First Circular Race Track Ever
Built West of Alleghenies Was
Located on Farm Near Stanford

BY I. N. COMBS

Near historic "Sportsman’s Hill," the first brick house in Kentucky, erected in 1784 by Col. William Whitley in what is now Lincoln County, is located. It is believed to be the first circular race track ever built west of the Alleghenies.

The estate of Colonel Whitley extended over a vast acreage, and "Sportsman’s Hill" was erected on a plateau which commanded a magnificent view of the territory, rolling lands between the present cities of Stanford and Crab Orchard.

About one-half mile from the entrance to "Sportsman’s Hill" is located the site of what well may have been the first circular race track built in America. Without doubt, it is the remains of the first circular track ever constructed in "the lands beyond the mountains."

Raced Prior to 1813

Although the exact date of the construction of the track cannot be determined, it is known that the builder and first master of "Sportsman’s Hill" raced horses on the track for several years prior to his death during the Battle of the Thames in 1813.

According to the traditions of Lincoln County, Colonel Whitley first located a suitable site for a race track, and then built his home so that it would be near the course. The track, one-half mile in extent, was laid out around a hill, the top of which was leveled so that Colonel Whitley’s guests might view the entire area of the track.

Despite the efforts of Miss Jean Buchanan and Miss Esther Burch, the great great-granddaughters of Col. William Whitley, the state has not converted the area into a park, and the once magnificent house is in a deplorable condition and the old race track is hardly discernible from years of disuse.

Races Held in Autumn

Toward the close of the Eighteenth century, however, "Sportsman’s Hill" was at the height of its glory, when the master invited the "gentlemen" from the surrounding countryside to attend the races which were held in the autumn, at the close of harvest time.

Violently anti-British, Colonel Whitley built his track of clay because turf tracks were used in England. The horses also ran counter clockwise at "Sportsman’s Hill" because the English custom was to run clockwise.

As the accommodations at "Sportsman’s Hill" were not adequate to care for all the "gentlemen," Colonel Whitley arranged for gambling during the night and the first race was run just at dawn.

Only Owners Rode

At the turn of the Eighteenth century, Kentucky was a wilderness, and the inhabitants were in constant danger from Indians. Because of this danger, only the owners could ride at "Sportsman’s Hill" and the winning horse was required to be at least one full length ahead of the contender. As one Stanford historian pointed out, the winner was required to show that he could escape on his own horse from a mounted Indian.

The "gentlemen" of early Kentucky who attended the races at "Sportsman’s Hill" needed must have been hardy men to have survived the night of gambling, the morning of racing, and the following "breakfast" which was served immediately after the running of the last race.

Chicken Soup, with Rice
Baked Ohio River Salmon
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Roast Beef
Braised Squirrel
Leg of Beef, Baked Ooester, with Sweet Potatoes
Baking Ears
Baked Potatoes
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes
Hot Cakes
Corn Dodgers
Buttermilk
Pine Pudding, Rum Sauce
Hominy
Pumpkin Pie
Log Cabin Pie
Sliced Apple Pie, Old Style
Assorted Cakes
Vanilla Ice Cream
Coffee
Let Us Smile
Cider
Tranquil Bitters
Apple Jack
Peach and Honey
Old Bourbon
We Smile Again
Clarit
Fort Wine
Sherry
Chamois
Prior to the running of an important race at "Sportsman’s Hill," Colonel Whitley discovered that some person had driven an awl into the hoof of his favorite horse. Unable to tolerate the thought that a friend would be guilty of such an offense, Colonel Whitley abandoned the meetings.

ChICAGO, Nov. 2 (INS)—Opie Read, famous author and humorist, died today after a lingering illness. He was 36 years old.

Read died at the Chicago home of Mrs. Belle Latham King, widow of his friend, the poet Ben King.

His death had been expected for days and his rallies from periods of coma surprised attending physicians. His death was attributed to his advanced years.

Read continued active until his final illness, his most recent writings being anecdotes concerning his friendship with Mark Twain.

He was an intimate of Mark Twain and other literary figures, including Eugene Field, Josh Billings, Artemas Ward and King.

Despite his advanced age, Read lived with a zest which would have worn out many a younger man. He annually celebrated his birthday with a party at which poky—a game of which he was inordinately fond—was the piece de resistance.

November 2, 1939

The Lexington Leader

OPIE READ

LEXINGTON HERALD

AUGUST 16, 1936
Present Y. W. C. A. Building, Erected in 1828 as Transylvania Medical Hall, Has Had Interesting History

By WILLIE IRVINE SHELBY

Lexington knows it now as the Young Women's Christian Association, but as a matter of fact, it originally was erected to house the medical classes of old Transylvania University—erected, according to an article in the Journal of Medicine of the year 1828, “by the private subscription of citizens of Lexington” some of whom were medical professors. The article refers to the laying of the cornerstone with impressive Masonic ceremonies on April 15, the building being completed for occupancy the following November.

If it were possible to get at the cornerstone now, in it would be found a glass bottle containing a parchment with the names of the Presidents of the United States, the heads of departments, trustees of Transylvania, medical professors, trustees of the town, officers of the Grand Lodge which assisted in the ceremonies, the building committee, architects, etc., at a cost of $1,000. Over the front door of the original building was a marble tablet inscribed with the following:

COLL. TRANSYL, MEDIC. FUND.
A. D. MDCCCXVII.

A sketch of the first building accompanies the article referred to and, though history has been altered and even its name changed, it was burned in the year 1854, the configuration either was confined to the interior or architecture of the exterior copied for the lines and windows of the building as it now stands on the same spot (the northwest corner of Market and Church streets), those of the original—"rustic and neat, solid, and substantial," according to the minute books, which add that the interior of the building was "most convenient, comfortable and commodious" and that it was located in a "very pleasant and central part of the town easily accessible from the chief boarding houses in the worst weather." Inspecting the building as it now stands, one finds that what convenience and comfort consisted. Certainly it did not include electric lights; nor heating for city winters and sewers. A telephone scarcely was lacking and we know that windows and doors must have been closed before storms. However, the medical faculty and students of that day were blissfully aware of these, as we, absolute novices and without the least knowledge of such things, like to be called "so commodiously housed against that worst weather" they were obliged to consider.

The original first floor, or "base ment," as it was called, was confined to the chemical professorship, with 45 by 46-foot lecture room, a lobby, anesthetist, laboratory ("well supplied with a necessary apparatus") and dormitory for a resident pupil who acted as lab assistant. Now it is given over to the popular Y. W. C. A. cafeteria with its required pantry and kitchen by Y. W. C. A. offices and other administration rooms.

On the second floor was originally a 50 by 30-foot lecture room, a 50 by 25-foot library, and a "janitor's apartment," with a contemplated 75 by 25-foot gallery to be used for a museum. This floor now is the Y. W. C. A. Girl Reserves room, assembly room, a private dining room and club rooms.

Oh, of course, those early "immortal citizens" were particularly proud of their new building and it is small wonder the writer in the century-old Medical Journal concludes that "These, in connection with the handsome and commodious anatomical amphitheater which was built during the preceding season...present a suit of lecture rooms, apartments, etc., not surpassed, in point of excellence and light for demonstration or in ease, comfort and convenience to the pupil, by any similar institution in America." And so today are Lexington's citizens proud of the building as it now stands, housing—a by and through their munificence—the Young Women's Christian Association. Here organizations, groups and classes are meeting continually in the various club rooms, here wholesome and complete meals are being served daily at a nominal sum by students, and to many students the patronage. Here in the office free information is being given, free help gladly extended.

HOLY CROSS

Holy Cross, which celebrated August 18th, the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the coming of the first Catholic Colony to Kentucky, is situated in Marion County about one mile from the Nelson County line. De Rohan's Knob, the highest knob in the State, lies partly in Nelson County and partly in Marion County. The Catholic Colony arrived early in 1786. Now was this section of the State well known before the arrival of the Colony? We have the full answer to this question as well as a particular description of the country including buffalo trails, creeks and licks, in the first Kentucky Reports (Hughes) page 266, and known as the case of Case v. Oldham. In fact, no case in Kentucky gives such an accurate description of a locality as does Case v. Oldham.

There is a plat printed therein showing the location of the big knob (De Rohan's) and all the streams and licks. It is evidently a large number of persons who visited and hunted in this section from 1776 to 1781 are given. Samuel Pottinger, Henry Fraher, Edward Hogan, John Heaston, Samuel and Richard Richardson, Daniel Holmes and Thomas Jones, were there in 1776. Oldham in 1779 came down from Harrods Fort to visit Pottinger and it was Harrods who named Pottinger's Creek. It seems this location was the hunter's paradise very likely caused by the large clay licks on the south side of the big knob, and, of course, the large number of large numbers.

Gen. Charles Ewing from whom a number of the Catholic pioneers purchased their land, lived in this neighborhood. One of the amusing incidents related in the case is that heaton sold 500 acres of land to a Settlement. The 400 acres of James Ray, Atkinson Hill, Benjamin Lyne and Henry Fraher are of much interest and would make a good subject for the section surrounding Holy Cross. Persons who travel to Holy Cross from Louisville next Sunday will be able to see De Rohan's Knob in the distance long before reaching Bardstown.
Catholics to Celebrate Building Of First Church In State In 1792

The late Young E. Allison has written very entertainingly of the pioneer and clothed him with much mystery and romance. He is buried at the St. Thomas Cemetery, three miles from Bardstown, but his grave is not marked.

In 1793 there came to Kentucky the renowned Stephen Theodore Darrell, the first Catholic priest to be ordained in the Ohio States, and after attending the mission at White Sulphur in Scott County, he established his residence in the tobacco region near Bardstown. He was stationed at Stephens, being the site now occupied by the Loretto Motherhouse. A house erected by Father Darrell is standing there today, and highly prized by the Loretto Sisters.

While the Catholics of Old Kentucky, and far to the north thereof, were numbered among his flock, Father Bodin gave to Holy Cross much of his time.

Monument Erected.

The cemetery at Holy Cross is of great age and laid out long before 1800. In 1882 a monument, of French Trappists, under Father Marie Joseph Durand, came to the foot of Rohan’s Knob, but during the two winters that followed their arrival they suffered much and lost five of their number, and they left the country. Together with two French priests who followed Father Bodin to Kentucky, namely M. Fournier and Anthony of Illinois, both of whom met with tragic deaths on the missions. A monument remains erected on the spot where the first church stood, and also in memory of these heroic dead tells the story of these early pioneers in religion.

The present church at Holy Cross was erected in 1823 by Father Charles Nerickx, a Belgian priest, who came to Kentucky in 1809. He remained for almost twenty years in the missions adjacent to Holy Cross. He was one of the most valuable priests ever to serve in Kentucky, a soil builder, a founder of nine churches, and the founder of the Loretto Order of Sisters. He rode night and day covering his scattered missions and, while opposed to slavery, was much beloved by the pioneers and their descendants.

Father Nerickx became the regular priest of Holy Cross Church for the last work in Kentucky before moving to Missouri was to build the church which is now being used by the Loretto Sisters. He only lived a few weeks after going to Missouri and his body was brought back to Loretto Motherhouse and a church was built over his grave.

Father Robert Byrnes gave twenty years of his life, from 1825 to 1845, in serving this church.

Father Athanasius A. Aud, a Belgian priest, believed to be, who is also buried at the Loretto, was pastor of Holy Cross Church from 1847 to 1850.

Father Francis Wujts was pastor of Holy Cross Church for fifteen years, and others included Father David Russell, for many years chaplain at Nashville, and Father Augustine Zoeller.

The present pastor of Holy Cross Church is Father William Mulcahy, who is in charge of the celebration on August 18.

Remains Of Stagecoach Robbed By Jesse James Found At Mammoth Cave

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., Oct. 25—Remains of the old Mammoth Cave stagecoach line which was held up by Jesse James between Cave City and Mammoth Cave, on October 24, 1873, were found under the cliff by Horace Combs, advertising manager of the Mammoth Cave operating company, on the side of a bluff in the Mammoth Cave National Park area. The relics, which consist of the ruing machine, the stage, leather rocker springs, spokes, baggage carrier, leather boot, the remains of the horses and other items, will be preserved in the Mammoth Cave museum which is to be established by the National Park Service.

Old residents recall that Andy McMichaels of Cave City, proprietor of the stage-coach line which brought many famous visitors to Mammoth Cave, was one of the drivers of the old stage coaches. It was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip. Pete Dapp, now living in Glasgow, Ky., was another of the drivers of the stage coaches. He was a regular trip.
Choctaw Indian School Under Supervision Of War Department Flourished In Scott County During Early Part Of Last Century

Col. Richard M. Johnson
Sponsor Of Academy
Established In 1825

By J. H. Dycus

A school for Indian boys that was considered unique and that today might have been numbered among the oldest schools west of the Alleghenies was maintained in Kentucky 100 years ago. It was known as the Choctaw Academy and was situated at Blue Spring, the farm of Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, near Great Crossing, in Scott county.

Established Nov 1, 1835, it grew in favor among the Indians and attracted the attention of travelers and philanthropists, many of whom came to visit the school and to see how the young chieftains were taking to the influences of civilization.

During the time of its existence it was the only school except the military academy at West Point, under the supervision of the war department.

Mrs. Shelley D. Rouze, Covington, has written a short history of the school under the title, "Col. Dick Johnson's Choctaw Academy: A Forgotten Educational Experiment," and Dr. Leland Whitefield Meyer, professor of history at Georgetown College, devotes considerable space to the institution in "The Life and Times of Colonel Richard M. Johnson."

Shortly after the turn of the century, says Mrs. Rouze, chief and headmen of the Indian nations, discouraged by the results of their wars with white men, declared that the only way the red men could compete with the whites was to become educated in their wisdom, so that they might "fight the white face with their own medicine." As a result of this reasoning, educational provisions began to appear in the treaties.

A treaty concluded in Washington in January, 1836, known as "The Chickasaw Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek," required that the President should supply annually for 20 years the sum of $600 to be used toward the maintenance of schools for the Choctaws. A part of this fund, together with proceeds from the sale of certain lands reserved in an earlier treaty, were used to pay the tuition of the first Indian students to attend the academy.

Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation, says Mrs. Rouze, "desired that the flower of their young men should be educated far from the elements of instruction and the dangers of civilization, and that they would be surrounded by the customs and manners of civilized life.

Following a series of letters between Col. Col. and the Indian agents, Col. Johnson and Rev. Jacob Creath of the Baptist Missionary Society of Kentucky, the war department approved a plan submitted by the Baptist board, and Col. Johnson's farm at Blue Spring was chosen as the site.

Rev. Thomas Henderson, described by Mrs. Rouze as "a preacher of the gospel, eminent for his literary talent and attainments as a man of liberal education, broad sympathies and much executive ability," was chosen as principal.

Mr. Henderson was to report every three months to the Baptist board. Mr. Creata, Franklin, county clerk, was placed aboard as "a teacher of the school and to report the conduct of the youths once a week offering approbation or censure, to give frequent and affectionate lectures upon the advantages of temperance, mutual good will, respect for parents, and upon other topics which an excellent morality can embrace, especially as to the truth and experience of the Christian religion."

In order that the students might become "pillars of society," Mr. Henderson inaugurated a Lyceum court, its purpose being to promote self-government. It consisted of a judge, a jury, a sheriff, two lawyers and a clerk. The grand jury was to take notice of all misdemeanors and to "make processions at the regular courts, each officer striving to emulate proceedings of the common courts of justice.

A Napoleonic Society was organized, its object being "to instruct the students 'in all the peculiarities of etiquette observed in polite circles of society.' Singing societies and native bands also were formed. Books used included Emerson's readers, Pike's arithmetic, Kirkham's grammar, the American spelling book, Olney's geography, Tilden's history, Blake's philosophy, Colburn's algebra, and Gibson's surveying.

In 1835, shops were established and manual training was introduced. "At the beginning of this enterprise," says Dr. Meyer, "three shoe and boot makers, three blacksmiths, and two wagon makers were employed to instruct the Indian youths in these trades." The board of inspectors recommended the addition

Shown above are the remains of buildings at Blue Spring, where Col. B. M. Johnson's "Choctaw Academy Missionary Station" was in operation from 1835 until 1851. The site, near Great Crossing, is now property of Mrs. Joe H. Gaines, Georgetown. Although the academy was not established until 1835, a school for Indians existed here as early as 1818.
of a tailor's shop, a cabinet maker's shop &c., and such other shops as the wisdom of the good French county council decreed to be established." Col. Johnson also set aside a tract of land where the Indians were instructed in agriculture.

The academy was very popular among the Indians for a time. Dr. Meyer quotes a letter from Chief John Ross of the Chocoway nation: "Richard Johnson was a popular man among the Southern Indians after he started his Indian School in Kentucky. He had a noble impulse, his heart was big and he called Indian boys to the path of peace and learning. Returning to their Indian homes, they were the stars in a dark night."

Dr. Meyer also quotes from Ogden Bullcock Gregg in his "Commerce of the Prairies": "The most extensive institution for the benefit of the red man was the Choctaw Academy, established in Kentucky, and supported by a common fund of several different tribes. The Kentucky Gazette in 1836 said: "The Indian Academy in Scott county was in a flourishing condition, containing a large number of youth nearly all of whom speak English with facility."

At some time in the 1830s the school was attended by boys from many of the nations, including Missipp Foxes, Sacs, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Chicksaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Potawatomies, Seminoles, and the original Choctaws.

The matter of discipline was the most perplexing problem faced by the school officials. On several occasions it became necessary to expel boys for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The boys who could not be managed were much in the minority, however, and generally regarded with sympathy when it is remembered that these Indian children had been reared under primitive conditions, having no chores to do and being free to roam the forests and hunt and fish. In their villages, some of the students from the Choctaw Academy later became leaders in their nation and in the early days of Oklahoma. A number of them received degrees from colleges in the South, Mexico, Union and other eastern universities.

About 1833 the school was moved to White Sulphur, where Col. Johnson had established a health resort that was one of the noted resorts of Kentucky. The site is now a part of the Harkness estate. Here the buildings were again remodeled. At Blue Spring they were of stone and brick.

Agitation, both among the Indians and in Congress by Col. Johnson's political opponents culminated in a congressional inquiry into the management of the academy. The house committee concluded, says Dr. Meyer, "that the charges were not of a character and not sustained by sufficient evidence to warrant the definitive action of the committee, and that the charges of abuses were not well founded."

"But the Choctaw themselves decided, in council, to send no more boys to the academy. They decided to have the government establish a school in their own country to teach their children the mechanical arts and agriculture. In spite of the fact that the Choctaw Law Academy did not, in the end meet with the expectations of the Indians, the very fact that the institution was established and continued to grow for a decade or more is a monument to the energy and good intentions of the leader in philanthropy who sought to uplift a race that was a great liability to the society of that day."

Three of the buildings remain standing at the original site. The house in which Col. Johnson lived has been partly torn away and a frame structure has been added. Opinion differs as to just how the remaining buildings were used, but it is known that they were a part of the original group.

The Leader Boys When Type was Set by Hand

The Kentucky Leader, now The Lexington Leader, was published in the early nineties in a building on Upper street where the Transylvania Printing Company plant is located today. The above picture was taken at the Upper street location with approximately half of the newspaper's entire force in front of the building.

The type-setting machine made its appearance in the Leader office in the nineties, but all type was still set by hand when this picture was taken. They worked in the "office" and "oil" in the newspaper office, the former afflicting apprentice printers and the latter being the range for young apprentices and veterans alike.

Tramp printers, or "tourists," worked on all newspapers at various times in the nineties and The Leader usually had one or more of these boys on its payroll.

Since the above picture was taken the Leader's circulation has increased 600 per cent and the number of employees is more than four times what it was then. Those in the picture are as follows:

1. Howard Jackson, who is now dead.
2. W. W. Hoiland, now dead, who was with The Leader more than 40 years.
3. E. H. Warren, who is now retired and lives at 606 North Limestone street.
4. James O'Brien, present city manager of Lexington, who was a compositor on The Leader in 1924 when this picture was taken.
5. Sibshaw feature writer and special reporter in 1894 who is a prominent attorney in Chicago today.
6. Samuel L. Roberts, founder and owner of The Leader, who is now dead.
7. Jack Skehan, now dead.
8. John Kearn, known to printers as "Mulligan" who is now dead.
9. C. B. Zimmerman who is with The Leader today. Mr. Zimmerman joined The Leader in July 1889, two months after the paper was established—but he has not been a member of the staff continuously since then. For a number of years he was in the printing business at Frankfort and for a time with a local printing firm. He returned to The Leader in 1919.
10. L. J. McNamara, now dead.
11. Oscar Flowers, "the tourist" of the Nineties, who died several years ago in the south.
13. Charles Freckman, who is in business in Ohio.

Lex Leader June 30 1938
Old Graham Springs

The gay life that made the water bubbles and the sparks fly throughout the summer season was described in an article by Sally E. Marshall, Harford, in the American Historical Register in 1888. Graham Springs, at Harrodsburg, was one of the leading spas of those days. It was founded by Dr. C. C. Graham in 1831 and was a great gathering place for the noted men of a century ago—Henry Clay, Taylor, J. Crittenden, Ben Hardin, James Guthrie, John C. Breckinridge, William Preston and millionnaire planters from New Orleans. New Orleanians and St. Louis visitors came by boat to Louisville and from there drove in their carriages and wagons for the social stage to the Springs. Mr. Vick, of Vicksburg, after whose family the Mississippi town was named, came in coach and four.

In a letter written from the springs July 27, 1854, by a daughter of Judge Rowan, the distinguished lawyer of Richmond, she wrote: "My Old Kentucky Home" state shone the bright star of the American future.

The place also had much historical interest, as it was the scene of the most disastrous battle of the many fought between the English and the Indians, and in the battle of the Blue Licks, in August, 1812, Bowes was wounded and his young son killed with many other brave Kentuckians. Earth in this memorable scene was sent by the state regent of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. T. B. Pope, to be planted at the Blue Licks and other Illinois towns there were a great many more. Major Throckmorton was the host, as the proprietor, was often over the stage, and right well did he deserve the title. It was he who, when proprietor of the Galt House, in Louisville, was treated so badly, that he did not return.

"The table is the best in the house, and it is one now in use, and I have just left the ballroom. If I could only describe to you better the place, its every detail, its every nook and corner, and all the passages and corridors, it would serve you to understand how much I enjoyed my stay there.

A bit of a gossip, I will say, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again."

John Young Brown And J. C. W. Beckham On Opposing Sides; Republicans Won On Official Count, But Vote Contested

A bitter gubernatorial election—the race between William S. Taylor and William Goebel—tore apart Kentucky as the "Gay Nineties" came to an end. Although the fatal climax of this political battle was not of the Nineties, most of the preliminaries began in 1899.

Charges and counter charges were plentiful. Many Democrats opposed the party candidate, William J. C. Goebel. J. C. W. Beckham was in the campaign and John Young Brown was against him. The national Democratic organization took an active part and the final count of votes showed that the race between Taylor and Goebel was one of the closest in the history of the state.

The general election was held Nov. 7, 1899, and the official votes announced by Charles Finley, secretary of state, showed that the Republican candidate for governor, William S. Taylor, had defeated his Democratic competitor, J. C. W. Beckham, by a narrow margin. Third in the race was John Young Brown, running as an Independent Democrat.

J. C. W. Beckham was the candidate for lieutenant governor. Goebel ran on a ticket with John Marshall as the Republican candidate for the same office.

Race Was Close

The official count showed that Goebel carried Fayette by a margin of 241 votes, but in Louisa his lead was regarded as a large number of their votes were not allowed to cast ballots. Among the eastern Kentucky counties going for Taylor were Bourbon, Green, Hardin, Larue, Jessamine, Nicholas, Owen and Scott. In a few counties the margin was close.

The last days of the Nineties saw the Goebel organization contesting the election, and it followed early in 1900 to practically every Kentucky—but that cannot be charged upon Democrats.

Bryan Came To Town

During the campaign the state election of 1899, William Jennings Bryan followed early in 1900 is known to practically every Kentuckian, but that cannot be charged upon Democrats.
Kentucky’s
OLDEST TAVERNS

SKETCH AND HISTORY OF JOHNSON’S INN

This old inn and tavern, situated five miles west of Paris, at Clay’s Cross Roads, in Bourbon County, is undoubtedly the oldest in Central Kentucky. Elson’s map of Kentucky, 1814, listed this time-honored hostelry as “Cau’n Johnson’s.” It was here all the travelers in stage-coaches and Conestoga wagons stopped on their trips between Maysville and Lexington in the pioneer and ante-bellum days, and one resident stated that he had seen as many as fifty covered wagons in the front yard at one time.

Much of the popularity of this well known tavern was due to its genial host, William Johnson and his wife, Rachel. They moved to Missouri in 1827, and later, upon the death of Captain Johnson, his body was brought back to the old farm and buried in the orchard in the rear of the house. In 1832, the farm and old inn were purchased by Joseph Henry Clay, who changed the name to “Rosedale” which it has carried to the present day, with the fourth generation of the Clay family now occupying the house.

The old tavern is of solid brick construction, two stories high. The interior woodwork is solid walnut; doors on the lower floor are of six panels, while those on the upper floor are batten. There are eleven rooms including the bar, which has six cupboards. The dining room, adjacent to the bar, is thirty by eighteen feet and was the scene of many brilliant social functions and dances.

1. From “Stage-Coach Days in the Blue Grass,” by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

This is second of a series of old inns and taverns of Kentucky and Ohio; sketches by Tom Carr; history by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., prepared especially for the Canary Cottage and French Village restaurants.
Old General Stopped Here

Famous Santa Anna Was Guest at Local Hotel; Received Medical Aid

To the list of distinguished guests who stopped at the historic Phoenix hotel, and its predecessors since long before Lafayette made his colorful visit to this city in May, 1825, may be added the name of General Santa Anna—and, being ill while here, the famous president of Mexico was treated by the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Winfield Dudley, dean of Old Transylvania Medical school and world-renowned surgeon.

Judge Hobart Huxon, of San Antonio, Texas, told about General Santa Anna's visit. Judge Huxon was here five years ago seeking data on the life and career of Gabriel Lewis Postlethwait, son of Capt. John Postlethwait, who was probably the most noted proprietor of the Phoenix hotel of the past. Gabriel Lewis Postlethwait left Lexington and went to Texas in his early 30's, and, following in the footsteps of his father and forefathers, opened an hotel here in the early days of the "Lone Star State."

Judge Huxon said about Santa Anna's visit:

"I find that unquestionably General Santa Anna, president of Mexico, and his party stopped several days at Mr. Trumbull's hotel, in Lexington, during the last week of December, 1836, or early weeks of January, 1837, on route to Washington."

"Accompanying General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna were his side Col. James Ammons; General George W. Beechey, adjutant to General Sam Houston; Col. Bernard E. Bee and Capt. W. H. Paton, of the Texas army. There was probably some body-servants of the Mexican officers. Colonel Bee, I will be remembered, was a Confederate general in the War between the States and was killed at the battle of Manassas, but not until after he had bestowed the sobriquet of 'Stonewall' on General Thomas J. Jackson, who is immortalized as 'Stonewall' Jackson."

"While Santa Anna was at Lexington he was ill, and was treated by Dr. Dudley, of Transylvania College. Among his visitors was General Leslie Combs, and it was in remembrance of General Combs' kindness to Santa Anna several years later, that Mr. Dudley administered the 'Stonewall,' son of the general and who was a Petole prisoner, having been captured in the Texan Santa Fe expedition. Franklin Combs, incidentally, is buried in the old Episcopalian burying-ground on Third street in this city. I visited his tomb while here."

"This should add to the list of illustrious guests of the historic Phoenix."

Judge Huxon's visit to Lexington was for data on Kentucky who had to do with the birth of the Texas republic and the Lone Star state.
Main Street's 'Tall' Buildings Had Four Floors

Although the trend toward higher buildings reached Lexington in the Nineties and the McClelland building was built on Short street, in that period, four-story buildings were "tops" on Main street in the horse-and-buggy days. In this picture, the building on the left was the old Fayette bank at Main and Upper streets. It occupied the site of the present 15-story First National Bank and Trust Company building. The entrance to the bank was on the corner in those days. The difference in the street and sidewalk levels at Main and Upper was much greater then than it is now. The sidewalk, well above the street, was known as a "balcony sidewalk" and there were steps from the "pavement" to the street. "Pavement" meant sidewalk in those days—the sidewalks were paved but the streets were not. And the lack of pavement on the streets was a sore spot with Lexingtonians in the Nineties. Main street was muddy in wet weather and dusty in dry and The Leader continually argued for improvement of the thoroughfare, You could park your buggy on the left side of the street without a policeman blowing his whistle.

[M.E. corner, M. Aug-11-1936, Lex, Leader]
Growth and Standing of Kentucky's Agricultural and Mechanical Institute.

Its History From the First Moment of Its Inception to the Present — Its Advantages to the State.

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

LEXINGTON, April 20.—Of the many localities named in honor of the famous battle in Kentucky, or of the memory of past events, Lexington, Ky., was the first. The legend is that the site was chosen and its name selected four years before it was actually settled. It was on the 6th of July, 1776, at nightfall, a party of pioneers, headed by the celebrated Indian fighter, Robert Patterson and Simon Kenton, camped at what was afterward to become the center of the city. They bivouacked and delighted with the prospect about them determined to make a settlement upon the spot. The news of the battle, which by then was in full swing, traveled to the city two years ago. On Sunday, April 19, it was brought to these dusky huts by the whites. With these tidings fresh in the ears of the settlers, the site of the city was selected. Soon after the huts were dispersed by the Indians and the British, and it was not till four years after that Col. Patterson returned from the war, he and the noted blacksmith built the spot upon which this block house stood the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets, and is occupied by the Cary building, the seat of the Commonwealth College of Kentucky University and of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Lexington has many localities of historic interest. Chief among these, of course, is Ashland, the home of Henry Clay. The location where he used to walk, the canals which he planned, and many other stories of the man who would rather be right than be President are still pointed out to visitors. On the spot where the Fayette National Bank was located stands the old St. Paul's Church, the first in Kentucky.

The site of the State Capitol was the site of the old Fort in Madison County, Kentucky. The Capitol and Executive Mansion, as well as horses, have their pedigrees.

In the summer of this year, the site of the old Capitol was cleared and the new General Assembly was held there. The site was then chosen as the site of the new State Capitol.

In the background of the building is the old State Capitol, now in use as a school for the deaf and dumb.

The site of the old State Capitol was the site of the old State Capitol. The old State Capitol was built in 1819, and was the site of the old State Capitol. The old State Capitol was burned down in 1862, and the new State Capitol was built in 1863.

The new State Capitol is located on the southern edge of the city and is an elaborately constructed building, embracing fifty-two acres of land, on the site of the old State Capitol. It is the largest and most beautiful building in the state, and is considered one of the finest in the west. The new State Capitol is three stories high, and is constructed of the finest materials obtainable. The building is of stone, and is covered with a mansard roof. The windows are of plate glass, and are large and well proportioned. The interior of the building is divided into several large rooms, each of which is well lighted and ventilated. The central room is forty feet square, and is surrounded by a gallery. The walls are of plaster, and are painted white. The ceiling is of wood, and is painted with a design of the state arms. The floor is of oak, and is covered with carpet. The building is approached by a flight of steps, and is entered by a grand staircase. The entrance is flanked by two large columns, and is surmounted by a triumphal arch. The building is heated by steam, and is lighted by gas. The total cost of the building is $500,000.

LEXINGTON, April 21.—The new State Capitol is now under construction, and is the largest and most beautiful building in the state. The site is located on the southern edge of the city and is an elaborately constructed building, embracing fifty-two acres of land, on the site of the old State Capitol. It is the largest and most beautiful building in the state, and is considered one of the finest in the west. The new State Capitol is three stories high, and is constructed of the finest materials obtainable. The building is of stone, and is covered with a mansard roof. The windows are of plate glass, and are large and well proportioned. The interior of the building is divided into several large rooms, each of which is well lighted and ventilated. The central room is forty feet square, and is surrounded by a gallery. The walls are of plaster, and are painted white. The ceiling is of wood, and is painted with a design of the state arms. The floor is of oak, and is covered with carpet. The building is approached by a flight of steps, and is entered by a grand staircase. The entrance is flanked by two large columns, and is surmounted by a triumphal arch. The building is heated by steam, and is lighted by gas. The total cost of the building is $500,000.

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A MATTER OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

A gentleman stopped at my home one day after a visit to Butte Park, near Carrollton. "It is a pity we have to work so hard," he said, "that men like Zachary Taylor, Henry Clay and William O. Butler were not men of edu-
cation."

"I fail to see the application," I said. "Zachary Taylor went to the highest command of an army and was President of the United States, and Henry Clay has left his name immortal among the great men of the world. When it comes to William O. Butler, he was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, in 1812. He was a scholar and statesman and a poet of high rank, his poem, "The Boatsman's Horn," taking its place among the beautiful poems of our country. His career as a soldier is a matter of history."

Along about 1837 I visited the old James home near Kear-
seyville. In this house were Robert James, his wife and two sons, Frank and Jesse James. Jesse had served in the army in Kentucky and later re-
corded in Kentucky and studied for the ministry after graduating at Georgetown College. Fre-
cently I had heard it said that Robert James did not graduate from Georgetown College. When I drove up to the James home I was met by a young man who introduced himself as Robert James, son of Frank James and named for his grandfather, the Baptist minister, Robert James. When I told him that I knew many of his kins-
men at the Lindseys of Carroll County, he and his charming wife showed me every courtesy. I brought up the question of his grandfather's education; he pointed over to the well and there hung the diploma of Rob-
ert James from Georgetown College.

As I left, young Robert James stopped by a little frame house down near the road and said, "Father died in that house. He asked me to take his remains to Butte Park, every stone was cut and all cement, and I saw that his last wishes were fulfilled."
FIRST WHISKEY MADE IN KENTUCKY

WHEN, WHERE AND BY WHOM the first whiskey was made in Kentucky cannot be determined without a diversity of opinion. Bourbon, Woodford, Nelson, and Scott Counties all claim the distinction.

According to the most authentic information, the first distillery in Bourbon County was erected in 1790 by one Jacob Spears, an experienced distiller from Pennsylvania. It is claimed by some that one John Hamilton who had fled from Pennsylvania during the Whiskey Rebellion made whiskey in Bourbon some time before Spears. Be it as it may, Hamilton for a long while did make whiskey in that county. Made it for nearly a quarter of a century and died in the harness at the ripe old age of 100.

In the late 1780's and the early 1800's there were many small distilleries south of the Kentucky river; some, as early as 1763. Bean's distillery which started seven years later was on the north side of the river and consequently in the county of Bourbon, which it is claimed was the foundation for the name "Bourbon" as applied to Kentucky whiskey. Other authorities maintain that it was due to the fact that a great many of the old-timers in the so-called "blue grass" section of Kentucky had a penchant for the use of French names and none other than "Bourbon" would so fittingly portray the class and quality of "Kentucky-made Sour Mash" whiskey.

Yet Gaines in his history of the counties of Scott, Harrison, Bourbon and Nicholas declares that "the first distillery in the State was operated at the fulling mill by Rev. Elia Craig in Georgetown (Scott County) on the banks of the Big Spring branch which entered the classic Elk horn at that point."

So the exact spot where the first of Kentucky's famous "red liquor" was made is not definitely known, but is generally considered to have been somewhere in the county of Nelson. It is known, however, that a native Scot by the name of John Ritchie was one of the first, if not the first, to make it. It is clearly established that one Ritchie and a Boone, a near relative of the historical Daniel, started the first distillery at the mouth of Pottinger's Creek in that county about the year 1789.

The first start in whiskey distilling in Kentucky was, no doubt, a result of the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in the fall of 1794. As was the case in the early distilling periods of Kentucky, many of the western Pennsylvania farmers, unable to find a market for their heavy cereal crops, decided to make whiskey from their surplus of corn and rye; not only for their own use, but for sale in the general stores, of which there were many in that time. By an enactment of a heavy excise tax on whiskey by Continental Congress in 1791, a tax which Alexander Hamilton, the then Secretary of the Treasury, endeavored to collect, the distiller maintained he was unjustly burdened. A series of riotings broke out in the distilling areas, and gathered so great a momentum that on September 25, 1794, at the suggestion of Hamilton, President Washington (who by the way was a distiller himself) ordered 15,000 of the standing militia out of Pittsburgh. Under the command of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, Governor of Virginia, the soldiers quickly quelled the rebellion. Many of the distillers then "broke camp" and went westward with their small pot stills on their backs, or by other means, to Virginia of which, up to 1792, the State of Kentucky was a part.

Many of these early distillers were either native, or only a generation or so removed from the whiskey distilling areas of the old world, particularly Ireland and Scotland. Until they came to America, and up to the time they came into the Kentucky field, from Maryland or Pennsylvania, such thing as the present type of Kentucky Bourbon whiskey was unknown. The only whiskey they had made was made from the smaller grains.

The art of distillation of rye in that period was along the line of many safeguarded traditions. Many of those rugged pioneer distillers entered the American field and became the manufacturers of small grain whiskey products only, but when they found that the native Indiana corn or maize, the common corn now used in distilling, was admirably adapted to the manufacture of an excellent whiskey, they started to making "Corn," as the present Kentucky mountainers put it.

Since such a thing as chemical analysis of experts was unknown to these rugged pioneers, they had to depend largely upon experimentation, arriving at certain flavors, body, bouquet, by taste, which after all is the way a whiskey is judged.

Upon coming to Kentucky and finding corn so well adapted to making fine and palatable whiskey, many of these distillers became corn planters. The exceedingly great fertility of the virgin soil enabled them to produce such great crops that the only way they were able to use their surplus would be to convert not only their corn but their rye and barley as well into whiskey. This led to their combining certain proportions of corn, rye and malt which resulted in the discovery and origination of what afterwards became Kentucky Bourbon whiskey and brought the distinction to the State of Kentucky as the greatest producer of whiskey in the history of the world.

These former distillers were just as careful of their efforts in making whiskey of a certain body, bouquet and taste, as they were in the breeding of their stock, the education of their children, the curing of their hams, or the safeguarding of their family name. As was the case with President George Washington, when these pioneers first came into the Kentucky field many of them made only a sufficient amount for their own consumption.

It was the favorite beverage at the rail splittings, house raisings, log rollings and other frolicks so common in the days of the pioneers who often gathered to help one another in clearing their land, building their homes and harvesting their crops.

Much of the original Kentucky whiskey was made on
what they called “making it on a log.” The method or process was about as follows:

They would cut down a huge tree, of which there were so many in those days—usually a poplar—saw off a log of some eight to ten feet, and after splitting it in half, with an adz they would hollow out each half, almost to the sap, from one end to the other. On the inside, they ran a copper pipe. Then, withing the two halves together they formed a crude apparatus in which they would boil the beer, which had to be poured through a funnel or conveyed by means of a trough into the top.

The copper pipe at the bottom led from a small cylinder boiler which forced the steam into the beer, which when vaporized passed into the copper coils inside of a container that was kept full of fresh, earth-cool, running spring water. The low wine thus formed was pumped into a small pot still for doubling through another coil in the same cool spring-water fed condenser and run off into the high wine container as whiskey “fit for a king and his lords.” And that was what they called in those days “running whiskey on a log.”

A typical distilling plant’s personnel as they appeared in 1850. This plant of Civil War days was operated by J. H. “Jim” Graham, partner of the famed old Labrot & Graham near Frankfort. “Jim” can be seen, hands in pockets, on left of barrel standing on end.

“SPIRITS” MAGAZINE, Vol. 4 No. 4 April 1935

BRIGHT’S INN
In J. Winston Coleman, Jr.’s “Stage Coach Days in the Blue Grass,” a highly interesting book recently published, appears this paragraph, which is read with interest by those Lincoln county people who have had the good fortune to read the book:

“Bright’s Inn, one mile and a half from the town of Stanford, in Lincoln county, on the famous old Wilderness Road, was familiarly known as Bright’s Stage Inn. This well-known hostelry was built in 1815 by John Bright, son of the Revolutionary soldier, Henry Bright. The structure was of logs, and soon additional rooms were added to accommodate stage travel from Lexington to Cumberland Gap. This inn was often visited by Isaac, Shelby, who lived only a few miles away, and by Henry Clay, George Rogers Clark, and many others of fame in the pioneer and ante-bellum days. Bright’s reputation was known throughout the Carolinas and the Virginias; and it was here the great bulk of the stage-coach travelers stopped and refreshed themselves on their long journeys.”

GIRLHOOD HOME OF MARY TODD LINCOLN

The interior—Journal
Stanford, Ky.
July 5, 1935

JANUARY 5, 1936

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

Signs inviting tourists to stop and rent rooms now plaster the two-story brick building on W. Main, Lexington, which once was the home of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln. Mary Todd lived in this house when she was a girl, but grew up to live in the White House. Once in a residential district, the old Todd home is hummed in by shops, garages and small business places.
Pictorial History Of Old Kentucky Association Track

The above picture of the Kentucky Association track was made in the '60s or '70s. Note the "plug hats" worn by the judges. At the left where the clubhouse later stood was the Negroes' section. The trees in the centerfield were cut down to make gun stocks during the Spanish-American War. At right is a picture of the track in 1928. Below left is a picture taken soon after the clubhouse was constructed while at right shows workmen razing the old plant as it passed from existence.

Famous Racing Course Passes Razed fall 1935
Lexington's 107-Year-Old Plant Is Only A Memory; Drew Great Horses Men

By BROWNIE LEACH

Silence envelops Lexington's old Kentucky Association track. There are no trainers gathered around a red-hot stove discussing bright 2-year-olds prospects in their respective barns. Nor are there any grooms shaking down the old stalls and arguing over potential Derby winners. No more will thoroughbreds prove their mettle by taking that hill off the backside or throw muddy water over the rail as they splash through the sloppy sand training track.

Spring will return to the old racetrack, but the customary racetrack won't be there to sun themselves along the backstretch. Nor will there be any horses to train over the old course. When spring returns the beat of carpenters' hammers will replace the pounding of horses' hoofs.

The old race track is only a memory. It passed from existence in 1935. On the site is to rise a model housing project, one of the many planned by the federal government.

The property today stands stripped of all that distinguished it as a racetrack. However, the site is cloaked in memories that warm the hearts of many racing fans and that will be recalled long after the youngest to watch racing there has followed the track itself over the hill.

Built in 1828, the track until razed last fall stood as America's oldest race course, and one which for more than a century stood preeminent in the country's racing history. Kings and queens of the turf matched strides over the racing strip. Distinguished statesmen, law makers, soldiers and men prominent in all walks of life gathered there to watch the best horseflesh breeders could produce match speed and stamina for fame and fortune.

Wrapped in the memories of the old track are record-breaking races of such horses as Frostown, Ten Broeck, Aristides, One Dime, all run during the '70s, and the later day performances of such horses as Sands of Pleasure, Leonardo II, Bubbling Over, Bringhurst, Helen's Babe, Iron Mask, Callas, Harry Kelly, Under Fire and many others.

Volumes might be written on outstanding thoroughbreds which raced and trained over the course. The same can be said of men who have been associated with its management or who
Main and Upper Streets of Nineties

This is the busy corner of Main and Upper streets at the turn of the century. The building on the corner is the old Fayette National Bank building, which was torn down when the present 11-story structure was built.

Lex. Herald
Oct.-1930
Christ Church
Was Organized
By Small Band 139 Years Ago
On Site Of Present Building

BY BURTON MILWARD

The history of Christ church and of the Episcopal church in Lexington dates definitely back to 1796 when the Episcopal service met at the home of some of the first settlers. The building was simple and was only a temporary one. In 1798, a small group of businessmen and farmers formed a charter for the church and Reverend Thomas Proctor, who had been a minister in the church at Stanly, North Carolina, was appointed as the first rector. The church was located on the corner of Main and Third Streets and was a small brick building.

In 1806, the church decided to build a new building on West Main Street. The building was larger and more spacious than the previous one and was completed in 1807. The new church was dedicated on May 16th of that year by Bishop John Burton, who was the first bishop of Kentucky.

The church continued to grow in size and importance, and in 1819, a new building was erected on the same site. This building was larger and more modern than the previous one and was completed in 1820. The church was dedicated on May 15th of that year by Bishop John Burton, who was the first bishop of Kentucky.

In 1844, the church was again enlarged and a new vestry room was added. The church was also named Christ Church in honor of the founder, Reverend Thomas Proctor. The church continued to grow in size and importance, and in 1855, a new building was erected on the same site. This building was larger and more modern than the previous one and was completed in 1856. The church was dedicated on May 15th of that year by Bishop John Burton, who was the first bishop of Kentucky.

The church continued to grow in size and importance, and in 1876, a new building was erected on the same site. This building was larger and more modern than the previous one and was completed in 1877. The church was dedicated on May 15th of that year by Bishop John Burton, who was the first bishop of Kentucky.

The church continued to grow in size and importance, and in 1895, a new building was erected on the same site. This building was larger and more modern than the previous one and was completed in 1896. The church was dedicated on May 15th of that year by Bishop John Burton, who was the first bishop of Kentucky.

The church continued to grow in size and importance, and in 1915, a new building was erected on the same site. This building was larger and more modern than the previous one and was completed in 1916. The church was dedicated on May 15th of that year by Bishop John Burton, who was the first bishop of Kentucky.
There was plenty of excitement in Lexington in the spring of 1890 when the first electric street car, shown above, was driven down Main street. The picture is taken from the north side of East Main, looking west, from about where the Strand theater or is. Across the street is shown the old Phoenix hotel. On the north side of the street the lower half of the sign of the Lexington Laundry is visible.
BACK TO KENTUCKY I WOULD GO

Lament of an Absentee

Back to the land where the grass is blue,
Back to the land of honey and dew,
Back to Kentucky I would go;
Back to the land where mint and corn,
Back to the land where juleps are born,
Back to Kentucky I would go.

Back to the land where the blood is red,
Back to the land of the thoroughbred,
Back to Kentucky I would go;
Back to the land where there isn't no time,
Back to the land where sport's no crime,
Back to Kentucky I would go.

Back to the land where saints are few,
Back to the land where friends are true,
Back to Kentucky I would go;
Back to the land where skies are bright,
Back to the land where hearts are light,
Back to Kentucky I would go.

Back to the land of pork and beans,
Back to the land of jowl and greens,
Back to Kentucky I would go;
Back to the land where Great Hearts dwell,
Back to the land where there isn't no hell,
Back to Kentucky I would go.

Back to the land of the true and brave,
Back to the land the angels crave,
Back to Kentucky I would go;
Back to the land that gave me birth,
Back to the dearest spot on earth,
Back to Kentucky I would go.

Back to the land where I wooed and wived,
Back to the land where I strove and hived,
Back to Kentucky I would go;
Back to the land that once was hame,
Back to the land where the wee barns came,
Back to Kentucky I would go.

Back to Kentucky I would go,
Beneath her hallowed turf I trust,
My dust at last may be her dust,
And should that dust to life return,
'Tis there that truth I first would learn,
So back to Kentucky I would go.

CHARLES KERR

Received July 30, 1935 from Judge Kerr.

Who was then a lawyer in Washington, D.C.

Chas. Kerr, Judge Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington.
Where Boys and Girls of ‘Gay Nineties’ Went Boating

Above is shown the pond at Woodland Park which was drained at the turn of the century. Here the boys and girls of the Gay Nineties went boating and, it is to be presumed, spent many a romantic Sunday afternoon and evening. S. P. Gross, widely known Central Kentuckian of that era, operated an amusement park in connection with the pond. A baseball diamond now occupies the space. The young man in the foreground with his left hand on the rail is Sam Lee, who later became a famous “end man” in minstrels.

To this small building at Spring Station, nine miles north of Versailles, will come April 8 stockholders of one of this country’s plumpest, most potent railroad companies—the Southern Pacific. The building is the “main office” of the corporation, which pays taxes on a franchise assessed at many millions. Fifteen directors will be elected. Spring Station’s population is forty.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

APRIL 5, 1936.
Handsome Building Was Site Of Ball For General LaFayette In 1825

By WISTON COLEMAN

With four Masonic lodges and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky meeting in Lexington, Freemasonry in the western country, it was decided in 1824 to erect a "commodious" building for the needs of the craft. The small brick "Masonic Hall" at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets had become too small and inadequate to house the Masonic bodies.

After several months of deliberation, it was decided to erect a very handsome building "which would stand for ages, and should, in some degree, indicate to posterity the state of the art at the period of its erection." A prize of $400 was offered for the best design submitted which was won by Matthew Kennedy, a local architect. He was employed in that capacity and as superintendant of construction for the building.

A building site for the new hall was selected on the west Main street, between Broadway and Spring. The present site of Levi Brothers, in the northeast corner of the building lot purchased at a cost of $2,500 by a few citizens of Lexington and generously donated by bodies for their new hall. An estimated cost of $22,000 was submitted by Kennedy to the committee, composed of William Barry, John Smith and Leslie Combs. The Lexington Library Company pledged $2000 to the building of the hall for "their use" in the new building, and the town trustees of Lexington voted a similar sum which would be made available to be used as a Town Hall.

With these pledges and those of the Masonic bodies, which were all set aside in specie, it was decided to proceed with the building without further delay. Accordingly, on the first of June, 1825, a cornerstone-laying ceremony was held at the Masonic Hall corner of West Main and Short streets, and marched to the new building site. The presence of a large gathering of Masons and citizens, the grand master, and the master of Lexington, was observed in true and ancient form, announcing it "well formed, true and trusty."

Robert J. Breckridge, grand master, delivered a suitable oration, and a collection was taken up for the workmen and placed on the cornerstone.

This three-story brick building, with its one and one-half story spire, was quite an imposing structure in the little town of Lexington. The "Athens of the West," the "Second City in the South," where a brand new hall was erected for the use of the other Masonic bodies. In May, 1825, during the construction of the new Masonic Hall, General LaFayette, the last surviving general of the Revolution, visited Lexington. The Masonic order, was royally entertained by his brothers and citizen of Lexington when he was given his honor in the partially completed building on west Main street.

Grand Masonic Hall, Built "To Mountaineer's" The Lexington Times, 1826

After numerous delays, occasioned by a shortage of material and funds, the Grand Masonic Hall which had been in the course of construction for two years, was completed and dedicated "in ancient form and usage" on Oct. 29, 1826.

Before the hall was completed, it was seen that the original estimate was far too low, and the pledges and money would not nearly pay for its completion. Perpetuation was obtained from the local banks, and the building was completed with the money by lottery for the work on the new hall. Several samplings were held in the building, and the work on the new building progressed, and upon its completion a "grand lottery with a first prize of $5,000" was made the final payment on the building.

When the final drawing took place, it was found that Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Woodford county, held the first prize of $20,000. Payments on those prizes were made largely in specie, in the local banks and often quite worthless. Dr. Marshall refused this script, and thus the city lost some money. Part of this money was raised by Dr. Marshall, and the remainder was secured by a first mortgage on the newly erected hall. After nine years of Dr. Marshall's effort, the mortgage, and the hall was put up and sold, and was bought in at the sheriff's sale by Dr. Marshall, on Nov. 4, 1833, at a cost of $3,000. Thus the unfortunate lottery of prizes of the hall, the very thing it was intended to do.

Shortly after Dr. Marshall became the owner of the hall, he sold an undivided one-half interest to Devlins for $3,700. The halls were decorated with "LaFayette, Jefferson, Shelby, James Landon Allen in his "King Solomon of Kentucky." A year later, in 1826, the hall was destroyed by fire. The hall was purchased for $3,000 and gave him power of attorney to rent, lease, manage or sell the property commonly called the "Grand Masonic Hall." A little while after, the offices and rooms were rented.

On the evening of Aug. 29, 1836, at a quarter to nine, fire was discovered in the rear of the building. The local fire company, "Kentuckian," "Rescue" and "Lyons" battled the fire, but the fire was beyond control. The attention of the firemen and citizens was then directed to saving the building in the vicinity. By midnight, the Grand Masonic hall was totally destroyed, "leaving nothing but smoking ruins." The Masonic lodges of the city, as well as the Grand Lodge, were still occupied by businessmen and all their furniture, jewels and other property was lost. It was necessary to raise the charters of Lexington Lodge No. 1 and Daviess Lodge No. 22. John D. McCreary was appointed as inspector to raise the money.

Other occupants of the hall were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt. Other occupants of the building were more fortunate. The printing offices of the Lexington Papers were located in the local papers, and were not affected by the fire. The Lexington Office was burned, and was unsuccessful in his attempt.
Stand For All Ages,” Burned
100 Years Ago

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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1,760 PRIZES $30,000
2,000 BLANKS
4,000 TICKETS $3 Each $30,000

About one and a quarter Blankets to a Prize
Prizes subject to a deduction of twenty percent, and payable one day after the drawing.

TH. ANDERSON, AGENT.

Invitation to the LaFayette Masonic Ball, May, 1835.

held in uncompleted Grand Lodge Hall—

by authority of the
M.Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kent
June A. L. 1834, A.D.1835.
M.W.A. Kentucky-Lewis
Grand Masters
R.W. John Speed Smith,
D.G. Master

Cornersone of Grand Masonic hall, laid June 1, 1834.

Building burned at 1836.
James F. Robinson,

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

Whereas, James H. Hart has been sentenced to be hung on Saturday the 18th instant by the Fayette Circuit Court for murder.

And whereas, it appears from satisfactory evidence that the case of the said James H. Hart presents strong considerations for the interposition and indulgence of the Executive:

NOW, KNOW YE, That in consideration of the premises, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, I have thought proper to RESPIRE, and do, by these presents, stay and respite the execution of said judgment until Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1863, at which time the execution of the Court will be executed and do hereby enjoin all officers to respect this Respite, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, on the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the 3rd year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

[Signature]

By the Secretary of State:

[Signature]

Commonwealth Office—Wm. R. Hughes, State Printer.
Parades of the Old Times

Flood Destroys Century-
Old Famous River Hos-
telry At Maysville.

Ashland—Old Man River, whose
toehold a centennial of doughty
effort of the Goddard House, Mays-
ville's famed hostelry of the steamboat and stagecoach era, last week returned to demolish the
ancient building. Flood water from
the Ohio undermined the three-story brick structure, in re-
cent years used as a rooming
house and one of the last of its
kind. Eighteen persons were thrown
into the stream, and all the eleven
families occupying the twenty-eight-room
building were frightened, but,
strangely, none were seriously
hurt. Henry Clay was a frequent
guest at the old hotel in its hey-
day, and stagecoaches stopped
there. floodwater storms pushed
in to discharge passengers and
freight at its private landing.

APRIL 5, 1893.

COURIER-JOURNAL.
Williams Home of Pre-Civil War Days

Gen. John Hunt Morgan killed here

In the Williams home, distinguished guests from every southern state were entertained, it was the social center of East Tennessee. General John Morgan, Confederate cavalry leader of unusual brilliance and daring, was a frequent visitor there and it was on one of his visits that he was surprised and killed by the Federal forces which were closer at hand than he at the time expected. He realized their proximity early in the morning and ran out of the house hoping to escape through the large garden and vineyards which then covered the entire block on which the house stands, but he was overtaken somewhere in the vicinity of where the Woolworth store now stands and murdered in cold blood. So thrilling an episode would add romance to any place and that of the Williams is still pointed out as the place where General Morgan last slept and subsequently died.

Little by little Greeneville has grown and available space for the construction of business houses has got to be more and more at a premium. The Williams estate thus gradually was built up and became the scene of a prosperous and thriving little city. Gorgeous box trees, flower gardens, and prolific grape vines were forced to make way before the advance of progress and growth. The house now suffers the indignity of fronting on a back street, and visitors enter through what was once the back door. But firm and undaunted on the noble eminence it so gloriously crowns the old house still stands, recognizable in spite of the changes that have been made, a monument to the south of ante-bellum days, an emblem of the Greeneville of yesterday.

Above is a view of the old Williams place that in pre-Civil War days sat in the middle of a city block, dominated the landscape and renowned for its beauty and completeness. When still in the possession of the Williams family, the formal front of the residence looked down on a broad avenue of prairie trees from the broad portico to the entrance on Main Street. Surrounding gardens were famous for their beauty, were a model that the rest of the State accepted as a challenge never entirely met, tended as they were with all of the care that a retinue of slaves could give them and possessed of plants of every conceivable description and variety. On a gradual slope which ended in the stately brick house, they were exception-
Morgan's Death
Dramatic Event
In Greeneville

One of the most dramatic events that ever occurred in Greeneville was the tragic death of General Morgan, a renowned Confederate Raider. General Morgan was the only Confederate General who fell on Union soil, the result of a battle fought between the States. Making forays into Pennsylvania with his mobile cavalry, he struck unexpectedly, capturing prisoners and supplies for his starving soldiers. Reports of these assaults on the Union States were considered by Morgan to be a significant victory for the Confederacy.

That night, General Morgan's death was announced with the news that the Union forces had caught General Morgan's cavalry, and that the general had been killed in battle. This was a tragic moment in the war, as General Morgan was a well-respected and highly regarded figure in the Confederacy.

In the aftermath of this tragedy, the people of Greeneville grieved for the loss of their hero. The city was left in mourning as they remembered the contributions General Morgan had made to the Confederacy.

The above is the old Lion real estate house which was being used as a storage space by the owners of the building. It was located on South Limestone, just above Vine street. In the building Peter Vinegar, the colored evangelist, preached some of his famous sermons such as, "Hell's One-Half Mile from Lexington," "It's a Damn Hot Day," and "Watch That Snake."
Work of Hart Destroyed

Kentuckiana, in this modern day of capitalizing history and the works of art by noted masters of a century ago, is taking inventory of her stock of her priceless antiquities in architecture, sculpture, painting and even wood carving and finds it a profitable as well as interesting adventure into the past.

Often, however, traces of some particular masterpiece, such as Joel T. Hart's "Woman Triumphant," Matthew P. Lowery's masterpiece or an outstanding portrait, has been destroyed by fire, purchased by some shrewd outside collector and taken out of the state, or disappeared, as families died out or sold their possessions to strangers did not realize their history and value.

In the latter case, a work of Joel T. Hart when he was an obscure stonemason was destroyed to make way for modern improvements in a home in Nicholas county. The work was a stone chimney built in the center of an old pioneer home, originally built of logs and added to by the Morgan family of Lexington. History tells of several stone chimneys built in that section by Hart before he opened a studio in Lexington and ascended the ladder to world fame with his workshops in Italy.

The chimney in the house in Nicholas county—at the edge of Carlisle—was unique in that it served as a staircase to the second floor. Hart, carefully cut and pointed the stones, showing the genius that later was to bring him unmatched renown, and built a graceful, winding stairway, beginning at one side of the fireplace and terminating on a level with a central hall of the second floor. Taking proper pride in his achievement, Hart carved his name and date on a stone which he inserted near the top of the chimney.

The late Judge W. P. Ross, of Carlisle, who owned the home for several years and proudly exhibited Hart's unique work to visitors, sold the home about twenty-five years ago and the purchaser, probably unaware of the value of the antique treasure that graced the center of the old house, tore down the stone chimney and built a modern chimney into the side of the house. The stones were carted away, including the one on which Hart had carved his name, and no one recalls today what has become of them.

If the circular stone stairway, with its old Hart chimney, were standing today, history-minded tourists by the hundreds would turn east of U. S. 68 onto the Carlisle road and doubtless make it a profitable hunting ground for merchants in that vicinity. Hart's fame is still world-wide and there is a growing appreciation of the old master.

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Can You Believe It?

Some years back J. Winston Coleman Jr. (right), Fayette county author and historian, was that little fellow you see at the left. Today is Mr. Coleman's birthday. Another in The Leader's "Then-and-Now" series will be published tomorrow.

The Lexington Leader—November 5, 1941

43rd Birthday
The retiring Governor, Ruby Laffoon (left), stands on the inaugural platform with Governor Chandler. In the center behind them is Joe Burman, close friend of the new Governor.

The streets of Hartford, Ohio County seat, were crowded with visitors May 13, 1826. The occasion was Ohio County's first legal hanging. The condemned man was Francis Irvin, who after more than two years of court action was convicted of the murder of William Makwell.

Judge Aliley McLean, whose heart overflowed with humane kindness, could not pass sentence with anything like due composure. He solemnly set the day of execution—May 13, 1826—but when he spoke the words 'That you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead!' his voice became husky and almost inaudible as he wiped tears from his eyes.

Shortly after the sentence was passed, remonstrances came to Sheriff John Rogers from every neighborhood against erecting gallows on the roads leading into town. No man would give permission for its erection on his ground.

The sheriff, not wishing to incur the wrath of the entire community, and upon the advice of the county attorney, had the gallows erected on Washington Street just below Market Street, in the center of town. The night before the execution the distressed wife of the condemned man brought him a new, snow-white suit of homemade linen and a large twist of chewing tobacco. Standing on the gallows, dressed in his new suit, Irvin seemed determined to take the tobacco with him into the other world, for just before the rope was put about his neck he took an enormous chew, and then put the twist back into his pocket and buttoned the flap over it.

While the sheriff was adjusting the cap over his face and the rope around his neck, Irvin clung to him like a drowning man and had to be forcibly pushed away. The trap was then sprung and Ohio County's first legal hanging was history.

Charles E. Bell
Louisville.
Toll-Gates Dotted Blue Grass Roads in Nineties; Travelers bribed Keepers

By WINTON COLEMAN

The archaic system of the toll-gates may seem far removed to the present generation with their high powered cars and interstate highways; yet there are many who remember them in the nineties when the horse and buggy was the means of travel.

In the early history of our country, when Kentucky was emerging from the wilderness there were no roads, and travel was a serious undertaking for their construction. Various private companies were empowered by the state legislature to sell stock and build and maintain turnpikes. The payment of interest and dividends and the retirement of bonds depended upon the funds derived from toll charges those who traveled the roads. The first "artificial" road, or turnpike in Kentucky was the Bluegrass Turnpike which was chartered by law in 1800 and derived its name from the Scottish engineer—John Leodan Mccormick, who advocated a uniform system of roads and highways throughout the state. These private road companies erected toll houses every five miles on the macadamized roads near the city limits of each town or village. Originally the word "turnpike" meant a "turnpike or toll" and not a macadamized road such as toll roads in Central Kentucky today. It was not long after the era of turnpikes that the state of Kentucky was macadamized roads hub of Central Kentucky.

In 1851 the state legislature fixed the rates of turnpike companies in which the State was a stockholder, and these rates were generally accepted as the standard for all turnpike companies throughout the Blue Grass. Rates of toll were determined by the wear on the road. Tolls were charged to the person using the road, and, consequently, each animal or vehicle was taxed in proportion as it damaged the road. The standard of toll charges were:

- horse or mule with rider, $6; each head of cattle, $1.50; each head of hog, 25c; each head of sheep, 5c; each milk drawn by two horses, $1; pleasure carriage with four horses, $2.50; freight stagecoach and 12 passengers, $1.50.

Toll-gate keepers, or "toll-gatherers," saw that there was no neglect of traffic, and the board "having the appearance of a mock window" was firmly set in the wall of every toll house, displaying in plain view a list of rates and which could be lawfully demanded from every traveler. Families living in the country often had an arrangement with the managers of the toll-gates or officials of the company to pay their tolls at the end of each month, or some stated period. Damaging the toll-house or toll-gate, failure to pay toll, or going around the toll-gates were the means of travel.

Keeper Often Bribed

The job of toll-gate keeper was one of occupation among men of the means, with comfortable homes and a stable income. Here at the "gate" was located the news and gossip of the road—stories of those who had met at the toll-gate, and the tale of the latest news from the toll-gate.

Rebels Against Tolls

During Governor Bradley's administration, the fees charged at the toll-gates were increased to provide a revenue from the tax. This action was opposed by the majority of the people, and a "free turnpike" movement was started.

Bribery of Toll-Keeper

Several of the toll-gate keepers were disposed to bribe for their tolls, or to let "stage-coaches" through without paying. In some cases they would pay the tolls themselves or have a person pay it for them, and then collect the money from the travelers. Other keepers were forced out of their houses by the "stage-coach" and watched them burn with all their furniture. These keepers were so frightened they would not testify against any of their opponents or identify them.

Two Keepers' Slain

In Mercer county feelings reached a high pitch when two of the toll-gate keepers lost their lives in the sight of the thieves on the property of the stockholders. The condition of affairs was very much the same in the days of the Ku Klux Klan that swept through Kentucky. This reign of lawlessness continued well into 1897. These men were finally persuaded to make way with all the toll-gates in this part of the state.

LEXINGTON HERALD

THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1936

Old Opposing War Vets Meet

By a strange coincidence, two old veterans of the War Between the States met opposite each other in the fight lines around Lexington in 1862, met the other day in the Phoenix Hotel. Both were of the same age, 75 years, the same height, within 50 pounds of each other in weight and were almost alike. One was Albert Walker, of Jacksonville, Fla., who enlisted in the Federal army at the age of 29 from Polk, Fla., with the 11th Illinois. The other was John D. Walker, of Lexington, one of Morgan's men.

"Remember how we used to raise a white slug at night, after fighting all day, come over to your camp and trade you coffee?" asked Wal- ker. "And it was good coffee, and we had plenty of it." "Yes, and we traded you tobacco, and it was good tobacco, too," replied Morgan. "If we had faced Walker, we wouldn't fire a gun again till daybreak," added Wal- ker.

The Tank then reminisced on the past. "We were across about 100 yr. when my brother was engaged around Lexington, and told about going to Danville one evening to get a big supper and a good night's sleep. He said he got the supper but Morgan arrived before he could get the bed. "I remember it," said Walker. "We chased you all the way to Camp Nelson Bridge," which was a Federal camp south of the city.

"Morgan was a fine man and I greatly admired him," said Walker. "I didn't blame him for fighting for his country, he was a beautiful Blue Grass country—I have just toured around the farms here today and there is about no place on earth to equal it."

It was natural after such a friendly talk that in parting, Walker said, "It would be hard to get up a scrap between us now."

Walker said he looked upon the war as great fun, at his youthful age. He told of holding up his foot, when in an engagement at Knoc- ville, pretty much of a cannon-shot. An officer grabbed him and threw him behind the earthworks, telling him to "battleship English" with the man. He told me he had a high regard for Gen. Joe Johnson and other Confederate officers. He carried a Confederate major's flag. He was dead and, strange to say, we could not find a bullet hole, "But they hit me in the one that stuck in that bloody battle. A 12 inch hole in a inch of metal. Fort Sumers, at Knoxville, was completely filled with lead."

Old Opposing War Vets Meet
SKETCH AND HISTORY OF BURNT TAVERN

On the old Zane's Trace leading south from Lexington and near the settlement of Bryansville, Garrard County, is still standing what was once a well-known tavern-stand and relay station, generally referred to as the "Burnt Tavern." The land upon which this tavern was built was "taken up" by Edmund Smith, son of the Revolutionary soldier, Reverend James Smith, and the property has continued in the possession of his descendants to this day.

The present building is the third constructed on the site. The first was torn down to erect a larger and more commodious structure, and when it burned, the name of "Burnt Tavern" was bestowed upon the old inn. From this fire one wing was saved, that being the dining room. Another brick building was erected, and this, with the old wing, constituted the present building. Also the old stage-coach barns across the road are still standing just as they were in the days of the renowned stage driver, Jim Brown, who delighted the villagers with the welcome blast on his post-horn.

This well-known tavern and stage-coach stand was an important post-office on the Zanesville-Maysville-Lexington and Nashville stage-coach mail route, and, in the middle thirties John G. Chiles held the mail contract from "Burnt Tavern, Kentucky to Danville, eight miles and back daily in a four-horse coach."

Many famous personages have stopped at the "Burnt Tavern" on their stage-coach trips North and South, when the old Concord or Troy coach, with four horses and its proud and arrogant driver was the only means of overland journeys throughout Kentucky. (1)

(1) From "Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass," by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

This is the third of a series of old inns and taverns of Kentucky and Ohio; sketches by Tom Carr; history by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., prepared especially for the Canary Cottage and French Village restaurants.
CRIES OF WAR SOUNDED IN NATION IN NINETIES

LEXINGTON HAD SOLDIER CAMP

First Regiment of Kentucky Was Only State Outfit to Reach Foreign Soil in Spanish-American Conflict

DEWEY'S VICTORY RECALLED

The United States was definitely feeling the role of the "great white father" in the Nineties, and although children were working 12 hours a day in the factories and mills without a word of protest, the condition of the poor in Cuba outraged many Americans to the point where they spoke of "higher obligations" than those due to Spain. In spite of the fact that the loudest cry for the "liberation of Cuba" came from certain rotund gentlemen who had invested good hard dollars in the island, conditions must have been rather terrible. The colonial empire of Spain had been crumbling ever since the English closed the Armada Into the North Sea and oblivion. The Spanish garrison in Cuba in 1898 consisted of approximately 125,000 and this huge force only caused the natives to become more desperate for freedom from the Spanish yoke.

War with Spain became inevitable when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor with a loss of 266 men. The American consul general and the surviving officers of the ship issued statements urging that no action be taken until the cause of the explosion had been determined. The morning Herald of February 15, 1898, carried an editorial attacking the "false reports of unscrupulous men in the employment of stock jobbers" as "vicious and base." The "false reports of unscrupulous men in the employment of stock jobbers" were "vicious and base." The "false reports of unscrupulous men in the employment of stock jobbers" were "vicious and base.

Court of Inquiry Named

A court of inquiry was appointed to investigate and report to the President upon the causes of the disaster," and it reported on March 15 that "this Maine was destroyed by an outside explosion. The findings of the court of inquiry were sustained by a subsequent investigation conducted in 1898. However, in another report was the statement fixed, nor was Spain mentioned.

During the period of investigation by the court of inquiry, the government was buying a million in sight in order "to be ready for any emergency." While the country was demanding that the Navy be strengthened, the condition of the poor in Cuba outraged many Americans to the point where they spoke of "higher obligations" than those due to Spain.

War Declared April 24

Spain did not accept the terms of the peace, and on April 25, 1898, the United States declared war. The Spanish fleet was destroyed at the Battle of Santiago, and American forces occupied the island.

"KENTUCKIANS TO ARMS! YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU!"

The Pacific squadron of the American fleet under the leadership of Commodore George Dewey, was ordered to sail for the Philippines to assist the American forces. Dewey obeyed the orders to the entire satisfaction of the American people and entered Manila Bay April 25, under cover of darkness with seven vessels, 114 guns and 1,758 men, he commenced operations on April 22 and destroyed the Spanish fleet of 10 vessels, 120 guns and 1,758 men. The whole country went wild when it heard the news, and Dewey became the national hero.

Call For Troops Issued

In the meantime, Governor Bradley had issued a call for troops. More conservatively than the United States, the Governor made no mention of "overthrow." He promised the war department a regiment within 10 days. Lexington was selected for the regiment, but "after several days of feverish negotiations between the Governor and the War Department, but to no avail." The Governor, however, did not send the regiment against the war department, but to no avail. The Governor, however, did not send the regiment against the war department, but to no avail.

After the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the end of the war was only a question of time. A few of the American soldiers survived both the fever and the "embalmed beef," and the last real Spanish resistance was broken in the adjutant general's offices in Caney and San Juan Hill.

The United States was typical of a World War deal! Europe was rowdy, and the United States got a headache.

The Second Kentucky was still at Chickamauga, at the end of the war, being engaged in fighting any number of diseases. The Second was transferred to Ansonia, Ala., on August 25, and was mustered out October 21. The war department accomplished a masterpiece in handling the Second Kentucky, moving it from Camp Hamilton to Vau, thence to Lexington, thence to Jacksonville, Fla., for the final mustering out on May 15, 1899. The Second Kentucky was mustered in Porto Rico just as the war ended and, after serving a short period of service, was sent to the Philippines, and returned to America and mustered out.

"Camp Hobson" Established

The Fourth Kentucky was enrolled here and did not leave Lexington. Acting under orders from the war department, Governor Bradley issued the call for mobilization on April 25, and the next day "Camp Hobson" was established "on the Brazos Station pike, just beyond the city limits." The Fourth was composed almost entirely of young men from the mountain counties and when news of the end of the war was received in Lexington, it was with the greatest satisfaction that the men were induced to remain until the final mustering out, a fence being built around the camp to keep them from deserting. Camp Hobson was also known as "Camp Corbin." Conditions at Chickamauga had been "most unsatisfactory and the war department determined to find a more suitable spot as a camp for concentration before mustering out." A group of local business men approached the war department and arranged for the occupation of the land on the outskirts of Lexington and a site was chosen on the Bryan Station Pike. The camp was eventually named "Camp Hamilton," although it was at times referred to as "Camp Henry Clay."

The Fourth Kentucky moved to Lexington, and on September 2, there were more than 5,000 officers and men at Camp Hamilton. The regiment was mustered out:

First Kentucky Cavalry, troops A and B; First Indiana Cavalry; Third Kentucky, First Michigan, Fourth Kentucky, Third Tennessee, Fifteenth New York, Fifth and Ninth Pennsylvania, Twentieth Minnesota, Second Indiana, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Illinois, Thirtieth Indiana, Fifth Kansas, and Eighteenth Massachusetts.

United States did not warm up to the idea, and the United States got a headache. The Second Kentucky was still at Chickamauga, at the end of the war, being engaged in fighting any number of diseases. The Second was transferred to Ansonia, Ala., on August 25, and was mustered out October 21. The war department accomplished a masterpiece in handling the Second Kentucky, moving it from Camp Hamilton to Vau, thence to Lexington, thence to Jacksonville, Fla., for the final mustering out on May 15, 1899. The Second Kentucky was mustered in Porto Rico just as the war ended and, after serving a short period of service, was sent to the Philippines, and returned to America and mustered out.

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Interesting Document

The original record of the sale of the Phoenix hotel to John Postlethwaite to Sanford Keen, great-great-grandfather of Jack Keen, master of Keene's Phoenix Hotel, was shown by Mr. S. G. Cramer, manager of the Phoenix hotel, a few days ago and on this took the opportunity to copy it, as it is an interesting document.

Written on a large double sheet of paper that is now along the edge of the border, and the folds, with perfectly legible writing and with the signatures of John Postlethwait and of the Fayet County Clerk excepted, the present document follows:

"This indenture, made this 20th day of September, 1817, between John Postlethwait of the one part and Sanford Keene of the other part, both of the Town of Lexington, State of Kentucky, Witnesseth:

That the said John Postlethwait for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars and secured to the said Postlethwait the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged to have been, granted, bargained, sold, assigned and confirmed, and by these presents with the same effect, does sell, grant, assign and confirm unto the said Sanford Keene, his heirs, and assigns forever, one quarter tract of land lying and being in the said Town of Lexington, viz: part of lot No. 10 beginning at the intersection of Main and Mulberry streets, thence binding on Main street eight feet and thence at right angles to the 13th pole, thence at right angles to Mulberry street eight feet, thence with said street to the beginning, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances, houses, out-houses, thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining; and the said John Postlethwait doth covenant and agree with the said Keen, his heirs and assigns, that the said lot of land shall be and remain forever unencumbered and 2nd and sold now and hereafter shall remain free from every and all manner of incumbrance, the above the lot of ground being the same that was conveyed by Adam Steele to John and Samuel Postlethwait by deed bearing date 14th of March, 1817, and which has been duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Fayette County. Also one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Town being part of said lot, bounded as follows: beginning at the eastern corner of the lot above described, thence Main Street, running with Main Street, S. 45 degrees E. forty feet five rods and six inches, thence S. 45 degrees W. fifteen poles, thence N. 45 degrees forty feet, thence N. 45 degrees E. same and with the lines inclosed thereunto E. 45 degrees E. beginning at the above mentioned and bounded as follows: viz: Beginning at the corner of the lot of land herein described on Mulberry Street, thence with said street N. 45 degrees about sixty feet to dead end; thence at right angles S. 45 degrees E. to Hughes' line in a lot now owned by the cry of fire! fire about three o'clock" the previous afternoon, described the fire as completely destroying the inn, mentioning that 23 rooms were burned, and hoping "it may soon arise like a Phenix from its ashes"—probably that is where the name of the later hotel came from. On January 17, 1837, it reopened under Mr. Keen, who did not many years thereafter, according to the ledger pages quoted above, and the widow was operating it when Lafayette visited here in May, 1825. As shown by the agreement published above, Capt. Postlethwait re-possessed possession of the "Phoenix Inn" in March, 1827. He died during the cholera plague of 1832.

LEXINGTON HERALD

NOV. 10, 1935

Pages From Old Ledger

Another old record was two ledger pages preserved from the inn under Mrs. Keen's management, dated 1838 and headed respectively John Buford, Jr., and Martha U. Keen, Cr.

Some of the items in the account charged to Buford were "Keeping horses 22 days, at $2.00 per week," "Cash paid Campbell on stage account, £1.05," "Cash paid for the furniture and board for the month of March, $59.95," and "Cash paid Blacksmith for acet. $11.00.

Receipts listed in Mrs. Keen's account included "Cash J. R. McFarland for fare from Versailles $2.25" and daily receipt for "Received of Stage Passengers" from June 7 to November 30, inclusive from $1.35 to $10.66. One account entered was "Cash received of way passenger from Turpin."

Buford's account had entered on November 9 to "Amount due J. Buford to this date, $47.60."

John Buford was in charge of the stage coaches, supervised by Mrs. Keen, and had charge of the feeding of the horses as well as the other business of the line, all for the annual contract of $47.00 per month. But as the trouper say, this probably was "penny seven a week" outside of the line. There was a good line in the pay of the ten days.

Brief record of the Phoenix hotel for the past 115 years, furnished by Miss Katherine A. Harrison, supplies the further information that the old inn was destroyed by fire on March 3, 1836. The Lexington Public Advertiser the next day, saying the "inn was altered."
ALUMNI OF WHAT ALMA MATER?

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

Two of the contributions in a recent "Point of View"--"Old Louisville," by Mr. Allen M. Trout and "University of Louisville Alumni" by the efficient exective secretary of the Alumni Association, Mr. J. Paul Druken, in-adequate as it was to just who are the alumni of the University of Louisville.

Jefferson Seminary was a State academ, erected by the act of February 16, 1789, and located in Louisville. It was given 6,000 acres in Union County and permission to raise $5,000 by lottery, for building purposes. July 2, 1813, its ten trustees purchased for $300, a lot of two and three-quarters acres, situated on Eighth St., between Walnut and Green Sts.

A seminary building was here constructed, and functioned, it is said, as the only school of higher education from 1816 to 1830. At which time, one-half of the seminary property was transferred on the City of Louisville for a high school. (I think I may quote the late Judge Shackelford Miller in various addresses, as having said "female high school").

Certainly the city took possession of the property in 1830 and unofficially called it the seminary, the "Louisville College." Intellectual and moral philosophy, political economy, mathematics, natural and civil engineering were taught. A preparatory department in the college taught modern languages and commercial science; agricultural and mechanical arts were contemplated. The work was of collegiate grade.

The legal title remained Jefferson Seminary until January 17, 1846, when by legislative act it was legally incorporated as "Louisville College." At this time it became the official head of the city's public school system, which embraced primary and grammar schools (possibly the girls' high school, or certainly its contemplation) and the Louisville College. (There were probably some fees charged in connection both with the seminary and the college.)

The above references may be found in Alford Fayette Lewis' Higher Education in Louisville, at the Public Library.

In the "Medical Pioneers of Kentucky," a collection of public addresses by the early masters in medicine, edited by the late Dr. J. N. McCormack, the following references may be found. P. 33:

"The Medical Institute of Louisville was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky on the 2d of February, 1833. At length the citizens (of Louisville) becoming interested in the project, a town meeting was held, at which on the 13th of March, 1833, it was resolved that there ought to be a college in the city of Louisville with medical and law depart-ments, and that it was expedient that the Mayor and Council should proceed at once to endow the first of these." On the eleventh of April the board met and accepted the donation of the city.

Thus it is plain the contemplated present Municipal University of Louisville began in 1833. At this town meeting in the contemplated addition of medical and law departments to the Louisville College.

The Medical Institute chartered as above stated was privately and successfully operated from 1837 to 1845.

Dr. Lumsford P. Yendell says in February, 1845, during the eighth session, the Legislature of Kentucky granted a charter for the University of Louisville, of which "the Medical Institute" was constituted the "Medical Department."

The Law Department was added in 1848.

Thus February 7, 1848, under seal of the Legislature of Kentucky, "The Louisville College" (the legalized old Jefferson Seminary) added a medical and law department and became the municipal University of Louisville.

I embraced all departments of a university for the promotion of every branch of science, literature and liberal arts." (P. 293--Hist. of Higher Education in Louisville--Lewis)

By charter of Louisville, adopted March 4, 1841, tuition fees in the Louisville College were abolished, and the title of "College" was supplanted by that of "Male High School." This evidently was for unity in the public school system.

The college curriculum was unchanged and calculus, I have been told, was embraced in the course.

The Jefferson Seminary property was sold in 1851, and the "Medical Department" building was later used on the southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut Sts.

The building intended for the law department was built on the adjoining lot west. This, however, was immediately used as the dormitory for the academic department of the university, now entitled "Male High School." In Collins' History of Kentucky its picture may be seen, under which is written the "University of Louisville."

From 1851 to 1907, the opening of the present College of Liberal Arts, at Broadway near Second St., the Male High School issued by charter, diplomas concerning the degrees of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science. These diplomas are elaborately engraven with a cypher-symbol surrounded by encircled, heraldic crosses and emblematic arrows whose facets reflect the same number of little rays as there are crosses in each group, viz., three, suggest the Academic, Medical and Law Departments.

They are sealed with a seal Benevento Cellini himself would be proud of.

It is a golden plane of a sphere two inches in diameter with se-
CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

AGAINST

Alexander Morgan

THE GRAND JURY of Fayette county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse

Alexander Morgan of the

Crime of Treason.

committed as follows, viz.: The said Morgan on the 12th day of November 1862, in the county aforesaid, being an inhabitant of and residing in said Commonwealth, in the county aforesaid, and owing allegiance and fidelity to said Commonwealth, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously, compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against said Commonwealth; and the said Morgan with a multitude of persons unknown to this Grand Jury, did assemble themselves together in said Commonwealth, armed with guns, swords and other war-like weapons, to be used traitorously against said Commonwealth, and did, then and there, wickedly, unlawfully and maliciously ordain, prepare and levy war publicly against said Commonwealth, contrary to the duty of his allegiance and fidelity and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

W. S. DOWNEY,
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

Witnesses:

Wm. McCracken
M. S. Dowden

Brother of Gen. John H. Morgan, C.S.A.

Alexander Morgan
CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

AGAINST

Charlton Morgan

THE GRAND JURY of the circuit court of Fayette county, in the name and by the authority of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuses

Charlton Morgan, of Fayette County, Kentucky, of having

being a citizen of the State of Kentucky, and owing allegiance to said State, did, as a soldier of the army of
the so-called Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, invade said State of Kentucky to make war
upon it against the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

W. S. Downey,
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

Witnesses:

Asa Reville
Olive White
George Kirk
John Harvey
Mary Neelhite
J. D. Bush
BENCH WARRANT.
Fayette Circuit Court.
The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
To any Sheriff, Coroner, Jailer, Constable, Marshal, or Policeman in this State;
You are hereby commanded forthwith to arrest Charleston Morgan.

and bring the same before the Fayette Circuit Court, to answer an indictment found in that Court against him for the crime of treason, or, if the Court be adjourned for the term, that you deliver him to the custody of the Jailer of Fayette county.
Witness: John B. Norton, Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, this 14th day of November 1862.

The Defendant to be admitted to bail in the sum of _______ dollars, and if he desire to give bail, it may be taken by a Sheriff of the county in which arrested or the Sheriff of Fayette county.

Attest:

Warrant for Colonel Calvin Charleston Morgan, C.S.A., a brother to General John Hunt Morgan, C.S.A.
The Lexington Leader, in its issue of Sunday, April 7, devotes an entire page to an interesting paper entitled "War Between the States Made Lexington an Exciting Place," by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington. The article is well written and carries with it three good pictures showing three historic old buildings as they looked during the war, but have since disappeared: Fayette County Court House, erected in 1806; Old Opera House, erected 1856, at Main and Broadway; and Old Masonic Hall, at Short and Walnut streets. Mr. Coleman tells many incidents of those uncertain times. The general contents of his sketch is indicated by his concluding paragraph:

"Though Lexington was occupied by Federal forces during most of the War, it was repeatedly threatened by the Confederates and fell into their hands no less than three times. The city, therefore, is full of associations of those exciting days when it was trying to follow the example of the State government and maintain its neutrality, and as a result was claimed in turn by the sympathizers of both parties."

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BENCH WARRANT.

Fayette Circuit Court.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

To any Sheriff, Coroner, Jailer, Constable, Marshal, or Policeman in this State:

You are hereby commanded forthwith to arrest

Key Morgan

and bring him before the Fayette Circuit Court, to answer an indictment found in that Court against him, for

Theeone, or, if the Court be adjourned for the term, that you deliver him to the custody of the Jailer of Fayette county.

Witness: John B. Norton, Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, this 17 day of March 1862.

The Defendant to be admitted to bail in the sum of

and if he does not give bail, it may be taken by a Sheriff of the county in which arrested, or the Sheriff of Fayette county.

Attest:

[Signature]

G. F. C. C.

Bench Warrant for Key Morgan, younger brother of Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. A., who was then in the C. S. Army, killed during The Civil War.
CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

AGAINST

Howard Parker

THE GRAND JURY of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse Howard Parker of the

OFFENSE OF BEING A PERSON OF BAD FAME,

committed as follows, viz: The said

on the 20 day of August 1862, in the county aforesaid,

being a citizen and resident of Fayette county, in the State of Kentucky, and owing allegiance to said State, and the said State being engaged in a war to suppress insurrection and repel invasion

of her soil, is engaged in said county in giving aid and assistance and encourage-

ment to the enemies of the State by advocating the success of said invasion and insurrection, and rejoicing in the success of their army and advocating the overthrow of the Government of said State, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

W. S. DOWNEY,
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

Witnesses:

Howard Parker- A person of bad fame.
CIRCUIT COURT.
The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
AGAINST
John Castleman

THE GRAND JURY of the county, in the name and by the authority of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse
John Castleman

Crime of Treason.

committed as follows, viz.: The said

on the 12th day of November 1862, in the county aforesaid, being an in-
habitant of and residing in said Commonwealth, in the county aforesaid, and owing allegiance and fidelity to
said Commonwealth, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously, compass, imagine and intend to raise and
levy war, insurrection and rebellion against said Commonwealth; and the said

with a multitude of persons unknown to this Grand Jury, did assemble themselves together in said Common-
wealth, armed with guns, swords and other war-like weapons, to be used traitorously against said Com-
monwealth, and did, then and there, wickedly, unlawfully and maliciously ordain, prepare and levy war publicly
against said Commonwealth, contrary to the duty of his allegiance and fidelity and against the peace and digni-
ty of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

W. S. DOWNEY;
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

WITNESSES:

author of the book "Active Service".
BENCH WARRANT

Fayette Circuit Court.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

To any Sheriff, Coroner, Jailer, Constable, Marshal, or Policeman in this State:

You are hereby commanded forthwith to arrest John Castlemass

and bring him before the Fayette Circuit Court, to answer an indictment found in that Court against him for treason, or, if the Court be adjourned for the term, that you deliver him to the custody of the Jailer of Fayette county.

Witness: John B. Norton, Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, this 17th day of November 1862.

The Defendant to be admitted to bail in the sum of dollars.

And if he desire to give bail, it may be taken by a Sheriff of the county in which arrested, or the Sheriff of Fayette county.

Attest:

att John B. Norton C. F. C. C.

Warrant for Gen. John Castlemass, who was then a member of the Confederate States Army. Later, he was in the U.S. Army - and in "Active Service," both CSA and USA.
Thigum Thu’s And Book Thieves, Who May Filch Rare Works But Won’t Lend Them, Form Two Most Interesting Groups

By JOE JORDAN

Lexington has a multitude of clubs, lodges, societies, and associations, most of which are frequently mentioned in public print; yet, few have their actions chronicled, even to the appointment of minor committees. But two clubs, one of which is in the city and the other in the county, have never before been inked on newspaper, the Thigum Thu and the Book Thieves.

Members of these two groups are interested in one of the most fascinating pursuits of literate mankind — the collection of fine and rare books. They are the finest private libraries in Kentucky, Louisville, St. Louis, and New York.

Book-collectors not only do not care for publicity, they are actually averse to it. It is not a reporter who turns up in their residence, extracts information from them, and then resells it to the public in the form of a newspaper story. Nevertheless, the Thigum Thu and the Book Thieves should take a little trip out of town for a day, and see the world, just to let their members know how they are liked.

Membership Secret

It is a secret now, however, will not extend to naming the members of The Thigum Thu, but a secret and a glimpse of its elaborate charters and records may be read in the files of the library.

The name itself is derived from the remarkable collection of Kentucky, religious books and Irish works which was never properly identified. But no matter how much work has been done in the field of book-collecting, the borrower of books.

Indeed, the motto of Thigum Thu is, “We steal books, but we never lend them.” And the book-plate of the famed Thigum Thu is an elaborate warning, translated into many different languages as pointed-medieval commentary, to show that the books into which it is pasted is not to be borrowed, or even asked for.

Here it is:

A Thigum Thu
Alpha and Omega
Veritas, quia veritas
Tu moli au sage Suffit
Al Savo di e Succentia

Semel Pro Semper

Flattering Female Estates,
Lawyers & Lancers Laymen
Printer’s Sons & Politicians
Wheeling, Wombing Witches

To Sell Away,
To Give Away,
To Proscribe Away.

Lepre-cauns,
Molly-Wauns or Omad-auns

ASK WHY!

“A Thigum Thu” Is Gaelic (Irish) for “One Thigum Thu” and “Alpha and Omega,” of course, means “first and last,” the beginning and the end, respectively. “Get this, you rascals!” the Greek had a couple of letters for it.

Then comes the next secret, the French and Spanish for “A word to the wise is enough for the wise.”

The composer of the book-plate explains that he has a penchant for the laudatory of “flattering female estates’ line. An early governor of Kentucky, whose name is mentioned for a fear of ridicule, is said to have a “female gift followed by his back.” So it must be all right.

(On publication of the advertisement, there were a letter or two of controversy and at the same time some legal difficulties. Since he is also a lawyer, the Thigum Thu was not permitted to narrow down to a specialty.

“I have to use what I like.” Dr. McVey collects books that he likes to read. This, some might think, is what any book-collector would do. But not so. Your ordinary book-collector will often empty his purse for a volume that contains nothing that he would read for any other reason. This is hardly explainable, but there are no other phases of book-collecting like Dr. McVey’s system, which is rather really rare among collectors.

Rules of the Thigum Thu are few, and strictly enforced — the penalty for violation being expulsion. First offenders are followed by threats of “Swiss-barrel gossipy” secrecy. Second offenses are all but certain to be followed up. The Thigum Thu is a closed society.

The name “Book Thieves” — Better when you can call that — is suggested by the members of the Book Thieves, Dr. Frank L. McVey, other members are Colo. Sam and Mrs. H. C. McVey; Dr. J. S. Chambers, and Mr. Charles E. Tyler.

Mr. Townsend and Dr. Thomas D. Clark. They meet on Saturday evenings at the house of the members.

Source is Guarded

The cardinal rule of the Book Thieves is that one member must not speak of another. The Thigum Thu has always had the prize that he is proudly displaying to his envying fellows. It is a book of assured value that he forgets himself so as to inquire along that line the horrorized silence would be voluntary, and not broken by the question, “What’s the answer?”

The total number of volumes in any library mentioned in this story will not be given, nor any estimate of value. County Tax Commissioner Will White subscribes to The Leader.

Some of the members of the club have their specialties. Col. Wilson, who has the largest private library in Kentucky, collects volumes with or without light upon the history of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, New York, and the line.

He takes in political, religious, and social aspects, but is noted for his political interests, and is said to have a stack of Kentucky and the four principal states from which he has borrowed dry manuscript.

Dr. Trapp goes for literature — fine and rare editions of the great authors, with particular emphasis on the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. His books are all in perfect condition, either new or of that interesting him, whereas history-minded members are delighted with tattered old volumes because of their contents.

Mr. Coleman, although he is an historian, puts emphasis on condition in acquiring his books. He collects Kentuckyiana and literature by Kentuckians.

Dr. Chambers collects practically everything early medical work. He has the largest library of that type, and the editor of the standing authority.

Mr. Stapler is primarily interested in Kentuckyiana, but he occasionally purchases fine in beautiful books. Although they may not be chosen sphere. One section of his library is devoted to the early American stage for this 24-volume group a great university has been made in the new interest of the Secretary, but in his he has resisted.

Mr. Townsend, one of the greatest book thieves, has a fear of ridicule, is said to have a “female gift followed by his back.” So it must be all right.

The Book Thieves, having read the facts, then picked up books for another which they would not be particularly interested themselves. Living authors on Abraham Lincoln, rambling around in a New Orleans book store, found a copy of a book that is not to be found elsewhere. The next day he looked it up in a catalog, and it quoted it at $175.

Rereness, of course, greatly enhances the value of a book. Occasionally this is accidentally achieved by a mistake made in a first printing.

When Mr. Coleman, for example, published his book, he met with first copies off the press a few minutes before that week’s meeting of the Book Thieves. His members, and gave them to his fellow collectors and some of his close friends. A short time later, however, the new edition was announced, and promptly set about getting back the imperfect copies for replacement with the fine editions. The book was not long in hand. Some of his friends thoughtfully complied with his request and handed them back, but James M. Roche, Mr. Surplus, Col. Wilson and Dr. Trapp, with a true book-collector’s instinct flatly refused to return them. It is believed, but cannot be proved positively, that Mr. Coleman kept one of the imperfect copies for himself, so that he could keep his book more valuable than the correct versions.

Leonard Challenged to Duel

When Coppini designed the John H. Bennett late one night, that standing in the courthouse yard, he issued through the press an invitation to all lovers of horses and all those interested in horse racing to confer with him to establish a real society. Some of his horses agreed that no riding horse ever foaled could look like this day model designed by Signor Coppini. Here, let it be said, it was afterwards learned that, instead of being a sculptor, Coppini had been a "puddler" in a studio in Italy.

Leonard, who was then editor of the Kentucky Stock Farm, wrote an article on "Equestrianism in Art," in which he criticized the clay model of General Morgan's horse as designed and made by Coppini, calling attention to the masculine head on the mare and other errors.

Soon after this appeared in print, Leonard received a communication from Coppini challenging him to a duel. Leonard, instead of being a sculptor, Coppini had been a "puddler" in a studio in Italy.

With the aid of the late Judge James H. Mulligan, a reply was sent to Coppini declining to fight a duel, but the published criticism of the clay model resulted in its destruction by its designer, who destroyed the whole model for the present representation of General Morgan, the tempest in the teapot ended amicably, the sculptor even visiting Leonard at the urging of the statue saying that he felt under obligations to Leonard for causing him to destroy the first clay model and achieve distinction in the field of equestrian statues.

Mrs. Mulligan, soon after the incident, presented Leonard with a set of delightful books. On the fly leaf was one where she wrote an appreciation of his article, "destroying the Trojan horse." Leonard in his article had described the grotesque horse statues that had been made throughout the world and had emphasized the hope that the U. S. could produce a model that was an original and not "more of a caricature than a likeness." This is what enraged Coppini, and in his challenge to Leonard he said, "You are the first to destroy the Trojan horse paper. That being the case, how can you be expected to know anything about art?"
Last Vestige of Historic Kennedy Home
In Garrard County, Where Material for Famous Novel Was Gathered, Is Gone

By C. FRANK DUNN

The last vestige of the historic old Thomas Kennedy home—scene in Garrard county of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's visit, incognito, to gather material for "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—has disappeared.

Only the sky-line, instead of the commanding Colonial mansion of antebellum days, greets the visitor from the hill top overlooking the Walker pike, where the noted old home formerly stood.

Visitors, with guide books in their hands, continue to come, however, and are plainly disappointed when they inquire at the farm adjoining—the home of the famous Walker Foxhounds—only to learn that the rapidly deteriorating walls were razed a few months ago.

Preservation Move Fails

After a futile appeal through the press about a year ago, for the state of Kentucky to acquire the property and make it an historic shrine, Garrard county citizens took the matter up with Henry Ford, but the motor-car magnate realized that a multitude of other projects prevented his buying and restoring the old home.

When the mansion was first nationally publicised, in "Blue Grass Tours" in 1925, the remains of the little old "Uncle Tom's" cabin, rudely erected for exhibition purposes, stood nearby. After one end of the mansion fell in a few years ago, however, the logs of the famous cabin were cut up and used for tobacco sticks.

With no one to care for the house, it deteriorated farther until a year ago, when the writer visited the spot, there remained but the "hulk" of half of the house—stoutly built in the sky-line like the ruins of some decapitated castle of medieval days.

Found Material for Book

Thomas Kennedy, pioneer land owner and extensive slave-holder, entertained lavishly in the stately mansion a century ago. Being an owner of noted race horses, New Orleans horse owners came there to compete with Kennedy's thoroughbreds on the turf.

It is said that after "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published, creating a nation-wide stir, Kennedy swore conspicuously, declaring that if "that Yank woman ever intrudes on my property I'll groan." Mrs. Stowe occupied a room on the second floor of the mansion while quietly collecting material for her book, and it is claimed she selected her characters there from an original "Uncle Tom" and others in those days of slavery.

Had the old Kentucky home survived, in all of its past glory, to the present year, when steps are being taken by the United States government to preserve outstanding works of architecture of various periods, it probably would have been restored for a life of another century or two. Undoubtedly it would have qualified for this purpose, with its many ornate features of a past day, both within and without.

Contained Carved Woodwork

The carved woodwork in the parlor and the circular recesses on each side of the mantle were rare works of an art at its height in Colonial days and the early Nineteenth century in this part of the country. Wallpaper not being obtainable, "hanging draperies" were traced on the walls by an artist.

This is but one of too many old mansions, depicting the life of the Kentucky made famous by song and story, that have been permitted to disintegrate. Despite the lesson that each such building, as it passes into the hazy realm of tradition, Kentuckians still neglect to take steps for the preservation of what architectural relics are left, acting definitely in only a very limited number of cases.

Unless something is done about it, and that very soon, Kentucky's much-flaunted sight-seeing trips, insofar as historic mansions are concerned, will become "sight-seeing expeditions.

OLD LANDMARK IS RAZED

Above is shown the old Kennedy mansion in Garrard county as it appeared several years ago. The ancient residence, crumbling with age, was razed, leaving nothing of the once historic Kentucky landmark.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To the Sheriff of Fayette County, &c.,

You are hereby commanded to SUMMON

David Coleman, Defendant,

to appear before the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 11th day of March, 1851, and in the 61st year of the Commonwealth,
in order to testify, and the truth to say, in behalf of the
Plaintiff,

between

Newtown J. Horn, Co.

in a certain matter of controversy in our Court pending and under
Defendant;

And this they shall in no wise omit under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness, THOMAS S. REED, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House, Lexington, this 1851, and in the 61st year of the Commonwealth.

Thomas Reed

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 15 (67)—The state administration that started in September, 1867, had the distinction of having in the space of four years three administrative heads.

John L. Helm, the regularly-elected chief executive, died five days after he took office in September, 1867, and was succeeded by Lt. Gov. John W. Stevenson, who was elected to fill out the term the following year. Stevenson resigned the governorship in February, 1871, the last year of his administration, and Preston H. Leslie, president pro tem of the state senate, became governor for the remaining few months, being elected to a four-year term the following September.

Gov. Stevenson was born in Richmond, Va., May 4, 1824, and moved to Kenton county, Ky. In August, 1867, he was elected lieutenant-governor and in August of the following year he was elected governor after serving almost a year as acting governor because of Gov. Helm's death.

Graduated from the University of Virginia, Stevenson prepared himself for the practice of law and opened an office in Covington, Ky. In 1841, soon becoming one of the state's leading attorneys. He served in the state legislature in 1845, 1846 and 1847 and was elected a member of the state constitutional convention, in 1849. He attended the Democratic national conventions in 1848, 1852 and 1856, was twice senatorial elector, and was one of the three commissioners appointed to revise the civil and criminal code of Kentucky. He served in the 26th and 28th congresses, and while governor he was elected by the state legislature to represent Kentucky in the United States senate, succeeding Thomas L. McCreary.

Stevenson died suddenly at his Covington home Aug. 10, 1866.
When The 'Flyer' Halted At Limestone And Water Streets

This is the scene that greeted visitors from the east as they arrived in Lexington in the Nineties. The locomotive was that of the C. & O. flyer which had just pulled into the station, the two-story building on the other side of the engine. The three-story building was the Phoenix hotel and opening onto the station platform was the Phoenix hotel restaurant. This part of the hotel building now is occupied by stores which face Limestone street. The restaurant was very popular with travelers and travelling meant going on the train in those days. Although it was a "flyer" in those days, the C. & O. train took 20 hours to run from Washington to Lexington. Now the time is 12½ hours.
The Secretary of The Filson Club attended the Lower Blue Licks celebration. He was the guest of Judge and Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson and Mr. G. Natt Pettit of Lexington. The four of us on our return made an interesting and instructive visit about ten miles south of the Blue Licks Battlefield State Park at “Forest Retreat,” in Nicholas County. We stopped there because our attention had been called to the place by J. Winston Coleman’s new book, *Stage-Coach Days in the Blue Grass*. His paragraph on the subject of Forest Retreat—frequently spelled Forrest in early print—prompted us to look at this now almost forgotten landmark:

“Horses of the stage-coaches were changed at Forrest Retreat, another well known tavern-stand on the Maysville-Lexington road, at the junction of the Carlisle Pike. This hostelry was long known for its lavish and traditional Kentucky hospitality. The house and grounds adjoined the home of Governor Thomas Metcalfe, and many were the noted visitors who stopped there to accept the favors of its genial host. In addition to its claim as a tavern, it was one of the principal post-offices on the Zanesville-Florence stage-coach mail route through Lexington to Nashville. Presidents Jackson and Harrison stopped on several occasions for ‘refreshments’ at Forrest Retreat, as did Henry Clay, who was a warm personal friend of ‘Old Stone Hammer;’ as Metcalfe was familiarly known.”

The old tavern-house is still standing. It is one of the few remaining road-side houses that were a part of stage-coach life. It is a long one-story building with a long porch facing the road. A picture of it appears in *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass*.

On the opposite side of the road, on a high hill and about 200 yards from the one-time stage tavern, stands the Forest Retreat residence built by Governor Metcalfe in 1820 and occupied by him until his death in 1855. It is on a level hilltop of five or more acres and offers a good view of the beautiful country surrounding it. The building is a large well-designed and well-constructed two-story brick house with a small front porch facing east and overlooking the road at the bottom of the hill. The woodwork is beautiful in its simplicity of design and quality of material. The floors are made of the best of white ash. A picture of the house appears in Collins’ *History of Kentucky*, under Nicholas County, in the first, 1847, edition and all the later one-volume and two-volume editions.

The place was purchased recently by Dr. and Mrs. Edie Asbury of Cincinnati. They are sparing neither time nor expense in restoring this little historic palace. Dr. Asbury is a native of Nicholas County and he and his wife are much interested in all that pertains to the County.

About 100 yards from the house is the long abandoned Metcalfe burial ground. All the old tombstones have fallen and are broken, probably some were carried away and used for other purposes. In due time the place will be attended to by the Asburys. The marble shaft at the graves of Governor and Mrs. Metcalfe is the only marker standing now. It is enclosed by an iron fence. It is about ten feet high, perfectly erect and remarkably well preserved.

On the south side the inscription is: To the Memory of Nancy Metcalfe, Wife of Governor Thomas Metcalfe, Died June 13, 1852, in the 63 year of her age.

On the north side the inscription is: To the Memory of Thomas Metcalfe who was a Captain in the War of 1812, a Member of the Ky. Legislature many years, nine years a Representative in Congress, two years U. S. Senator, and Governor of Kentucky from 1828 to 1832. Thomas Metcalfe, Born Mar. 20, 1780, Died Aug. 18, 1855.
8 miles S. of Nicholasville.
A single span - 240 feet.
Curtain Is Dropped On Once-Flourishing Way Of Inter-City Travel As Tram Cars Are Sold

One of 10 electric interurban cars shipped from Lexington to the eastern seaboard Saturday by Dan Stewart, who purchased them from the Kentucky Utilities, is shown above as it was being drawn up a ramp and onto a railroad car in the Chesapeake and Ohio yards, east Third street, preparatory to shipment.

The shipment from Lexington Saturday of 10 electric interurban cars brought to a definite conclusion a phase of inter-city transportation that probably never will be revived in the Bluegrass. The cars, formerly operated by the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, were loaded last week on railroad flat cars and shipped to the eastern seaboard to be placed in use there.

For more than a quarter of a century, until Jan. 15, 1934, Lexington was linked by the interurban lines to Versailles, Frankfort, Paris, Nicholasville and Georgetown. The first line, to Georgetown, was established in 1901 by the old Bluegrass Traction Company, which later became the Central Kentucky Traction Company. In 1905 the line to Paris was opened, while the Versailles route, extending only to the northern limits of that town, was not opened until two or three years later.

In 1907, the Central Kentucky Traction Company was combined with the Frankfort and Versailles Traction Company, which was constructing a trolley line between the two cities, and the organization became a part of the Lexington Interurban and Railways Company, a holding company. In September of that year the Lexington-Versailles and the Versailles-Frankfort lines were connected and through transportation to the capital was inaugurated.

At this time it was planned to enlarge the traction service to include Nicholasville, Winchester, Lawrenceburg, Shelbyville, Owestown, Cynthia, Lancaster, Danville, Harrodsburg and Mt. Sterling, but only the line to Nicholasville actually was constructed and was opened in 1908.

Various types of interurban cars, all heavy, tall and similar to railroad day coaches in appearance, were used in the early days of the system. From time to time these were replaced by more modern equipment, and in 1923 and 1924, 10 of the 12 coaches in use when this service was discontinued in 1924 were purchased. The two additional cars were bought later to replace two that had burned.

The interurbans had not been in regular use since Jan. 15, 1934, shortly after the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, successor to the earlier companies, went into the hands of a receiver. Under the terms of settlement, effected in federal court Nov. 9, 1935, the cars were turned over to the Kentucky Utilities Company and later were sold to Dan Stewart, Pineville, who sent 10 of them east Saturday.

The remaining two coaches were bought by the Lexington Railway Company, which now operates the city street cars, for special service, such as trips to Joyland Park during the summer and to supplement street car service in the city when needed.

The coaches had been stored at the car barns on Loudon avenue during the time they were not in use, and Thursday were coupled together and hauled by a locomotive to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad yards on east Third street. There they were piled up a specially-constructed ramp onto the flat cars by means of a cable and a locomotive.

—John L. Carter Photo.

Interurbans To Be Taken East For Use

10 Of 12 Cars Formerly Plying In Bluegrass Are Being Loaded On Train

Ten electric interurban cars, long familiar sights to central Kentuckians, that for several years carried passengers between Lexington and Frankfort, Georgetown, Paris and Nicholasville, today were being loaded on railroad flat cars preparatory to being shipped to the eastern seaboard to be put in use there.

The cars, which have not been in regular use here since Jan. 15, 1934, shortly after the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company went into the hands of a receiver, were coupled together and pulled from the car barns on Loudon avenue to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad yards, east Third street early today.

In the yards a ramp of railroad ties and rails were constructed from the track to the level of the 100,000-pound capacity flat cars and the interurbans were pulled up the runway and onto the cars by means of a cable attached to a locomotive.

The cars being loaded today were 10 of the 12 modern passenger coaches turned over to the Kentucky Utilities by the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company when the affairs of the latter company were settled in federal court on Nov. 9, 1935. The 10 cars later were sold by the Kentucky Utilities to D.D. Stewart, Pineville, and are being shipped east by him. Mr. Stewart also purchased the rails, ties and trolley wires used on the interurban lines and is sending quantities of them to eastern Kentucky to be used in the construction of a railroad.

The Kentucky Utilities retained the remaining two cars for use in connection with city street car service. The interurbans last summer made trips to Joyland park and also were used in the winter service and snow made the lighter cars impractical.

Ten of the 12 interurbans were purchased by the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company in 1923 and 1924, to replace older coaches, while the remaining two were bought later to take the place of cars that had burned.

—MARCH 26, 1936
Change In Ownership Of "Carty Block" Marks First Transfer Of Lexington's Original Site Within Nearly Seven Decades

Blockhouse, Later Part Of Fort, Stood At Corner Of Main And Mill

Recent purchase of the "Carty Block" by George K. Graves and C. N. Manning marked the first transfer in 87 years of the original site of Lexington. There in 1779 was built the first blockhouse, at what is now the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets. The blockhouse later became a part of Fort, with a blockhouse in each corner.

The fort ran diagonally across what was later to be Main street. It would be roughly outlined by a line drawn from the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets to the vicinity of the Ad Ameade theater, then to Brower's corner, then to the spot near Water street, and back to Main and Mill.

"On Pages 1 and 2 of the Old Trustee's Book," say notes compiled by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, secretary of the woman's club service, University of Kentucky. It's a plot of Lexington by Robert Todd, dated 1783. The 'lots' containing one-third of an acre each, were numbered, allowing five lots to the block, beginning at Upper and Main and running westward as far as Locust, then eastward on the south side of Main to Mulberry (Limestone), then westward again to Locust. The town boundary then was High and Short, Lime- stone and Patterson.

Five lots were in the block now bounded by Main and Water, Broadway and Mill. They were numbered 40 to 44, beginning at Water street. Thus the present Brower's corner is on what was lot No. 40. The next three lots, 41, 42 and 43, still belong to the city of Lexington, but are under renewable 90-year leases. Lot No. 44—the "Carty Block"—passed into private ownership.

"When the plat of Lexington was laid out," Mrs. Lafferty's notes explain, "it was found that the ram- bling old fort ran diagonally across where Main street was to be. Thinking a smaller fortification containing a powder magazine would provide the necessary safety, they tore down the walls of the Old Fort, leaving only the blockhouses, which were not in the line of traffic, and planned what they called a New Fort. This New Fort was called 'Todd's Fort,' to distinguish it from the Old Fort, sometimes called Lexington Fort. The trustees reserved Lots 41, 42 and 43 on which to build it.

"The two end lots, bordering on Broadway and Mill streets, numbered 40 and 44, were allotted to David Blackard, the silversmith, and to Christopher Greenup, then governor of Kentucky. These two lots, 40 and 44, changed hands many times, but Lot 41, 42 and 43 are always designated in the old record as 'where the garrison stands' and this property was sold as an estate by Virginia as the "Public Ground."

"On it stood Todd's Fort, later the market house, in the second story of which the Kentucky legislature sat in June, 1792. An offer to purchase part of it, after Kentucky became a state, was made to Henry Clay, and his opinion, written at length in the Old Trustee's Book, was in the negative. As a consequence, the property covered in Lots 41, 42 and 43 is held on 90-year leases, which are renewable, and the rental goes into the city treasury.

"Lot 44, which became the prop- erty of Christopher Greenup, was sold by him in 1802 to William Leavy, and in 1859 Mr. Leavy purchased three feet on the Public Ground (Lot 43), including the spring, for $300."

This, of course, was before Mr. Clay rendered his opinion that no part of the "Public Ground" could be sold. Thus the "Carty Block" contains a three-foot strip on its west side off of Lot 43. The rest of it is Lot 44. Mr. Leavy made his purchase at $10 a front foot. Mr. Manning and Mr. Graves paid more than $1,500 a front foot when they purchased the property recently.

The spring above referred to was on the back part of Lot 43. On this point, Mrs. Lafferty says, "Mr. W. A. Gunn told me he knew the public spring well. He said to get to it the people went down Mill street back of the Carty building, which was built on the front part of Lot 44, then stepped over a lawn and down steps, as the ground was several feet below the level of Mill street. He said the spring was walled up and was supplied with a large wooden pump which was painted bright blue when he first saw it in 1859, and that the surplus water ran under Water street to Town Branch."

"This definite statement is verified in the Old Trustee's Book, for Mill street was ordered filled up by the board in 1796. William Beatty and Mr. Melvain, being appointed to have a cataract made from the public spring into the run on Water street."

"Col. Milward told me when he occupied the store later known as Kaufmann Clothing store that he had put as many as eight watermelons at a time in the spring in the cellar, where they kept deliciously cool."

How did it happen that this particular spot was selected as the site for the future town of Lexington? A. Luckless wild turkey was responsible, according to Robert Patterson, who first took the steps defined by the colonial government as necessary for asserting a claim to land. If a settler made improvements on the land, such as clearing a forest or building a cabin, raising a crop of corn, he could claim 640 acres as his own.

"When I came to the place," wrote Patterson, "I had no intention of improving it, but thinking to kill a turkey and it being late in the evening, James Sterritt, who was the only person in my company, and I concluded to camp there all night. Sterritt and I proceeded on and came to a spring where we built a cabin, 10 or 12 feet square, and deadened 16 or 20 trees and marked 'R.F.' on a tree. I considered it a
When Football Players Wore Big Mustaches

The above team played football for State College (University of Kentucky) in 1893. Reading from left to right, back row—Weaver, guard; Hobby, end; J. W. Wodd, center; Dr. Ben Van Meter, manager; Tom Gunn, tackle; J. H. Hill, assistant manager and George R. Carey, quarterback. Middle row—Irvine Lyle, guard; Gared, tackle; Steeley, tackle; and Chapman. Front row—Redman, halfback; Gardner, end; John Bryan, halfback; Judge Stoll, end; Paulkner, tackle and Jolly, the end.
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College
To Commemorate Thirty Years Of Progress

RICHMOND, Ky., May 6—Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College will commemorate three decades of progress commencement week, May 24 to 27. Gov. A. B. Chandler and J. C. W. Beckham, governor of Kentucky in 1908 when the college was established, are to speak on the commencement program May 27 when degrees will be conferred upon 86 graduates. The exercises will be held in Hiram Brock auditorium on the campus at 10 a.m.

The week's celebration will open with baccalaureate exercises Sunday, May 24, at 10:30 a.m. with the baccalaureate address by Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the University of Chicago chapel.

Other events of commencement week are an organ recital by For- ter Harp, organist of the New England Congregational church, Chica- go, at 4:30 p.m. Sunday, May 24, in Hiram Brock auditorium; presenta- tion of "The Taming of the Shrew" by the Little Theater Club of the college in the auditorium at 8 p.m. May 25; dedication of the addition to the college library with an add- dress by Dr. Richard A. Foster, Ohio University, May 25 at 10 a.m.; and alumni reception and banquet May 25 at 6 p.m.

A history of the college entitled "Three Decades of Progress" is be- ing published by the faculty as a contribution to the celebration to be held commencement week.
FAMOUS HOUSE OF WORSHIP

[Special to The Herald]

PARIS, Ky., June 6—The first in a series of services will be held at 2:30 o’clock Sunday afternoon, June 14, at the historic Cane Ridge meeting house in Bourbon county near Paris. The Winchester Christian church has charge of the program and the Rev. Hugh Mc Clelland, pastor of that church, will preach the sermon.

The Cane Ridge meeting house is the scene of the founding of the Disciples of Christ church in June, 1846, by the Rev. Barton Warren Stone. The building was erected in 1793 and the original structure still stands, although in the course of time it was weatherboarded, the walls plastered, and the floor covered with a smooth floor of pine.

In its first state the building was built of logs with no chimney; no glass in the windows; floors and seats which had no bases were made if puncheons smoothed with a broadax and the pot and pulpit were of clapboards. There was no fireplace or chimney. About 1830 the members of the church paved the walls, painted the inside, put in comfortable seats and changed the doorways.

Church Restored

About four years ago a group of men, under the guidance of the late Ayliette Buckner, restored the church to its original appearance and it stands today as it was many years ago when the new faith was born within its walls. Adjoining the church is the Cane Ridge cemetery, where many of the original builders of the church are buried, and where, in 1844, Barton Stone was buried.

In 1847 a marble shaft was placed at the grave with the inscription reading: “The church of Christ at Cane Ridge and other genuine friends in Kentucky have caused this monument to be erected as a tribute of affection and gratitude to Barton W. Stone, minister of the gospel of Christ and a distinguished reformer of the Nineteenth Century, born December 24, 1772; died, November 24, 1844. His remains lie here. This monument erected in 1847.”

Stone Born in Virginia

Barton Stone was a Virginian by birth and came to Kentucky in 1796 as pastor of the Cane Ridge church. On the third Sunday in August, 1801, was witnessed the greatest and most remarkable religious assembly ever gathered together. It is recorded that more than 10,000 persons camped about the church for a week all participating in the great revival. On June 28, 1804, at the Cane Ridge Meeting House Barton Stone organized a church of apostolic order, which has since been known as the Church of Christ, the Disciples of Christ, or the Christian Church.

At Short And Upper Streets

Remember this one at the northwest corner of Short and Upper streets? “Say, I remember that bank well,” said a Lexington resident a few days ago when he saw this picture. “I used to go there to make deposits and then I would step next door where they had a good bar.” The bar is gone and so is this building, but the corner is still the site of a bank—the Citizens Bank and Trust Company.
The old mill has quite a water wheel.

At Monticello, there stands an old mill, reminiscent of the days when meandering streams provided the most infallible source of power. Two bystanders gazing at the device give an idea of the size of the wheel.

Note: At Mill Springs, not Monticello—In Wayne County.
Present Fayette County Court House is Fifteenth One We Have Had, And Fourth On Same Site; First 'Temple Of Justice' Was Of Logs

Many Famous Men Have Acted Roles In Trials Held In Fayette Court

BY WINSTON COLEMAN

In November, 1790, the Virginia Assembly passed an act dividing Kentucky into three counties—Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. Lexington was the seat of government for Fayette county, which included all the land north of the Kentucky river. Early in this year, 47 citizens of this city met and signed the "Citizens' Compact" which divided all the lots of the town into so many "in" lots of one-half acre each, and so many "out" lots of five acres each. Provision was made for the distribution of these lots, one of each to every male citizen 21 years of age, or older and a resident for one year, to every widow, or to any person who had, on the date of the signing of the Compact been a citizen of any of the lots the previous year.

With the town and county organization well under way, it became necessary to have a "temple of justice," or court house, where all cases could be tried, records kept and other matters of law attended to. Accordingly, the first court house in Lexington, as the seat of Fayette county, was built in 1793, on the north side of the courthouse square, and the first court was held in the third week of June of that year.

In 1813, the seat of government was changed from Lexington to Nicholasville, and the old court house ceased to be used. In the spring of that year, the old court house was dismantled and the materials used in the construction of the new court house in Nicholasville.

The old court house was a small, single-story building, with a hip roof and a gable at each end. It was located on the corner of Main and Main Cross (Broadway) streets, and was used as a court house until 1858, when it was replaced by a new court house built on the same site.

In 1865, when commissioners of Fayette county advertised in the Kentuckian for bids for a three-story brick court house to be erected according to plans submitted by David Sutton, a resident of Lexington and a large land owner on the Harrods Mill (Newtown) road, there were no architects in Lexington at that time, as we know the profession today, but many considered architecture a gentleman's hobby.

On Feb. 18, 1802, the court house commissioners entered into a contract with Messrs. William and Stephen for the erection of the new building to be built "80 by 50 feet, three stories high; first story 14 feet, with walls three brick thick; second story to be 12 feet high, with walls two and half brick thick; third floor 10 feet high with walls two brick thick and all the structure to have a pavilion roof with chimneys 12 inches high and one inch thick at the lower part." This court house, the third in Lexington, was completed toward the latter part of the year 1806. It was the second on the same site—the site of the present courthouse square—were also built two brick buildings, one for the clerk's office and the other for the sheriff and county sur- veyor.

Town Clock Installed

About the year 1814, the court house was remodeled, and the town clock installed. Three years later the large bell was placed in the tower. The bell weighs 393 pounds and is supported by a brace of oak which is thought to have been part of the bell and the maker's name, "Thomas Levering, Founder, Philadelphia, 1817."

The historic old brick court house witnessed many important events in the life of Lexington. Within its walls took place the famous trial of George Clay, charged with the killing of Samuel Brown in a fight growing out of a political rally at Russell Cave Springs. Great crowds filled the courtroom to hear the renowned Henry Clay deliver his defense, and the lawyer and statesman kept his side clean by obtaining a verdict of acquittal. Abolitionist Abraham Lincoln, familiarly known as "Honest Abe," was tried in this old court house in 1852 by Oldham Todd & Company, for $474.54 alleged to have been for "money collected for a firm and unaccounted for."

While the old court house was being echoed the voices of many of Kentucky's ablest statesmen and lawyers, including Henry Clay, William G. Barby, Richard J. Menifee, Madison C. Johnson, Thomas L. Marshall, Roger Hanson, John B. Huston, John C. Breckinridge, George B. Crittenden, Judge George Robertson, Jesse Hedges, Robert J. Breckinridge, Robert Wetzel, Judge George Robertson, Jesse Hedges, Robert J. Breckinridge, and Richard A. Buckner, Fielding Turner and others.

During the War Between the States squads of Yankee bluecoats camped on the court house square and several pieces of artillery were planted on Cheapside, which gave Lexington the looks and ways of a well-guarded town.

After about 75 years' use, this old brick court house became badly dilapidated and in great need of repairs. Many considered it unsafe for future use. After much discussion, the courthouse was decided to tear it down and build a more up-to-date building.

On Feb. 17, 1883, the old brick court house was sold for $1,200 to F. Bush and Son, of this city, and a few weeks later a crowd of curious people lined the sidewalks as Contractor G. D. Wilkins with a crew of carpenters began work on the new court house. The old weather-beaten and time-honored building. On the last load of dirt was hauled away and the site cleared.

Fence To Millersburg

The handsome iron fence around the court house yard was taken down and hauled to Millersburg.
where it still can be seen enclo[...]

The old clock, for many years the standard time for all, was given to a local jeweler, T. C. Calvert, who had the contract for keeping the old timepiece running and who set it at noon each day by means of his sextant. This instrument was used by Calvert and is now in the possession of Dr. C. W. Trapp, Lexington. The face of the old clock was given to W. H. Polk of this city, who later presented it to the Lexington Public Library, where it is still to be seen.

Considerable time elapsed before the court house commissioners of Fayette county agreed upon the plans and cost of another building. At length, they selected Thomas W. Boyd, of Pittsburgh, as their architect. The original estimate of $160,000 for the new court house, the fourth in Lexington, was rejected. A local contractor, W. Bush, agreed to revise the plans so as to bring the cost within the appropriation. To do this, Bush changed the tower and dome to wood construction, covering it with tin to resemble stone work. The general plan called for a cut-stone building, two stories high, with basement and two, the floor space being 60 by 71 feet and 100 feet from the tip of the dome to the ground level.

On July 4, 1884, the cornerstone of this new court house was laid with simple ceremonies in the presence of a large crowd, the late Dr. R. J. Spurr, presiding. During the interval from the laying of the cornerstone the new court house was completed. On the 16th of August the first session of court were held in the new Masonic hall, on the southwest corner of Walnut and Short streets. In due time, Contractor Bush completed the new court house at a total cost of $121,277.

The Court House Fire

On the morning of May 14, 1897, smoke was discovered coming out of the attic of the court house and in a short while the whole building was in flames. The fire was believed to have originated from sparks from a defective stove and soon got beyond control of the fire department. By daylight, Fayette county's fourth court house was a complete ruin.

Aided to the loss of the building itself was Sculptor Joel T. Hart's masterpiece, "Woman Triumphant," which occupied a pedestal in the rotunda on the first floor underneath the center of the dome. Many valuable portraits of the early circuit judges, painted by some of the old masters of the Bluegrass, were also lost in the fire. While the court house debris was being cleared away, preparations to erect another building, a monument erected in the southeast corner of the court house yard by the citizens of Lexington to the memory of William H. Barry, mysteriously disappeared.

Barry was one of the city's outstanding citizens, having been U. S. senator, postmaster general under Jackson and minister to Spain.

Lehman and Schmidt, Cleveland, were chosen architects for the new court house, the Richmond House of the Carpenters, and the fourth on the same site. The general contract was awarded to Albert W. Clark, and, on Sept. 5, 1880, the cornerstone of the present court house was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies in charge of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. This new three-story stone court house was completed at a cost of $187,181.29 and the furniture, fixtures, etc., cost $67,087.85.

On Feb. 1, 1900, the new quarters were occupied by the following Fayette county officials: John H. Allen, commonwealth's attorney; W. S. Kimball, county attorney; J. Morgan Gentry, county judge; Dr. P. H. Malloy, coroner; Watts Parker, circuit judge; James C. Rogers, circuit judge. Frank A. Bullock, county judge; Robert L. Baker, county auditor; William A. Newman, county assessor; Henry M. Beagley, sheriff.
The Medical School that grew into a Great University!

One hundred years ago the City of Louisville set aside $50,000 and four acres of ground, facing Chestnut Street between 8th and 9th, for the establishment of a School of Medicine. A charter granted in 1833 had authorized such an institution. In February, 1837, the cornerstone for the large, impressive school building was laid and in April, it is said, the School of Medicine held its first session on the second floor of the then adjacent city workhouse.

This original building of the School of Medicine was destroyed by fire in 1856, but was rebuilt, in almost exactly the same style and has been in constant use ever since for educational purposes. After the school moved to First and Chestnut the old building became the administration building of the Board of Education. The building at Ninth and Chestnut, erected to house the Academic Department of the University actually became the Male High School in 1855, but was, in effect, a part of the university, as it conferred the Bachelor's Degree on graduates until 1907. On its seal it was called "The University of the Public Schools of Louisville." These two fine old buildings, now modernized and enlarged, form the present Central Colored High School.

In 1846 the Medical School was consolidated with the Louisville College (founded 1840) and a law school was added to form the University of Louisville. The "Medical Institute" was already one of the most famous schools in the country. Soon the Law School began to establish an equally enviable reputation and both branches of the university attracted students from all parts of the country and from foreign nations. Its fame has continued to grow.

In 1907 the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences was added; in 1918 the School of Dentistry; in 1925 the Speed Scientific School, and in 1932 the School of Music. The university is thus composed of six major departments covering the professions and practically every phase of higher education. From an original enrollment of eighty and a faculty of three members it has grown to a student body of 3,500 and a faculty of 319 members. In addition to the thirty-acre Belknap campus it has five other extensive properties.

The University of Louisville is the oldest municipal university in the United States. It will celebrate its 100th anniversary next year by launching an inspiring program of future development, which should meet with the enthusiastic support of every civic-minded citizen.
Mr. J. Winston Coleman of Lexington is gathering material for a book on Stage Coaches in the Bluegrass Region. He wishes to procure all the information on the subject that is available. He is covering central Kentucky within a radius of about fifty miles from Lexington. He is preparing to embrace the entire stage coach history of that region from its beginning in the early years of the nineteenth century to its close in the late eighties. He will include taverns and their connection with stage travel; also turnpikes and toll-gates on down through the toll-gate raids of the nineties of last century. Mr. Coleman wishes to get in touch with persons who have stage way-bills, tickets, account books; pictures of stage coaches and toll-gates; incidents that occurred in connection with stage travel; names of stage owners and stage drivers; letters and other documents, also newspapers and books and any other materials bearing on the subject. Mr. Coleman has written a number of newspaper and magazine articles bearing on Kentucky history. His Masonry in the Bluegrass, published in 1933, is a well known book. Mr. Coleman is a member of The Pilson Club. His address is 405 Dudley Road, Lexington, Kentucky.