current money of said Commonwealth, to the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated, this 16th day of April 1824.

THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such that whereas, there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Hunt and Rebecca Warfield of the County of Fayette: Now if it shall always hereafter appear that there is no legal obstruction to said Marriage, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Teste.

Charlton Hunt

Richd. A. Everard.

Hunt was Lexington's first mayor.

The Clerk of the County Court of Fayette, April 13, 1824

Please to issue license to authorize the marriage of Charlton Hunt Esqr. to my daughter Rebecca Warfield.

Elisha Warfield

The marriage license of Charlton Hunt and Rebecca Warfield at the Meadows, 1824.
Library Files Tell an Interesting Story of Stage Lines That Once Meant So Much to Kentuckians

By G. Glenn Clift

Stage time at the "posthouse": a bustling, laughing crowd gathered to see the stage come in. Before the eyes of the eager spectators, the stage came into view from the west, and the world beyond. The coachman, New York or Chicago or St. Louis, and men swapping stories while they waited, set the stage for a vivid and anticipated story of the driver: each to take his or her own copy of the quiet home scene, and there to recount or dream of it over the evening's last glass.

The stage time! How many memories that recalls how many every moment! These glad moments of our ancestry are rare, when a stage coach was standing around the "posthouse" door or inside the tavern—then at last the great magnificent coach down the street, lying before its cloud of dust, came the stage, the high and red-splashed body swaying above the quiet, the buggy bells on the four spirited, foaming horses; the commotion of the hall, the noise, in with which the cartwheeling coach and driver's name, the hall's greetings. And the stage was in, and the dust settling back, the road before the tavern, on the board sideways and on the watchers. Then from the expectant circle whispering and a gathering round, a closing in, eager, full of welcome and enthusiasm.

"Demons of Turnpike!"

The story of these first "wind-splitting demons of the turnpike" of their role in the development of an economy, the widening roads in the 19th century, and the Lexington Public Library. The first notice came on an afternoon when the following was published in the Tuesday, August 3, 1883, edition of Daniel Bradford's Kentucky Gazette:

"Lexington and Olympic Spring Stage: J. Kennedy, Respectively informs the public that he has commenced running the STAGE COACH, on the line between Lexington and the Olympic Springs, at Midnight, and will start regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely, to the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places with R. Bradley, at the Travellers' Hall."
MASONRY IN THE BLUEGRASS

The above heading is the title of a book by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., which has for its sub-title “Being an authentic account of Masonry in Lexington and Fayette County, Kentucky, 1788-1935.”

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

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

Freemasonry was established in Lexington in the years immediately following the Revolutionary War, when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia. Lexington Lodge No. 25 (now No. 1) was established November 17, 1788, by charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, signed by Edmund Randolph, then Grand Master of Kentucky. This charter in excellent state of preservation is highly prized by the Lodge.

Lexington was for many years the chief seat of Masonry in Kentucky, and it was here that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was established in 1860, and here held its communications yearly up to about the Civil War period, when it began meeting at other towns within the jurisdiction.

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

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

The names of many distinguished men figure in “Masonry in the Bluegrass” including Henry Clay, one-time Grand Master of Kentucky. John Bradford, pioneer printer of Kentucky, and editor of the “Kentucky Gazette.” Brig.-Gen. Green Clay, Garret Davis, and many others. John C. Breckenridge was a member and also W. M. of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174, at Lexington. He later came to Iowa, where he figured in the early history of Masonry in this state, being a member and one time S. W. of the first lodge in Iowa, Des Moines Lodge No. 1 at Burlington, then No. 41 under the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

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

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

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

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

Giron's Confectionery
As it looks today - Sept. 1933
Taxes, Hogs and Horse Racing Caused Many a Headache Among First Trustees of Early Lexington

By G. CLINTON

About a century and a half before the advent of the bootlegger, the racketeer, and parking ordinances and code adoption, problems equaled in seriousness, if not exceeding it, those of today. Even then, the price of hogs and horses, and the firing of guns and pistols on Main street demanded much concentration and not a little of ill feeling in 1796; the problem of unruly slaves, the appointment of night watchmen, property guards and a slight police force saw many a board of bearded fathers elected and retired long ear harmony was not common.

Few of these complexities would seem of such paramount importance to the modern Lexingtonian. But 1796 meant a lot in the hub of ordinary life spun so unalterably about a mere handful of businesses, a less impressive block of churches, a delightfully popular theater and the ever important person-to-person, homes-to-home enthusiasm attendant to the slightest revisal in the regulation of the city’s life.

Gossip was indispensable to the pioneer community; and the less complicated its origin, the more intriguing its flavor. So were weighed the trustees’ mattering problems. The teatowel having chewed and digested well a docketed controversy, looted expectantly for the next lot of conversationalistic incitement. And in 1813 it was dogs.

Unusual prevalence of hydrophobia in the eastern cities had urged the editors of the Kentucky Gazette to verbal misgivings: more than once during the early summer.

The dogs were reported weak, they said, and little success had been realized from attempts to check the malady.

In towns yet unvisited by the disease, the editors advised every caution. “It would be extremely desirable for the police of Lexington to take the subject into consideration,” said the Gazette in the July 14, 1817, issue.

The General Assembly of Virginia was petitioned to pass an act empowering certain tax collect for the purpose of keeping the streets in repair. In 1796 the fines paid in those localities where the streets were kept in repair was used to the interest of the streets.

They courted, upon innumerable times to finance pioneer projects, played an important role in the peach-stamping program. One of the first acts of the legislature was “A Scheme of Chances of Insurance on the Lottery Authorized by Law.” This act was for the purpose of repairing the streets, building stone bridges, paving streets, etc. In the town of Lexington, it was given its initial flaire of reality in the Saturday, March 15, 1816, Gazette. Tickets were secured by applying to the trustees who managed the insurance, and were held responsible for prizes.

The board of trustees at this time included Hugh McVay, James Morrison, Robert Patterson, Thomas Janmary and James Hughes.

When the streets paving fever got under way, the trustees held hardup the rules and regulations. It had been agreed by them that he who owned Main street property should be held responsible for it. And as usual some there were who didn’t do their share of the work. Accordingly, in June, 1816, the board had printed in the Gazette:

Resolved. That such owners of lots on Main street as have not made such agreements for law and the regulations of this body, are hereby requested to have the same completed by first of August next; in case of failure, the Trustees will pro- ceed to have such pavement made.

Even this gentle warning did not inspire Lexingtonians to street making.

Ten years later they were still far from enthusiastic. So the trustees employed a bit of red tape dispensing a license for time being, as a time by the strategy. In order to better encourage the paving of streets and alleys within the town assessed, “when ever forty-sixths of the owners of lots, in a square, agree to pave in the square, the streets and alleys in the square shall be prepared at the expense of the owners, for the reception of such pavement.”

Before the citizens had time to get over this generous offer, the trustees attempted through another ordinance, this time “to protect laborers in the streets and to prevent the further necessity of paying and repairing thereof.”

The new measure decreed that for them working on the streets, or alleys, should be privileged to prevent the passage of any kind or sort of vehicles along that half of the street under construction or repair. This protection he was able to secure by stretching chains, ropes or boards across the street, at the discretion of another person, the workmen. The workmen would have to purchase two or more of the block, block off an entire street, something no one had thought of trying before. Clearly explained “that when the surplus water from any of the wells, or pumps which empty into the streets under repair, so as to annoy the workmen, the owners of such pumps or wells shall stop the same for a reasonable time and, if such owner on notice given shall neglect or refuse, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars per day.” And after this act, the Jametown of the West boasted streets. Whatever the first trustees, fallings, they certainly didn’t mingle words.

This account of the government of early Lexington as found in the Kentucky Gazette, on file at the public library, was begun in last Sunday’s Herald. Additional information of this nature can be had in the historical newspapers kept at the library for reference. The library, open week days from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and afternoons from 2 until 5 o’clock, is located at Second and Market streets.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1933

LEXINGTON HERALD

READ IT AND WEEP

Historian has found in an old publication a list of rates which Dr. David Hale published for his tavern, which he opened in New Albany in 1819. This was the first stop of the stagecoach on its way from Louisville to St. Louis, and for many years it was a noted and well-patronized hotel. Dr. Hale married one of the Scribner girls of New Albany and settled there.

The list of rates was put into effect by the County Board of Commissioners and was supposed to be uniform for all taverns. It follows:

Ordered that the tavern keeper within the County of Floyd observe in their taverns the rates to-wit, for the term of one year: Breakfast, 51c.; dinner, 31c.; supper, 20c.; peach or apple brandy and gin, 10c. per half pint; whiskey, 15c. per half pint; wine per pint, 25c.; spirits per half pint, 31c.; 40 cents per quart; eggs, 10c. each; driving, 25c. per day or night, 50c.; fishing, 10c.; and carriage and hay for one horse for a day or night, 55c.; 50c.; and hay for a day and a night, 65c.

It may be noted, first of all, that breakfast cost 51c., which is more than either mid-day dinner or supper. Evidently in those days travelers traveled well in fortifying themselves before they took to the road. No such meal as coffee, tea and one soft-boiled egg or cornflakes and milk would suffice. Indeed, the men and women-folk of that day demanded platters of fried meat and eggs, perhaps a cold roast, plenty of hot bread and butter, roasted apples, and such vegetables as might be season. And they got all they wanted for 51c.!

The notation of “hard liquor” by the half-pint indicates that this amount was considered a gentleman’s drink, and not the thin barley of these decadent days. And, by the way, the price of whiskey is enough to make the patrons of the post-repeal liquor stores sob with vexation and yearn for the “good old days”-2 "Whiskey, 15c. per half pint," reads the rate card. Read it and weep,yoimnloctems!
BOONSBOROUGH.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE OlDEST FORTRESS IN KENTUCKY.

A Suggestion that a Monument be Erected on the Site, Before All Trace of Its Location is Lost.

Mr. F. W. Houston, of North Madison, Boone county, whose grandfather, Peter Houston, was a companion of Boone's at Boonsborough, publishes a long article on that interesting spot, from which we clip the following:

Although born and reared within forty miles of this place, I am here for the first time, in company with Dr. Price, of Winchester, to view the ground on which once stood the famed fort of Boonsborough. And we are fortunate in having met the venerable, intelligent, and well preserved Uncle John Stevens, who has a very fine farm in the vicinity, and in showing us the storied spot and surrounding lands, and giving us a very interesting narrative of exciting events that, in the long ago, transpired in and around the fort. Uncle John was born near here some 80 years ago, not early enough to see Boone before he made his grand appearance on the land of his marvelous exploits, but one early enough to gather the first-hand information on this subject, and, by remaining in the vicinity of the grounds that Boone left behind him, notably Richard Calloway, who, after the Indians were driven out, established the ferry now at this place, owned and run by a nephew of Uncle John. There is certainly nothing romantic in the locality inviting as a habitation for me. High hills and deep ravines with an occasional flat of a few acres between, is all there is of it, whilst on the opposite side of the river, nearer the mouth of this hill, north of the ferry, is a place more placid and unassuming, and their lofty peaks were favorable, splendid points for Indians from which to observe the movements, at the inames of the fort, when they were out to get water or milk their cows.

This place is noted on the map where Boone breathed his last, the place where Washington as a boy lay in his death, where his remains sleep, with every tree in Kentucky on which he inscribed his name, and every cleft in which he dwelt, all of these are held as sacred by the American people. But, strange enough, neither the hill nor the spot is destined to him for her freedom from the savage and the beast, nor the county of Madison which is honored as his home, has ever thought of its chief to erect a monument, but the evidence of his memory upon the identical spot distinguished as the birthplace of the country's freedom.

There are those, however, who feel that a monument should be raised in some place in Kentucky, not a distant place, for the sake of the brave, philanthropic and tender-hearted Boone, and who should have the hardships and perils of his pioneer life. What say these descendants, who despise of their glory? What say they, who, indeed, are so proud of their ancestry? No gratitude to Boone and his companions? No patriotism? Have we given no evidence of our natural fitness of things? If they have, and if they would do the right thing, at the right time and place, they should immortalize themselves and the name of Boone by creating a monument upon this hallowed spot, the select point from which Boone so often sprang upon the prowlerous and untameable Indian. Let the Madison citizens consider the matter in hand. Let them appeal to Congress.

THE WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1859.

For State Senator.

James H. Mullenig.

For Representative.

Chy Geo. B. Kinney.

County—Daniel James.

MASONIC MEETINGS

LEXINGTON LOIRE, NO. 1, E. A. M.

Stated Communication, First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

John W. Lancaster, Secretary.

DEVOTION LOIRE, NO. 91, F. A. M.

Stated Communications, First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

J. P. Moore, R. P.

LEXINGTON GRAND, NO. 4, E. A. M.

Stated Assembly, Fourth Thursday of each month.

H. Remscheid. T. M.

JOHN W. LANCASTER, Secretary.

LEXINGTON COMMANDERY NO. 2, K. T.

Stated Templar—Stated Conclave, Third Tuesday of each month.

A. J. Campbell, R. C.

JOHN W. LANCASTER, Recorder.

LEXINGTON CONSTITUENCY, NO. 3, N. 

S. of P. H. S.

Stated Meeting—N. of P. Monday, October 2nd, 1858.

John P. Moore, P. T.

JOHN W. LANCASTER, Secretary.
When Cholera Scoured Lexington 100 Years Ago
Drys Must Have Asked If There Was Any Justice

BY JOE JORDAN

A paper of great historical interest and value is the collection of valuable documents in the Transylvania College Library—especially in the Chronicle on a Saturday afternoon 100 years ago, when the city had been visited by the bubonic plague. The announcement, made by the appearance of Asiatic cholera, is of particular interest to Lexington people because it gives the method of fighting the disease recommended by Dr. Drake. He was a member of the most famous schools of the time.

Dr. Drake had come to Lexington in 1817 to accept the chair of natural history and medical botany at Transylvania. In 1818, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, with which he entered relations in 1822, after his return from Transylvania in 1825, and was dean of the faculty until 1827, when he accepted a chair at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1831, he opened a medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio, which he was to leave again to found a new school as a department in 1836.

When the cholera struck Cincinnati, it was expected that the people would turn to the brilliant Dr. Drake for advice. While the paper of the day was published, it was headed “Cincinnati Chronicle—Extrait,” and was distributed in the style of a single sheet, printed on one side, and was posted throughout the city.

“The disease, absolutely, is not catching.” This sentence, with which Dr. Drake concluded his paper, expressed the opinion with which the majority of physicians and medical men disagreed violently. Yet science interceded and he was right.

Cholera was not “catching.” In the event where it was used. It was not used as a word, but rather as “every.” In this way, introduction of germs to the system, usually by drinking contaminated water. A person who was drinking pure water could go among those who were infected without taking it. “Heroes like Lexington’s King Solomon” were really not taking so much of a chance.

Thus, of course, does not depend on their heresy—they doubt. They thought they were finding their lives, and were willing to do it to help their neighbors. This was the reason why Quincy drinkers survived the epidemic. They weren’t drinking water, or if they did, they did a little in a bottle, and the alcohol killed the germs. The water was contaminated, and the teetotalers, while the others came in fine shape—a state of affairs prevalent among the temperance people to wonder whether there was any justice.

It was in the year 1832 that Dr. Drake issued his statement at Cincinnati, that the cholera struck Lutherans, killing more than 200 people in two months. The dreadful scenes of that summer have been described in detail by a local historian. It begins with Bowel Complaint, or disturbance of the stomach. In this stage it is easily cured; and all who neglect this stage are in danger of perishing.

[Continued from page 2.]

The paper was found folded in the pages of a family Bible. It was sent to the Transylvania Library by Miss Patrice Green, 139 Walton Avenue. Mrs. Charles E. Morton, librarian, discovered it, immediately recognized its value, particularly to the school in which Dr. Drake once taught. She took it back to Miss Green and asked her to present the paper to the library, a request which Miss Green promptly granted.

In the Bible, it was recorded that six members of the family had died in 1832. There was no statement as to the cause of their death, but one cannot help thinking that they must have been victims of cholera, and that Dr. Drake’s advice, so carefully kept in the Bible, and probably followed, did them no good.

[End of article.]
Six Months Of War Reviewed

Pearl Harbor Was Attacked Dec. 7

By Wide World Features

Jan. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.
Dec. 8—U. S. declares war on Japan.
Dec. 11—U. S. declares war on Germany and Italy. U. S. bombers sink battleship Haruna.
Dec. 16—Harry Price appointed chief of censorship. Wake Island marines say: "Send us some more Japs."

A. E. F. Gets Busy

April 9—Bataan falls.
April 27—Men 45 to 64 register.
April 28—Sugar rationing starts. OPA fixes wartime maximum prices on practically everything Americans eat, wear and use.
May 7—U. S. wins Battle of Coral Sea. Morigenthaler asks Congress to tax $12 a week incomes.
May 15—Nails start drive for Crimea.
May 24—Week of 19 sinkings in Atlantic raises to 210 total Allied shipping losses since Pearl Harbor.
May 25—U. S. Navy and Navy air chiefs arrive in London to plan united offensive against Germany.
June 4—U. S. Navy announces major victory over Japanese fleet near Midway Island.

WANTED!

For Farm Work

There is danger that a full acreage of food crops may not be grown and harvested in Fayette County this season because farmers have not sufficient labor.

The U. S. Government is asking as a patriotic duty that every able bodied man in Lexington sign up to go out for a few days to help the farmers of Fayette and adjoining counties save their crops when the need arrives.

If farmers of the country do not raise and save a full crop this season the result will be hunger for our city people, our soldiers, and our allies—and possibly loss of the war.

The Need is Urgent. You Can Help.

The urban farm labor reserve is composed of men who agree to work a certain number of days on farms when their help is called for to save the crops.

For enrollment cards see Hogan Yancey, Ward Yager, or any member of get-in-and-get-out club. Cards may also be obtained at the traction company office on Main Street, or at any bank or drug store.

Join the Reserve Today.

Don't Be A Slacker.

Lexington, Ky. April 1917

Call for farm workers
Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

No. of Certificate. 937

This Certifies, That

Entitled to

Miss Eliza H. Macalister

Nine Shares of the Capital Stock of

The Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, transferable in person or by Attorney, on the books of said Company, at their Office in Lexington.

Witness the Seal of the Corporation and the signatures of the President and Secretary thereof, Lexington, Kentucky, 17th day of November 1867.

[Signature]
President.

[Signature]
Secretary.

LEX. & Frankfort Railroad stock—1867

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Scott County At One Time Was Educational Center For Indians

By Billy Thompson
GEORGETOWN, Ky., June 27
(Special)—If one takes the trouble to scan the pages of history of Scott county, he will find the county was once an educational center for Indians, for a school for Red men flourished in this area some 117 years ago.

The school was then known as the Choctaw Academy and was situated at Blue Springs, on the farm of Col. Richard Mentor Johnston, near Great Crossing, Scott county. Today the farm is owned by Joe Gaines, Georgetown.

The school was established November 1825, and it grew to the liking of the Indians and attracted the attention of travelers and philanthropists, many of whom came to visit the school and see how the young chieftains were being instructed in the ways of civilization. Shortly after the turn of the century, the chief and headmen of the Indian nations, discouraged by the results of their wars with the white men, decided that the only way in which the red men could compete with the white men was to acquire their wisdom.

As a result of this reasoning, educational provision began to appear in treaties, with a treaty concluding in Washington in January 1826, known as "The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek," requiring that the president supply annually for 20 years the sum of $6,000, to be used toward the maintenance of schools for the Choctaws.

At one time as many as 200 students were in attendance at the academy, which included youths from many Indian nations including Miamis, Foxes, Sac, Chicago, Chippewas, Potawattamies and Seminoles. In addition to the Choctaws.

On several occasions it became necessary to expel the youths from the academy because of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They would break into Col. Johnston’s cellar and steal whisky and knives from the table. They even sold their clothing to buy “firewater” from free Negroes who evaded the “patronage” to gain entrance to the plantation.

Although some of the boys were uncontrollable, many of the youths went on to receive degrees from Yale, Dartmouth, Union and other eastern universities.

About 1831, the school was moved to White Sulphur, which is about eight miles west of Georgetown, on the Frankfort pike. It was here that Col. Johnston established a health resort that was one of the most noted in Kentucky. The site is now a part of the Harrodsburg estate.

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Kentucky Histories

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY
By J. Winslow Coleman, Jr. University of Kentucky Press. $10.

Here is a labor of love, love for Kentucky and its history. J. Winslow Coleman of Wimberly Farm near Lexington, spent 10 years compiling this volume which includes more than 3,500 titles.

Every known book about Kentucky from John Filson’s “The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky” in 1784 to those published in 1948 is included. Only fiction has been slighted. Coleman includes historical fiction “based on facts” and wisely avoids listing books which just have a Kentucky locale.

Anyone who has done research on Kentuckiana will appreciate this book. Within the covers are not only names, authors, publishers, and short descriptions, but the libraries in which the books may be found.

E. ON.
U.S. Weather Bureau Here to Be Closed

Reduction in Appropriation Given As Reason for Discontinuing Service

JULY 31 IS FINAL DAY

22 Other Cities Lose Out As Result Of Economy Program

The Lexington office of the U.S. weather bureau will be closed July 31, according to an order received today by George B. Wurtz, meteorologist in charge.

A reduction of $80,000 in the appropriation for weather bureau work was the reason given by C. R. Marvin, chief of the bureau, in ordering discontinuance of the Lexington office.

Founded in 1872 and in continuous service since 1876, the local weather bureau serves a wide area.

Lexington is one of 23 cities to lose weather bureaus as a result of the administration's economy program, according to a report received here. In his letter to Mr. Wurtz, Mr. Marvin said: "In order to meet urgent and necessary reductions in government expenditures the weather bureau has been directed to drastically reduce its operating expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933."

The closing order also provided that Mr. Wurtz be retired and that his assistant, Mrs. Edmond S. Kinkaid, observer at the local station, be dropped from service July 31. Weather bureau staff members are eligible to retire on reduced salaries after 20 years of service. The retirement age is approximately two-thirds of the regular salary.

Mr. Wurtz, with the weather bureau 39 years eligible for retirement, but Mrs. Kinkaid, with 11 years' service, is not.

Annual expenses of the Lexington station, including salaries, average between $5,000 and $4,000. Its services include daily weather information for the general public, reports on crop conditions, detailed reports for shippers and transportation companies and others whose business is affected by weather.

Perishables Protected

Probably its most valuable service is the provision of information for the protection of foodstuffs in transit. Ed Wilder, secretary of the Lexington Board of Commerce, reported several years ago that perishables valued at $4,600,000 annually were protected by the service of the Lexington station.

Transportation companies must have this information to prevent loss of perishables by freezing. In summer, railroad lines must make provision for more frequent icing of refrigerator cars when warmer weather is forecast. Four million dollars worth of perishables are shipped by motor truck and rail from Lexington to many points, including eastern Kentucky cities 50 miles distant from this city. Shippers of these goods rely on the weather bureau for specific information.

With the closing of the local station, Louisville will be the only point in Kentucky with a weather bureau. While no announcement has been made, it is expected that Lexington and vicinity will have to depend on the Louisville office for information.

The closest station to the south will be Cincinnati, Knoxville to the south and Parkersburg and Lynchburg to the east. Because of the variable weather experienced in the territory served by the local station, the Lexington bureau was considered important.

Lexington's first weather bureau was established in October, 1927, at Kentucky State College, now the University of Kentucky, under the auspices of the signal corps of the U.S. Army. The station was closed July 30, 1929.

The Lexington station was re-established in 1887 when the observatory was placed in the Carter building at Main and Jefferson streets. The observatory was moved back to the State College Sept. 6, 1888, and remained there until July 1, 1913, when it was removed to its present location in the Farmers Bank building.

Mr. Wurtz assumed charge of the local station in 1913 when he came to Lexington from Thebes, Ill. Except for a year's absence during 1928 and 1929, he has been director of the local bureau continuously since 1913. Mr. Wurtz announced today that he would remain in Lexington.

University of Kentucky Botanic Garden Recalls Project Started By Rafinesque Over Century Ago

By MARY BIDLARE

Over a hundred years ago Rafinesque started a botanic garden in Lexington. Many was subscribed a 10-acre tract of land was bought, located about where the C. & O. railroad now crosses East Main street. It was to be a charming resort for the elite, with gyran bowers, winding walks, small houses, greenhouses, museum and library; also of benefit to farmers of the whole west, demonstrating the best fruit trees, grapes, grain and pulse, and of interest to medical students because of the medicinal herbs, roots, opium, madder, cinchona, rhubarb and castor oil. It was judged that the single product of opium might be made to cover the annual cost of the garden. Paths were laid out and planting was begun. The Kentucky Gazette carried advertisements asking for laborers to grub and plow, to grade 60 square yards, with flat stones, to lay 100 cubic yards of stone fence, to put up a board fence seven feet high around part of the ground, to cart the bark and to procure a thousand young trees, shrubs and vines from the woods. Notable citizens contributed rare specimens. Col. David Munsen in from Chawmore cart-load of plants and one of his negroes to assist in the work. Can you imagine what it would mean to us now if this project survived and continued down through the years to our time, when interest in gardens and in all things old and historic is so prevalent and intense.

Another garden has been started recently, situated on the campus of the University of Kentucky, sponsored by the university authorities and the Garden Club of Lexington and endorsed by other garden clubs of the state. America's greatest arboretum and many of her beautiful public gardens have been started and maintained through the combined interests of civic authorities and nature-loving philanthropists cooperating with some great university. The Kentucky Botanic Garden has been begun in a very modest way hoping to have a slow, healthy growth into something larger, better and really permanent. It is planned to have growing in it and over the campus all our native trees, shrubs, vines and wild flowers, labeled with both common and scientific names for the information of visitors, and also to plant various introduced trees and shrubs to illustrate kinds adapted to our locality and climate. Some day in addition to the Derrell Hart Dahls Garden, now on the campus, we hope to have special plantings of choice varieties of narcissus, iris, poppies, roses, lilacs, larkspurs, umbellifers, phlox and chrysanthemums, contributed by collectors of those groups. Effort is made to plant different species of one genus, or varieties of one species, near each other for purposes of comparison and study.

Rafinesque's Garden

Paid

Note: this letter was mailed in August 1836 from post office at Lexington, Ky. to Mr. Thomas Brent, Paris, Kentucky. Contents of letter revealed date and year mailed.
Oil-Electric Locomotive, First Seen In Lexington, Is Put On Test By L. & N.

Large Crowd Attracted To Union Station As Strange Train Pulls In

The first oil-electric locomotive seen in Lexington arrived at the Union station at 8:45 today after pulling Louisville and Nashville Train No. 13 from Louisville. The L. & N. is testing the new locomotive on several passenger runs and intends to purchase oil-electric engines for regular use if the tests indicate that this type of locomotive is practical.

Use of the oil-electric locomotive on the Lexington-Louisville line of the L. & N. will continue throughout this week, arriving here at 10:45 a.m. and departing at 2:10 p.m. Frank B. Carr, general agent for the L. & N., said the public would be welcome to see the new locomotive at the Union station.

Although there had been no public announcement of its arrival today, a large crowd soon assembled at Union station to view the unusual equipment. Most of this crowd had seen the train cross Limestone street and had followed it to the station to see what was the matter.

The first run over the Louisville-Lexington line was declared a success. As the train pulled in on time to the second, L. W. Pulliam, traveling passenger agent, who was in charge of the oil-electric engine on its first run into Lexington, jumped off to say that the new locomotive made the trip without trouble. "We were three minutes late pulling out of Frankfort," he said, "but we had made this up by the time we reached Jett." This was considered by railroad men to speak a lot for the new engine. From Frankfort to Jett it is 31 miles, and in one hour, its most desirable feature is the 1800 feet of its operation. It is estimated that its cost is only one-half of a steam locomotive.

Electric Locomotive Given Trial on Lexington Line

In its present stage of development, the oil-electric engine is intended principally for use in passenger service. Tests by the L. & N. indicate that it can handle satisfactorily most of the regular passenger runs.

In appearance the locomotive differs little from a baggage car, and, in fact, its motive equipment is in a car that also includes the mail and baggage compartments. The engine is in the front section of the car, the mail department is in the second compartment and the baggage in the third. Part of the motive equipment is on top of the front section, giving the front end some semblance to an electric locomotive. The front end is painted in stripes of black and white and the unusual appearance thus given attracted much attention as the train traveled into Lexington today.

Han 800-Horse Power

The new locomotive was built by the Ingersoll-Rand Company and the St. Louis Car Company. It has 800 horse power. Its engine, using oil for fuel, generates electricity that moves the locomotive and its train. There are two engines in the locomotive and if one sets out of order the other has sufficient power to pull a train of several cars.

On the locomotive on its first run into Lexington were: W. O. Dilley, superintendent of the L. C. and L. division of the L. & N.; L. W. Pulliam, traveling passenger agent; L. W. Pulliam, traveling engineer, and Ed Smith, locomotive engineer. All of the L. & N.; J. A. Chambers and E. P. Gallagher, Ingersoll-Rand engineers; L. W. Anderson and E. E. Adams, of the General Electric Company. The visitors were welcomed by Frank B. Carr, local general agent of the L. & N., and other local officials of the company.

No definite decision regarding the use of oil-electric locomotives has been made by the L. & N., according to Mr. Dilley. The locomotive brought here today is being used merely for testing its possibilities. Its low-cost operation, however, has attracted the interest of the L. & N. and it is probable that locomotives of this type soon will be placed in service on passenger runs. One man operates the locomotive. The oil is fed to the engine automatically, removing the necessity for a fireman.

Above are views of the electric locomotive which has been used in experimental service on the Louisville and Nashville railway between Lexington and Louisville during the past week. The railway is testing the locomotive with the aim of using the type in regular service. As may be seen from the pictures, the locomotive resembles a baggage car, with the motive equipment consisting of two Dcetol engines, fueled with crude oil, coupled to generators which furnish current for the motors which run the locomotive housed in the front part of the car. Behind the engine room are baggage and mail compartments. The front is painted with distinctive black and white stripes. In the pictures at the top are shown a group of the engineers and railway officials who accompanied the locomotive here on its first run. The man standing at the left is a bystander. Others in the picture, reading from left to right, are L. W. Anderson, general Electric Company engineer; W. O. Pulliam, traveling engineer of the L. and N.; F. Gallagher, Ingersoll-Rand engineer; L. W. Anderson, traveling engineer of the L. and N.; E. E. Gallagher, assistant electrical engineer of the L. and N.
**CHECK YOURSELF!**

See how much you know about the history of Lexington! Charles R. Staples, Lexington historian, has prepared an interesting series of questions and answers about events of the past in this city. A set will be published every Sunday. Look over the questions below, then turn to Page 2, Column 2 for the answers.

1. Where was Lexington's first theatre with boxes and pit?
2. Where was Fayette county's first court house built?
3. When did the Phoenix hotel burn the last time?
4. Where is Melodeon Hall?
5. Where was the first electric light plant erected?
6. Where was the Madison hotel?
7. What was the name of the only Lexington-owned and financed circus?
8. How many market houses had Lexington had?
9. What year did Lexington first use gas for lighting streets?
10. Where was Lexington's first stray-pee?
11. What was Lexington's first jazz band?
12. What year did Lexington first have a public town directory?

**BELOW ARE ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUESTIONS**

1. Southwest corner of Spring and Vine, built as brewery by Luke Udger and by him converted into theatre.
2. Northeast corner of Main and Broadway. A two-story, four-room log building and was used as such until 1788.
4. On southwest corner of Main and Upper, over Bell's and Miller's stores.
5. On north side of Vine street, rear of Brent's seed house.
6. On southwest corner of High and Lime Street. Building is still standing.
7. "Chas" Redaker's traveling circus.
8. Six.
10. On Short street, now covered by Leader and Stoll buildings.
11. Wacre's.
12. 1836.

SEPTMBER 24, 1933

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Mr. Samuel M. Wallace

Sir—Your TAXABLE PROPERTY and TITHABLES have been rated by the Assessors for the City of Lexington, for the present year, (1849,) as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Real Estate,</td>
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<td>$4,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slaves,</td>
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<td>2,930.00</td>
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<td>Fourth Rate,</td>
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<td>White Males over 21 years,</td>
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<td>Free Colored Males over 21 years,</td>
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<td>Hacks, (Licensed),</td>
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<td>Buggies, do.</td>
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<td>Wagons, do.</td>
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<td>Materials and Manufactured Articles, Personal Property,</td>
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<td>Horses,</td>
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<td>Colored Females,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Colored Persons,</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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$7,250.00

JOHN HENRY, Assessor.
WILLIAM BEACH, Asst. Ass'r.

Lexington, 14 day of April, 1849.

Samuel M. Wallace, tax bill for 1849.

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**MAIN- STREET SCALES.**

WEIGHED, this day, for Mr. E. M. Clasenion.

One Load of hay, weighing, nett, 11,000 pounds.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1849.

E. M. Clasenion.

Mr. Wallace.

Main Street scales, 1849.
Supply Of Beer Runs Low
As Few Lucky Dispensers Are Besieged By Thirsty

MOST STOCKS ARE SOLD OUT IN FEW HOURS

Distributors Can't Supply Demand, As Repeat Orders Pour In

MORE LICENSES ISSUED

Verdict Of Quaffers Is 'Pretty Good, What There Is Of It'

Today, after a long dry spell, Lexington got its first taste of legal beer. The verdict of the thirsty ones was, 'Pretty good, what there is of it.'

As predicted, the supply proved inadequate. The 14 licenses that had been obtained for stores dispensers were not enough to meet the demand. Fifteen additional dispensers' licenses were taken out during the day at city hall, but by evening most places that had had beer during the morning were out, and others estimated their supplies would last only a few hours.

The return of legal beer had resulted in no arrests for drunkenness in Lexington at 2 o'clock, 4 hours after sale of the 32 percent beverage became legal. Nor were there any arrests for drunkenness on the eve of the lifting of the ban. The last person arrested for being drunk was picked up at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Incidentally, he was given a three-day jail sentence when he was arraigned in police court today.

The John G. Epping Company, the only licensed distributor to start the day off with a supply of the beverage, was out by 8 o'clock, with repeat orders pouring in from retailers. A second shipment from Louisville was expected but it had not arrived this afternoon.

"Most of our customers are out, and we cannot supply them," was the report at the Epping office shortly before 8 o'clock this afternoon.

John J. Galvin, distributor, who received five truck loads during the morning, said his supply was entirely inadequate. "I could sell 18,000 cases if I had it," he declared.

The only other distributor successful in getting a shipment was the Dixie Realty & Distribution Company, which owns the old Lexington Brewery and is affiliated with a Cincinnati brewing concern. It received 150 cases and sold out in one hour. Other distributors, including Joseph Papania & Company, W. T. Sistrunk & Company and E. L. Martin & Company, did not expect a supply before next week.

At most places where it was being consumed on the premises, the beer was selling at 15 cents a bottle. No draught beer was available, and none is expected for some time. Some dispensers were charging 25 and 35 cents a bottle.

The only grocery store that obtained a license to sell beer to be carried away unopened was the A. & P. store at Main and Broadway. It sold out by 10 o'clock, but was expecting to get another shipment this afternoon. It was selling the beverage at 25 cents a bottle, plus $1 deposit for the bottles and case, to be refunded upon return.

The Drake hotel, which obtained a license during the morning, started selling beer not only in its cafeteria, but also in another room called "the village." City Manager Paul Morton issued an order to police to arrest anyone selling beer without a license.

--APRIL 7, 1933--

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

BEER APPS GO DRY FIRST DAY IN MANY SPOTS

More Than One Million Barrels Sold In First 24 Hours

MILWAUKEE IS SWAMPED

Population Of 70,000,000 Finds Brew Available To Them

BEER FOUNTS RUNNING DRY IN LEXINGTON

Few Retailers Have Any And Distributors Unable To Meet Orders

RACE TRACK IS SUPPLIED

City's Revenue Mounts To $1,800 As Additional Licenses Sold

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP) -- Enough beer went down the hatch in the United States Friday to float a battleship.

If breweries had been able to supply all demands — demands which continued to pour in today — they could have sold enough to have floated two battleships.

Estimates of the quantity of beer sold during the first 24 hours of its legality ran from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 barrels.

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia participated in the process, and several hundred of the new brews. Roughly estimated, a population of 70,000,000 million people were able to get a taste of it.

But there was not enough. In St. Louis, one of the world's great brewery centers, parched throats had to be quenched for blocks late in the day before finding a place where lagers were not yet dry.

Several New York breweries were obliged to halt deliveries because of shortages of barrels and bottles. They said there was plenty of beer on hand but that public clamor for it overtaxed facilities.

Revenue by the hundreds of thousands of dollars accrued to various governments — city, state and federal — as the number of empty bottles grew. Estimates of it today were futile, so swift were the sales.

Milwaukee Swamped

Forty carsloads of beer moved out of the yards of one Milwaukee brewery alone, yet it reported being far behind its orders. All breweries of the Wisconsin city found their most energetic efforts unequal to the demand.

The south was the only section of the country where the non-intoxicating beverage was only a headline in the newspapers. Legislation looking toward legalization of the sale of beer is under way in

Most Lexington retailers were out of beer today, with distributions unable to fill their orders and uncertain as to the time of arrival of expected new shipments. Thirsty citizens were able to find a few places that had a little of the beverage, even so a supply obtained late Friday, but they flocked to those places in such a number that they threatened to dry up the few remaining cases.

At the Kentucky Association race track, where the spring race meeting is held, a fresh supply of beer was delivered late today.

The only Lexington grocery store handling beer, the A. & P. store at Main and Broadway, had received a fresh supply after having exhausted its original shipment, and was expecting 900 more cases during the day. The retail price of beer carried to be drunk elsewhere is 10 cents a bottle — $2.00 for a case of 24 bottles, plus $1 deposit for the bottles and case, to be refunded upon their return.

The city's revenue from beer mounted to $1,000 today. This was

MAY 8, 1933, LEXINGTON LEADER

April 8, 1933 - Page 3
City's First School Established Shortly After Pioneers Arrived; History Found in Library Files

By G. GLENN CLIFT

If the city of Lexington ever witnessed a winter without the familiar salt barns, the old-fashioned schoolhouses of yesteryear remained and the children of today took the bus to school. The old-fashioned schoolhouses of yesterday were replaced by modern ones, but the children of today still take the bus to school. The old-fashioned schoolhouses of yesterday were replaced by modern ones, but the children of today still take the bus to school. The old-fashioned schoolhouses of yesterday were replaced by modern ones, but the children of today still take the bus to school. The old-fashioned schoolhouses of yesteryear remained, but the children of today took the bus to school. The old-fashioned schoolhouses of yesterday were replaced by modern ones, but the children of today still take the bus to school.

The first school in Lexington was established in 1793, but it was not until 1832 that the first public school was established. The school was established by a group of citizens who were concerned about the education of their children. The school was located on South Main Street and was called the Lexington Academy. The academy was supported by local residents and the state government.

In 1834, the school was moved to a new location on North Main Street. The new location was larger and better equipped to meet the needs of the students. The school continued to grow and by 1850, it had become one of the largest and most respected schools in the state.

The school was staffed by several teachers, including Miss Susan Hanks, who taught history and literature. Miss Hanks was a well-respected teacher and was loved by her students. She was known for her strict but fair teaching methods and her love of the arts.

The school continued to grow and by 1860, it had a student body of over 200. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

In 1865, the school was incorporated as the Lexington Academy. The academy continued to grow and by 1880, it had a student body of over 600. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

In 1910, the academy was renamed the Lexington High School. The school continued to grow and by 1930, it had a student body of over 1,000. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

In 1933, the academy was renamed the Lexington High School. The school continued to grow and by 1950, it had a student body of over 2,000. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

The school continued to grow and by 1970, it had a student body of over 4,000. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

In 1980, the academy was renamed the Lexington High School. The school continued to grow and by 2000, it had a student body of over 8,000. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

In 2010, the academy was renamed the Lexington High School. The school continued to grow and by 2020, it had a student body of over 16,000. The school continued to be a respected institution and was known for its strong academic programs.

The school continues to be a respected institution and is known for its strong academic programs.

Four Bits

By JAY JAY

"Define or identify the following: Louisiana Purchase, Frank L. Reed McVeigh, Mystic Knights of the Sea, Allen and Bettles Laws, etc., etc." Thus did Tom Clark, erudite, wag in his day at the University, test his students on both history and current events. A final-examination question to test his students on both history and current events. A final-examination question to test his students on both history and current events. A final-examination question to test his students on both history and current events. A final-examination question to test his students on both history and current events. A final-examination question to test his students on both history and current events. A final-examination question to test his students on both history and current events.

One girl said the Mystic Knights of the Sea were "men who watched over the ships and warded off the English navy from sinking our vessels." The smartest boy in the class (who got it all right) wrote, "Damned if that doesn't sound like Aces 'n Andy to me!"

JUNE 4, 1933
COLLEGE HAS WIDE PROGRAM

Oldest Western Institution of Higher Learning Wields Great Influence, Has Largest Enrollment

FOUNDED 152 YEARS AGO

To most people in the state of Kentucky and to many others outside her borders it is a commonplace fact that Transylvania is the pioneer college of the West. To the inner circle group, "The Oldest College west of the Alleghenies," has become a somewhat trite expression. Nevertheless, no institution in America is prouder of her historic heritage than is this old college in the heart of the Blue Grass.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-three will mark the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the founding of Transylvania University. Then it was a college in the wilderness, beset with all the dangers and uncertainties of early frontier life. It was one of the gaudy weapons used by our forefathers in conquer ing and taming the western wilderness. The fact that eight out of thirteen members of the first board of trustees of this educational institution were killed by the Indians is indicative that life in Kentucky was wild and blood thirsty in those days.

In order to get some apprehension as to the age of Transylvania, it is well to remember that Washington was still fighting the Britons when the institution was founded; that Thomas Jefferson was a member of the Virginia Legislature that passed the enabling act, making possible this educational enterprise in the land of the West; that Patrick Henry, that fiery patriot, orator of the Revolution, was at this time active in the political affairs of the Virginia common wealth. Five years after the first encampment on what is now Lexington soil and only six years after the historic settlement of Harrodsburg, Transylvania came into being.

During this long period of one hundred and fifty-two years Trans yylvania has not only been a cultural and intellectual factor in the life of Lexington and the state of Kentucky, but it has produced a political, social, educational, and religious leadership for America and for the world. Scores of illustrations of the beneficent and enriching activities of Transylvania might be given but two will suffice. The winning of the great Northwest was one of the most heroic and far reaching exploits of the Revolution War. The daring leader of this seemingly impossible undertaking was George Rogers Clark, a Transylvania man. The acquisition of the great expanse of territory known as the Southwest was of almost equal political and economic importance to that just mentioned.
LEXINGTON CIVILIZERS OF 1802 DIDN'T WANT A BANK; FINALLY GREW USED TO THEM, LIBRARY RECORDS SHOW

By G. GLENN CLIFF

During the early winter months of 1802, Lexington's men of property, those whose deeds and opinions were based on a life-long standing, put their history into a contest. It was not a matter of great importance, so this story may be told briefly. As early as 1802, Lexington had a bank, and the first bank was chartered in 1818 by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Lexington's citizens were divided on the issue. Some argued that a bank would be a benefit to the community, while others believed it would only lead to corruption and inflation. The debate continued for several years, with the bank finally being established in 1821.

Alexander Parker, Charles Wilkins, and Thomas Jordan, Jr., were among the original shareholders. They had been instrumental in the formation of the bank and were determined to see it succeed.

The bank was located on Main and Mill streets, and its offices were well-appointed and well-stocked. Business was brisk, and the bank quickly became a staple of the community.

Unfortunately, the bank failed in 1832, due to mismanagement and lack of foresight. The failure had a significant impact on the community, and it took many years for the citizens to recover from the economic downturn.

Lexington's history is a testament to the importance of banks and the role they play in the community. The bank's success is a reflection of the hard work and determination of its founders, and its failure is a reminder of the challenges that come with managing a financial institution.

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1933

When Kentucky was admitted to the union, its flag was still used as a symbol of the state. The flag was not only a symbol of the state, but also a symbol of pride and tradition.

As the years passed, the flag was adapted and changed to reflect the changes in the state. The flag was updated to reflect the growth and development of the state, and it was used to represent Kentucky on the national stage.

In 1850, the state of Kentucky adopted a new flag. The new flag was more modern and reflective of the state's growth. It was a blue and white flag with a black star in the center, symbolizing the state's growth and development.

The flag was flown in all parts of the state, and it became a symbol of pride and tradition. It was used to represent Kentucky on the national stage, and it was used to express the state's spirit and values.

In conclusion, the flag of Kentucky has been a symbol of pride and tradition for many years. It has been adapted and changed to reflect the growth and development of the state, and it has been used to represent Kentucky on the national stage. The flag is a symbol of the state's spirit and values, and it will continue to be a symbol of pride and tradition for many years to come.

Begun operating in 1803

On April 1, 1803, the bank was founded in Lexington, Kentucky. The bank was chartered by the state of Kentucky and was the first bank in the city of Lexington.

The bank was located at the corner of Main and Mill streets, and it was a small, single-story building. The bank had a simple design and was built to withstand the harsh weather of the Kentucky winters.

The bank was run by a small group of local residents, and it was the first bank in the state of Kentucky. The bank was well-received by the community, and it quickly became a staple of the city.

The bank's success was due in part to the leadership of its founders. They were dedicated to the success of the bank and worked hard to make it a success.

The bank continued to grow and evolve, and it became an important part of the community. It was a symbol of the growth and development of the city of Lexington, and it was a symbol of pride for the residents of the city.
KENTUCKY ONE OF 14 STATES WHERE 3.2 BEER CAN BE SOLD

(By The Associated Press)

State capitals report that: There are at least 14 states in which beer can be sold as soon as the federal government legalizes it, which will be 15 days after President Roosevelt's signature to the 32 per cent bill.

In others a varied situation exists: In some beer can be sold after a specified time; in some it can be sold in certain localities; in others proposed action to license or regulate beverage is pending. In still others—at least 10 states—neither has there been repeal of prohibition laws nor is official action pending toward licensing beer.

The 14 in which beer can be sold immediately after United States legalization are Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

In North Dakota beer can be sold after July 1, in West Virginia after June 9 and in Wyoming after May 22. Wisconsin is conditionally legalized by the federal government. Maryland and Delaware laws permit sales in certain parts of the states. Some states have repealed their prohibition laws, but do not permit beer sales until control laws have been passed. In others that have passed repealers, beer can be sold without such control legislation. Many states have licensing or control proposals pending.

HOUSE VOTES FINAL PASSAGE FOR 3.2 BREW

Adjournment of Senate Prevents Sending of Measure to Roosevelt Today

WILL BE LAW IN 15 DAYS

Enactment Brings End To 13-Year Fight Between Wet's And Dry's

WASHINGTON, March 21—\(\text{AP}^2\) The House of representatives voted final passage of the 3.2 beer and wines bill today, but senates adjournment before the vote took place made it impossible to send the legislation to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature before the moonrise tonight as had been planned.

There was no record vote in the house, only a short speech against the bill by Representative Blanton (D., Tex.) preceding the shout of "Aye!"

Since the vice president has to sign the bill while the senate is in session, it cannot go to the President before Wednesday. After days must elapse after he signs it before sale can begin in states not having restrictions against it.

It was a question among officials whether, if the President signs the bill into law today, April 6 or 7 will be the first sale.

The conference report providing for wine of the same alcoholic content by weight as beer was not passed. However, it is expected that it will pass as a separate bill.

The measure clinches a 13-year old fight between congressional and dry states, with the former taking victory for the drys this year. Late in the session Congress voted to repeal of retail state licenses.

Action on the report came in the house shortly after it was received from the senate. Debate was limited to an hour. Representative Wright of New York, a Republican, tried to have a Democratic leader, south of approval without a roll call vote.

A motion to have a vote on the measure was defeated 16 to 22, requesting a copy of the final bill. Information from the attorney general of Kentucky, regarding state regulations, is also being sought.

Regulations for the local handling of beer, including license for manufacture, distribution and retail sale of beer in Lexington was being prepared today. Quick action is planned by the city in order to be prepared for every phase of handling beer in event the federal law, permitting its manufacture and sale, becomes effective next week. City Manager and today directed Mayor Clinton M. Harmon, chief corporation counsel, to prepare the ordinance on the matter and it is expected the preparation of the ordinance will be moved rapidly. Mr. Morton today sent a letter to Mayor Harmon, requesting a copy of the ordinance. Information from the attorney general of Kentucky, regarding state regulations, is also being sought.

Lexington is Expected To Be Ready In Advance For Advent Of Beverage

An ordinance providing for the manufacture, wholesale distribution and retail sale of beer in Lexington was being prepared today. Quick action is planned by the city in order to be prepared for every phase of handling beer in event the federal law, permitting its manufacture and sale, becomes effective next week. City Manager and today directed Mayor Clinton M. Harmon, chief corporation counsel, to prepare the ordinance on the matter and it is expected the preparation of the ordinance will be moved rapidly. Mr. Morton today sent a letter to Mayor Harmon, requesting a copy of the final bill. Information from the attorney general of Kentucky, regarding state regulations, is also being sought.

Regulations for the local handling of beer, including license for manufacture, distribution and retail sale will be embodied in the new ordinance. A provision will be made for sale of retail licenses, one applying to places where beer will be sold but not consumed, and another to places in which consumption will be in the retailer’s establishment.

Lexington is expected to be prepared to regulate the manufacture and sale of beer locally before and if the federal law becomes effective in 15 days. If the local ordinance is given its first reading March 25, final passage will be possible April 2.

WOOTTON RULES ON SALES IN KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 22—A written opinion supporting his ruling that 3.2 per cent beer can be manufactured and sold in Kentucky was prepared today by Attorney General Bailey P. Wootton.

The attorney general said he has received many legal requests from local officials throughout the state for a detailed opinion on the question.

Mr. Wootton said the question whether breweries now making near-beer will be able to sell 3.2 per cent beer has not been submitted to him. However, he said they could operate under their present charters until they obtain the legal license. If the license is obtained, he said, he would be considered as non-infection-tating.

AMPLE BEER EXPECTED IN CITY THIS MORNING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

W. T. Sistrunk Company expects a shipment from Milwaukee this morning. The E. E. Link Martin Company expects a shipment from the same time.

Both of the largest local hotels, the Thayer and Phoenix, obtained the necessary licenses yesterday and will put beer today in the dining rooms, coffee shops and along with room service. Other hotels have taken steps to procure licenses.

In practical all instances, according to the distributors, the retail price of beer will be 15 cents for a 12-ounce bottle, the prices are served in bars. The charge for a case of 24 bottles will be $3.50 with a deposit of $1 required for the case and bottles.

The local distributors reported themselves deluged with orders for beer.

City officials worked overtime checking and approving license applications. At closing time, a total of 253 had been checked and approved in the 20 min. more were awaiting attention.

At the office of the county clerk, it was reported that 12 prospective retailers had applied for state licenses, which are being sold for $75. The federal license, which comes with the privilege of selling at the office of the deputy internal revenue collector, located on the second floor of the post office building.

It was pointed out at the court house yesterday that those who sell beverage license run the risk of a 20 per cent penalty.

Without known exception, the beer which will reach Lexington will be bottled beer. Distillers did not know when draught beer may arrive.
Entire Nation Must Delay Beer Drinking Until 12:01 A.M. April 7, Cummings Rules

Americans Should Demand Nothing More, Authority On Alcoholic Beverages Declares: "Suds" Will Provide Refreshing Drink, and, Up to Four Pints, Will Act as Nourishing Food

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The perfect beer is the 3.2 per cent beer that America is about to consume. That is the authority for this assertion today is Dr. Max Heinus, who for 50 years has devoted his study, as a chemist, to the analysis and study of the foam called beverage.

He is head of the Wash-Helma Institute of Brewing and consulting chemist to many European brewers. Here's the connoisseur's stamp of approval on the beer the federal government has legalized and which will wet palates after midnight April 7.

"Beer of 3.2 alcohol content is the perfect beer," said Dr. Heinus. "America should demand nothing more. It would satisfy the popular demand for beer without the evil tainting temperature and sobriety. It is very palatable. Anyway, the alcohol in beer is merely an incident to its enjoyment, as it adds greatly to its taste and refreshing quality and preserves the delicate flavor. "What people want beer they want a refreshing drink, not a flabby drug."

Dr. Heinus said many European brewing people have preferred 3.2 per cent beer to any other, although the legal alcoholic content has not been limited.

"What effect will such beverage have on the drinker?" asked Dr. Heinus.

Up to four pints, he explained, it will act as a nourishing food. Drink more and—well, start looking for an easy chair, or better, a bed. Merely a mildly alcoholic intoxicant, he said Dr. Heinus.

There are right and wrong ways to drink beer, too, Dr. Heinus said. Properly bottled and stored, beer is not a temptation. Beer gardens, of course, are the perfect spots for stilt swelling. He predicted use once more for the vacant lots that formerly were miniature golf courses.

If you must drink your beer indoors, Dr. Heinus advised, do it as a table, never at a bar.

Local Time, Not Eastern Time, Must Determine Effective Date, Attorney General Decides

"SUDS" VOTED FOR CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings ruled today that the new beer bill would become effective at 12:01 a.m. on April 7, in every time belt west of the Pacific coast getting its beverage three hours after the Atlantic coast.

Previously Dr. James Dornan, industrial alcohol commissioner, had said the beer could be sold at 12:01 a.m. on April 7, simultaneously throughout the country, but the Cummings ruling definitely stipulated that "suds" would not become law in the Pacific time zone until 12:01 a.m. on April 8.

This ruling today that brewers can advertise in newspapers before April 7 if the advertisements contain no intimation that the beer is available at once or any intent of law violation.

Beer for the nation's capital also was approved today by the House by a 71-day, hour and a half discussion of whether that would mean the appearance of drunken men on the floors of congress.

No sooner had the house passed, 180 to 58, and sent to the senate the bill permitting the sale of beer, than senators debate on whether or other brewed or fermented beverages containing 2.2 per cent alcohol in the District of Columbia, Undersecretary Rainey told newspaper men:

"Since we are proceeding on the 3.2 per cent beer is not intoxicating, I see no reason why we should forbid its sale in the house restaurant and there "super in debate as a model" for state legislatures, carries a provision prohibiting the sale of the new beverages to any person under 18 years of age. It assesses $1,000 annual license fees against brewers, $400 annual against retailers who sell the drinks to be consumed on the premises, and $50 annual fee on each restaurant establishment. No one knows anything definite at what time beer will be sold after the enactment of the bill. A few members want to see it as soon as possible, as others are opposed to handling the matter as the Senate customarily does.

Also, brewers do not want to promise delivery until 12:01 a.m., as the attorney general ruled. The ruling on delivery is made by the breweries. The brewers must manufacture and ship beer from Cincinnati, and at Louisville only two breweries are prepared to ship 3.2 beer April 7.

No definite information is available regarding the quantity of beer that will be available for local retails, but it is believed there is enough to satisfy the demand. Hundreds of local firms, including drug stores, restaurants, confectioners and other establishments, have made inquiries to Lexington wholesalers regarding delivery, but the wholesalers have not taken any orders. No price has been set on the beverage because licenses have not been determined.

And, as a result, wholesalers are maintaining a Main street and retail prices quotations. They do not sell their wholesale price.

According to Mr. McCann everyone wants information about beer and no one knows anything definite at what time beer will be sold after the enactment of the bill. A few members want to see it as soon as possible, as others are opposed to handling the matter as the Senate customarily does.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

THE LEXINGTON LEADER—MARCH 26, 1933

Lexington, who plan to celebrate the return of beer at midnight April 6, can celebrate at that hour, but not with licensed-brewery beer. At least, local wholesale distributors do not expect brewery beer to reach Lexington before 5 or 6 o'clock the morning of April 7. Lexington is scheduled to get its first supply from Louisville breweries and, even if trucks are loaded previous to midnight and leave the brewery promptly at 12:01, the beer will not be in the hands of local retailers until several hours later.

Lexington wholesalers, however, believe there will be congestion at the breweries at midnight, and that there will be considerable delay starting trucks to the scores of cities requesting early delivery. Ohio law requires the local franchise manufacture and shipment of beer from Cincinnati, and at Louisville only two breweries are prepared to ship 3.2 beer April 7.

No definite information is available regarding the quantity of beer that will be available for local retailers, but it is believed there is enough to satisfy the demand. Hundreds of local firms, including drug stores, restaurants, confectioners and other establishments, have made inquiries to Lexington wholesalers regarding delivery, but the wholesalers have not taken any orders. No price has been set on the beverage because licenses have not been determined. And, as a result, wholesalers are maintaining a Main street and retail prices quotations. They do not sell their wholesale price.

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1862 TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

To Revenue Tax on $8,000 at 30 cents per $100. $240
To county Levy on
To Railroad Tax on $2,000 at 10 cents per $100.
For Covington and Lexington Railroad Company.
For Mayesville and Lexington Railroad Company.
For Lexington and Danville Railroad Company.
Received payment.

1862 Tax

Fayette County, 25th Sept

No. 159

$2.85

Received from the amount of

the sum of

dollars and cents, being the amount

of County Levy to defray interest upon Mayesville and Lexington Railroad
Bonds. For the year 1852, this Certificate is transferable by endorsement,
and will entitle the holder thereof to a corresponding amount of
Stock in said Company. The Stock however only to be issued upon
presentation and surrender at the office of the Company of this Certificate.
No Stock will be issued for a less amount than Fifty Dollars. Said Stock
issued for these Certificates, will entitle the holder to dividends upon the
completion of the Road, but will not entitle the holder to any interest while
the Road is under construction.

1851 Tax

Sheriff.

1860. To the City of Lexington,

To City Tax on $400 at 6½ cts. on $100. $26.37
First Rate
Sound
Third
Fourth
$ Stock, at 16 cts. on $100.
Dog at $1 per head.
Yoke at $1.50 per Yoke.
Received payment.

1860 Tax
CURE OF CHOLERA.

Fellow Citizens,

Would you be cured of Cholera take the disease in time.

It begins with some sort of Bowel Complaint, or disturbance of the stomach. In this stage it is easily cured; and all who neglect this stage are in danger of perishing.

Whoever has a lax or sickness at stomach, or Colic, should instantly take to his bed, in a warm room and drink hot tea of sage, balm, or Thorough wort, or even hot water-bathing his feet if cold, and applying a warm poultice over the bowels.

Without this nothing will do any good—All who go about in the damp air after the Bowel complaint has set in will get Cramps and Spasms and die—I again say they will die!

Besides what I have mentioned, they should take a powder, of ten grains of Calomel and one of Opium mixed, if grown persons, and children should take less in proportion; or a teaspoonful of powdered Rhubarb.

They should, also, take a tea-spoonful, every hour, of the Aromatic Camphorated water, which is a cheap article, and may be had of most of the Apothecaries.

All who are of a full habit, or have Fever, or Colic should be bled.

Again let me warn every one, that the dreadful Epidemic commences as a mild bowel complaint, and in that stage may be cured—when vomiting coldness and spasms combined, come on, death will follow—has followed, in almost every case that has yet occurred in the city. He who goes about with a mild complaint upon him should expect to perish.

The Epidemic would loose all its terrors, if people would attend, instantly, to the first symptoms—Go to bed, drink hot water or tea, promote a perspiration, and send for their family Physician.

Terror is a great exciting cause. The disease produced by terror requires treatment. Let no one presume to laugh another out of his fears. All the terrified should take to their beds—this will best counteract its bad effects.

Let all who read what is here written, recount it to their friends. Let us unite in aiding each other, for a few days—the Pestilential Cloud will soon pass away. The disease, absolutely, is not catching.

Daniel Drake, M.D.
THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER

THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER

IN YOUR AND SUPPLIES WISKEY EVERY

WEDNESDAY, BY

D. C. WICKLiffe.

A DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN
JANUARY OR THREE DOLLARS IN SIX
MONTHS.

ADVERTISING.--For 16 lines extra, 25c every
week or 50 cents semi-monthly, 81 per
three months. Half, each line yearly. Capital
June 30th, semi-monthly. One year semi-
monthly. One year semi-monthly. One year semi-
monthly.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 9, 1861.

The Southern Coromier.--This body, which is now in session at Montgomery, Al-
abama, is proceeding in its work of or-
ganizing a Southern Confederacy. The dis-
patches inform us that they have elected
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President,
and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia,
Vice President of the proposed Confederacy.

The election of the former, who has been
one of the prime movers in the affair,
was looked for with certainty; that of the latter,
who has been opposed to the whole move-
ment, was rather the result of a desire to con-
soliate the large conservative element in all
the Southern States, except South Caro-
lines, which is opposed to the extreme mea-
asures which have been resorted to. The ob-
ject of the dissidents now is to prevent the
seceding States from returning, even if a
proper and satisfactory adjustment is made,
and they hope through Mr. Stephens to si-
cence all clamor among conservative men
there in favor of reuniting with the other
States in the event contemplated. Howell
Cobb indicates this in his speech on taking
the chair as President of the Convention, in
which he says: "It is now a fixed and ir-
reversible fact that the separation is perfect,
complete, and perpetual." It remains to be
seen whether these men have laid their
scheme of treason so deep as to defy all
efforts to avert it.

Movement of the President Elect.
Mr. Lincoln is to leave Springfield, Illa.,
on Monday last for Washington, which he
proposed to reach about the 25th of the
month, one week prior to his inauguration.
The programme of travel, as it has been
made public, announced that he would
arrive in Indianapolis on Monday evening;
Cincinnati on Tuesday (yesterday) at three
o'clock, P. M.; leave Cincinnati this morn-
ing at 9 o'clock, thence to Columbus, Steu-
benville, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Alba-
y, and arrive at New York on Tuesday
next, the 19th. Special trains have been ar-
ranged for the accommodation of him and
his suite, and no expense of the invitation will be allowed to take passage
on them.

Bill has passed the House of Rep-
resentatives of Congress to discontinue the
mail service in the seceding States. It has
yet to be acted on in the Senate.

Military.--A meeting of the Lexing-
ton Old Infantry last week, Captain S. D.
Moore, having tendered his resignation
as Captain, an election of officers took place
which resulted as follows: S. W. Price,
Capt.; J. W. Norton, 1st Lieutenant; R.
H. Provost, 2d; C. H. Debye, 3d. These
gentlemen were all officers in the first or-
ganization of the Company.

Fort Sumter.--Gen. Sigel, the South-
Carolina Commissioner, received a day or
two since the response of the President to
the ultimatum of South Carolina, and has
probably left before this for Charleston. The
reply is that he (the President) cannot dis-
pose of the property belonging to the
United States, that power being solely vested
in Congress.

This closes the negotiation, and Major
Anderson, who is in possession of Fort
Sumter, will have to maintain it, necessarily
as he can, forcibly if he must. We shall
soon hear what South Carolina proposes to
do in the premises.

Bill to authorize the Banks of Ken-
ucky to issue four millions of dollars in
notes redeemable in gold in two years, to be
loaned in the several Congressional districts
of Kentucky in amounts no larger than
$1,000 to any one person, has passed both
Houses of the Legislature.

This bill was designed as a relief measur.
We hope it will prove so.

Both Houses of the Legislature have
agreed to a resolution fixing Monday next
as the day of adjournment. The resolution
provides for the reassembling of the Legisla-
ture on the 20th of March.

Washington, February 3.

The impression here, among gentlemen
who are well acquainted with the subject, is
that no apprehensions need be entertained
relative to an immediate attack on Fort
Sumter, as it will be referred to the South-
ern Congress. Meanwhile the South Caro-
lines authorities will keep strict guard at
the Fort, to intercept any reinforcements of
Maj. Anderson. All domestic supplies and
train facilities are to be denied, and all pos-
sible means taken to starve out the gar-
rison.
NOTICE.
My friends and customers are hereby notified that their accounts are now due and ready for settlement. And, as I am compelled to have money to meet my own obligations, they will confer a special favor, besides complying with their previous engagements, by attending to this notice.
Geo. B. Bowyer.

FOR SALE!
THE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS in the City of Lexington, corner of Main and Jordan's Row, known as the Higgins Block. Said Block is three stories in height, and contains six store rooms and one flat.
August 11, 1861.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.
I HAVE two... three... and one boy to hire for 1861.
D. Kenton, Cheshire.
June 27.

Wool! Wool! Wool!
We understand... Wool, and are giving the highest cash prices. They can be found at our Mills adjacent the Deep Work, where they are prepared to receive the Wool.
June 26.

FAYETTE FARM FOR SALE.
Wishing to remove South, I will offer at private sale, my Farm, on which I have resided, beautifully situated, one mile and a half from Lexington, on the Wachester plank. It contains
57 Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres is in a high state of cultivation; the balance well set in blue grass. Thereon is a large Brick Dwelling, containing eight rooms, and all that is necessary for the family.
March 24, 1861.

Commissioner's Sale of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, CROP, &c.
Fayette Circuit Court, February Term, 1861.

BY virtue of a judgment rendered at the present term of the Fayette Circuit Court, I will, on Commission for the purpose, on Tuesday, the 5th of March next, at the premises, make sale of the TRACT OF LAND on which the said Marshall now lives, containing about 200 ACRES, which is in a high state of cultivation, and well improved, having upon it a good dwelling and all other buildings necessary for convenience and comfort. This land is situated about six miles from Lexington, near the Newtown Turnpike, and the soil is equal to any in the county of Fayette. Also, the STOCK, CROP, Farming Implements and House and Kitchen Furniture.
Among the Stock are a very fine JACK and some scavengers and colts; some Cattle and Horses. I will also sell at the same time a number of Valuable Slaves, of both sexes, and of different ages.
A Carriage and Harness, a buggy and Harness, and the right of the Marshall, whether it may be, to about Ten Acres of Land now occupied by Dr. John Marshall.

For Sale or Hire.
A VALUABLE Negro Boy, 15 or 17 years old, a good house servant and handy at any work. Apply to
March 29, 1861.
D. M. Craig.

THREE YEAR OLD MULES.
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY MULES will be sold at bargain. Cash or on terms, by the subscriber, at the farm of Geo. O. Kinkade, eight miles north of Lexington, on the New Hope Turnpike.
October 24, 1861.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS! CHEEP FOR CASES!

PAINTS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURES FRAMES OF ALL KINDS

Artists' and Painter's sundries:
Drawing Materials and Instruments:
London Tube Paints,
Brushes, Etc.

Furnished in all the Fancy Paintings, with the latest improvements.

B. S. MITCHELL,
No. 4, diggers Block,
Lexington, Ky.

White business is not dull and there is nothing doing, and the power of the laboring classes is not increasing, and it is desirable to put all possible means into the hands of persons of influence and ability, at the same time that they may be near a large constituency. All these factors who feel this, and are willing to risk their contributions, are the followers of President. Where they will be placed by names of strong people and carefully chosen names of people, and I believe it will be done for the best and most necessary.

J. R. GORDON
Committee.
February 6, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW!

Light Bread Made in 10 Minutes

CONCENTRATED LEAVENS,
new and valuable articles for mam.
Bake, Swede Bread, Pancake, Cakes, etc. Just received and on sale.
by
T. J. HARRISON & SON.

Economy in Wealth.

Buy the PATTERN MICA OIL LAMP CUPIDS, which is supplied by heat or oil. For sale by
T. J. HARRISON & SON.
Jan 28

CALL IN TIME!

We have just received per
Spring supply of Landreth's
Fresh and Warranted Garden Seeds. Gardeners and Farmers should supply themselves early.

T. J. HARRISON & SON,
Cor. Main and Mill Streets.
Lexington, Ky.

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T. J. HARRISON & SON,
Cor. Main and Mill Streets.
Lexington, Ky.
FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has for hire two WOLO
MKS. They can be seen at his farm on the
three miles from Lexington on Winchester Turnpike.

JAN. 28 -11
BEN. WARFIELD.

Fine Apples.

A lot of very fine apples—best of variety—just received and for sale by
HOLLENBACK & KRESS.

JAN. 25-93

To Whom it May Concern.

I will, as Executor of James D. Dancey, de-
scribed, apply to the Commissioner of the Wis-
consin & Lexington Turnpike Road Company at
their next meeting, to issue a certificate for one
share of stock in said road company, originally
subscribed to my name of Richard Gentry, and by him trans-
ferred to James D. Dancey, the original assignee having been
lost if ever issued.

JACOB KENYER.

JAN. 26 -93

WASHINGTON MILLER.

Commissioner's Sale of a Negro.

I, in pursuance to a judgment of the Duplin Cir-
quit Court, rendered on February 3, 1841, in the
suit of Pilkington and others vs. Court, I will on
Saturday, February 10th, at the Corn House door in Lexington, sell
as the highest bidder, a NEGRO WOMAN—MA-
hended and twenty years of age, who is a good cook, washer, and house servant.

JACOB KENYER.

JAN. 20 -93

PEACH ORCHARD,
YOUGHIHOCTON & MASON CITY.

As cheap as the Cheapest!

W. PAYNE,
Wellington Rake.

JAN 15 -91

PEYTON.
CANNEL COAL.

ON hand and for sale, a large quantity of
above Coal. The leading commercial qualities of this coal are
—hard and clean, but little lign and no cinder.

JAN. 16 -91

GENERAL AGENCY

For the purpose of Collecting Notes &
Accessories, 1st Motor, Stamps &
Reposing Property

I will attend to all the above business
entrusted to my care with promptness & del-
cency, and hope to receive a liberal patronage.

My office is in the post office at
R. B. ROG-
LANDS, on Main street, where I can always be
found unless otherwise absent.

JAN. 23 -91

JAMES F. BRADY.

AUCTION & COMMISSION!

GOODS will be sold and held at the Of-

cines of J. J. Hinson, agent for the

_American Corporation.

Also, the SELLING of ANY PROPERTY

in the City of Lexington, County of Fayette, or

reflected therein, by action left as the

above.

Notice given on my part, or on behalf of

A. L. THOMPSON.

may 28-14

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

The undersigned, Executors of James Hill,

deceased, late of Yadkin county, N. C., de
diators of whom are hereby notified that they
will sell land and make a final distribution of effects, desirous of clearing the
legal files in this and other estates to move forward
and lay in the hands of the said Executors, to notify them that if they do not come forward by the first of June next, they will be compelled to dispose of the
estate as he will then be fully able to do so.

JACOB KENYER.

JAN 23 -91

Mules for Sale.

I HAVE 70 head of very fine large

and very fine Mules, which I wish to

sell at my farm 11 miles from Lexington.

JACOB KENYER.

JAN 19 -91

VALUABLE OWEN COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a very valu-
able tract of land, lying in the county of
Owen, near the north-east of New Liberty and
containing about 400 acres.

Three hundred and fifty acres of which are
charged and in a good state of cultivation—one
hundred and fifty acres of which are not
charged but are well watered, and well supplied
with timber, and fifty acres of which are
charged but are not well watered, and very
poorly supplied with timber.

The land will be sold or very reasonably

price, on terms to be agreed upon by

W. D. ALEXANDER.

JAN 25-91

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, a TRACT OF LAND con-

taining 112 acres.

It lies in the Winchester and Rockingham
Turnpike road, two miles from Westfield, and
one mile from State's Mill, and two miles from Rockingham
and the last mentioned road. It is part of the town of land owned and
occupied by Stack, R. C.

There is on the place a

Comfortable Dwelling House.

For a long time, Negros House, barn, stables,

bones, &c., with a garden attached to it. It

is well watered, and well supplied with timber, and

is a good location for a farm; it will be

sold publick on the promise, at 12 o'clock

On the 14th day of February, 1841.

It is sold and the money will be disposed

Term of years, to be determined when

The premises will be sold and the money to

The premises will be sold and the money to

BEN. T. KERNS.

JAN 10 -91

Revenue.

This station will not make the usual pos-

tions in stock; but will remain a sufficient

time at my store to serve the wants of inter-

ested parties. Owners of both stations will

be very much obliged to my store, and the

JAN 20 -91

A. RUPERT.

WASHINGTON NEWS—The correspondence between Col. Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, and the President of the United States, on the subject of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, has been laid before Congress. The reply of the Secretary of War (Mr. Holt) to the last note of Col. Hayne, is as follows:

"The proposition then, now presented, is simply an offer to the people of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and its contents, as the property of the United States, which cannot, of course, be done."

Col. Hayne left Washington on Friday last, and will lay the correspondence before the Governor of his State. His last letter is in the hands of Mr. Holt, at the same time, with instructions from the Governor to the Secretary of War; and, unless the character of them is not stated.

The Peace Conference got fully under way on Friday, the delegates from Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee having arrived. Their proceedings are kept very close.
FOR SALE.
A SMALL TRACT OF LAND, on the East Fork Creek Road, eight miles from Lexington. The land front is off the turnpike and measures between 45 and 50 Acres, one-half in good timber, and the balance in grass. The improvements are one farm, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House, Stables, etc., with a good Bricksmith and wagon-Harper Shop, and a fine well stock. For terms, apply to the undersigned. A bargain can be had. Possession can be had at the settlement.

P. E. TOBBEY.

Notice to Drovers.
HAVING just completed a new set of Stock, on the most improved plan in Kentucky, and presenting the very best Schools, can obtain, an application to the same with dispatch. A complete list of the above will be given in all offices near any place where writing schools will be held before the 1st of February.

HERED J. ROBINSON.

Three Negro Women. Apply to L. W. C. WIGGLESWORTH
on the Versailles P.

WANTED.
A young Lady—first class teacher of P. I., Drawing and Painting; or, as M. Teacher, to a School.
Best references given. Address box 64, Lexington, Ky.

November 14 63.

STRAVED OR STOLEN.
From the farm of the subscriber, 7 miles north of Lexington, on the line of the Lexington and Nicholasville Railroad, a two year old Lellis, about 10 months old, has been left in the yard of a neighbor, who is willing to return the same with E. H. W. iltz, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same, and those having claim to the same, will communicate with him for the purpose, who will then carry on the business.

W. W. WATERS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership of WATTS & WATTS, was, on the 21st day of January, dissolved by mutual consent between J. E. WATTS, purchasing the entire interest of B. W. WATTS. All those indebted to the late firm of WATTS & WATTS, will please make payment, and settle the same with E. H. W. iltz, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same, and those having claims against the firm will communicate with him for the purpose, who will then carry on the business.

W. W. WATTS. B. W. WATTS.

Lexington, January 20 83.

OILS, THAT ARE NOT EQUALLED.
CASTOR OIL, Fresh and Pure, in assorted Bottles and by the gallon.
COD LIVER OIL, Baker's, Hoggen's, and our own fresh and pure.
SWEET OIL, Transparent, for Salads, or the most delicate infusions.
SEWING MACHINE OIL, in small bottles.
COAL OIL, Naylor's, the Union Oils', the only reliable article—all for sale at
Jan 19 83
NORTON & SHARPE.

SAMUEL G. GRAVES, Attorney and Solicitor at Law, LEXINGTON, KY.

FOR SALE.
A small tract of land, on the East Fork Creek Road, eight miles from Lexington. The land front is off the turnpike and measures between 45 and 50 Acres, one-half in good timber, and the balance in grass. The improvements are one farm, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House, Stables, etc., with a good Bricksmith and wagon-Harper Shop, and a fine well stock. For terms, apply to the undersigned. A bargain can be had. Possession can be had at the settlement.

P. E. TOBBEY.

Texas Convention.
GALVESTON, Feb. 3.
The Ordinance of Secession passed on the 1st inst., by a vote of 166 to 7. The Governor, Legislature and Supreme Judges were present.
The Ordinance is to be voted on by the people on the 24th of February, and if adopted will go into effect on the 26th of March. Our Convention recognizes the Constitution of the people, and a separate coin the Southern Confederacy; but if none is formed, favor the Republic of Texas.
The secession news from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana created much excitement in Northern Texas.

Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis.
The telegraph advises us that Mr. Lincoln left his house at Springfield, Illinois, on Monday morning last. He reached the city, and appeared upon the platform and addressed the assembled people as follows:

My Friends: One who has never been placed in a like position, can not understand my feelings at this hour; nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than twenty-five years I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here the most cherished ties of earth were assumed. Here many pleasures were born, and here one of them has buried.
To you, my friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, chequered past seems to rest upon my mind. Today I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved on General Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me, I can not prevail, but if the Omniscient mind and the same Almighty arm that directed and protected him shall guide and support me, I shall not fail but shall succeed. Let us pray that the fruit of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that with equal sincerity and faith you will all invoke his wisdom and guidance for me.

With these few words I must leave you; for how long I know not. Friends, see and hear, I must now wish you an affectionate farewell.
Grand And Elegant, Outlawed Words, Alone Serve Properly To Describe Alleghen Hall, Mrs. C. W. Burt's Home

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Oct. 2, 1932)

Drifts of the past are propped against the walls of Alleghen Hall in a manner more stately than the home of the Bishop of Rome. In its splendor, its spacious rooms and its fine furnishings, Alleghen Hall is a noble example of the revival of the Greek classic type of architecture. The land was originally granted in 1874 to Edward Ward, a part of the 2,000-acre tract which he sold to John Campbell, founder of the city of Louisville. When Campbell died in 1882, the property passed to William, Joseph and Robert Beards and then the Beards, and when the three brothers died, Alleghen Hall and the neighboring land were divided among the three families. Martha McGowan married William, Ann married Joseph, and Mary married Robert. The Beards and the McGowans built the house and the Beards remained there for many years. Then the house was moved to the present location in 1886, and from that time Alleghen Hall has been the home of many notable families.

William B. Pettit, born in 1832, was one of the first men of note who settled in the area. His family moved to Alleghen Hall. Pettit's wife was Amanda Lamie, and it was for her that he built the beautiful house which he occupied until his death in 1874. Pettit's last years were spent in poverty and destitution. He was never able to pay his bills and was forced to sell his property to help pay his debts. Pettit's last years were spent in poverty and destitution. He was never able to pay his bills and was forced to sell his property to help pay his debts.

The house was occupied by his widow and children, Amanda, the wife of William B. Pettit, and by Mrs. Pettit's children, Anna, the wife of Julius Bragg, and William Pettit, who married Mrs. Pettit. In 1874, the house and 150 acres were sold to Prof. A. N. Gorham of the University of Louisville. That same year, Pettit's son, William Pettit, was elected president of the university. Since then, the house has been the home of several important families.

The house is a beautiful example of the Greek classic type of architecture. It is built of brick and stone and has a two-story front with a porte cochere. The windows are tall and narrow and are divided by tall columns. The roof is steeply pitched and is covered with shingles. The entrance is through a wide double door which opens onto a large foyer. The foyer is decorated with a large crystal chandelier and is flanked by two large columns.

The living room is a spacious room with high ceilings and large windows. The walls are hung with rich tapestries and the fireplace is a beautiful piece of craftsmanship. The dining room is a large, elegant room with a beautiful chandelier. The servants' quarters are located on the second floor and are equally impressive. The rooms are all furnished with antiques and fine paintings.

The attention to detail is evident throughout the house, from the fine woodwork to the beautiful moldings. The house is a true example of the Greek classic style of architecture and is truly a grand and elegant home.
Records of ‘Lexington Rifles’ Are
In Possession of Public Library;
Interesting Sidelights Revealed

Perhaps one of the most interesting records closely knit with the early history of Lexington and Kentucky is that of the minutes of the ‘Lexington Rifles,’ named as the first military company in the state to report to the governor in 1820, which is among the many historic accounts, books and papers at the Lexington public library.

The Lexington Rifles, led by John Hunt Morgan, were organized here in 1827 and from that date records of each meeting, in which are written the names of many men long identified with the early history of Lexington, were kept.

Interesting sidelights on the Rifles, garnered from the actual records of the organization, which have been preserved by the Lexington public library, follow:

The ‘Lexington Rifles,’ captained by John Hunt Morgan, and named as the first military company in Kentucky to report to the governor as a part of the state guard in 1820, was organized July 5, 1827.

The first meeting of the company, according to records on file at the Lexington public library, was held at Lyon Engine House the night of July 5, 1827. Major Sewinski presided. Charles H. Brutton, as secretary, recorded: “Mr. R. G. Morgan moved that 13 names should be obtained who would pledge themselves to stick by the company to the end of the chapter, upon which 13 the company should be founded. The 13 names having been obtained they adjourned to meet at C. H. Brutton’s room on tomorrow evening for the purpose of organizing.” A regular meeting was held accordingly the following evening and the routine of organization disposed of. If it was “decided without a dissenting vote” that the company should be known under the title of “The Kentucky Yagers,” a title it did not long retain.

John Hunt Morgan was elected captain of the organization at the second regular meeting, July 11, 1827. Other first officers, elected at this time and soon afterward were: Charles H. Brutton, first lieutenant; J. H. Shippire, second lieutenant; Joseph R. Gross, third lieutenant; Richard Cox, ensign; C. W. Kennedy, first sergeant; R. C. Morgan, second sergeant; Hiram Recco, third sergeant; William M. Yates, first corporal; C. H. Dobyns, third corporal; H. A. Satter, fourth corporal, and Thomas Wilson, quartermaster.

Gov. C. S. Morehead was first honorary member of the ‘Lexington Rifles,’ Major Lewinski, commandant and Lieutenant Brutton the corresponding secretary.

The company on July 12, 1827, met in C. H. Brutton’s room. The meeting was called to order at 8:45 o’clock. The major not being present orders were issued for his arrest which was accomplished by Brutton and Benson. Meeting opened at 9:15; major in the chair. It was decided at this meeting that the uniform should include: a frock coat of green cloth, green pants with one-half inch of gold lace, and blue cap.

The armory, or place for meetings used by the “Rifles,” was changed many times during the existence of the organization. The first sessions were held in C. H. Brutton’s room. Later the courthouse was selected for a meeting room and armory.

Tuesday, August 18, 1837, the company took the rooms adjoining the William Reddick’s saloon in Mill street for their armory, they being the most suitable the committee on rooms could procure. Still later, the armory was in an upper story of the building replaced by the Fayette National Bank, at Main and Upper.

Most notable and interesting among the many entries in the ledgers concerning the activities of the “Rifles” is that labeled “Proceedings of Lexington Rifles Court Martial!” A detailed description of one of these trials—the court martial for the trial of James Douley, held at the armory of the Lexington Rifles on Wednesday night, January 30, 1861, is vividly colored with footnotes and instructions from the pens of Captain Morgan and B. Bell, company surgeon, who noted in defense of Douley. The prisoner was charged by Captain Morgan with insubordination, refusing either the orders of his superior officer, and of disrespectful language toward a superior officer while in the execution of his duty. The court, composed of R. C. Woolley, president, and G. G. Calvert, and C. W. Woolley, found the prisoner guilty of both charges and recommended the sentence be executed to its fullest extent.

On New Year’s Day, 1860, First Lieut. R. W. Woolley—then secretary to the Spanish Legation—wrote Capt. Morgan from Madrid, opening, because of his compulsory absence, his resignation as first lieutenant of the company. He concluded his letter with the following sentiment offered to the ‘Lexington Rifles’:

‘In social and private life they have cultivated the manners, and deserved the conduct of gentlemen. It is never difficult to make good soldiers from such material.”

G. GLENN CLIFT.

LEXINGTON HERALD.
SUNDAY, DEC. 25, 1932.

Grand Masonic Hall — West Main Street, between Spring and Broadway—N side of Main Street — Lexington, Kentucky.
Erected in 1826 and destroyed by fire on the night of August 29, 1856.
(See Masonry in the Bluegrass)

Drawn from description by Hugh Moreweither, Archi.
The Murder of the President.

The heart stops its throbbling, and the voice ceases to speak, in the midst of modern times—no event involving the life of a great and noble citizen in any nation of the earth—has a parallel by the side of the deep amazement of this tragedy; and we hurry over its details confounded, bewildered and in utter vacuity of mind. We cannot realize it; so fool, so immortal, and we read mechanically the dismal lines as they are borne to us from the Capital of the Nation.

Abraham Lincoln was the soul of the millionth-minded man in God's own image. Scourged by the vipers, cursed by the world and men, he was an exemplification of the three crowning graces of human sanctity—faithful, hopeful, charitable. Beneath that rough exterior shone the most loving spirit, the most generous impulse, the most exalted dignity. He was mild to a fault, and so forgiving, so strong and so tender. That great heart, of the man could be still, and so wondrous faculties mingled by the hand of an assassin, is too horrible for human conceit or contemplation.

A deed so bloody, so well directed, and so essentially correct, could not be the result of other than the deliberations of men schooled in all the arts of desperation and crime. That it was at the depths of the Ricks camp, that it was calculated for and paid for by James B. Davis, and that it was perpetrated by his emissaries, we do believe as truly as we believe that God lives and governs the world. No other crime has had the motive or the atrocity of this. You have come back to the dead, for the first time in our history, our book of hours for our American race; and ever and often we catch our breath as though awakening from an oppressive nightmare.

Get off in the vacation-time of victo- ry, the great work done—the honor of the nation restored with its right and might—treason annihilated and freed- dom and free Government made perpetual—Abraham Lincoln might shut the book—he had only money to be- saw—he had only the golden honors of a useful career to gather—had he had to husband out the pure light of his great life, and, like Washington and Jackson, with his house-hold at his bedside and the nation around his door-fill—and the assassin might have spared his soul the everlasting torture of that cruel, cowardly, unnatural murder.

In the midst of popular thanksgiving and acclaim, we bow our heads in mourning. It is hard to bear the dispassions of God's providence; but we shall bear them as a nation of Christian freemen. They will be done, oh, God; and may Thy light shine into the darkest regions of the earth and bring forth the authors and the perpetrators of this deed, to just retribution. Amen.

TELEGRAPH.

The Expression of Public Feeling.

The last act of the Late President.

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The last act of the Late President.
WASHINGTON, April 15. It is now the general impression that Booth and his accomplices have escaped into Virginia. It is not likely that a person so well known would attempt to travel through the country disguised. A search of the passengers of the Morde, written and their baggage renders escape in that direction comparatively easy. It is, therefore, most probable that they fled by a preconcerted route. Their mode of escape will be to dress up passengers of the Pullman cars; and, after being put in the Pullman cars, they will be found waiting them, carrying off the passengers of the Pullman cars and being among friends.

At an early hour on the day of the President's death, the President's death party believed to be the guilty ones. All aid has been given to the escape of Prentis, one of the conspirators of Washington. Many people still believe, however, that Booth is still concealed somewhere in the city or by his secession friends. It has been observed that for the past three months he has been spending much money freely in this and other cities. There are indications coming to light which point to the implication of some of the blockading squadron in the assassination plot. A rebel assassin, Adjutant-General, came up on the mailboat yesterday, bearing the news to President Monroe, and said the South had been hit, and emphasized the excuse of the attack in behalf of the South. He attributed it to foreign influence.

Between 6 and 9 in the afternoon of the murder, J. W. Booth called at the Kirkwood House and left the following note for Vice President Johnson:

"Don't want to disturb you. Are you at home?" (Signed) J. W. BOOTH.

For several days previous a large, desperate looking man has been stopping at the Kirkwood House. He is now missing, and among the papers found in his bag is a letter from Booth. This, and other suspicious circumstantial, confirm the opinion that the Vice President was included in the hellish plot, and the missing individual was allotted his death.

The Vice-President retired to rest this Friday night about 12 o'clock. Ex-Governor Kansas, who is at the President's Theatre of the time of the assassination, says that the time of the assassination was so near the President's Theatre that the Vice-President attempted to have the President's Theatre closed, and that the President would have been killed.

The Vice-President was hurried from the theatre to the President's Theatre, where he remained five minutes after the shooting of the President.

Mr. Seward's throat and face were frightfully cut in the terrible conflict, the wounded soldier claimed to be shot in the arm. Mr. Seward threw himself from the bed and then sat down upon the floor. The blood was answered by a small colored boy, who told the scream that he could not answer, but he saw a man in the corner. Mr. Seward's oldest son, who was instantly cut off, was the invalid soldier. Fanny, Mr. Seward's daughter, was sitting by him. The colored boy vanished into the corner, telling him there was a murderer in the room. The screaming continued, but the bloody man had left his post. Mr. Seward had information of the plot, but the information was so common that it did not acquire importance.

The assassin was a large and powerful man, armed with a heavy revolver and bowie knife. Gov. Seward is not considered as a possible defendant. Frederick is still unaccounted for. The Department announces, with profound sorrow, to the officers and men of the navy and marine corps, the death of A. Lincoln, late President of the United States, who was assassinated on the 15th instant, surrounded by his family and friends. He lingered a few hours after receiving the fatal wound, and died at 7:05 this morning.

A small number of people had given their willing assent in the parish and state, under whose care and administration the Union is now, to the assumption of the duties which for four years has sufficed the land when the terrible calamity fell upon the nation. To him, as far as was possible, we turn our hearts. God, more than any other power, we needed the other public services of the President, as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained, will write the usual badges of mourning for six months.

The Department further directs that upon the departure of the Expeditionary forces, with the aid of the commandants of squadrons, navy-yards, and stations, that the President's letter be delivered to the persons who are desired to command the other commandants to lower their flags at half mast, and to be raised every half hour from sun up to sun down. The drum of the evening will be raised, and marine barrack flags will also be lowered.

GIDEON WELLES.

BOSTON, April 15.

The city churches were appropriately draped in crimson of mourning, from the altar to the pew, and the religious services were almost wholly devoted to our great national bereavement. The solemnity prevailing among the classes of people who have been more striking if death had suddenly robbed every family of a near and dear relative.

TO THE ASSOCIATE PRESS.
New York, April 14.

The Hind says: Simple, solemn, generous, and straightforward are the peculiar traits which the citizens of New York are shown to prize upon the admission of the citizens of the American people thus far of any of their choicest favors since the Federal government was established. And when an occasion finally arrived for them to express their sentiments, and for the entire government in the hearts of the countrymen. The name of Abraham Lincoln was down to future occasions, following the dread of events and the care of the nation. The people of New York are to pass along the progressive changes of this gigantic war of ours. President Lincoln, we can all truly forgive, return, and discharge, with no harm and no grudge, to us and the country.

In the death of President Lincoln we feel the presence of a new, heavy, national calamity, but the great degree of the loyal states, that the Union must and shall be preserved, will lose nothing of its force but will be infinitely strengthened by this calamity. The roll of his memory in the annals of this country will be long remembered in all its vast fields from the mines to the mountains, and in the hearts of his fellow countrymen, and that justice should now take his course against traitors and traitors whomsoever.

The Herald's Washington special care of the details of events preceding the assassination of the President, and of his last hours.

About half past nine and quarter past ten, Mr. Drexel was called at the White House and was taken into the parlor where they followed the President on his business which had a bearing upon his proposed overland trip. A few minutes elapsed, and Mr. Drexel entered and shook hands and spoke of various matters. The President was sitting in a corner of the room, with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Drexel, who was sitting in the corner, was the scene of previous engagements.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln got up and, placing it in his hand, wrote as follows:

"Allow Mr. Ashman and friends to come to see us to-day, and be sure to come to your leisure.

A. LINCOLN.

Signed, April 14, 1865."

There were the last words that he penned. It was the last time that he signed his name to any order. However, Mr. Lincoln finally got up and went to the theatre, and was carried into the room by the President and Mr. Collin, and the carriage and in it was on the way from the White House. A few minutes later a party of four persons, the President, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Collin, of all the famous men here, arrived at the theatre, and entered the front and left hand door. A moment before the attack was made, the President leaned on his head on his hand. In his careless way, his eyes bent upon the stage, and enjoying a hearty laugh, when Mr. Harris, the President, and makes the following statement:

"Nearly an hour before the commission of the deed the assassin came to the door of the President and looked in. To take a survey of the position of the occupant of the room. He then passed the door and entered the room, where the President was at one moment seen to be sitting in a chair, and then the President, and received a stab in his arm.

The murderer of the President and his escape rapidly, after having committed the deed upon the President. Mr. L. saw the form of the President from the box, and thought L. had fallen and looked to see if he could see him through the door. He saw him lying in a chair, and instantly sprung upon the edge of the box, and a man he was a broken phalange with a knife in his hand and face of Mr. Lincoln. Major Fairchild, secretary to the President, presented the President, and received a stab in his arm.

The murder was committed in the stage and effects his escape rapidly, after having committed the deed upon the President. Mr. L. saw the form of the President from the box, and thought L. had fallen and looked to see if he could see him through the door. He saw him lying in a chair, and instantly sprung upon the edge of the box, and a man he was a broken phalange with a knife in his hand and face of Mr. Lincoln. Major Fairchild, secretary to the President, presented the President, and received a stab in his arm.

Governor Morton, retracted the order for re- 

Lexington's Oldest Houses

Lexington has several old houses that are considerably more than a century in age and in which such notices as President James Mon- 

The brick used in its construction, history suggests, was in a house from a house in the Gratz Park occupied for a time by John Greedridge, attorney gen- 

An automobile tour through these old houses is a journey through the history of America. The houses exhibit the architecture of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. They are a reminder of the past when horse-drawn carriages were the norm and life was simpler. The houses are in excellent condition and offer a glimpse into the lives of the families who once lived there. The tour begins with a visit to the historic Gratz Park, which is said to be the oldest park in Lexington. The park features beautiful gardens and is a popular spot for locals and tourists alike.

The tour continues with a visit to another historic house, which dates back to the early 1800s. This house is notable for its intricate architecture and beautiful interior design. It was once the home of a wealthy merchant who was known for his generosity.

The last stop on the tour is a visit to the historic Mather House, which is believed to be the oldest continuously occupied house in Lexington. The house has been restored and is now open to the public as a museum. It offers a fascinating look into the lives of the families who have lived there over the years.
The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
To the Sheriff of Fayette county, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take, apprehend & bring before the Judges of our Lexington district court, at the court-house in Lexington, on the third day of our next regular court, to answer James Calhoun, plaintiff in the above case, for damages Fifty pounds.

And have then there this writ. Witness Thomas Bodley, clerk of our said court at the court-house aforesaid, this 26th day of September 1796, and in the fifth year of the commonwealth.

Thomas Bodley

Sept. 26, 1796

The Commonwealth of Kentucky
To The Bodley Clerk of the Lexington District Court.

$2.3.12

To 1 large Record Book for Deces

To 1 Docket Bk. for Executions

To 4 Reams of Paper for the use of Office

To ink, paper, quills, tape, etc.

$1.10

$13.4

November Term 1797

The above account was allowed

by the Court.

Nov. 1797
Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., June 1st, 1865.

To the Sheriff of Fayette County, Dr.

To Revenue Tax on $300.00 @ 40 cents per $100, $12.00
" Railroad Tax on $300.00 @ 30 cents per $100, $9.00
" County Levy on tithes, @ $1 per tithe,
" Militia Fines for 1863 and 1864, @ 90 cents a year,

$21.00

Received Payment,

[Signature]

Mulberry, Power & Co., Printers, 130 Main Street, Cincinnati.

1865 Tax bill.

TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN REORGANIZED AND ITS TERMS EXTENDED.

THE NEXT SESSION
Will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue Five Months.

Under the Following Organization:

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L.L.D. { Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, Medical Jurisprudence and the Law of County.

FRANCIS K. HUNT, { Professor of the Elementary Principles of the Common Law: Criminal, Commercial and National Law.

GEORGE B. KINKEAD. { Professor of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of Contract.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Professors.

LEXINGTON, KY., SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

Sept. 1854 - Law faculty.
Lexington's First Fire Company
Formed in 1790; Growth Under Old Volunteer System Was Slow

By G. Glenn C. Jt.

During the summer of 1788 Lexington's population had increased to about 400 citizens. As the harbor town, to do away with the "coastwise" appearance and to make the harbor safe for the large and beautiful vessels that were coming in, the town was going to replace the picturesque, widely scattered fort. The first thing to be done, agreed the trustees, was to remove all the post and rail fences from the streets. The cutting and removing of trees from the public grounds was prohibited. A short time later the renovators began a war on wooden chimneys, and made laws to prohibit their construction in the future. The rail fences across Short street came down, and the men began to work for all the world like the city of the trustees' dreams.

Nor was it a place or habitation to be overlooked. Just a few years prior to the completion of the first town, and was actually printed within the very midst of the townfolk; trade had opened up with New Orleans through the Transylvania Seminary, was then a meeting point of the advanced and the greatest, for all to see and attend.

In 1790 the trustees had constructed a canal to carry the waters of the "Branch" straight through the city, and made the announcement "that the town commons shall hereafter be known as Water Street."

Yes, the town was certainly looking up, and for one difficulty, the trustees might have been contented, and able to take the law for granted in their city grow. But at this time, as the number of buildings increased, the fire hazard became a problem.

This prevalence of costly and frequent fires provided their greatest challenge. In the early years, these fires, soon out of control and beyond reach of the chimney wooden pails of water, in a very few minutes, until the fire department was formed in 1810. And there was no other way to fight them—at least no better way.

So the trustees, according to old newspapers and records preserved at the Lexington Public Library, set out again.

On a day in 1790 every prominent person in the village made his way to Brent's Tavern (now the Phoenix Hotel), where the citizens had met and formed the Lexington Volunteer Fire Company. Colonel John Bradford served as secretary, while incoming year, after delivering all the fire apparatus and 100 buckets, and axes were collected and designated as property of the organization. A house was secured, first on Main Street and later on Water Street, and the company's equipment stored there and made ready for use. And from that day, through the years of the bucket brigades and the more efficient era of the horse-drawn engines and hose carriages, the Lexington Volunteer Fire Company became a symbol of the community's determination to protect itself from the dangers of fire.

At this time the work of the local fire-fighters was often dangerous, and the firemen were sometimes injured or killed while fighting fires. However, their dedication and bravery were an inspiration to the community and helped to ensure their safety.

In 1810 the Lexington Volunteer Fire Company was granted a charter by the legislature, and the company continued to grow and expand its services. Today, the Lexington Fire Department is one of the most respected and well-equipped fire departments in the state, and continues to serve the citizens of Lexington with pride and dedication.

### Lexington and Lafayette's Death

Lexington and Lafayette's Death: A Report on Sunday, June 23, 1933

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Transylvania College Was One Of Six In Nation To Confer Honorary Degree Upon Gen. LaFayette

That Transylvania College was one of six American colleges and universities which conferred honorary degrees upon Gen. Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1825 was recently proved to the satisfaction of the American Friends of Lafayette, national patriotic organization, by a copy of the illustrious French general's Transylvania address found in the Huntington library in California. A photostatic copy of Gen. Lafayette's address at Transylvania on May 15, 1825, has been obtained by the Lexington college and is on file in the library. In addition, the college has a book, prepared by S. W. Jackson, New York, president of the American Friends of Lafayette, which carries an account of the conferring of the honorary degree upon the French friend of the American republic. The book, which was lent to the college by the national organization, contains accounts of the receipt of degrees by Gen. Lafayette from Bowdoin, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Harvard, William and Mary and Transylvania.

Gen. Lafayette's visit to Lexington in May, 1825, has long been pointed to with pride by Lexingtowners and Transylvanians, but the facts dug up by Mr. Jackson were the first showing that the French general received a degree while in the city. Records of the college for that year have been lost for years, and it was impossible to confirm by them the facts developed by the president of the American Friends of Lafayette.

The photostatic copy of Gen. Lafayette's speech at Transylvania, copied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and carrying a notation by President Horace Holley, president of the institution, follows:

Lafayette's Letter

"While I have with utmost gratitude enjoyed the kind welcome bestowed upon me by the people of Kentucky and their chief magistrate, and on this happy day, by the citizens of this town and county, I have the highest and most grateful sense of the honor I now receive from the University of this state, and its respected president.

"I could not in so eloquent terms as you have done it, sir, express the patriotic and enlightened observations, the fond anticipations, which have been presented by you, but with them I cordially sympathize; never more so, than when you speak of that constitutional union between the several parts of the confederacy, so necessary, not only to these states, but to the welfare of mankind, and which has been the farewell recommendation from our great and good Washington to the American people.

"To your so interesting remarks, sir, on the diffusion of light through the western states, I will add, that already the western stars of the American constellation have shown with splendid lustre in the councils. South America and Mexico will never forget that the first voice heard in Congress for the recognition of their independence was a Kentucky's voice; nor can France consider that the wide and spirited declaration of the government of the United States, they have been induced to the disavowal of hostile projects and for a more speedy recognition by European powers.

"I will not expatiate on your allusions to several parts of the French language, which to English ears are so sweet, but I trust you have noticed the day when the Parisian national guards had the honor at the same time to swagger a constitution against the sovereignty of the people and the rights of men, and in a great measure defeat the partial and most heinous attempt, which on that day threatened to rally all the cause of liberty.

"Permit me, also, sir, to acknowledge the personal testimonies of esteem and respect which you have been pleased to confer upon me, and to offer the expression of my respectful salutations to the University of Kentucky."

Transylvania College was at that time the only institution in Kentucky and Gen. Lafayette's speech was made in reply to President Holley's address, in which the general is believed to have been granted an honorary degree by the college.

Notation by Holley

The handwriting of President Holley, noted Border savant who came here to head Transylvania, is well known to students of Transylvania history and there is no doubt that a notation at the bottom of the speech is in his handwriting, according to Mrs. Charles Horton, librarian at the college.

Gen. Lafayette's visit to Lexington and Transylvania is briefly described in a diary of A. Levasseur, his French secretary who accompanied him in a book published in 1829, which can be found among the many treasured volumes in the Transylvania library.

Levasseur wrote that the entertainments at Lexington were exceedingly brilliant, but of the proofs of public facility that which most attracted the general's attention was the development and rapid progress of instruction among all classes of people.

In fact, is it not an admirable and astonishing circumstance to find in a country, which not 40 years ago was covered by immense forests, inhabited by Indians, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, and containing two established public institutions which by the number of their pupils and the variety and nature of the branches taught may rival the most celebrated colleges and universities in the principal towns of Europe."

The second institution referred to in Levasseur's notes was the Lexington Female Academy, operated by Joseph Dunham. The name of the academy was changed to the Lafayette Female Academy or experimental on the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Lexington.

In a scrap book prepared by Gen. Leslie Combs, now in the Transylvania library, can be found the order of exercises at Gen. Lafayette's visit together with mention of the fact that the French general was toasted by students in Latin, French and English and that he responded in the same languages as if delighted at the honor paid him.

SHELBYVILLE
LINE HISTORY

Last Car Runs on Trolley Route Started 20 Years Ago.

By MOLLY CLOWES

Never again will the lumbering old interurban cars rattie back and forth to Shelbyville along their winding tracks. Never again will the farmer with his plow, the housewife with her basket, and the small boy with his dog, the hardest pickaniny, stop to wave a greeting. For the old yellow cars are gone forever.

Discontinuance of the Shelbyville line has closed the fourth chapter in the mountainous history of Louisville's "county cars" for the line was preceded into oblivion by its "clocker" days. The 
Jeffersontown and Fern Creek lines. A few—a very few—faithful passengers are going to mourn the partialiy those marooned by the new highway detour, but the stockholders of the Louisville and Indiana Company will watch the departure of those fifteen Shelbyville cars to the scrap yards with a certain sigh of relief. The last scheduled car returned to Louisville early today.

THE HERALD-POST, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934
Facts Concerning King Solomon’s
Funeral Found in Old Newspaper
At Library, Where Files Are Kept

By G. GLENN CLIFT

The story of pioneer and later-day Lexington to the average reader is synonymous with adventure, romance and rugged individualism, a story of men who dared to risk alike for gain and loss, glorious figures emblematic of the restlessness that determined ambition and of courage.

To the most casual acquaintance with that chapter of the annals of the city, the achievements, the stories of those heroes of that swinging era when survival meant accomplishment, hard-woe and of enduring merit. The "Mill Boy of the Bluegrass," any schoolboy will tell you, was Cassius M. Clay—a second story office, a newspaper and a cannon guarding the southern border. The picture is legend; Mary Todd, Captain John Hunt Morgan, Constantia Samuel Rainefreex, "King Solomon." That old Kentucky knighted gay procession, undisturbed by the years, preserved in its own quaint, unchanging language event.

And if that whole grand parade of greatness, not one of its marchers stands out like William "King" Solomon? Can one fail to be impressed with the imagination, so naturally compels respect and an unblushing salute, for, truly, "had he not a noble heart!"

The story of "King" Solomon, ill-kempt and shifty hero of the cholera epidemic which swept Lexington a hundred years ago, this month, is familiar to everyone from the sixth-grade student to the centenarian. It has been told and retold and has never grown stale.

Not a gathering together of people is too fastidious, too momentous, for too late a retelling of this yarn. Again and again you’ve heard of the way "King" Solomon, who once sold his body for dissection that he might buy whiskey, stayed in death-striken Lexington when all else had fled, how he disregarded night and day the warnings to flee the doomed city, and how he, when all others had gone or were dying, remained, to die in the long, gruesome trenches hurriedly dug in the lane on West Main Street.

James Lane Allen, to the famous story which bears his name, preserved for all time the memory of King Solomon, whose tragic end during the long years that have passed since his death have paid their verbal tribute. No detail of “King Solomon,” his life and death, has been untouched. The days he slept away in his stupor, his gorgeous, somnolent appearance, and his life before and after the passing of the cholera year—not one phase of it is unknown. But, for all that has been written, or left unsaid, and without its touch of drama.

Disappearance about Death

Certainly the wistful romance of the "King's" days of living has been granted its just prominence. As to his death, however, there are many accounts. Lonnie attending his funeral, there is still disagreement and little of confusion. Various historians have contributed various versions of his death, the names of a number of preachers who might have performed the funeral. And the context is ever open.

The Kentucky Statesman, an early city newspaper on file at the Lexington Public Library, is his passing in the issues of Tuesday evening, December 6, 1844. Under the heading of "Remains of William B. Taylor ran the following: William Solomon, one of the oldest and best known of the region, died at the City Hospital on the 22d. He was a native of Virginia, and had resided in this State for the many years of his residence here, though he had some of the old Kentucky blood in his veins. He was highly respected for his integrity and industry. Humble and unpretending, with a zealous regard for personal appearance and cleanliness, he was still tenacious of his claim to character and the vote of the people whose independence could not be destroyed by poverty and necessity.

"Probably his worst fault, and the one which we shall here record, was his devotion to whisky. He was an awfully whirled. All of our citizens acknowledged his special claims upon their regard, for his services during the prevalence of the cholera. It was then when he heroically devoted himself to digging graves for the victims of the scourge, while almost all others, under the influence of panic, had deserted.

Once Had Complete New Suit

To this his personality according, the Observer and Reporter, in connection with an eloquent upon his character, remarks: "We never remember having seen him in a new hat, coat, pants or shirt. They always appeared to have been old and ragged. The story of his life represents his usual wardrobe. But there was an exception. About five years since, some of our citizens, to present him to an excellent suit of clothing, all the necessary articles of apparel, and, with the assistance of Oldham's barbers and hairstyles, his outward man was so changed that he was almost unrecognizable a head of one of the "F. F. C." of his native state;

The funeral train was followed to the Lexington cemetery by a large concourse of friends, and there deposited in the vault. We have heard mourners suggest the monument to his memory will be erected by the city, to be paid for by subscriptions."

Hoisted Confederate Flag

To will no dispute as to whether Morgan's Men did or did not hoist a Confederate flag on top of the old capitol at Frankfort after pulling down the Union flag, the witness, the late George A. Lewis, of Frankfort, wrote the following account of the incident to J. M. Rockefeller.

"My recollection of what took place in September, 1862, is as clear and distinct as can be. I was about sixteen years of age. A few days after the death of Gen. William Nelson's army at Big Hill, Madison County, September 22, 1862, his command retreated through here and was closely followed by the Federal cavalry, brigaded under the command of Col. Scott. When Nelson's troops passed or, going to Louisville, an officer of Scott's command appeared at the city limits on the Versailles Pike and demanded the surrender of the town. He was met by Hon. Thomas N. Lindsay, who was mayor pro tem of the city, and the terms of surrender arranged, followed by the Confederate soldiers spreading over the town. General Nelson, who commanded the Old Capitol from the dome of which the Stars and Stripes were still floating. A young lieutenant in one of the Davidson cavalry regiments is said to have commanded by Col. Scott proceeded to the top of the old capitol building, hoisted the flag, placed it in its stead the Confederate cavalry guidon, a rough sketch of which I am enclosing. It rustled through the crowds, some Union soldier of General Sills' division of General Buell's army, which came here about the direction of the city. Scott's brigade cut off the town. The young lieutenant tore the Stars and Stripes from the dome of the old capitol and brought it down with him, and his companions tore it into strips, which they tied to their horses' tails. I saw the garrison soldiers, each day, of the general, every time I came to the front door of my father's home—during the several weeks the rebels were here. The flag had remained there several weeks before Judge Richard Hawes came here to arrest me as a provost marshall with Butler's of Colonel Scott announcing that he was skirmishing with the advance guards of General Buell's army. While in Louisville, some 18 miles away, the judge never finished his speech, and the Confederate troops, some 5,000, which had advanced here for the occasion, broke camp and marched away. There were also here Generals Bragg, Kirby Smith, S. B. Buckner, William Preston, Wilkinson and numerous other distinguished officers of the Confederacy."

Mr. Lewis' story of the flag was confirmed to this writer several times by the late Harry Shaw, of Frankfort, son of Morgan Shaw, and of John Uri Lloyd, in his "Felix Mon es, The Beloved Jew," says Felix erected the flag, and (in a footnote) that he has it authenticated.
Blue Grass and Horse Feathers

The Blue Grass Isn’t Blue and the Horse Has No Feathers, But Half You Know “Aint So.”

By C. FRANK DUNN

Preached Solomon’s Funeral

“November 23, 1854—Preached the first sermon of Min. Solomon, who was called, one of the oldest citizens (born same year as Henry Clay and 75 years old) and had died suddenly of a stroke of “man of war,” is the opening of an entry in Volume 5 of the diary of Robert B. Pratt, of the First Baptist church in Lexington at that time. The diary, which teems with items of rare historical and real significance as the date is far so Lexington is concerned with 1841 and carries through the United States and beyond. Bound in five volumes, it has been presented by Miss Mary R. Pratt, of this city, daughter of Rev. Dr. R. B. Pratt, of the University of Kentucky Historical Library for permanent reference of writers and history-seekers.

Just about to this time, Solomon’s funeral continues. He died at the poor house. He was only a person of considerable enterprise and business, but he has been given to drink a great many years and yet was unoffensive and of great interest to the town, so said by one of his friends.

The diary, written by the man who preached the funeral of William “King” Solomon, hero of the 1812 chelona pandemic, also gives a lengthy account of the cholera plague of 1843, which apparently brought more sorrow than its predecessor. Excerpts from some of the items follow:

“May 27, 1844—A man came into the house to see Williams Max, one of the attended at the Lunatic Asylum who had a severe attack of cholera. I went immedi-ately and found him already in a collapsed state. A lengthy description of the symptoms of the dreaded disease is then given. Cholera caused at least 100 deaths in all. Dr. E. Dudley was there till 11 and Dr. Hallden till morning. There were six burials in the town yesterday, the cholera epidemic has receded on account of the weather, but the weather is still rainy and cold. A number of cases of death from cholera at the hospital and about 28 in town. June 30—Our town has looked deserted. . . . Nearly every one has symptoms. It is supposed 1,800 white persons have left town from alarm. The worst form of cholera broke out, nearly all dying that were attacked, in 36 hours. Friday from 2 a.m. to 7 a.m. died. Multitudes have left town for the hills. There are three preachers of us who remain and visit constantly. Dr. J. Breck- ingridge, Dr. Miller and myself. After many lengthy daily accounts of the plague, the final summary appears: “The last of cholera from June 11 to August 15—275 in city, 19 in asylum. Continued 43 days—24 longer than in 1832.”

Henry Clay’s Funeral

Entries about the news of Henry Clay’s death are of greatest interest. The account of his funeral in Lexington are of the greatest interest.

“July 4, 1852—The news of the death of Henry Clay reached us a few minutes after the mourning bells in all the churches tolled and business was suspended until next day at 12 noon. At 10 a.m. a public meeting of the citizens to take steps to pay honor to the illustrious deceased. Dr. Ben. Dudley was selected as the orator. Dr. J. O. Clay, of Henry Duncan I was very unexpectedly called upon to address the Throne of Grace. I attempted to address a prayer suitable to the occasion. One of the noisiest spirits of earth has fallen. No one of our illustrious dead has been regarded more than in Lexington and by none more than those who had known him longest.”

“July 10—Was a great day in Lexington—the funeral, or rather, of Henry Clay. The largest concourse that ever met in our city, 40,000. Gen. Samuel Houston, of Texas, Governor Fish (of New York) and Jones from Senate accompanied the corpse, and citizens from various states. The procession was a mile long, if not more. The day was extremely warm. He was buried in the Epis- copal Church of St. Paul’s with Masonic honors.”

Two entries in 1847 mentioned the death of Clay. April 8—Received news of Santa Anna’s defeat by Taylor at Buena Vista, loss of American 430 killed, 460 wounded. April 9—Col. Meade, of this place, and H. Clay, Jr., son of Henry Clay. April 12—Court Day. town full. At 11, I went to the court house and listened for an hour and a half to Mr. Crittenden, Esq. of J. J. Crittenden, M. C., who was at Buena Vista, gave an account of that memorable battle of which he was an eye-witness. It was a deep interest. Resolutions were passed a committee appointed to bring home the dead. Later an account of Henry Clay’s burial in the Frankfort Cemetery is given.

Rare Old Wood Carving

The Kentucky Historical Society, at a recent request from Mr. Rood, New- comb, University of Illinois, for a photo of an old hand-carved mantel panel carved by Matthew F. Lowery, 1837, a print of which was presented to the Historical Society by Fred A. Seabrook, of Lexington, Pref. Newcombs, was placed on an address on “Old Colonial Houses in Kentucky” on June 7. Boone Day, presented and has become interested in tracing up this pioneer art. Mr. Forsythe, in telling the story of the old mantel said: “In the early days of 1800 there came to Mercer County, Kentucky, a settler by the name of Matthew P. . . . wood carving was around the neighbor...

from the trees and pick them for your young guests. Every day a flock of small negroes was detailed to pick up all leaves and sticks on the ground. Colonel Meade devoted his entire time not only to perfecting the home and surroundings, but to every detail of neatness and cleanliness on the property. He entertained lavishly and was always prepared with advance notice from his visitors, who included during his forty years’ residence, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and many other notables.

The original ogival arch was saved today and the remainder of the house was restored, although the property was almost ruined after Colonel Meade’s death. It is located on the Catawba Hill pine one mile from the Harrodsburg road and ten miles south of Lexington.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1933


**Clay and Jefferson**

Henry Clay's relation to Transylvania University is not very different from that of Thomas Jefferson to the University of Virginia. And before going into some of the particulars of the building of Mor- rison College, it is important to turn over the pages of the celebrated "Notes on the State of Virginia" and thus get an idea of the kind of government that was in existence in the 18th century.

Morrison College was a private institution, but the state and the Commonwealth of Kentucky were generous in helping to build it. It was hoped that the building would be used as a college for the education of the young men of Kentucky, and to this end a fund of $25,000 was raised.

But the first principle of the arts is unknown and there exists a great deal of uncertainty as to the present state of knowledge. The principal objects of taste, kindle up their genius and produce a reform in the elegant and useful arts.

Architecture being one of the liberal arts, according to the department of a professor of college, according to the new arrangement, perhaps a spark may come from the minds of the individuals and produce a reform in the elegant and useful arts.

The University is not only a school of culture but a school of education. The University of Virginia has its own liberality on the part of the President of the Board of Visitors and of the Board of Regents. The University is not only a school of education but a school of cultivation and not merely an elective in a college catalog.

With all the advantages of education and with what enthusiasm ardently young men flock to Transylvania University and are taught the vision of Greece and Rome.

The buildings are magnificent and are the result of careful planning and execution. The University of Virginia has its own liberality on the part of the President of the Board of Visitors and of the Board of Regents. The University is not only a school of education but a school of cultivation and not merely an elective in a college catalog.

With all the advantages of education and with what enthusiasm ardently young men flock to Transylvania University and are taught the vision of Greece and Rome.
Revisit the library at Philadelphia—and here was the place for such young men as Odeon Shryock to get their training.

Accordingly, Odeon Shryock left Lexington when he reached his majority and went to study with Dannemull at Philadelphia. Dannemull was the most celebrated of the young Kentuckians. "I have seen Mr. Shryock and I have found him a young man of ability and I have seen the books he has read—I would give my right arm to have his knowledge, and I wish you would let me borrow them." This was the advice of Mr. Shryock's early teacher.

Mr. Shryock had a natural gift for architecture which he developed in his early years. He went to Philadelphia as a young man and studied under the great architect, Thomas Jefferson, who was the first to design a public building in the city. Mr. Shryock completed his studies and returned to Kentucky, where he practiced his profession.

Mr. Shryock's interest in architecture was not limited to buildings. He was a passionate collector of books and a lover of the arts. He was one of the first to import rare and valuable books into Kentucky, and his library was considered the finest in the state.

The story of Mr. Shryock's life is a tale of dedication and hard work. He was a true architect, a man who believed in the power of ideas and the importance of education. He was a man who lived by the motto "Nothing is impossible."
Edward Johnston & Co.
1839
May 2

To cash paid for
Rob Fair in Millersburg $1.00
To cash paid for
expenses in traveling in search of Peter
To cash paid to Cockrell $2.50
for furnish
To cash paid to Emms for wages and expenses in searching for Peter $35.00

$132.25

Original account filed by William S. Bryan for expenses in searching for his negro slave Peter - who escaped to Maysville on the Stage-coach line of Edw. P. Johnson from Paris, Ky May 2, 1839
(see Coleman - Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass p193)

May 2, 1839 -
In testimony whereof the said Ohio Railroad Company, have hereunto subscribed their names, by their President, hereby and caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed this 1st day of Dec. 1840.

The Ohio Railroad Company
by W. H. McKee President thereof

Seal and signature of President Wm. R. McKee,
Lexington & Ohio Railroad, 1840
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

COUNTY OF FAYETTE

Affiant, J. W. Coleman states that his father, David S. Coleman was the son of Juliette Sutton Coleman and that the said Juliette Sutton Coleman was the daughter of David Sutton and the said David Sutton at his death left surviving him only one child Coleman George W. Sutton, and the said Juliette Sutton, having died prior to the death of David Sutton and Juliette Sutton, left no children surviving her other than David S. Coleman and no children of deceased children and David Sutton left surviving him no children of deceased children.

J. W. Coleman,

Subscribed and sworn to before me by J. W. Coleman this the 18th day of July, 1922.

My Commission Expires in January 27th, 1924.

Notary, Fayette County, Ky.

father of J. Winston Coleman, Jr—Affadavit

Note: These two Fitch brothers built the large double iron furnace at Fitchburg, 1869, Estill County, see page 30 of my Historic Kentucky book.
THE LEXINGTON HERALD

"Winton" and Its Treasures

BY JOHANNA PETER

Written for Bradford club and read at its meeting of April 4.

The John, Bradford Historical and Memorial Association, Ladies and Gents,

I thank you for the honor you confer upon me. This paper is not of my own choosing, but if in the story of "Winton" is interesting to the other old home in the Blue Grass, it may well serve to remind a reader of the Fort, and the brave and true men and women who were the ancestors of those who have been true to them and happy in this land of plenty.

"Winton," as you will all know is the late Mr. Richard Peter, associate of the Archaeological Association of England, told me that Win ton's "last battle" (see map of the property) and in naming his place the owner had in mind an Alma Mater.

Colonel Meredith served the English faithfully in the last French and Indian war (1755-95), and later fought against England in the American Revolution. He left his property to his son, Major Samuel Meredith, then newly settled in the Kentucky wilderness.

In the distant past, it was evidence of the barbarism of Indians or of some earlier tribes, for a considerable period the remains of earth-built fortifications which were said to be distinctively marked by the", "which many stone axe, flint spearheads and arrowheads have been found by individuals of clay pots, jars, and pipes. These remains are partially covered by the acreage of the present riding with the Ken tuckiana of some thousands, and mentioned by many historians.

Indian graves were in several places; a few explored at different times, and the most remarkable of these objects are now open to the Smithsonian Institution.

A small spring, which could not have been far from the old encampments, is said to have had a circularly formed stone basin and was therefore sacred, but unfortunately this spring was lost, and many explorations have not found the old watered bog.

There are veins of granite run ning in the Winton land, and lead ore, of which the aborigines made something like a door-knob, and of which we do not know their use. There is abundance of lime stone, and the fossils "specimens" so pleasing to the geologist Dr. James B. Kent, of the Ohio and Scioto River Survey, which he thinks in the first four. Two or three contain fossil remains of brachiopods, which are rare.

In 1785, Major Samuel Meredith married Elizabeth Breckinridge, the daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Meredith of Virginia, and the granddaughter of Col. Samuel Meredith, of Virginia. Col. Samuel Meredith was also named Samuel Meredith.

The Virginia Winton was in Amherst county, near the former capital of the state, and only a water station on a railroad. The name was given by Sarah Henry, mother of Patrick Henry. Her eldest daughter, Jane, also married a son of Col. Meredith and the mother of Major Meredith. Other daughters married Col. William Breckinridge, Col. John Henry and Col. Valentine Wood, all heroes of the American Revolution.

In 1789, Major Samuel Meredith married Sarah Henry, whose maiden name was Breckinridge, and in 1792 they moved to Kentucky. They lived in "Winton," on what is now the site of the present residence, on the old site of the fort which was built for protection against the Savages. They lived in a log house with chimneys and a porch. The house was built by the Indians and was the first in the district.

In 1815, Major Meredith died, and his widow, Mary, married John Preston and George Breckinridge were Elizabeth's children, and it was only after she was married that she learned that her first two were not her half-sisters.

So young Meredith was fortunate in having a sister who was a school teacher, and who, after she had administrative ability, was dominant, energetic, and practical, and was a Presbyterian, as became a Breckinridge. She was the first to use the name "Meredith," and in 1836, by all who knew her, she was called. Her husband, Major Meredith, was college bred, with the literat uraties characteristic of his Kentucky ancestry, fond of the study of the classics, and of the port of the blue grass.

Truthful and true-hearted, he was so in spirit and so in word, and he was of sound mind and body, but he was not a scholar. His leaning was to the practical, and he was a man of considerable knowledge of medicine, which proved useful in a new country.

Thus when Aaron Burr came to Louisville, he saw Mrs. Meredith, and in the days of gaining the support of John Breckinridge—then in jail for his relations to the Federalist party—she took a hand in the matter. When Burr visited Capt. Dale and the Merediths were there, Mrs. Meredith said "any of his family who should come here, he would find a home here"—a statement which Burr must have found to be true.

In Virginia, Burr called on his friend Judge Whitehead, who had a double appointment, and the day of his death, his last words were "I am now going to be hanged." He was hanged in Richmond.

In Kentucky, the Merediths were well liked, and when Burr died, Mrs. Meredith said "any of his family who should come here, he would find a home here"—a statement which Burr must have found to be true.

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Gravvam: ""...They danced until
Thursday morning at your house.
I am going to visit the Governor's
place. I have heard that there was
talk of the Governor's horses
being stolen.

During the day we rode in the
country and enjoyed the beauty of the
landscape. We passed through the
town of Alexandria and then went on to
the Governor's mansion. The Governor
was not at home, but his wife gave us
a warm welcome. We spent the evening
in conversations about politics and
social affairs.

The next morning we left and
took a boat down the Potomac River
to Washington. We arrived safely
and went to the White House to see
the President.

This was a very pleasant trip
and I hope to have the opportunity
to visit again in the future."
MAY 17, 1933
LEXINGTON LEADER

Lexington, Va.

LEXINGTON HERALD SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1934

HISTORY SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Winton and Its Treasures Described For Club By Miss Johanna Peter

Winton and its treasures were described for members of the Bradford Historical Society Tuesday night by Miss Johanna Peter, who resides in the historic home. The meeting was held at Winton, seven miles from Lexington, on the New Portland road.

At a business session of the club, the officers were re-elected, as follows: Col. Samuel M. Wilson, president; Charles E. Staples, first vice-president; Mrs. W. T. Lafayette, second vice-president; Miss Nancy Lewis Greene, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Carr, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. O. Bullock, treasurer, and Miss Florence Dillard, curator of the museum. William H. Toward was elected to fill the office of historian of the club.

The board of the club consists of the officers named, and Mrs. Charles F. Norton, Prof. Thomas D. Clark, Mrs. William R. Jones A. Todd and George A. Graves.

The paper read by Miss Peter was her last, as she has been called away by the death of her son. It traced the ownership of the house, which was originally the home of Col. Samuel Meredith, who married a daughter of John Birkbeck of the prestigious Birkbeck family. The house was bought by Miss Peter in 1905 and it has since been the scene of many entertainments that have been held in the home, related anecdotes connected with all of them, and the history of the heirlooms, family portraits and library of old books. Miss Peter is a daughter of Dr. Robert Peter.

Announcement was made that the club would hold its next meeting June 2 at the Lexington Orphans' Home, on west Short street, which was established in 1866. It was said that all Little Lark children who suffer from the cholera epidemic left many Lexington children homeless. D. S. Chastain wrote a paper on the cholera epidemic.

Bright's Inn On Block
Historic old Bright's Inn, at Stanford, is to go on the auction block next week, according to announcements. Even the owners did not pin much faith on the recent prediction of Babson that tourist travel this season would respond to the rosy days of 1929, or even the vagaries of the depression, hence, as "Amos 'n Andy" say, made this and many other inns near the old days not only lean towards the "red" but actually fall in.

More than a century ago Bright's Inn was one of the most popular stage-coach hostleries in Kentucky. Many colorful dances and parties were held at night as the guests stopped over from long trips between the north and south. Governor Isaac Shelby, whose home, "Travelers Rest," was not far from the old inn, was a frequent visitor there, and many notables' names were to be found on the old register.

Several years ago the old inn was restored and conducted as a restful spot for a meal to tourists traveling the roads. The house was re-opened in 1927, which enjoyed a large share of the Florida travel, such as there was, before the depression. Many old relics, including the centuries-old Sign of Bright's Inn, were displayed in the house, and antique furniture kept in the old days was used. The Stanford Rotary Club adopted it as its meeting place and much publicity was given it.

The old stage coach lans, with a very few exceptions, will soon be but a memory in Kentucky. J. Win- scha Coleman, author and historian, and Mr. B. B. B., who has been writing a book on these glamorous institutions of the past, which may be the last reminder of the old inn, by the time the book comes out.

All of which reminds us that when Transylvania College held their annual historical parade a few days ago, they tried to find a stagecoach for it. The only known one to remain is the old Bromide-Montgomery stagecoach, which was restored by the Lexington Equitable Central in 1926 for $500—a little too steep for Tranby...
H. Clay's list of taxable property.

Ashland, containing five hundred and ten acres of land $40,800

Mannfield 125 acres ........................................ 625

Half of house and lot in Frankfort ........................... 1,500

33 slaves (see list on the other side) ....................... 9,600

36 horses and mules .......................................... 1750

11 Stud horses, Yachshen .................................

2 Riding Carriages ...........................................

Two foxhounds ................................................... 200

16 Head of Cattle ............................................. 100

3 Gold Watches ................................................

2 pair of gold spectacles ..................................

Two hyphens (H.O. & J.P. Clay) .........................

17 Black teeth .................................................

undernegligation ........................................... 2000

H. Clay

64.280

List of Clay's taxable property, 1857
Midway Will Celebrate Construction Of Railroad And Her Own Hundredth Birthday Thursday, May 11

Establishment Of Town And Laying Of Tracks Were Coincident Events

Midway is a century-old town that never has been without a railroad. Thursday will celebrate its 100th anniversary and will commemorate the earlier achievement of the state’s first rail line, the Lexington and Ohio railroad.

The celebration will be more than a local event; it is of special interest to Lexington, when factoring in that midway between Lexington and Frankfort. Wisecrackers of that period said the name was selected because it was halfway between Lexington and Frankfort.

Midway was included in railroad matters it may seem, Midway owes its existence to both advocates and opponents of railroads. The Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company was formed and the town was named, but not if the railroad had not lost its way between Lexington and Frankfort.

The town was named in 1857 by the company right-of-way through its farm, although he didn’t want a railroad in his neighborhood. The railroad company made its offer, but the land was purchased and removed.

The town’s longest thoroughfare and a leading location for business and industry, was named for Elisha L. Winter, first president of the railroad company.

One of the incorporators of the L. & O. Railroad Company, organized in Lexington to build a railroad from Lexington to some point on the Ohio river, was three years old before its tracks reached the site of Midway and it wasn’t until Jan. 31, 1839, that the line was extended to Frankfort.

While Midway’s part in the early history of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, organization of the L. & O. Company, and the building of the line from Lexington to Frankfort have been praised by historians, the story of the construction has been a matter of controversy. One of the many outstanding features of the building of the line from Lexington to Frankfort has been the cooperation of 11 contractors.

Among the most important dates and events in the early days of the railroad, as recorded in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, were the establishment of the Kentucky Gazette and the Lexington Intelligencer, published the following year.

**Rail Road Cars**

Accommodation leaves Frankfort at 7 a.m. and arrives Lexington at 11 a.m. Leaves Lexington at 1 p.m. and arrives Frankfort at 5 p.m.

Charles H. Wickliff, agent of transportation.

A mortgage given by the Lexington and Ohio in 1838 and now, on file in the court house at Versailles, lists the company’s steam locomotives, the “Noteworthy” and the “Elkhorn.” In 1842 the Baldwin Locomotive Works built for the Lexington and Ohio a locomotive named “Daniel Boone,” the only one of 10 machines mentioned in the early records.

Trouble Caused Changes

The frequent changes in motive power were the result of various troubles, prominent among which were the accidents that threatened the patronage. A newspaper that period made the following recommendation as a way to insure against railroad accidents: Tie a couple of dogs to the engine so that it will not start in the town.”

Enthusiastic about the new railroad when the first two miles were opened in 1833, a newspaper gave the following report: “60 miles per hour is as easily as one horse to a light gig could draw one passenger five miles hereafter.”

A diversion for Lexingtonians early in 1833, when the road was opened to a point six miles west of the city and a pair of horses, to the site of Midway, was to ride the “gas” to the end of the line.}

The town was named for Luther Stephenson, one of the incorporators of the L. & O. Railroad Company, organized in Lexington to build a railroad from Lexington to some point on the Ohio river, was three years old before its tracks reached the site of Midway and it wasn’t until Jan. 31, 1839, that the line was extended to Frankfort.

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Coleman Work
A Contribution
Of Importance

*Masonry In The Bluegrass*
Gives Much Of Lexington's Early History

By J. Winston Coleman Jr., Transylvania Press, 34.10.

Of the eight pioneer hunters who came over from Harrod's Station in June, 1774, and selected a site for the town of Lexington, three were Masons. The town was founded in 1779, and nine years later the first Masonic lodge west of the Alleghenies was established here. Since its buckskin-clad members first met in a log "temple" on the site of the present Central Christian church, that lodge (Lexington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M.) has had a continuous existence.

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

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

In Well Illustrated.

The volume, an excellent example of the fine craftsmanship of Lexington's Transylvania Press, is amply illustrated with many of these photographs of noted members of the fraternity, pictures of the lodges occupied at one time or another by the various Masonic lodges of Lexington and Fayette county, and in some instances sketches of the buildings, drawn from descriptions.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, first master of Lexington Lodge No. 1.

From the time of Lexington's founding, Masons have been among the most prominent and influential citizens. Mr. Coleman's book, therefore, recount the activities of such noted men as Robert Patterson, Levi Todd and John Maxwell (the three Masons mentioned as being among the hunters who first came here from Harrod's Station), Henry Clay, Cassius M. Clay, John Hunt Morgan, John Bradford, Gen. Green Clay, John J. Crittenden, Col. James Morris, Gen. Thomas Bodley, Col. Joseph H. Davies, Robert J. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Leslie Combs, David A. Sayre and Robert Wickliffe—to mention only a few of the Masons who played prominent parts in Lexington's history. The illustrations and photographs of most of the men mentioned above, some of them hitherto unpublished pictures from the author's collection.

Lodges' Stories Told

From the days of the pioneers, Mr. Coleman traces the varied fortunes of the different lodges (there have been 12 besides three "Army" lodges), tells of the meeting places they have had, the buildings they have erected and the troubles incident thereto, such as the ill-fated lottery (authorized by the legislature in 1835) intended to finance the building of the Rand Masonic Hall on West Main street. Dr. Lewis Marshall Figgs, was the first prizewinner of $2,000, but currency depreciation made it impossible to pay him in gold, as demanded, and the result was that the Masons not only lost their hall by a mortgage foreclosure but they were until 1839 getting the debt paid in full.

Troubles incident to the anti-Masonic agitation of 1835-1836 are recounted, as well as the effect of the War Between the States, which split many Bluegrass families but did not disrupt Masonic ties, although Lexington Lodge No. 1 was more or less definitely aligned with the Confederacy and Daviess Lodge No. 22 with the Union.

During the War Between the States, the Masonic Hall at Short and Walnut streets, which had been erected in 1841 at a cost of more than $20,000 (an impressive figure in those days), was occupied both as a prison and a hospital, and late as 1868 Lexington Masons were unsuccessfully suing the United States government for damages inflicted by the troops.

Mr. Coleman's work is heavily documented, and is supplied with ample and informative footnotes. It is indexed and its bibliography presents a fairly complete list of Lexington and Kentucky history references.

"Masonry in the Bluegrass" is the first complete history of Freemasonry in Lexington. It had been preceded by several pamphlets and articles on the subject. It is a distinctly valuable contribution not only to Masonic history, but to the history of Lexington and Fayette county.

—JOE JORDAN.
Typical "WAY-BILL" of stage-coach days in Kentucky.

A. W. Gaines' Line of stage-coaches in Central Kentucky, 'in 1840's.

Georgetown to Lexington - 12 miles, 1842.

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$1600.00
Lexington, July 8th, 1858
John Haly, Contractor
Sixteen Hundred Dollars

PICTURED IS THE house, known as the William Harrison house, where Charles Dickinson and his party spent the night before the duel with Gen. Andrew Jackson. Here, Dickinson spent the day of the duel, suffering in agony from Jackson's bullet, and here he died at five minutes past nine, that night. It is currently owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hal W. Angel, and overlooks the banks of the Red River where the duel was fought in southern Logan County, about three and one-half miles from Adairville. — Photo by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

Adairville Enterprise
May 17, 1962
Logan County

Major Thomas Lewinski, well-known local architect of the 1840-1860 period, was assistant engineer in charge of construction on the Henry Clay Monument [1857-1861] in the Lexington (Ky.) Cemetery. A noted architect.
Shoeing an ox on the Middle Fork of Red River, near Wolfe and Powell County line, in 1892.

(Above) A horse grist mill in Floyd County, Kentucky, in 1884.
MAP 1836
Lexington

REFERENCES
Lines Surveyed
Old Road
Mill & Other Roads
Scale 100 paces to the Inch
County Line

Lexington May 1836
A controversy over how to make a mint julep is being waged throughout the United States. From Red Bank, N. J., there developed an argument over whether Maryland, Georgia or Louisiana varieties were better. Two men bet $5 on whether Maryland or Georgia julep was better and the judge, after they had gone into the toils of the law, handed down a decision that Louisiana had them both beat. Irvin S. Cobb from New York declared that the outsiders were "pretenders and upstarts" and that no one but a Kentuckian knew how to make a mint julep. He declared that in Maryland they use rye whisky and in Georgia they use corn liquor and put molasses in it and that Louisiana julep tastes like soda pop.

Others have jumped in, including Mobile, Ala., whose newspaper, the Press, declares that Mobile can make a good julep and that "the real julep is not indigenous to any state."

In Ohio, George Hess, who claims to be the best julep mixer north of the Ohio, would use crushed ice and a cherry. To the Kentuckian this would be as bad as sweetening it with molasses or drinking it through a straw.

The famous recipe for a julep written by Soule Smith and published in his "Kentucky Whiskies" and frequently republished in The Herald, settles all argument. It follows:

(From Soule Smith's "Kentucky Whiskies".)

But in the Blue Grass land there is a softer sentiment—a gentler soul. There where the wind makes waves of the wheat and scene itself with the aroma of new-mown hay, there is no contest with the world outside. On summer days when, from his throne, the great sun dictates his commands, one may look forth across broad acres where the long grass falls and rises as the winds may blow it. He can see the lowly slopes far off, each heaving as the zephyras touch it with caressing hand. Sign of the earth with never a sob, the wind comes to the bluegrass. A sweet sigh, a loving sigh, a tender sigh, a lover's touch, she gives the favored land. And the moon smiles at her caressing and the sun gives benediction to the lovers. Nature and earth are one—married by the wind and sun and whispering leaflets on the happy tree.

Then comes the zenith of man's pleasure. Then comes the julep—the mint julep. Who has not tasted one has lived in vain. The honey of Hymentes brought no such solace to the soul; the nectar of the gods is tame beside it. It is the very dream of drinks, the vision of sweet quaffings. The bourbon and the mint are lovers. In the same land they live, on the same food are fostered. The mint dips its infant leaf into the same stream that makes the bourbon what it is. The corn grows in the level lands through which small streams meander. By the brookside the mint grows. As the little waveslets pass, they glide up to kiss the feet of the growing mint, the mint bends to salute them. Gracious and kind it is, living only for the sake of others. The crushing of it only makes its sweetness more apparent. Like a woman's heart, it gives its sweetest aroma when bruised. And the first to greet the spring, it comes. Beside the gurgling brooks that make music in the pastures it lives and thrives. When the bluegrass begins to shoot its gentle sprays toward the sun, mint comes, and its sweetest soul drinks at the crystal brook. It is virgins then. But soon it must be married to Old Bourbon. His great heart, his warmth of temperament, and that affinity which no one understands, demand the wedding. How shall it be? Take from the cold spring some water, pure as angels are; mix with it sugar till it seems like oil. Then take a glass and crush your mint within it with a spoon—crush it around the borders of the glass and leave no place untouched. Then throw the mint away—it is a sacrifice. Fill with cracked ice the glass; pour in the quantity of bourbon which you want. It trickles slowly through the ice. Let it have time to cool, then pour your sugared water over it. No spoon in needed, no stirring is allowed—just let it stand a moment. Then around the brim place sprigs of mint, so that the one who drinks may find a taste and odor at one draught. When it is made, sip it slowly. August suns are shining, the breath of the south wind is upon you. It is fragrant, cool and sweet—it is seductive. No maiden's kiss is tenderer or more refreshing; no maiden's touch could be more passionate. Sip it and dream—you can not dream amiss. Sip it and dream, it is a dream itself. No other land can give so sweet a solace for your cares; no other liquor soothes you so in melancholy days. Sip it and say there is no solace for the soul, no balm for the body like Old Bourbon whisky. 
The commonwealths of Kentucky to the Sherif of Fayette County Greeting. We command you to summon John Trunks

and to appear before his Majesty's Justice of one court for the County of Fayette on the second Monday in February next to answer an appeal from the Judgment obtained by the said John Trunks against the said Henry Clay, before Walter Blevy, Esq.: for five dollars which is granted to the said Henry Clay and that he shall in no wise omit unto the penalty of five hundred dollars, said Clark of said court, this 3rd day of February 1803, as witness of the Commonwealth.

Levi Todd

1803 Signature Levi Todd—father Robert S. Todd

Lafayette County Court

John Trunks, plaintiff

Henry Clay, defendant

Judgment for the sum of five pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence under my hand, this 3rd day of February 1803.

Thomas Hart, as security

Walter Blevy

1803—Thomas Hart security
Sir,

I send you a judgment given by a magistrate, with an appeal bond. I will thank you to send me a summons for the appellee & ab initio subpoena for witnesses.

Yrs

H. Clay

Lexington

Letter of Henry Clay to Gen'l Levi Todd - Lexington, 1803
The summons asked for in the letter is on the opposite page.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

JOHN L. HELM,
GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the
Seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at FRANKFORT, the
20th day of May, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in
the fifty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

[Signature]

BY THE GOVERNOR:

[Signature]

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gov. John L. Helm

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ferdinand W. Lafrenz, Chairman
Newton C. Farr, President of Board
Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, President of the
University
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Hop Bailey, Knoxville, Tenn.
Stanley H. Byram, Martinsville, Ind.
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Lester O. Schriner, Peoria, Ill.
William E. Schenck, New York City
Frank A. Seiberling, Akron, O.
William H. Townsend, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Walter Winkler, Lebanon, Ind.

Lincoln Memorial University, 1948
Harrogate, Tenn.
Know all Men by these Presents, That we David Johnson, Caleb M. Gilbert and John Wilson

are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of £100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly, to be made, we and each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c., jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this 13 day of January A.D. 1857.

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

TEST:

James A. Grinstead, clerk

[Seal]

[Seal]  [Seal]

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 24, 1907

Lexington City National Bank

Pay to John McC. Elsey, Jr. or bearer $203.75

Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars

For taxes 1907

Judith A. Coleman

Signature of Grandmother Coleman—(Mrs. David S. Coleman) Judith A. Coleman
Historic Shrines, Scenic Wonders And Playgrounds ABOUND IN NEARBY AREA: OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY KIND OF OUTING

No other state near the nation's population center has such a variety of attractions for the vacationist as Kentucky. And, as nearly everyone knows, most of these attractions can be reached more easily from Lexington than from any other point.

Within easy access of Lexington is mountain scenery equal to any east of the Rockies, the world's largest cave, river gorges possessing unduplicated beauty, waterfalls, lakes, excellent fishing waters, ideal spots for swimming, Bluegrass farmlands with natural beauty not found elsewhere, thousands of historic shrines, and virgin forest lands which provide recreation anywherelse.

Highways lead to all these, some by rail or motor bus. While some of these spots are 100 miles distant, the railroad and motor bus connections are as numerous and convenient. Public transportation routes are only an hour's drive from this city. Hundreds of points of interest are so near the city's limits and others are so near that they may be reached in 15 or 20 minutes.

Bluegrass Offers Variety

The Bluegrass region offers a wide variety of attractions, from grass-carpeted thoroughbred farms, the palisades of the Kentucky river, and the gorges of the Cumberland to the Bluegrass area of the Cumberland mountain region. The Bluegrass region offers a wide variety of attractions, from grass-carpeted thoroughbred farms, the palisades of the Kentucky river, and the gorges of the Cumberland to the Bluegrass area of the Cumberland mountain region.

Beauville is a town in Boyle County, Kentucky. It is located on KY Route 785, about 10 miles southeast of Danville.

Bluegrass offers a variety of attractions, from grass-carpeted thoroughbred farms, the palisades of the Kentucky river, and the gorges of the Cumberland to the Bluegrass area of the Cumberland mountain region. Beauville is a town in Boyle County, Kentucky. It is located on KY Route 785, about 10 miles southeast of Danville.

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Original play-bill of Ford's theater for the night Lincoln was killed.

Apr. 14, 1865
# 100 Confederate Bill

# 10 Confederate Bill

# 2.00 Bill
Louisville Courier-Journal.

View in reading room, The Filson Club-
118 W. Breckinridge,
Louisville, Ky., Kentucky.

Left to right: Otto A. Rothert; Miss Hinkle; Miss Dale; R.C. Ballard Thruston; Gus Brenn
and ______ Officers of The Filson Club
in 1934
Funeral Invitation.

The funeral services of
GEORGE S. COLEMAN.
Son of D. S. Coleman, will take place at the 1st Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfuely invited to attend.

June 25th, 1873.

My Uncle—father's brother—buried in Lex. Cemetery from Highland Home on Newtown Pike
1873