Self, at 7 months,

J. Winston Coleman Jr.

Birn: Nov 5-1898

in

Lexington, Ky.

[Inscription on the right side of the image reads: J. Winston Coleman Jr. Lexington, Ky.]
SCRAP BOOK
OF
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.
Vol. No. VIII
1937 - 1940

The
BOOK SHELF
SCRAP BOOK
of

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Kentucky.
"Winton Farm",
Russell Cave Road

NEW YORK
EDUCATIONAL PRESS, INC.

For Willkie—And Why
J. Winston Coleman Jr., Fayette county farmer, historian and writer, is a Democrat and has been all his life. However he intends to vote for Wendell L. Willkie in November and here lists his reasons:

"I am a life-long Democrat.

"I am for Wendell Willkie because I am opposed to sending our boys to Japan to fight so that Roosevelt will be president forever.

"I am opposed to Roosevelt because I am opposed to fighting a war with pop-guns and air rifles. I am for a real defense, with real guns and real trained men, a united country and a united people. Only Willkie can give us that.

"I am for Willkie because I am tired of New Deal waste and extravagance.

"I am tired of Communists in the government of the United States.

"No one believes in Roosevelt. We need a change. We need a leader who believes in America, a fearless leader who will stand up and fight for what is right. Willkie is that man."

Lexington Leader
OCT. 10, 1940
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Asa Blanchard's Silver Went Into Homes Of Many Notables, Records Show

By Eleanor Hume Offutt

Asa Blanchard made silver for many notables of his day and, according to E. Alfred Jones, author of "Old Silver of American Churches," he made for Isaac Shelby, our first governor, a tea pot of exceptional workmanship early in the 19th century. Mr. Blanchard also made for Governor Shelby, though the fact is not referred to by Mr. Jones, a pair of handsome candlesticks which bear the initials of Isaac Shelby on one and those of his wife, Susannah Hart, upon the other. Mr. Jones does, however, mention a silver tea service made by Blanchard before 1819 for General Green Clay. That Mr. Blanchard was paid for his labor is proven by the photocatal of one of his bills of sale, which we are reproducing through the courtesy of Reuben Taylor.

The accompanying photographs, showing pieces from the collection of R. C. Ballard Thurston, illustrate the different forms of marking on Blanchard silver. Much of his silver was marked, "A. BLANCHARD," some, "BLANCHARD," and a few pieces, "A. B." in a small square. Some of the marks are in rectangles, others plain, and a spread eagle was sometimes used in addition to the name. This was a fashion popular with silversmiths of the period, an intense wave of Americanism having swept over the country during our Second War with England, and silversmiths, to show their patriotism, which was far more violent than during the Revolution, marked their silver with the spread eagle much as the English silversmiths had used their hall marks.

Silver Given At Fairs

Like other silversmiths of his day, Blanchard made "prize" silver i.e., cups, pitchers, etc., that were given away at the agricultural shows. The Kentucky Agricultural Society which was organized in Lexington in 1814 gave some of Blanchard's cups and the Bourbon Agricultural Society had cups from several makers. One of the largest and finest pitchers made by Blanchard is in the collection of Joseph Logan, Illinois.

Blanchard was twice married, his first wife leaving two children, Mary L., who married Charles S. Catewood on May 7, 1832, and a son, Horace F., who survived his father only a few months and apparently died without issue. Rebecca Blanchard died after 1827. Asa Blanchard married a widow, Mrs. Esther Harris, on March 7, 1837. Though Blanchard's family life may have little bearing on his silversmithing, it is interesting to note that some fine silver made for his daughter, Mary L. Blanchard, which is now in the collection of Mrs. Henry Heuser, is unusually heavy and of the same, simple graceful lines characteristic of all Blanchard's work. We might also imagine Mary Blanchard "putting at her father," after his "turning out" so many handsome pieces for distinguished Kentuckians, to make her some silver; and it is interesting to know that this silver and the portraits of Blanchard and his wife, Rebecca, remained in the family until a short time ago.

Told Apprentices

Further research among the records of the Fayette county court shows that on May 8, 1806, the court awarded to Blanchard an apprentice, William Grant, and that three months later Andrew Anderson, "who will be 15 years old in December next, be bound apprentice to Asa Blanchard until he is 21 years old to learn the silver and goldsmith's trade, agreeable to law." One also finds that on June 20, 1810, Mr. Blanchard bought from Samuel Wilkinson a lot on Mill street and that on Aug. 14, 1810, he bought from Elder Matthew a lot on the corner of Mill and Short streets. Here it was that he opened his shop and for 30 years did a thriving business in silversmithing.

"Lindenhouse," now the Paul Mortimer Justice place at 445 West Third street, has numbered many famous people among its occupants since it was originally constructed in 1805. One of the "out lots," No. 38, 37 and 36, here Asa Blanchard resided between the years 1822 and 1827.

Blanchard Died In 1833

Asa Blanchard died six months after his second marriage, on Sept. 15, 1838, and in the Lexington Intelligencer of Sept. 16, 1838, his obituary is copied from the Kentucky Gazette:

"DIED, during the night of Saturday last, the 15th inst. Mr. Asa Blanchard, an old and worthy citizen of Lexington. Mr. B. was a kind, indulgent husband and father; and if the indigent, widow and orphan were to speak, they would admit their best and most benignant friend had departed. We knew him well—and can speak from personal knowledge, of the kindness of his heart, and the integrity of his conduct. Long will his friends and associates cherish a recollection of Asa Blanchard and his many virtues."

And long will Kentuckians cherish the work of his hands!

We are indebted to Margaret M. Bridwell for her untiring research and her excellent article on Blanchard in the March "ANTIQUES" magazine.

Several valuable julep cups and spoons fashioned by Asa Blanchard are pictured above. Julep cups in top photo are three and one-quarter inches high. One bears the engraving: "K. A. Premium." Lower picture shows five spoons, with applied handles, which were manufactured by Blanchard.
## Central Kentucky Markets Last Season Sold

### 212,260,200 Pounds For $38,945,765.64

During the 1939-40 sales season, burley growers sold a total of 212,260,200 pounds of tobacco on the lowest floors of 10 leading central Kentucky markets, according to figures compiled by The Herald-Leader from information furnished by the R. M. Barker Tobacco Company of Carrollton.

This leaf brought a total of $38,945,765.64 at an average of $18.39 a hundred. During the 1939-40 season, these same 10 markets sold 179,514,649 pounds of tobacco for $30,640,368.41, an average of $20.43.

The greatest volume of leaf ever sold on these markets was in 1931-32, when 248,773,315 passed over the breaks at an average of only $8.68 a hundred. That average was the lowest since 1916. A summary of sales on the 10 markets follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Money</th>
<th>Ave.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>89,626,234</td>
<td>$18,883,382.49</td>
<td>$18.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville</td>
<td>29,310,348</td>
<td>5,245,621.20</td>
<td>17.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelbyville</td>
<td>21,511,286</td>
<td>3,540,232.00</td>
<td>17.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton</td>
<td>16,189,572</td>
<td>2,678,061.25</td>
<td>16.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthiana</td>
<td>12,349,894</td>
<td>2,475,845.27</td>
<td>19.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>16,493,352</td>
<td>1,940,713.72</td>
<td>11.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrodsburg</td>
<td>8,491,188</td>
<td>1,481,955.50</td>
<td>17.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sterling</td>
<td>4,817,932</td>
<td>738,280.77</td>
<td>15.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville</td>
<td>9,945,438</td>
<td>1,676,487.02</td>
<td>17.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>8,073,774</td>
<td>1,316,175.70</td>
<td>16.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals** | 212,260,200 | **$38,945,765.64** | 18.39 |

---

**Pounds Sold On Bluegrass Maris In Last Five Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>'35 Crop</th>
<th>'36 Crop</th>
<th>'37 Crop</th>
<th>'38 Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>54,355,580</td>
<td>55,055,511</td>
<td>55,710,714</td>
<td>75,560,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton</td>
<td>6,854,139</td>
<td>6,540,542</td>
<td>16,237,667</td>
<td>13,043,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthiana</td>
<td>6,322,788</td>
<td>6,597,102</td>
<td>14,278,242</td>
<td>11,878,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville</td>
<td>5,750,863</td>
<td>5,532,494</td>
<td>8,501,896</td>
<td>7,037,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrodsburg</td>
<td>5,876,702</td>
<td>7,158,436</td>
<td>10,680,542</td>
<td>7,230,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville</td>
<td>5,550,198</td>
<td>17,907,138</td>
<td>20,314,976</td>
<td>24,322,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sterling</td>
<td>2,395,144</td>
<td>2,891,044</td>
<td>6,157,424</td>
<td>4,782,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>6,423,540</td>
<td>8,525,854</td>
<td>11,829,394</td>
<td>10,380,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>4,583,854</td>
<td>4,377,496</td>
<td>8,754,170</td>
<td>6,929,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelbyville</td>
<td>3,501,418</td>
<td>12,960,162</td>
<td>22,885,107</td>
<td>19,267,656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals** | 125,132,216| 127,461,569| 214,529,141| 178,514,649|

**Average Price In Last Five Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>'35 Crop</th>
<th>'36 Crop</th>
<th>'37 Crop</th>
<th>'38 Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>$10.78</td>
<td>$33.50</td>
<td>$22.23</td>
<td>$21.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>20.51</td>
<td>22.59</td>
<td>19.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthiana</td>
<td>16.70</td>
<td>20.11</td>
<td>24.03</td>
<td>20.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>35.30</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>16.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrodsburg</td>
<td>16.29</td>
<td>25.29</td>
<td>20.16</td>
<td>16.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville</td>
<td>16.34</td>
<td>23.29</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>18.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sterling</td>
<td>16.41</td>
<td>30.73</td>
<td>23.09</td>
<td>18.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>20.50</td>
<td>32.83</td>
<td>23.54</td>
<td>19.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>16.65</td>
<td>30.18</td>
<td>20.22</td>
<td>17.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelbyville</td>
<td>18.86</td>
<td>33.34</td>
<td>20.61</td>
<td>19.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Lexington Sunday Herald-Leader**

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**Lexington Market Data Given**

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The charting table showing tobacco paid on the Lexington Agricultural Experiment Station during the selling season from 1936 through 1940 was prepared by the

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Sunday, December 1, 1940
Johnson Collegiate Institute,
LEXINGTON, KY.

The Ninth Session of this Institution (for the education of young ladies,) will commence

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1857,

and continue 42 weeks, including one week’s recess at Christmas. An examination of the following points, from well known and disinterested sources, is respectfully solicited:

From the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

"We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Johnson Collegiate Institute in our paper this morning. This excellent school is located in this city, and is under the direction of Elder W. S. Brown, an experienced and accomplished teacher, and a parent of competent assistance. It enjoys a high degree of popularity, and has steadily increased in the number of its pupils from the time of its first establishment here until the present period, when it now ranks with the largest and most successful Schools in the country. The system of instruction in this Institution is thorough and well digested, and the examinations which have been held have reflected the highest credit alike upon institution and pupils. It deserves the highest position which it has attained.

"We see by the notice in our columns, that Prof. W. McFarland, late of Harrison (City) School, No. 2, has become a member of the Faculty of this school. Mr. McFarland is widely known as an accomplished scholar and a successful teacher, and while we regret that we are to lose him from one of our public schools where he has been so long prominent, we are grateful that we are not to lose his abilities in his profession in another prominent institution in our city."

LEXINGTON, KY., JUNE 29, 1857.

Rev. Wm. S. Brown: I have just returned from the examination of your pupils. An old teacher myself, I can say to you, that I never have witnessed a more faithful, rigid and satisfactory examination. I regret I could not stay to hear the questions and answers in the higher mathematics; I sincerely hope you may always have pupils as well taught as those whom I met in your recitation room this morning.

Very respectfully, your friend,

SAM'l D. Mccullough.

To the above it is deemed unnecessary to add anything further than simply to say, that the future gives promise of a decided improvement in the past. The Faculty is one of long experience in teaching, and all will be done that in the past, combined with the aid of frequent lectures on scientific subjects, by gentlemen of distinguished literary attainments can do, to promote the advancement and render comfortable those entrusted to their charge. A limited number of pupils, only as many as each teacher can attend to conveniently, will be receive. We appeal to our enlightened Christian public for patronage and support.

The following rules and regulations will be strictly observed and carried out:

1st. No pupil will be received, for a term of less than six months, or from the close of entering school to the end of the school year, and no deduction will be made for absence unless under peculiar circumstances.

2d. All boarders must live in the family of the Principal, and, after having entered the school, none will be permitted to visit, pay calls, or take accounts ormesses of any kind, without express permission of parents or guardian.

3d. No young lady connected with the Institution, either as a boarding or day pupil, will be allowed to receive calls or commissions from gentlemen under any circumstance whatever unless in presence of her parents or the Principal, and then only to an extent to interfere with the slightest degree with the duties and exercises of school.

TERMS, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding and Tuition; per annum, in regular department, ........................................ $160.00
Tuition alone, from 13.00 to 20.00.................................................. 23.00
French, German, Latin or Greek, Drawing and Painting, each...................................... 10.00
Prof. Peter's full course of Chemical Lectures.......................................................... 5.00
Projecting, Drawing and Coloring Maps................................................................. 5.00

REFERENCES.


J. G. CHINN, President of Board of Trustees.

LEXINGTON, KY., AUGUST 15, 1857.

W. S. BROWNE, M. D., Principal.

Prospects of an early Lexington School, 1857.
From Elkhorn Down to Keene

In Sunday's Herald there appeared a story about South Elkhorn church and the protests of residents of Harrodsburg pike over the proposed route of the new road. This will leave on a side road that may be abandoned, the old South Elkhorn church, founded by Dr. Lewis Craig who as head of the traveling church was one of the picturesque figures in the early history of Kentucky.

The Harrodsburg pike is a part of the old Wilderness Trail and is also known as The Historic Trail to touch many historic and scenic spots passing Lincoln's birthplace and the Jeff Davis marker near Mammoth Cave and other places of interest.

The historic values on this road are very definite and, of course, should be taken into consideration. Of course The Herald fully realizes that rights of way are the highway commission's most difficult problem. It is necessary to have good roads, but at the same time to take things of historic and scenic value fully into consideration.

In Sunday's Herald it was mentioned that the late Judge James H. Mulligan had written a poem, "From Elkhorn Down to Keene." This was not available for use in Sunday's Herald but has been furnished through the courtesy of Judge Samuel M. Wilson. It speaks for itself:

FROM ELKHORN DOWN TO KEENE

I long the days that are past and done.
When a merry lad in the long ago
I dared the shadows and braved the sun—
No way seemed long I wished to go.
I oft looked back on that shining trail
And the b末e of bloom it wound between.
Thru a fairy glimpse from out a tale—
From Elkhorn down to Keene.

- JAMES H. MULLIGAN, Maxwell Place, February, 1912.

HUTCHISON IN THE EARLY DAYS

Hutchison, an important shipping station on the Lexington branch of the L & N., is situated in the heart of one of the best farming sections of Bourbon county. It is a sleepy hamlet, boasting of some fifty inhabitants, a groceries store, a blacksmith shop, several stores, two churches and schools.

The station is named for Martin Hutchison, who owned this land at the time the railroad was built. The Starkes built the first habitation at this point, prior to the Revolution, and on at least one occasion were forced to abandon it under pressure of an Indian raid and retire to the fort at Bryant Station. This family intermarried with the Jacobys, emigrated to Missouri, where they established the well-known nurseries.

The Kleisers were another early family in this section, being clock-makers in their native home in Switzerland. Their home was built in 1790. In 1791 the Jacoby home, a palatial place, was built.

The Mayville and Lexington turnpike was built in 1827. The early trail ran east of the present road, Hutchison being a stopping point for the stage traveler at night. At the old Hallick Inn hospitality was dispensed generously to all who came. The Inn still stands. The Calvins built the pioneer church of the section, the first Hopewell building being erected in 1787. The Christian Church followed several years later in the early nineteenth century.

THIRD COURTHOUSE ERECTED IN PARIS

The third court house was erected in Paris in 1874, on the same location of the present one. The first court held in this house was in October, 1874, with Judge J. D. Hunt, of Lexington, presiding; J. E. Paton, Clerk; P. M. Miller, Clerk, Capt. Thos. E. Moore, serving his second term, Sheriff; E. M. Kenney, J. B. Northcott, J. Henry Butler, deputies, and J. W. McCormay, Jailer. The first county officers to occupy offices in the new building, besides those mentioned above, were Richard Hawes, Judge of the County Court, a man full of years and of honorable reputation; Russell Mann, County Attorney, and Jas. M. Hughes, County Clerk.

This building was erected at cost of $135,000.
Mme. Montelle
Taught Dances And Language

Mathurin Giron

Owned Confectionery: Entertained Gen. La Fayette

By FREDERICK JACKSON

Although few in numbers, French families who emigrated to Kentucky and settled in the pioneer days lent distinction and color. Dr. J. Huntley Dupre, of the University of Kentucky history department, recently declared in a paper on "The French in Pioneer Kentucky," presented before the John Bradford Society, that the French influence still prevails may be seen in the accompanying illustrations of French possessions in Lexington home.

To Kentucky, that has always retailed its early Anglo-Saxon character, these French made a significant contribution," Dr. Dupre said. "The Frenchmen, the Chateauxs, the Champlains and other early French families. Long since they have become absorbed into the pure blood of the Kentuckian, but in the formative years of wilderness-conquest, state-forming and culture-building, they had a small, but distinctive part.

The first French to stay in Kentucky were traders or priests. The first minister to set foot in Kentucky was Father Bienlen, an Irish Franciscan, educated in France, who was in Kentucky probably from 1777 to 1778.

The first missionary zealot, however, according to Dr. Dupre, was the Rev. Stephen Theodore Budin, who became the first bishop and their children's children contributed many distinguished, substantial and useful citizens. His family came from Virginia to Madison county in 1786 and bought land from Squirrel Boone for "one jack-knife and a helver."

Before 1800, there were Frenchmen in business. One shop in Lexington was a wholesale store, all goods delivered, and the other was the store and warehouse of Monsieur Theodore, located in Lexington in 1788.

Monsieur Theodore evidently did some farming, and was associated with the United States Bank at the time the store and warehouse were erected on June 26, 1846, preserving, according to Dr. Robert R. P. in his "A Brief Sketch of the History of Lexington," "to its latest days, all the virtues and manners of the anti-Revolution Frenchmen." Madame Montelle died in 1846, on Sept. 8, 1848, in her 90th year.

The Kentucky Stateman eulogized her in its issue on Sept. 14: "It is hardly necessary to say that she was known and beloved of her lofty character, her pure life and great intellect in this community where she has been known, beloved and revered for half a century. There are few women who have lived so simple a life and preserved it so well. The pure and simple, truthful life, free from every thing like affection and full of charity, kindness and good will. She was a woman who has been an example to all, and a first example of that kind of life."...

Also famous for his foods, though not a resident of pioneer Lexington, was Guis Jaubert, a French soldier of fortune, who, as the inscription on a line of the Kentucky Historical Society, claims "Guis Jaubert. The Lex Country Line." He cooked for Gen. Edward Morgan's men, developed a burgoo recipe that earned him the title "Burgoo King." His restaurant featured a special burgoo dish for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Louisville in 1885, after which he supervised a burgoo dish for the United States Bank, then in Lexington.

The two most famous Frenchmen in the United States were Constantine Raffy and St. Sauveur Francois Bontinck, among whom feature newspaper articles have been published frequently in recent years. Other well-known Kentucky families of French descent include the Fontaines, Flora, Dupuy, Lemaire, Martin, Pello, Francis, Montmoralis, Vermont.

Niche 73

The songs of our country are about as varied as its geography. But those that live for generations are the easy-to-sing, folksy, down-to-earth kind. Such were the songs written by Stephen C. Foster and popularized in the Eighteen Forties. Though self-taught, Foster had the wonderful power of writing truly beautiful melodies. His Old Folks at Home. My Old Kentucky Home and Old Black Joe have been popular for four generations, as has been his stirring O Susanna.

Though no account of American music could be complete without mention of Foster, he died in 1864 at the age of 38, penniless, obscure and broken in spirit, thinking he was a failure. But last week composer Foster was raised from obscurity to his proper place when he was elected to New York University's Hall of Fame of great Americans. At the ninth quinquennial Hall of Fame election since 1900 he was the only one of 140 nominated candidates to receive the required number of votes.

Thus, next spring Niche 73 in this national shrine will be filled by the first musician ever named one of America's Honor.
Like his wife, Monsieur Waldemer Mentelle was brilliant and charming. He was a banker, did some farming and raised a family whose descendants still reside in Lexington.

Madame Mentelle—For many years head of a "French School for Young Ladies" in a tract where Mentelle park now is. She was brilliant, scholarly and wielded great influence in this community in the early part of the 19th century.

W. Side Street, one below Short.

Monsieur Green's confectionery on North Mill near Short as it appeared when the famous French caterer conducted it in the early part of the 19th century. The south half of the building has been razed; the north half is occupied by Ferguson's news stand.

- May 17, 1940 -
CIRCULAR.

The District Meeting of Fayette and Scott counties met according to adjournment, on September 4th, A. D. 1857, in the Christian Church, in Lexington, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

After prayer by Brother Wm. Morton, and some appropriate remarks suitable to the occasion, a very able and interesting discourse on the Missionary character of the Churches, and the object of this meeting, was delivered by Elder J. A. Gano, from Mark, 16—15: “Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,” proving clearly that since the days of the Apostles it was specially the duty of the Church, as the pillar and support of the truth, to have the gospel proclaimed in all destitute parts of the earth, and for a failure thus to do all would, in the last day, be responsible to God according to the means with which they were blessed.

On motion, Brother Wm. Morton was called to the Chair, and J. G. Chinn appointed Secretary.

The names of the Churches in the co-operation were then called, and delegates reported as follows, with the amount promised for the year beginning with October, 1857:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHURCHES</th>
<th>DELEGATES</th>
<th>AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FAYETTE COUNTY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Elkhorn</td>
<td>John Curd, R. T. Latham</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>S. Coleman, H. Foster, R. D. Hunt</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Union</td>
<td>Elder J. A. Gano</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Solomon Rice</td>
<td>Paid $25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>Jacob Embry</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berea</td>
<td>R. Haley, B. B. Crenshaw</td>
<td>$17.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioch</td>
<td>No Delegate</td>
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<td>Sycamore</td>
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<td>Mt. Gilead</td>
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<td><strong>SCOTT COUNTY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>J. W. Crumbaugh</td>
<td>Paid $24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamping Ground</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Run</td>
<td>No Delegate</td>
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<td>Oxford</td>
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<td>Turkey Post</td>
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<td>Corinth</td>
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<td>Hebron</td>
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<td><strong>FRANKLIN COUNTY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>Wm. P. Duval</td>
<td>Paid $10.00</td>
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Total: $870.85

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, after which the Treasurer, J. G. Chinn, made his report, showing that the moneys sum of only $124.45 had been received by him from the Churches, which sum had been paid over to J. G. Allen, Treasurer of the State meeting, and what amount had since been paid the Treasurer he was unable to state.

On motion of Brother J. Watson it was Resolved, That Brothers Samuel Coleman and J. G. Chinn be requested to visit all the Churches in Fayette county previous to our next district meeting, and urge upon them the necessity of their continued co-operation with this meeting, and the necessity of sending delegates to the same, and also to the State meetings in October of each year; and that Brothers J. W. Crumbaugh, W. P. Duval and J. Sinclair visit all the Churches in Scott county for the above purpose.

Brother A. Raines being present, was requested and consented to deliver the next introductory discourse.

On motion, ordered, that the Secretary have any number of copies of the proceedings of this meeting printed he may think proper, for distribution among the Churches, not to cost over $10.

On motion, after prayer, adjourned to meet with the Christian Church at Georgetown, on Friday before the first Lord's day in September, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MORTON, CH'M.

J. G. CHINN, Sec'y.
End Comes To
Belle Breazing
Dies At Ornate Old
Home In Lexington

Death has closed another chapter of Lexington's history—a chapter which historians hesitated to write, but which was elaborated upon as it drifted out of the field of legend.

Belle Breazing is dead. This colorful character of the Gay Nineties is gone. Nineteen hundreds succumbed early Sunday morning at her spacious brick residence on the southwest corner of North Eastern avenue and Wilson street. She was buried yesterday afternoon in Calvary cemetery following brief funeral services at the grave.

Once the operator of one of the largest and most lavish establishments south of the Mason-Dixon line, she had in recent years lived in seclusion in the dimly lit, decaying ruins of her once handsomely guided-and-mirrored "manse for men." Her only companion was a Negro maid.

Had Passed 85th Birthday

Belle Breazing, who was past her eightieth birthday when death came, was reputed to have made and spent several fortunes. Yet Lexington's prototype of the Belle Walling of "Wool and the Wind" was noted for her sharp but fair methods of business dealings.

Clarity, acquaintances said, took much of her earnings but they expressed the belief that she had managed to retain at least a small portion of her wealth until the end.

The small yard surrounding the big brick residence facing on North Eastern avenue had grown up in weeds. The ornamental iron fence had fallen to the ground.

Yet inside the building, amid fallen plaster and rotting woodwork, there remained last night much of the massive furniture which once had equipped the gay establishment.

Piano Stands Like Sentinel

The balcony, with its red walls and mirrored ceiling, was still there. But all that remained of the room's furnishings was a huge mechanical piano standing like a mummified sentinel in one corner of the hall—its keys yellowed by the years and its harmoniously carved cabinet lined with dust and cobwebs accumulated through decades of silence.

Almost intact was the private parlor which, according to legend, had been the scene of entertainment of many influential men.

In this room, decorated with a huge mirror, a wall, were still to be found the much-talked-about "ornate chairs," fashioned from the horns of Texas steers, and upholstered in flaming red plush.

And the entrance hall with its richly carved stairway leading to the upper-floor apartments still held much of the glamour of the nights of long ago.

Wine Room Is Bare

At the rear of the first floor was the wine room which once had sheltered rare vintages. The old racks were still there, but they were empty. The doors of the huge cupboards stood ajar; their barren shelves covered with dust.

"Miss Belle had just let things go since she had been sick," the maid explained. "I haven't been in some of these rooms in years."

Monument To Gilded Era

The house, its furnishings and its dark atmosphere were a silent monument to the gilded era it represented. There was a strange sense of formality about it all—like a temple built upon the sands that had been crumpled by the tide of moral righteousness.

Before establishing herself in the North Eastern avenue house, Belle Breazing was said to have conducted a similar establishment on North Upper street between Third and Fourth streets. Officials of the old Kentucky University, it was recalled, took steps to acquire the property and she was compelled to move.

Business flourished at the new location. It was said, until Camp Stanley was established here shortly before the United States entered the World War. Then a campaign was waged to close down such houses and she was forced to curtail operations.

In her girlhood, when she was described by acquaintances as "very good-looking," she had lived on West Main street near the Jefferson street viaduct.

She had been in poor health for several years. This, coupled with the infirmities of age, was given as the cause of death.

Surviving her is one daughter, Daisy Kenney, of Dearborn, Mich.

---Herald Photo
A GHOST HOUSE ON NORTH EASTERN AVENUE—This house, once the scene of gaiety and revel, was silent last night—silent and lonely. For its aged owner was gone from the spacious old residence on North Eastern avenue where she had lived, almost alone, since changing customs deprived her of her occupation. Belle Breazing, one of the most widely known women in Lexington's history, had passed through its portals for the last time. (Other pictures on page 9.)

---House Burned.
Dec. 12, 1949
PICTURES REVEAL FURNISHINGS OF BREAZING RESIDENCE—

Much of the massive furniture which once filled the big brick residence of Belle Breazing at North Eastern avenue and Wilson street remains among the decaying ruins of the establishment. The photograph at the upper left shows the “horn chairs,” fashioned from the horns of Texas steers, which adorned the private parlor. At the lower left is a corner view of the same room with its mirrored walls. In the photograph at the upper right is shown a huge book-filled secretary, while at the lower right is the mechanical piano in the ballroom of the house.
PUBLIC AUCTION

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF BELLE BREEZING
THURSDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1940, AT TEN O’CLOCK
A. M. PROMPT

CORNER OF NORTH EASTERN AVENUE AND WILSON STREET,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Entire contents of building including large mirrors; famous
horn suite furniture; cut-glass; silver; china; bric a brac of all kinds
and other furniture.

Also, fifty-one pieces of jewelry consisting of a diamond neck-
lace; diamond solitaire rings; diamond dinner rings; rings made of
other precious stones; and other jewelry of gold and stones of many
kinds.

NOLAN CARTER, Administrator of the Estate of Belle Breazing
SAM DOWNING, Auctioneer
State's First Mill Was Built On South Fork of Elkhorn

Was Constructed and Operated by Rev. Lewis Craig, Militant Pastor Who Led Traveling Church Into Kentucky; History of Other Noted Mills Outlined

By NANCY ALEXANDER FLEDD

Here and there, through ages, groups of our friends or along the highway as historic markers, we find the huge buhrs or mill stones of the old water mills. Gone forever are these old mills and the slow tempo of their times, but their history we find most interesting, bound up as it is with the lives and the times.

Especially do we find this true of the early settlement on the South Fork of the Elkhorn, Fayette county, Kentucky. Here we find the first grist mill built in Kentucky, and also the first grist mill operated by a minister of the gospel, the Rev. Lewis Craig, in 1733.

The early settlers, pushing westward by way of the Waggoner Road, discovered a buffalo trail about Gilbert's creek, which led them farther into Kentucky. This trail, which is now known as the Harrodsburg road, legend says, was the route followed by the buffalo to the Ohio river and returning laden with provisions.

This particular group of early settlers was a religious band, also a church emigrating bodily from Spottsylvania county, Virginia, on account of religious freedom, and they also sought land. Their march to Kentucky was slow and deliberate. They were led by their minister of the gospel, Lewis Craig, and Capt. William Ellis, military leader, who had made the journey to this region. Following the buffalo trace, they came upon a lush valley through which a winding stream, Legon's bend, suggests the name of this stream.

"An elk was killed that our household was replenished. As the branches of the tree were set up as a trophy on the bank of this new found stream and was a sign to the people that the land was known by the beautiful name of Elkhorn." - Lewis Craig

Built First Kentucky Mill

Here, in this beautiful valley, on the South Fork of Elkhorn, they settled and, here Lewis Craig built his mill, the first to Kentucky. Lewis Craig, the exponent of the Traveling Church, came armed with his commission set and organized to Kentucky in the first wholesale fashionable army. This church, now known as the South Elkhorn church, has had continuous service ever since it was founded.

In 1733, this mill was built by the Rev. Lewis Craig and the first grist mill was erected on the Elkhorn. The buhrs of this mill were more than 100 years old before they were dismantled. After 70 years constant use, the black locust frame supporting the buhrs still stands. The buhrs were then raised and placed in the mills now standing.

The mill was described as follows:

"Each of the two stones were grooved regularly and the top stone mounted in a horizontal in a fixed framework of heavy logs. The stone was mounted on a base which was mounted by sheaves on a vertical shaft and rotated by bevel gears connected to the mill wheel. The lower stone, when in operation, was raised by the miller with a crank handle placed on the upper stone and ground the grain."

These immense buhrs rubbed the whole grain to shreds, thus yielding ground corn as well as the starch. The modern steam roller mills, in the manufacture of flour and starch. Also, the slow grinding of the old mills preserved the flavor of the grain and gave it that "grist mill."" - Lewis Craig

The Mill at Slickaway

Two other mills within a radius of four miles flourished upon the Elkhorn. The first mill was built by the same man, John Parker. One was built at a settlement called Slickaway and the other, called Parkers' mill, about a hundred years ago, ground for 13 distilleries of the neighborhood. It is said religious services were held in the old mill. It is also said that the erection of a house of worship. The mill was purchased by H. Spencer, in 1835. He sold it to E. Tuttle. It then stood high, ran two sets of buhrs, and gave continuous service.

Boorman's mill was also in this valley, but it was not built by the Rev. Lewis Craig. It was built at a later day, for we find it used the French millstones. As early as two years before the Revolution, there were relations between Great Britain and this country became so strained all shipping between the countries ceased, hence it was impossible to go any longer procure the finely cut English stones that a firm of Tidewater ship owners had pur chased for shipment. The settlers began to use the French stones about 1810, bringing them up the Mississippi from New Orleans and making their way down the Ohio. To make the journey by water, it was necessary to use the smaller mills. The French millstones were distinguished from the English by being formed in sections and bound around by an iron band. They supplied a finer grade of flour and were considered as much better than the English stones or those of home origin.

A Kind-Hearted Minister

Boorman's mill was built for the convenience of the settlers. It was called a "downtown"-to save them the arduous toll of the hand mill. Abram Boorman purchased his lish acres from John Parker in 1821, he had acquired title them in an original grant, and built his pilastered mansion high above the river. Here he rested from the strenuous life he had led in conquering the wilderness. He was a man of kind heart, for, in the room of the church at South Elkhorn, we find the names of his black slaves beside that of their master on the door. These names were recently built into the walls of a beautiful home. Several residents of the Blue Grass region, who have witnessed the life of native stone, have converted the walls of those old mills into walls of beauty.

Not far away, a few miles to the east, was Clay's mill, named for the Great Commercer and patronized by the slaves. It was saved by the four barrels became low, one of his 450 slaves from his estate at Ashland.

In the ending the expense and resources of the Craig brothers, who played so important a part in the settlement of Kentucky, knew no bounds until the falling mill was established by the Rev. Elijah Craig at Georgetown in 1781.

First Paper Mill

The first paper mill was built at Georgetown by the Rev. Elijah Craig and partners, Parmer and Dulaney. It was built with stone, supporting two upper stories of wood. The whole building was put together without a nail. The paper was laid in place by oak pins. This mill turned out the first paper made west of the Mississippi, in 1787.

Elijah Craig penetrated as far as the Forks of Elkhorn in what is now Franklin county and established a paper mill. The mill displayed an example of the enterprise and energy of those early settlers along the Elkhorn. In the mill was an iron screw, made in six inches in diameter and four and one-half feet long, weighing 600 pounds. Picture the time consumed and energy required in days of poor transportation and bad roads, to convey the screw from England to its place in the mill upon Elkhorn.

The making of gunpowder by the buhr mills was very similar to that of grinding grain. A negro slave named William Bowen was converted and made a gunpowder mill.ốt Eustis made the first gunpowder in 1782 and thereby obtained his freedom. This invention by the slave was transferred to Kentucky. When supplies ceased from Great Britain prior to 1812, they kept five mills running in Lexington to supply their own demands. These three mills furnished powder for the war of 1812.

Huge Stone Found Recently

Recently a huge millstone, six feet in diameter, of the old Nell McCoy mill powder mill in Lexington was unearthed. From records we find it is likely the mill supplied the gunpowder for the battle of New Orleans.

As we bowl smoothly along our level highways, it seems a far cry back to times when our ancestors treasured their way through constrast and underbrush, guided by the number of Notches on the trees, to their particular mill. Still we wonder if the satisfaction of achievement did not compensate for our material conveniences, for, in truth, the mill wheel was not symbolic of a rhythm of soul, that indeed many of today's loneliness conditions in fact, great men.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1937

According to Ben Freeman, custodian of the courthouse and for many years a deputy sheriff, Mr. Faught assisted in a hanging of Addison Chim. Jim Ben, executed for murder on Jan. 18, 1903, and Jim Pierrell, hanged for rape in 1903.

A scaffold made by Mr. Faught and owned by Scott county was borrowed by the Fayette county government for the hanging of Ted Harrison, who was convicted of the slaying of Pearl Bryan at Fort Thomas in 1907, and Bill Langford, who was last hanging, the execution of Harold Venison, Negro, at Owensboro in 1917.

As the result of the unfavorable publicity caused by that execution, Bill Langford was convicted of the slaying of the enemy as a penalty for rape.
Busses Ready To Take Over Chestnut Run

History Of Trams Dates To 1882 When Initial Mule Car Began Trips

BY EDWARDS M. TEMPLIN

A page in Lexington's transportation history will be turned Thursday morning when street car No. 26, bearing a number of Lexington's leading citizens, will make the last trolley run through the streets of the city.

The car's farewell journey will begin at 10 o'clock at the Loudoun avenue car barns and will end there after a swing around the Chestnut street run, from which all other cars will be withdrawn at midnight tonight.

William Haggard, who became a street-car motorman July 29, 1907, will be at the controls. L. B. Shouse, former employee of the company and at present president of the Lafayette Hotel Company, will be one of the honored guests, with D. D. Stewart, president of the railway system as host.

Others invited to take the trip include Len Shouse Jr., member of the Lexington Railway System board of directors; W. H. Courtney, member of the board; Henry Bush, superintendent of transportation and member of the board; E. M. Carr, superintendent of maintenance and member of the board; Judge Richard C. Stoll, long-time counsel for the company; Wallace Muir, Lexington attorney and a member of the company's counsel; Fred B. Wachs, general manager of The Herald-Leader; Tom B. Underwood, editor of The Lexington Herald; Thomas Murray, a former secretary of the railway system; Frank Carr, general agent for the L. and N. Railroad; Guy Huguley, president of the Southeastern Greyhound Lines; presidents of the various civic clubs and a Board of Commerce committee.

After the final trip, street cars will be missing from the streets of Lexington for the first time in more than 47 years, leaving the entire field to motor buses.

Although sentimentally attached to the trolley cars, officials of the Lexington Railway System decided months ago that the public favored motor bus equipment and the final withdrawal of the few remaining cars will mark fulfillment of the company's program completely to motorize its city and suburban lines.

The cars that will roll into the yard alongside the car barn on Loudoun avenue tonight will come in from the Chestnut street run. All
Into Discard On Thursday

Lexington, Kentucky, has been noted as a city with a rich history of transportation and innovation. The city of Lexington was founded in 1782 and became a hub for horse racing, with the Horse Park being a major attraction. The city was also a major center for the tobacco industry, with many of its factories located in the area. Today, Lexington is known for its historical sites, such as the Lexington Green and the Old State House, as well as its modern amenities, such as the University of Kentucky and the Transylvania University.
At bottom, 26 of the 41 Lexington street cars that will go into the discard after the last Chestnut street run is completed Thursday are parked on the sidings around the Loudoun avenue car barn, awaiting a decision as to their disposition. With the marked for used street cars near the zero point, they probably will be dismantled for junk. Some of the car bodies might even find their way to Herrington take or the Kentucky river as cabins for campers and fishermen. The car barn already has been usurped as a garage by the new motor buses, two of which are shown in the picture. The photo was taken by a Leader cameraman perch at the Lexington Ice Company’s storage building.

At right corner, Lexington’s first trolley car attracted a crowd in front of the old Phoenix hotel. From available records, this picture was taken several months before regular trolley-car service was established. It was a man’s world in those days. Note that few women were present when the photo was taken. The picture is a part of Mr. Jones’ collection.

One of Lexington’s first street cars, which operated in the days when motive force was reckoned in mule-power is shown in the first picture at the right. This photo, one of a collection owned by G. C. Jones of the Lexington Utilities Company, is faded with age. It was restored by the Lafayette Studio from an old print dated September, 1887. A. D. Lay was the driver of this dinky car.
Transy Furnished Rules, Ball And Centre Supplied Referee
In First Gridiron Clash In 1880

By ALEX BOWER
Leader Sports Writer

What spot would you recommend for a centenarian? Resting in the sun—or wrangling on the gridiron?

Transylvania College, flexing its muscles back in 1880 and finding them still as vigorous after 100 years, scoffed at the idea of an easy chair in a sunny corner and challenged Centre College, a stripping of 51, to a game of football, news of which was just trickling over the mountains. The challenge was accepted, the match-day set, and preparations began.

Preparations? “Say!” Centre students exclaimed. “We’re in for this—now tell us what it’s all about. Has anyone got a rule book?” Transylvania sent its Australian Rugby rules to Danville, the favor was greatly appreciated, and excitement began to rise.

A short while before the game, however, the Transy boys obtained a copy of Princeton rules used by the eastern colleges and began practicing with the oval ball specified by the new regulations while Centre continued to use an old-fashioned, home-made Rugby ball. Still other differences existed between the Princeton and American rules, and when game time arrived, the rival teams had nothing in common but desire and ambition.

Centre Furnished Referee

They met in a cow pasture on the site of what is now Stoll field, on April 9, 1880. Transylvania furnished the rules and the ball and Centre was allowed to furnish the referee, who, by the way, was a member of the team. This advantage must have been more apparent than real, because Transylvania won by 13½ to 0. Neither team kicked the ball through the opponent’s goal, but Transy frequently drove it past the Centre boundary which counted as a fraction of a point.

About 500 persons watched the game. Admission was 50 cents. Each team used 15 players in the lineup.

Transylvania squad were
Capt. John L. Patterson, John Fox Jr., (cited for exceptional service), Thurgood, Logan, Shelby, Graves, Garvey, King, Craig, Overstreet, Hoopman, Johnson, Langemer, Allen, Langford, and Linderman. Centre squad members were Captain Ernst, George Bingly Clark, John P. McCartney, Fultone, Dunlap, Vaughn, Cowan, Moore, Cowles, Barbours, Taylor, January (the referee), Skinner, Webster, Read, Burnett, and McKee.

The Centre boys may have felt they were city-slicked in that game, because they promptly challenged Transylvania to come to Danville the next Friday, April 16. For this second meeting, modified Princeton rules were agreed upon beforehand. January, Centre’s player-referee, and Miles Dawson of Lexington officiated. The game was played in a pasture and justice was done to the home team, trumpeted. The final score was Centre 9½, Ken- lucky University (Transylvania) ½.

Exxon for First Hour

A Lexington Transcript reporter wrote... For the first hour the contest was an exciting one. At the close of the hour the score stood Danville ¼, Lexington 0. But with the approach of the second hour, the Lexington boys went to work with renewed energy and many were the brilliant plays made. Much credit is due to the splendid playing of Captain Patterson—playing always with just such coolness as his opponents need to do their best. Among the Lexington boys, who were always playing their best” (The Transcript listed the Transy lineup for the first game may be the Hoffman cited in the second).

This material was furnished by Coach Pinney Page of Transylvania, who is trying to assemble complete data on all Transy games. He would like to hear from any persons who saw either of these games, or who can furnish information about other Pioneer encounters.

Meanwhile, he is preparing his team for Friday’s meeting with Centre at Danville. Rained out Tuesday, he devoted the afternoon to blackboard work. Today the Pioneers were to practice on Lyon’s field, rain or whatever.
Patterson’s "Log Cabin of 1783" Was Not First House Constructed

MARCH 13, 1938
THE LEXINGTON SUNDAY HERALD-LEADER

In Lexington;

Looks as if there is something in George Willis’ quip that much accepted history is not true; for records and histories for more than a half-century, have accredited Col. Robert Patterson’s log cabin near Lexington as the first house built in Lexington. The cabin, pictured herewith as it stood at Nish and Nish, was built in 1784 by the well known and respected Eli Blanton; and it was removed to the site mentioned, Col. James Morrison furnished the funds to build the college on the campus—formed the name of which bears his name and is one of the outstanding features of Greek architecture in America today.

The location of the Morrison cabin appears to have been logical, as Pennsylvania campus occupies a commanding site—place much safer seemingly for a cabin, in those days of surprise Indian attacks than the valley below.

The fugitive item in the Lexington Press, published nearly 60 years ago, and apparently overlooked or disregarded, is hardy enough unsupervised or unattended by others. But Paul Blau has discovered, and Collins’ History of Kentucky under Fayette county, mentions that "Fayette County was first settled in 1783."

The record is complete, and from the first cabin located at Kentucky, to have been merely a "lean-to," erected to support Patterson and his family, which still exists in the magnificent and the settler on the side of Carty’s creek, on the old charcoal road, at the time of the Pownell’s expedition. The jail was burnt by the British at the time of the Revolution, and the present site is known as the "Pownell’s Col. Todd’s office in the Whitley, Gray. A number of his houses they had then was located at Lexington.

"Col. Levi Todd, Col. Wm. Whitley, Gen. James Ray and a number of others disposed of their homes on this site, and with the rest of the town of Lexington, and some of them, and the houses were built by the town of Lexington, and some of the streets and buildings were built.

"Col. Todd further saying that Col. Bow- man had directed him to leave a sufficient number of men under the name of "Lexington." (The emphasis is Collins’).

The latter statement would be made in the expedition in May, as could be seen the statement that "In April, 1779, Col. Robert Todd and others made a settlement of the town of Lexington" and still not conflict with the claim that the town was then only 60 years old.

The actual "Lexington" is still under the name of Lexington in 1779, was there is nothing to show that was the settlement of the town of Lexington, not in April 1779, but it is not a flood of the stockade that spread from the "Candy" building at Main and Mill streets to what is today Broadway and Main.

It is doubtful, however, if the Morrison cabin was anything more than a temporary abode at that, due to the claim that the "Candy" building woman lived there," as Indian attacks were too numerous in those days.

By the next year, 1780, according to a book on the Patterson family, "time was now the town, and there were no settlers there. (The emphasis is Collins’)."

"William McGehee dep. 6 miles above Lexington in May or June, 1779, and several others came from Boonesboro under Daniel Boone. On an expedition against the Indians; thence we came to the place now called Lexington—though not called by that name, was put one house." (The emphasis is Collins’).

"John Pleakenshafer dep. 6 miles above Lexington in May, 1779, and others started from Boonesboro to go to the Shawnee. We went to Col. Todd’s cabin on the waters of Hickman (Ralph Morgan) dep. at Todd’s Springs, called by him "Kanawha"—cabin that name, about two miles from Lexington.)

"They saw after all, still next thing to find some men at Hick- born—"I think the cabin was called Maj. John Morrison’s cabin, now called Lexington; we missed the camping out in the woods, you couldn’t get in, its emphasis is ours).

"Todd’s Spring is known today as "Henry Clay’s Spring"—located at "Mammoth" opposite the Ashland Golf Club.

"Col. Robert Patterson dep. that he was an inhabitant of Lexington, and an ensign in Capt. Levi Todd’s company of militia, was ordered into Bowman’s expedition and left Lex-

ington about the 15th of May, 1779.

"Took the whole town of Lexington to the hospital in April, 1779." (The emphasis is Collins’).

"Capt. Samuel Johnson dep. in April, 1779, Col. James Morrison, with his family and others made a settlement at the town of Lexing- ton.

"Col. Levi Todd, Col. Wm. Whitley, Gen. James Ray and a number of others disposed of their homes on this site, and with the rest of the town of Lexington, and some of them, and the houses were built by the town of Lexington, not in April 1779, but it is not a flood of the stockade that spread from the "Candy" building at Main and Mill streets to what is today Broadway and Main."

It was in the spring of 1780 that Robert Patterson returned from a trip to Pennsylvania and brought back his bride, Elizabeth Lindsey. The year before Pat-erson and his family marched with 20 men from Harrodsburg to establish a garrison north of the Kentucky River, acting as an advance guard for Virginia, and had built the block-house "in April, 1779." Patterson himself built the first fort in 1782 and five children were born here. Needing larger quarters, he erected a stone house and used the cabin for quarters. He lived in the stone house until the family removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1804.

Various Owners

The various owners of the cabin while it remained in Lexington were:

1813—Richard Higgins and Lewis Saunders; Higgins sold it to:

---Mr. Henry J. Peck, who sold it to:

1845—Leander Taylor, who sold it to:

1846—John Lutz, who sold it to:

1846—John Allen, who sold it to:

1846—James Allen, his brother, who on the same day sold it to Mrs. Anna B. Martin, who the next month sold it to George Groves.

1857—George Groves sold it to Mrs. Orpahinda Hayes, who left it to her daughter, Georgia Hayes, whose sister, Orpahinda Hayes, sold it to:

1881—John H. Patterson, who had it removed to Dayton, Ohio.

Now, the argument could be settled as to whether or not Lexington was ransacked in 1779 and 1780, we would have everything settled. The deposition quoted above of Capt. Johnson that he, Col. Patterson and others "made a settlement at the town of Lexington" re-opens the argument—there must have been a town of Lexington to "make the settlement of it," so go to it, boys. But be careful—some of you claim Lexington was named by a party of hunters in June, 1772, others claim Robert Patterson named it in April, 1778. If William McGee’s deposition is right, you’re both right. He said that in the last of May or in June, 1778, "we came to the place now called Lexington—town not called by that name then!"
Robert Patterson's log cabin (left) built in 1783, as it looked at High and Patterson streets, Lexington.

The same cabin as it stands today after removal from Lexington in 1901 and re-erected in a park at Dayton, O.

Note: This Patterson Cabin has been removed to Lexington and now stands on the Campus of Transylvania Univ.

Nov. 23, 1940
The handsome office, a consecutively built of which may be found in these columns, in which the collector’s office is located, was completed in February, 1859, at a cost of about $150,000. Mr. William E. Rush, the well-known builder of this city, was the superintendent, and the building is a monument to his superior workmanship and honesty. The appropriation for the building and approaches was $155,000, whereas the total cost, as stated, was about $160,000. This building is one of the very few public buildings in the country erected for less than the original appropriation, and this fact is largely due to the saving energy and watchfulness of Mr. Rush.

The post office occupies the entire first floor, while the collector’s office takes up the entire second floor, with the exception one room which is occupied by the special pension examiner who makes his headquarters in this city. The commodious third floor has never been finished and is used for the storage of old records belonging to the collector’s office. Lexington has grown so rapidly in importance within the past few years that already the post office is overcrowded for accommodation in the comparatively new building, and it is not improbable that an annex will have to be added before long in order to accommodate the post office employees. Fortunately there is plenty of room in the rear of the building that can be utilized for this purpose, so that when it becomes necessary to build the annex the symmetry of the building will not be destroyed. The janitor’s force at the building is composed of four persons at present. The janitor, foreman, laborer and a boy. The collector of internal revenue is also custodian of the building, but without extra compensation.

The Kentucky Leader, Lex. Apr. 30-1893.

The beautiful homestead of Mrs. E. A. Brown, sisters of Lafayette, before the Civil War, burned in 1866 at the age of 128 years.
The West is rich in incidents of romance and poetry, and this is the land of the West. It is the land where the romantic scenes of the past are still vivid in the minds of the men who witnessed them. The men who lived through the days of war, in all its terrific trials, have been noted for their courage and heroism. The West has been a land of adventure, of danger, and of excitement. It is the land of the cowboy, of the pioneer, of the miner, of the rancher, of the hunter, of the trapper, of the mountain man. It is a land of beauty, of grandeur, of romance, and of poetry.

In the midst of the Western landscape, there is a city that stands as a symbol of the West. It is a city of great wealth, of great power, of great influence. It is a city of magnificent buildings, of fine hotels, of handsome stores, of beautiful parks. It is a city of culture, of education, of art, of music. It is a city of great events, of great occasions. It is a city of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. It is a city of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this city, there is a street that stands as a symbol of the West. It is a street of great wealth, of great power, of great influence. It is a street of fine homes, of beautiful stores, of handsome hotels. It is a street of culture, of education, of art, of music. It is a street of great events, of great occasions. It is a street of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. It is a street of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this street, there is a man that stands as a symbol of the West. He is a man of great wealth, of great power, of great influence. He is a man of fine tastes, of beautiful manners, of handsome dress. He is a man of culture, of education, of art, of music. He is a man of great events, of great occasions. He is a man of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. He is a man of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this man, there is a horse that stands as a symbol of the West. It is a horse of great beauty, of great power, of great influence. It is a horse of fine build, of beautiful color, of handsome conformation. It is a horse of culture, of education, of art, of music. It is a horse of great events, of great occasions. It is a horse of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. It is a horse of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this horse, there is a rider that stands as a symbol of the West. He is a rider of great beauty, of great power, of great influence. He is a rider of fine build, of beautiful color, of handsome conformation. He is a rider of culture, of education, of art, of music. He is a rider of great events, of great occasions. He is a rider of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. He is a rider of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this rider, there is a scene that stands as a symbol of the West. It is a scene of great beauty, of great power, of great influence. It is a scene of fine buildings, of beautiful parks, of handsome hotels. It is a scene of culture, of education, of art, of music. It is a scene of great events, of great occasions. It is a scene of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. It is a scene of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this scene, there is a moment that stands as a symbol of the West. It is a moment of great beauty, of great power, of great influence. It is a moment of fine buildings, of beautiful parks, of handsome hotels. It is a moment of culture, of education, of art, of music. It is a moment of great events, of great occasions. It is a moment of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. It is a moment of great company, of great influence, of great power.

In the midst of this moment, there is a thought that stands as a symbol of the West. It is a thought of great beauty, of great power, of great influence. It is a thought of fine buildings, of beautiful parks, of handsome hotels. It is a thought of culture, of education, of art, of music. It is a thought of great events, of great occasions. It is a thought of great festivals, of great parades, of great pageants. It is a thought of great company, of great influence, of great power.
Biography Of Zachary Taylor
Of Interest To Kentuckians


This excellent work of Holman Hamilton is the result of nine years of research and travel and is the first of a projected two-volume biography of General Zachary Taylor, one of America's most important military figures and one who has been often overlooked by latter-day biographers.

Contrary to popular opinion, Taylor was not 23 years old when he was born, but was born of well-to-do parents in Orange county, Virginia, Nov. 24, 1784. His great-grandfather, Richard Taylor, a Virginia planter, anxious to augment his fortune beyond the mountains, moved in Kentucky with his family and slaves a year after the future President was born. He settled on his 400-acre clearing on the Nolin river, near Louisville. Here, at Springfield, as the Taylor plantation became known, young Zachary saw early manhood and had many intimate associations with the Bluegrass state.

But before the age of 23, young Taylor was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular army and, after several years in the garrison service, returned to Jefferson county, where he took Peggy Smith as his bride. Their first child, Ann Medical Taylor, was born on April 9, 1811, near Louisville.

Shortly afterwards, Lieutenant Taylor was promoted to the rank of captain and his first real military exploit was the successful defense of Fort Donelson, on the Wabash, one of the minor, though not inglorious skirmishes of the War of 1812. After this action he was brevetted major. Upon the termination of the war, and with the United States, for the possession of the entire Northwest Territory, Major Taylor resigned from the army in 1817. He was then sent to Kentucky to settle down to farming amidst the scenes of his boyhood days in Jefferson county.

But before the end of the summer he was back in the army, restored to his wartime rank of major, where he was stationed at Fort Howard, in Michigan Territory. Then followed several dull months in the posts at St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Snelling and Fort Crawford. Taylor's services were undistinguished during the Black Hawk War but it is interesting to note that in this campaign such men as Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Davis and Albert Sidney Johnston served under his command.

Five years later, in 1823, Colonel Taylor was directed to take command in Florida and, after launching a fierce campaign against the Seminoles in the Everglades, won a resounding victory at the battle of Okeechobee, only to have its fruits wasted by a reversal of military strategy and of policy. Greatly disillusioned, this homespun warrior bought lands near the Mississippi and Louisiana, and again planned to leave the army and lead the life of a Southern cotton-planter.

Of special interest to Kentuckians is Chapter 7, which presents for the first time an intimate and dramatic story of the courtship and marriage of Jefferson Davis and the former Kentucky legislator, daughter of Zachary Taylor. Their marriage was solemnized at Beechland, near Louisville, Jan. 17, 1835, much against the wishes of Colonel Taylor, who, though he bore no grudges against Lieutenant Davis, was strongly opposed to his daughter's marrying an army officer and being exposed to the rigors and hardships of life in an army post. Mrs. Davis, while visiting a sister in Louisiana, contracted malaria and died within three months after her wedding to the future president of the Confederate States of America.

The crisis arising over the annexation of Texas once more gave an opportunity for active service in the army. In 1844, he became a major general and entered into the political war that was to net the United States nearly a million square miles of territory. At the close of the Mexican War, Resaca de la Palma this Kentucky general hurled back the Mexicans in ignominious defeat. By September, 1846, he had captured Monterrey, and in the bloody two-day battle against the troops of the President, Santa Anna, at Buena Vista, General Taylor was able to announce that he had again stationed the enemy. He immediately became the nation's hero.

Mr. Hamilton has admirably portrayed the doughty old general in all his strong color and homespun texture. Although his book is not a highly portentous circumstances and kin to most of the first families in Old Kentucky, Taylor carried on for pomp and show and caused his staff officers much despair over his unbusiness of speed and dress. One Illinois volunteer noted that Taylor "wears an old oil hat, dusty green coat, a frightful pair of trousers, and horseback looks like a toad." Another recalled that "he looks more like an old farmer going to market with eggs to sell than anything I can think of; jovial and good natured." These eccentricities and utter lack of regard for conventionalities, on the part of this sobriquet of "old rough and ready," None, however, ever suggested that he lacked dignity.

The book closes with this Kentucky hero at the age of 62, after 40 years of soldiering, and stops short of the general's slogan, "from the drawing board to brilliant political career. It is a thorough, carefully documented, unbiased study. There is no doubt that this book, with its successor, will become the definitive biography of the 12th President of the United States."

WINSTON COLEMAN

Lexington Herald-Leader, March 9, 1941
Old Telegrams Recall Early Rivalry Here Between Competing Lines

**ANTIQUES** by Mary James Leach

Thomas Edison was just 8 years old when the accompanying telegram was received in Louisville over one of the early Morse lines known as the "Memphis, New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company." But in 1855 telegrams were a familiar means of communication between merchants in our city and their agents in other parts of the country.

The first telegraph line to reach Louisville was built by Henry O'Reilly, who was empowered to build "Western" lines and cover the field in the Morse interest. This first line consisted of a single wire resting on square glass insulators on poles placed twenty-five to a mile. In December, 1847, the Louisville office was completed and put in charge of Eugene S. Whitman, the first telegraph operator on duty here.

**Polk Message Stirs Row**

Just a year later there was great excitement in Louisville over the transmission of President Polk's message to Santa Anna. This message took twelve to fifteen hours to get from Pittsburg to Louisville. The last operator ended the message with the words that Santa Anna usually used in concluding his speeches of "Peace and Liberty" and signed it "James K. Polk."

The telegram appeared in the press just as it came over the wire. George Prentice, editor of The Louisville Journal, suggested that the offending operator be sent to Louisville to be beaten with Santa Anna's wooden leg.

There was fierce rivalry between the Memphis, New Orleans and Ohio Company and O'Reilly's or the People's line until they were consolidated in 1858. The People's line, completed in 1849, reached from Louisville to New Orleans by way of Nashville, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and Baton Rouge.

**James Leonard Comes**

Louisville's first telegrapher, Whitman, was succeeded by James Leonard, from Frankfort. The latter was the first sound reader. Previously the telegraph machinery had recorded on paper tape the message printed in the dot and dash Morse alphabet.

Other early operators here included R. S. Millar, Billie Barr, Richard W. Woolfolk and Benjamin F. Ely.

On the envelope in which the accompanying telegram was inclosed was an impressed stamp bearing the words, "Telegraph Office, Memphis" and a symbol of a carrier pigeon surrounded by stars.

Collectors of early telegrams and other forms of communications like to have both the envelopes and the enclosures. They usually fasten them in scrap books with stamp hinges, frame them between two pieces of glass, or file them in calliphane envelopes to protect the frail old paper.

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Sent in Morse code over a single line, this telegram was received in Louisville in 1855. Such messages and their envelopes are sought by collectors of early telegrams and communications.
PROGRAM

INVOCATION .................. Dr. Raymond F. McLain

WELCOME ..................... Virgil Steed

DULCIMER SELECTIONS .......... John Jacob Niles
   “You’ve Got To Cross That Lonesome Valley”
   “John Henry,” “The Gypsy Laddie”

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS OF
HONOR .......................... James Park

“RECKON WITH THE RIVER”..... Mrs. Dorothy Clark

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES WITH
SOUTHERN AUTHORS .......... Dr. Edwin Mims

AT SPEAKERS TABLE

JAMES PARK—Toastmaster

CARRYL M. BRITT ........ President University Club of Lexington

DR. EDWIN MIMS .......... Head of English Department,
                        Vanderbilt University

DR. RAYMOND F. McLAIN ...... President Transylvania College

VIRGIL STEED ........ Chairman of Dinner Committee

GUESTS OF HONOR

MRS. RUTH CAMPBELL .......... Frank McVey
J. S. CHAMBERS ........ Mrs. John Jacob Niles
MRS. DOROTHY CLARK ........ John Jacob Niles
T. D. CLARK ............... Joe Palmer
J. WINSTON COLEMAN JR. .... Mrs. Elizabeth Peck
F. G. DAVENPORT .......... Ward Russell
DR. W. E. DAVIS .......... Horace Ryland
HUNTLEY DURKE .......... Mary Armstrong Shouse
A. W. FORTUNE .......... Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson
FRANCIS GALLAWAY ........ Charles Staples
JESSE HERMANN ........ Mrs. Anna Stewab
W. R. JELSON ............ A. M. Stickles
JOE JORDAN ................. Elizabeth Patterson Thomas
MRS. ELEANOR MERCIN KELLY .......... JEAN THOMAS
GRANT C. KNIGHT .......... JOHN WILSON TOWNSEND
MRS. W. T. LAPPERTY .... WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND
MRS. LUCIA McKEEHAM .... AMRY VANDERBOSCH
MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN .... MRS. RACHEL VAEBLE
ROBERT W. MILES .......... MRS. LUCILLE S. WILLIAMS
MRS. J. B. MINER .......... SAMUEL M. WILSON
MRS. ELIZABETH MCMEKIN ....... SAMUEL M. WILSON

Kentucky's Author Dinner, Feb. 1941
Recognition Extended To 38 Kentucky Authors

From left to right, they are Dr. Thomas D. Clark, professor of history at the University of Kentucky; J. Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington historian; Dr. Francis G. Davenport, science at Transylvania College, and Dr. Jesse Herrmann, pastor of First Presbyterian church, Louisville, co-author with Mrs. Elizabeth McMeekin of the novel "Show Me a Land."

Several authors who had been invited were unable to attend. Among those were Jesse Stuart, Miss Jean Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Peck and Mrs. McMeekin.

Authors present were Mrs. Ruth Campbell, J. S. Chambers, Mrs. Clark, T. D. Clark, J. Winston Coleman Jr., F. G. Davenport, W. E. Davis, Huntley Dupre, Dr. A. W. Fortune, Francis Gallaway, Dr. Jesse Herrmann, Dr. W. E. Jilson, Joe Jordon, Mrs. Eleanor Mercll Kelly, Grant G. Knight, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Miss. Lucia Markham, Mrs. Attwood Martin, Dr. Robert W. Miles, Mrs. J. B. Miner, Dr. Frank L. McVey, Mrs. John Jacob Niles, Mr. Niles, Joe Palmer, Ward Russell, Robert Ryland, Mary Armstrong house, Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, Charles Staples, Mrs. Ann Steward, A. M. Stickles, Elizabeth Patterson Thomas, John W. Townsend, William H. Townsend, Amry Vandembosch, Mrs. Rachel Varble, Mrs. Lucille C. Williams and Col. Samuel M. Wilson.

Pictured here are four of the 38 authors who were special guests at the first Kentucky authors' dinner.

Thirty-eight of Kentucky's literati were guests of honor Thursday night at the first Kentucky author's dinner given by the University Club of Lexington at the Student Union building on the University of Kentucky campus. The writers as well as more than 200 other persons came from several sections of the state to hear an address by Dr. Edwin Mims, celebrated head of the English department at Vanderbilt University, on the subject "Personal Experiences with Southern Authors."

Speaking informally, Dr. Mims told of the southern men and women of letters whom he had met, or encountered, or observed during his long career as an educator. A considerable part of his talk was devoted to Walter Hines Page and another part to Ellen Glasgow, whom he described as one of the foremost artists of the day, a realist thinker whose realism, unlike some others' realism, was based on a recognition of certain human values. With the publication shortly of "In This Our Life," Miss Glasgow will have completed a full panel of southern development, the speaker said.

A progressive whose attitude toward the southern chivalric tradition is that of friendly but vigorous opposition, Dr. Mims throughout his talk emphasized his belief that southern writers need to look

Friday Afternoon—The Lexington Leader—February 28, 1941
Old Market House Sold To Ades For $40,000

London’s plans were accepted, with the provision that he would make the entire building two stories, and this was done, but McMurtry protested that his competitor had made of his plans. The building cost $8,000, Mr. Dunn said.

About 12 years ago, a movement to secure construction of a "Lexington Sanitary Market" on the southeast corner of Barr and Limestone streets was launched and plans for the structure were prepared, but nothing came of the proposal.

Although the first floor of the market house sold today always has been occupied by the stalls of food dealers, the second floor has had more varied use. For a number of years after its construction, it was the location of the municipal offices. During more recent years a part has been occupied by a clothing manufacturing firm and the other part, at the Limestone street end, has served as a meeting hall and a public gymnasium.

David Ades, president and treasurer of the Ades-Lexington Dry Goods Company, at public auction today purchased the old market house from the City of Lexington. The price was $40,000 cash, Irvine M. Byers, was the auctioneer.

While officials had not been informed as to whether Mr. Ades acted for himself alone, it was believed that he was one of a syndicate interested in the purchase.

Mr. Ades said he had no immediate plans for the building, pending the negotiation of a lease to some interested party.

In line with its policy of placing in private ownership, and hence on the tax rolls, publicly owned property not essential to the public service, the city sometime ago announced its intention of selling the market house, and subsequently asked that its tenants find new locations.

Phase Comes To End

A phase of Lexington’s life that has existed from the earliest days of the town ended with the sale.

Lexington was established as a wilderness settlement and fort in 1779 and within a few years gained in population to an extent that a public market to which farmers could bring their produce became a necessity. Probably an open-air market existed for a few years before the first real market house was erected early in 1782 on the south side of West Main street, where the J. D. Purcell store now stands.

The market, according to C. Frank Dunn, who has made a study of the city’s various market places and of Lexington’s early days, stood on two lots on the site of the old fort.

This two-story building became the first capitol of the State of Kentucky, which was admitted to the Union in June, 1792, and in it the state’s first governor, Isaac Shelby, was inaugurated and the first session of the General Assembly was held. However, in December of that year the General Assembly adjourned and moved the capitol to Frankfort.

Soon after Governor Shelby’s inauguration, the second market house was erected on Cheapside. Mr. Dunn stated. It occupied about two-thirds of the square and its back section, or Short-street end, was reserved for use as a “stray pen,” a necessary item in the early days.

About 1817, after completion of the third market on Water street where the building now stands, the Cheapside structure was razed. At that time, Mr. Dunn explained, both Water and Vine streets were known as Water street, a name that had derived from the fact that Town branch ran through the wide area first known as “The Commons.”

Some 10 years later, a fourth market house was erected “between the divisions of Water street” between Mill and Main Cross (now Broadway) streets. This building was known popularly as the Lower Market House and the one between Upper and Limestone as the Upper Market House.

Entirely different in construction from its predecessors, the Upper Market was largely a shed, with a series of wagon stalls open from each of the two Water streets. Mr. Dunn has discovered. Farmers and hucksters backed their wagons into these stalls and sold their wares directly from their carts, as was done at Louisville’s Haymarket until comparatively recently.

The Lower Market, however, evidently had an enclosed structure on the Mill-street end, possibly a part of the brick building still standing there, according to Mr. Dunn.

Railway Gei Lease

When the first railroad in the west was launched in Lexington in 1831, the town trustees gave the Lexington and Ohio Railroad a 90-year lease on the Lower Market House for use as a depot. The railroad line terminated—or began—on the west side of Mill street, which for many years had been a principal north-south street of the town.

The Upper Market House was remodeled, probably in 1836, when Hunt’s Row was constructed on Water street between Upper and Mill streets, and served the residents of Fayette county as a market until 1879, when the present structure was erected.

Completion of the new market created a great furor 62 years ago, since two sets of plans were prepared for it, Mr. Dunn stated. He quoted James M. Reche, Lexington historian, as stating that the original plans, submitted by P. L. London, called for a building two stories high at the Limestone and Upper street ends and only one story tall in the middle.

A conflicting set of plans submitted by John McMurtry, a prominent architect, called for a building two stories high throughout,
August 10th, 1855

EXCHANGE FOR
$2,000

Three Months
after date of this FIRST of Exchange (Second of same tenor and date unpaid) Pay to the Order of L.C. Robards, Two Thousand Dollars Payable at the Bank of Louisville. Value received and place the same to account.

L.C. Morgan
Lewis & Robards
Lexington Ky

Lewis Robards - Slave Dealer

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Lexington, August 31st, 1853

$300 00

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of George A. Beatty (or boy) Three Hundred Dollars, Value received, negotiable, and payable at the Bank of Kentucky.

Geo. A. Beatty

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May 20th, 1853

EXCHANGE FOR
$2,000

Three Months after date of this FIRST of Exchange (Second of same tenor and date unpaid) Pay to the Order of L.C. Robards, Two Thousand Dollars Payable at the Bank of Louisville. Value received and place the same to account.

L.C. Morgan
Lewis & Robards
Lexington Ky

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H. L. Donovan Named To Succeed Dr. Cooper As U. Of K. President

Head Of Eastern Teachers College Notifies U. K. Of Acceptance; To Begin Duties In July

Dr. Herman Lee Donovan, since 1928 president of Eastern State Teachers College at Richmond, today was elected president of the University of Kentucky, succeeding Dr. Thomas Poe Cooper, who has served as acting president since the retirement of Dr. Frank LeRond McVey, in June, 1940.

Dr. Donovan was named president by the board of trustees of the University at a meeting today at the office of Dr. Cooper.

The new president will take office as soon as arrangements can be completed, possibly about July 1.

At Richmond early this afternoon, Dr. Donovan said he had just been notified of the appointment by long-distance telephone and that he had accepted. He said he had no other comment to make at the present time.

The announcement of his appointment was made by Gov. Keen Johnson, chairman of the board of trustees, and Judge Richard C. Stoll of Lexington, vice chairman.

Native Of Mason County

Dr. Donovan was born in Mason county on March 17, 1897, a son of Arthur James and Azilda Ann Shelton Donovan. He was graduated from Minerva high school in 1916 and received his A. B. at the University of Kentucky in 1918. Later he received his M. A. degree at Columbia University and his Ph. D. from George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville. In 1929 he received a LL.D. degree from U. K.

He began teaching in Mason county immediately after his graduation from high school and attended college later. He was principal of a school at Paducah, superintendent of schools at Wickliff and assistant superintendent of Louisville schools before he became a member of the Eastern Teachers College faculty in 1921.

In 1923 he was named professor of education at Peabody College, but returned to Eastern as president in 1926.

Dr. Donovan has taught and lectured in summer schools at the University of Chicago and at the Colorado College of Education.

DR. H. L. DONOVAN

During the World War he was an army psychologist at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. and Camp Taylor, Ky. For a time he served as trustee at Peabody. In addition he has been president of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival.

Among the organizations to which he belongs are the National Education Association and the Kentucky Education Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, the Masons and Rotary Club. He is a member of the Christian church. He is the author or co-author of several teachers' manuals and several magazine articles.

In 1939 he married Miss Nell Stuart of Pembroke, Ky.

—The Lexington Leader—April 1, 1941

This volume, although slender and small, makes a big impression. Not only is it packed with bits of careful research but it is facilely written and the few minutes required in its perusal are delightfully spent. The little book reflects, in rapid panoramic manner, the ever-changing spirit of the people of Lexington during the Civil War as events, close and far, transpire.

There are depicted the days when Fort Sumter was a topic garrulously and carelessly discussed, as if too far away to affect the Bluegrass people; then the brilliant days when the Lexington social military companies paraded to the delight of the ladies; and the formative days when Kentucky was following her preposterous policy of neutrality; later still the romantic days when Morgan, the raider, swept through the Bluegrass with his daring boys, and the palmy days when General E. Kirby Smith rode at the head of his victorious grey army through the streets of Lexington amid the acclamation of the multitude; then the rapid exit of the Confederates from Kentucky following the Battle of Perryville, which brought despair to the Southern sympathizers. All the while the ever-crowding hospitals and ever-mounting death rate was sobering the erstwhile gay Lexingtonians to gloomy degree; and slowly the grim and inexorable were tightening the Federal ring of steel. Then came the period of hate when arbitrary arrests and heartless executions were frequent, when sinister intrigue and tragic reprisal were the practice of the day; and then, bringing an end to the strange epoch, came the shocking news of the assassination of Lincoln. The little story is an absorbing picture of changing feelings and attitudes in the Bluegrass.

Of interest throughout are the buildings of Lexington which figured prominently during the War. Mr. Coleman appears to be perfectly acquainted with their history, and the prominent personages with whom the author also seems to have a personal acquaintance—they move in life-like proportions. Nor has he failed to analyze keenly the thinking of the various groups of Lexington throughout the War.

Having been introduced to colorful characters throughout, the reader feels that he would like to know the names of the five persons of Lexington who influenced General Stephen G. Bur-bridge during his reign of terror. He would like to know, too, where the "conspiracy" met, and when, and what was said and who said it. Supplying this information would be a service to Kentucky students of the Civil War also.

We wish to thank Mr. Coleman for this worthy little contribution—his fifth book—to Kentucky history and to express the hope that more material emanates soon from Winburn Farm.

—Hambleton Tapp
Lexington during the Civil War (Lexington: Commercial Printing Company, 1938, P. 51, illustrations, $1.00) by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., depicts the divided sentiments of the people of Lexington, "capital" of the Kentucky Bluegrass region, during four years of fratricidal strife. The town was occupied by Federal soldiers almost continuously, although on three occasions it fell into Confederate hands. Military activities are emphasized, but there are also valuable notes on such subjects as Transylvania University, the activities of Lexington women, business conditions, and the arrival of refugees from East Tennessee.

Feb. 1977
THE JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY

Coleman Writes Account Of City During War Days


Probably the most interesting period of Lexington's history was during the War Between the States when the 6,000 inhabitants of the little town were divided into two districts and widely separated factions and hundreds of the men were battling in the opposing armies.

This period is described graphically by Mr. Coleman in his latest book, "Lexington During the Civil War," an intensely interesting volume of 51 pages.

The binding of the book is symbolic of the bi-partisanship of Lexington—five Confederate gray while the lettering is in Union blue.

Drawing principally upon the diaries of the Rev. William H. Pratt, pastor of the First Baptist church, the "Rebellion Records," and contemporary newspapers for his material, Mr. Coleman has written a comprehensive account of Lexington in the days of the War Between the States and has included many interesting sidelights on the people who lived here at that time.

The bitterness that characterized that period has been forgotten and even the fact that the Bluegrass was the scene of bloody skirmishes is not known to many of the younger citizens. The stories of the "Battle of Ashland" and of many other incidents that occurred during the 1860's are recounted by Mr. Coleman in a pleasant and skillful manner.

Illustrations include a scene of Main and Limestone streets in the 1860's, showing the Phoenix hotel; the war-time courthouse; the Transylvania Medical hall that was used as a military hospital; and was destroyed by fire; the Odd Fellows' hall; the Masonic hall; David A. Sayre's bank at Short and Mill streets and a Confederate broadside ordering that the Confederate currency be accepted at face value.

"Lexington During the Civil War" is recommended not only to historians but also to all others who would like to read an interesting account of the Lexington of the past.

-BURTON MILWARD

LEXINGTON SUNDAY HERALD-LEADER

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1938

Mr. J. Winston Coleman, the Lexington writer, and author of Stage Coach Days in the Blue Grass is out in another charming story with the flavor of the soil—dealing with Lexington during the Civil War. A story of the life of the town is necessary of interest to Kentuckians everywhere. This was interestingly true in the tale of stage coach days, and is peculiarly true of the present wholesome little story, which so interestingly points to those days of the Breckinridges, Castlemans, Morgans, Hunt, Hills and others, whose names are symbols and synonyms of Kentucky's glorious sons and daughters.

July 8, 1938
The Shelby Sentinel

"Lexington During the Civil War," a 50-page monograph by J. Winston Coleman Jr., like Mr. Coleman's larger books, "Stage Coach Days" and "Masonry in the Blue Grass," and his other monograph, "Court Houses of Lexington," is exceedingly well written and full of interesting facts—a worthwhile addition to Kentucky history. It is an artistic volume, bound in boards, with seven illustrations of the Civil War period. Lexington's families were greatly divided in the war between the states, with equally large numbers in both the Confederate and the Union armies. The city was occupied by Federal forces most of the time during the war, but at least three times was in the hands of the Confederates. Mr. Coleman tells of a night in the fall of 1861 when, with the arrival of Union troops at Lexington, Capt. John H. Morgan had reason to believe his company (the Lexington Rifles) would be disarmed and 10 or 12 of his men, with arms packed in two wagons "loaded with hay," slipped off to Woodford county, crossed the Kentucky river at Shroock's Ferry, and made their way to the Confederate rendezvous on Green river.

Wodford Sun, July 7, 1938

Records Lexington's Part In The Civil Conflict.

LEXINGTON DURING THE CIVIL WAR. By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

The Civil War forced Kentucky to decide quickly whether to cast its lot with North or South in the oncoming conflict. First attempting to remain neutral, it soon learned that a slight majority favored the North. Nevertheless many Kentuckians favored the cause of the South.

Lexington was a stronghold of Southern adherents and early in the war one of Lexington's fashionable militia companies, under John Morgan, slipped away and joined the Confederate Army. Although Lexington was held by Northern forces during most of the war, on three occasions Southern troops occupied this important Bluegrass city.

The author records Lexington's exciting life during the war period. He tells of schools made into hospitals, of summary executions, of families split by the Union or Confederate issue, of the building of Fort Clay, and all the colorful incidents which make up the history of a wartime border city.—F. A. Brayner.

Cincinnati Enquirer, July 23, 1938.
Most active of all the group of Lexington, Ky., writers, J. Winston Coleman is turning out historical works of that community with marvelous facility. The Commercial Press of that city has just issued its latest book, "Lexington During the Civil War," and it reaches the same high standard of "Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass" and other ranking volumes from his pen.

In the compass of 500 odd pages, Mr. Coleman tells the part of Lexington in the civil strife. He tells it, not as a dry digest, but with verve and enthusiasm, making a story of overflowing interest. Lexington is fortunate in having such an able chronicler in its midst.

What a historian can do with community facts when he is literate and interested in them is demonstrated in this fine example of war-day writing. It is evident Mr. Coleman did a vast amount of reading and study before he ever set pen down to record Lexington's story in the Civil War, for every detail is covered and substantiated by authentic records.

Mr. Coleman's book is of statewide significance, and his interest in his native town is in keeping with the exciting episodes of Fayette county's capital when brother fought against brother.

**Lexington In The Sixties**

No one, of course, would revive the rancor and bitterness of the days of the War Between the States when brother stood against brother and animosities were kindled that lived many years, but now are forgotten. As pointed out by J. Winston Coleman Jr., author of "Stage Coach Days in the Blue Grass" and other historical books, Lexington occupied a position during the War Between the States that was unique. He has just written a new story of these times called "Lexington During the Civil War." Though occupied by Federal forces during most of the war, Lexington was repeatedly threatened by the Confederates and fell into their hands no less than three times.

This fact, coupled with the glamour that always has attached to John Hunt Morgan, intrepid cavalry leader, compared by Mr. Coleman to Richard Coeur de Lion, and the division that rent Lexington in twain, have made the story that he tells of Lexington in those days one of interest.

For reference, such a book is needed and timely, for though Lexington appears in many histories and in fiction as well, even those who have been "brought up" as it were, upon such traditions must feel the need of a carefully arranged and clearly explained narrative, such as Mr. Coleman has written, of Lexington's part in that titanic struggle.

He has furnished this, superbly, not only in the interesting, readable style with which he has written on other subjects of historical interest but with a remarkable facility for brevity, a rare but priceless gift.
Dinner For Colonel Wilson

Colonel Samuel M. Wilson, founder of the Cakes and Ale Club, will be guest of honor at a dinner to be given tonight at the Lafayette hotel by a group of friends.

The committee on arrangements is composed of Mr. Richard Bush, Mr. W. R. Jillson and Dr. Frank L. McVey.

Judge Robert H. Winn of Mt. Sterling will speak on “Men and Books,” a group from the College will give a skit, and Bishop Almon Abbott will give the invocation.

Among those present will be Colonel Wilson, Dr. Frank McVey, Mr. W. R. Jillson, Mr. Richard Bush, Dr. G. Davis Buckner, Mr. J. A. Bates, Mr. Robert W. Miles, Mr. Gilmore Nunn, Mr. S. E. M. Major, Mr. George K. Graves, Dr. Henry Hill, Mr. E. S. Debrey, Mr. W. H. Courtney, Mr. W. G. Wescel, Dr. J. Julian Estill, Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, Mr. J. Z. Macken, Dean Alvin E. Evans, Mr. Porter Simms, Mr. John H. Morgan, Mr. George C. Price, Mr. J. Nathan Elliott, Mr. John Chesney, Dr. W. O. Bullock, Dr. Louis Mulligan, Mr. Edward A. Henry, Mr. Clinton Hurbison, Mr. John W. Scott, Dr. Scott Brockenridge, Senator Osso Stanley, Mr. Newton Cornia Jr., Mr. Lucien Beckner, Col. Thomas J. Johnson, Mr. Samuel B. Walton, Dr. Edward Tuttle, Mr. S. D. Rouse, Mr. John Wilson Townsend, Bishop Almon Abbott, Mr. Henry T. Duncan, Mr. Harry B. Mackey, Gen. George B. Duncan, Mr. Lewis Harvie, Mr. Richard J. Colbert, Dr. Robert L. McLeod, Mr. Thomas H. Underwood, Mr. Glenn Cliff, Mr. J. Winston Coleman, Mr. David Jordway, Dr. Raymond McLean, Mr. Webster P. Huntington, Mr. Charles Staples, Judge H. Church Ford Mr. Otto A. Rother, Dr. Claude Trapp, Mr. Charles N. Manning, Judge Robert Winn, Mr. George R. Hunt, Dr. John S. Chambers, Judge Richard C. Stoll, Dr. Charles Clark, Knapp, Mr. E. L. McDonald and Mr. Charles H. Berryman.

The usual procedure of Col. Samuel M. Wilson being host to the Cakes and Ale Club was reversed last night when he was honored guest at a dinner arranged by other members of the organization. In picture above, Colonel Wilson (center) is shown with Dr. Robert Whitfield Miles (left), pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Dr. Frank L. McVey, retired president of the University of Kentucky.

Tribute was paid to Col. Samuel M. Wilson, founder and in former years host to the Cakes and Ale Club, at dinner given by members of the club composed of authors, bookworms, historians and others present last night in the hall room of the Lafayette hotel.

Charles N. Manning, in presenting to Colonel Wilson a set of historical volumes, referred to the honor guest as “a maker and writer of history.” He said that the gift reflected the esteem and gratitude of those who had benefited from Colonel Wilson’s hospitality and knowledge of history and literature.

Referring to suggestions that booklovers present accused each other of borrowing books and never returning them, Mr. Manning said what is needed is “a bookbank who can cross a book with a homing pigeon.”

A tribute to Colonel Wilson by Judge Robert H. Winn of Mt. Sterling, who was prevented from attending by illness in his family, was read by Osso W. Stanley of Frankfort, commissioner of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Judge Wilson said that the Cakes and Ale Club, finding inspiration in Chaucer, had been formed 15 years ago and annually had met at his home for a discussion of books and related subjects. He said that he had been kept too busy by John Wilson and William H. Townsend, Thomas D. Clark, Charles Staples, Winston Coleman and other authors present in serving as their “acolyte to write a book of his own.

Former Circuit Judge King Sweeze and Colonel Wilson’s chief contribution had been to Kentucky’s history. Telegrams were read by J. R. Bush, who with Dr. Frank L. McVey and Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson, served as a committee to arrange the program.

Dr. McVey, as toastmaster, said that the dinner had been suggested to turn the tables on Colonel Wilson, who usually is host to the club.
Gold Watch Frees Man

Owensboro—A gold watch that saved an innocent man from spending three years in the penitentiary for a stage coach holdup committed by Jesse James—but only after he had spent nearly two years in jail awaiting trial and conviction—is a prized possession of R. Harrison Ray, Owensboro business man.

The watch, originally purchased by Mrs. Ray's grandfather, Judge R. H. Rountree, Lebanon from whom it was taken by Jesse James and Bill Ryan, his partner in bank robbery, was given to him by his grandfather more than twenty years ago.

When the Mammoth Cave and Cave City stage coach was held up by two bandits on September 3, 1886, Judge Rountree was one of the passengers robbed. Gov. Luke Blackburn offered a reward for the capture of the bandits. Shortly afterward, William Hunt, Ohio County miner, was arrested and charged with the hold-up.

Two of the passengers on the stage coach were positive in their identification of the man as Jesse James.

Eighteen months later he was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The day after he was convicted Jesse James was assassinated at his home in St. Joseph, Mo. A watch like the one taken from Judge Rountree and a gold seal given him by Proctor Knott, famous Kentucky statesman, bearing Judge Rountree's name, was found on James' body. Judge Rountree identified the watch as his property. Hunt was given a pardon.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MAY 30, 1937.

For a full account of this incident, see: Coleman-Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass, p. 251-254.

Winston & Burnett Coleman at Winburn Farm, Living Room—Dec. 25-1942.

LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT RAIL-Road.

No. of Certificate. 170
No. of Shares. 5

This Certifies that David S. Coleman
entitled to 5 Shares of the Capital Stock of
THE LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAIL-Road COMPANY,
transferrable in person or by attorney, on the books of said Company, at their Office in Lexington.

Witness the Seal of the Corporation and the Signatures of the President and Secretary, Lexington.

February 1850.

M. A. Whitney President.

James A. Griswold Secretary.
The Lexington & Newtown Turnpike road Company to John Lutz

1849
17 March to one day levelling on road from V13 to V18.21 — $4.00
  cash paid two chain carriers each $2
  for his services and horse hire — — 4.00
Sept. a plan and drawing, with full specifications
  and estimates for a bridge over North Elkhorn — 25.00
4 Oct. a profile and grades for a part of the
  road changed, from the Croft road to Wilson's
  second gate — — 5.00
19 "  a day’s levelling on road at the change at Wilson's — 3.00
20 "  one day’s levelling from Wilson to Heiners — — 4.00
  "  to cash paid assistant Throader — — 1.00
23 "  to profile & grades & cut & fill calculated — — — 8.00
1848
8 June cash paid assistant Jas. P. Hejder 4 days — 4.00
9 July 50 "  4.50
3 Nov. 50 "  3.50
1850
11 April levelling for the change through R. A. Biggby — 4.00
May profile, grades, cuts & fill & estimates for the
  change road calculated & compared with
  those for the old track — — 8.00
3 June laying off the bridge over North Elkhorn — — 4.00
  $82.00

1850
30 October to measuring the stone work in the
  abutments and pier of North Elkhorn
  bridge, the abutment of little Elkhorn
  bridge and the water table of Biggby — — 4.00
13 Nov. to calculation of three abutments and
  one pier of the Elkhorn bridges and
  the water table together with an estimate
  and a report to the directors of the Co — — 8.00
  $12.00

1936 due the amount of the above accounts — — $94.00
Aerial Photograph Shows Lexington's Business Area

- July 1939 -
Lexington Postoffice History Dates Back To 1790, When John Bradford Put Letter-Box In Gazette Office For Local Citizens’ Use

The history of the Lexington postoffice goes back more than 100 years to the year 1790 when John Bradford, first printer and publisher in the state, placed a letter-box in his establishment for the convenience of the residents of this section of the state, according to a history of the local postoffice owned by J. R. Johnson, local postal employee.

All of the letters and papers of the community were brought to the printing office and left in the letter-box until they were called for. Bradford, a man of many trades, had started a form of mail delivery service with his employment of post-riders to deliver his papers to outlying communities and to bring in news articles from his paper’s correspondents.

Bradford’s service was maintained until the federal government established a postoffice in Lexington in 1824. At that time the city had a population of 1,000. The first postmaster was Baxter Brent who was appointed to the office Oct. 1, 1824.

The postal service was reorganized and the efficiency of the service was increased. Daniel Childs succeeded Jordan after the latter’s death in 1831 and continued in that capacity for a year, when he was replaced by Capt. John Fowler, distinguished Kentucky merchant of that period. It was during Captain Fowler’s term of office that the mail service was reorganized and the efficiency of the service was increased.

By Robert Wismer

The history of the Lexington postoffice goes back more than 100 years to the year 1790 when John Bradford, first printer and publisher in the state, placed a letter-box in his establishment for the convenience of the residents of this section of the state, according to a history of the local postoffice owned by J. R. Johnson, local postal employee.

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Shortly after he took office he moved it across the street. Later he moved the office to a building adjoining property purchased at Mill and Short streets. The postoffice remained in this structure until 1883.

It might be well to mention that in 1838 mail was transported from Lexington to Mount Pleasant in 3½ hours, the stage leaving Lexington at 3 o'clock each morning. Mail was carried to Frankfort by horse-express. Connections for Louisville and other points were made at the capital city. At this time there was a great deal of rivalry between the independent lines and the mail coaches and every day some of the coaches were upset and the passengers and mail spilled. In 1840 the steam engine replaced the horse as the mode of transportation and better time was made for the dispatch of mail. The Lexington postoffice was open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily and from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Sunday.

**BassetMade Improvements**

Thomas S. Reid was the sixth postmaster for Lexington and was appointed by President Tyler through the influence of Henry Clay. He was appointed in 1842 and succeeded in 1843 by Mr. Pickle, who continued in the office until 1846. George Trotter was the eighth postmaster and in charge of the office while Mr. Basset was in charge in the 1850s, there were 200 letterboxes for residents at the postoffice. Mr. Basset increased this to 400. The rates were doubled to the window for any mail they saw in their boxes and it was handled to them by the clerk, who also sold the stamps. It was during Mr. Basset's term of office that mail was received twice daily and dispatched as many times as were necessary.

**Squire Basset, shoe merchant and bank official, succeeded him in 1852.**

At the time Mr. Basset became postmaster there were 200 letterboxes for residents at the postoffice. After Basset took over, he increased the number to 400. The rates were doubled to the window for any mail they saw in their boxes and it was handled to them by the clerk, who also sold the stamps. It was during Basset's term of office that mail was received twice daily and dispatched as many times as were necessary.

**Jesse Woodward became postmaster in 1855 and he moved the postoffice to the Northeast corner of Main and Limestone streets. The business district was located to the east of that point and as the result of the transfer of the postoffice to the business men held an indignation meeting, but to no avail. During the period of the War Between the States the office was in charge of Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd. Dr. Todd moved the postoffice to the southwest corner of Short and Mill streets. The office was on the first floor and three clerks were employed. Soon after the office was opened the second and third floors of the building were put into use. There was plenty of work for all of the employees because of the number of soldiers who frequented the city and many times it was necessary to call in outsiders in sorting, distributing, dispatching and handling the mail. All of the mail in the Eastern Kentucky district was handled through the local office.**

During Dr. Todd's second term of office the mail order service was introduced. This proved popular with the public and the facilities of the office were improved so that it was necessary to employ seven clerks. Dr. Todd was succeeded by Samuel Woodward Price on April 3, 1863. He served until Col. Hubbard K. Milward was named his successor in 1876.

Colonel Milward was prominent in city, state and national affairs. He served as postoffice director un-
Cale Y. Rice,
Kentucky Poet,
Dies Of Old Age

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan 23 (AP) —

Cale Y. Rice, 70, Kentucky poet and author of "Wiggles of the Baggage Patch" and other books, died last February.

Mr. Rice, a native of Dixon, Ky., was most interested in writing, poetry. He is survived by a brother, Dr. L. L. Rice, president of Cumberland University.

He received an A.B. from Cumberland University, and an A.M. from Harvard in 1896 — where he studied under William James. He was professor of English at Cumberland for a time before he dropped his teaching career to devote his entire time to writing. He moved to Louisville, becoming prominent in literary circles.

In 1905, he married Miss Alice Caldwell Hegman of Louisville; and it was in that year that her noted "Wiggles of the Cabagge Patch" was published. Mrs. Alice Rice embarked upon an unerringly happy married life which lasted for 52 years. In 1938, they traveled, wrote, and studied together.

Mr. Rice, especially enjoyed travel. He went around the world three times and made extended tours of Europe, Asia and the South Pole. Descriptions of the places and people he had encountered were contained in his autobiography, "Songs of the World," published in 1938. Mrs. Rice a short time later published her autobiography, "The Rice Way."

Both were awarded honorary literary degrees at Rollins College in 1936 and again at the University of Louisville in 1937.

Mr. Rice completed two novels, "Youth's Work" and "Curly Hair," but confined most of his work to poetry. His "Yolanda of Cyprus" received wide recognition.


Mr. Rice was a director and first president of the Louisville Arts Club. He was a member of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, Poetry Society of America, National Institute of Sciences, P. E. N. Club, and was on the board of governors of the J. B. Speed Memorial Museum.

Despite his despondency since his wife's death, Mr. Rice continued to write, however, recently coming to a second rite of passage in his life, his appointment to the O. E. D. Talmage post of Miss Dockery, who, although designated as guardian, was at least invested with the powers of a great judge in the case of those he had named her and had named.

The decision ended Dana's third attempt to clear title to the old house. Dana is a son of the late Rev. Charles Dana, once rector of the Episcopal Church at Natchez, and a cousin of the famed Charles Anderson Dana of the New York Sun.

Dana had appointed his guardian in 1923 and in that capacity borrowed $5000 from Zerkowsky to pay debts and make repairs. When the house was vacated, Zerkowsky foreclosed, but Dana contested his action, alleging he never had legally declared insane.

The matter rested after Zerkowsky died and the couple were permitted to reside at "Glenwood," as the once lovely, many-columned mansion was called, undisturbed.

Some years ago, a man named Haskell of Milwaukee wanted to buy and restore the house, and offered to build a twelve-room pavilion for Dana and Miss Dockery on the edge of the estate, provided they disposed of the house.

Dana indignantly refused.

Meanwhile, Dana and Miss Dockery had been arrested and charged in 1933 with the murder of June Burt, a neighbor of Dana's daughter, and tried for the murder of his daughter, and Miss Dockery, after a trial, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. During the trial, Zerkowsky was a witness for the prosecution.

The proceeds helped finance the years of litigation while the property was further deteriorated, and now is only a weather-beaten shell, sitting atop a knoll amid tree roots laden with Spanish moss. People in scapulars and from the front porch, where legends would just sit.

Dick Dana Loses Long Court Fight

Chief Judge Holds Zerkowsky Heirs Have Valid Title to Property

(Jackson, Miss., Jan 12—Richard B. C. (Dick) Dana, aged 56, eccentric descendant of a famous New York family, today lost his long fight to retain his beloved "Goat Castle," turn it over to his nieces for sale, because of the title of John Zerkowsky, who shares his guardian and pen.

The State Supreme Court, affirming Chancery Court decision which held that Dana held valid title to the 40-acre property and ruined mansion belonged to hotel of late Charles Zerkowsky.

Dana and his guardian, Miss Octavia Dockery, daughter of a Confederate general of Arkansas, were believed to have been killed in the same murder, and were never identified.

Dana and Miss Dockery were indicted for the murder of John Zerkowsky, and for the murder of his daughter, and were tried for the murder of the man and his daughter.

Dana was found guilty of murder, and Miss Dockery was found guilty of attempted murder, and were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Justice Julius Alexander wrote the supreme court decision which held that lower court proceedings were regular and final, and that the title of the property was valid.

Natchez, Miss., Oct. 11 (?),—Richard C. Dana, 77, eccentric master of "Goat Castle," Glenn, was arrested, and a final murder charge of 1932, died last night of pneumonia and other complications.

Dana inherited the pre-Civil War mansion near here from his father, and had lived there with his legal guardian, Miss Octavia Dockery, and a beard of goats.

Followed Slaying Case.

A legal siege for possession of the old house followed the equally drawn-out case of the slaying of a neighbor — Miss Merrill, aged and wealthy daughter of the late Ayres Merril, minister to Belgium. Miss Jennie, it is said, often took pot shots at stray pigeons.

Dana and Miss Dockery were indicted for the slaying, but neighborhood sympathy was with them. It was impossible to obtain a jury to try them, and it was impossible to prove that a Negro named Paula was the actual slayer. He was killed in the hills, after being transported to arrest him.

Foreclosure Was Upset.

The once-grand old mansion, named Glennwood, then was nicked, named "Goat Castle" and tourists paid admission to visit it. Tourists went heavily into debt and eventually foreclosure of the mortgage was threatened.

Finally a sale by Milwaukee, J. H. Hansen, arranged to buy the estate. He promised to build a house on the grounds and sell it. They refused when they learned they would not be allowed to stay in the house as they had.

They moved their goats into the old rambling old house and allowed them to roam about, eating the stuffing from the antique furniture and scavenging up and down the stairs.

Recluse Occupant of Natchez 'Goat Castle' Loses Big House

JACKSON, Miss., Jan 12 (AP) —

Ownership of "Goat Castle," dilapidated mansion near Natchez where tourists have flocked since it figured in a fantastic murder case in 1932, was denied its shaggy-haired occupant, R. H. C. (Dick) Dana, today by the Mississippi Supreme Court.

The decision ended the third attempt to clear the title to the aristocratic mansion by a recluse who let goats roam through the corridors of the many-columned old house and nibble at the torn upholstery of overgrown antiques.

The Supreme Court ruled that a chancery court decision was correct in holding valid title to the property by the late Charles Zerkowsky.

Miss Octavia Dockery, daughter of a Confederate general, and occupant of "Goat Castle" when it was foreclosed, had been appointed his legal guardian in 1923 and in that capacity borrowed $5000 from Zerkowsky to pay debts and make repairs. When the house was vacated, Zerkowsky foreclosed, but Dana contested his action, alleging he never had legally declared insane.

The matter rested after Zerkowsky died and the couple were permitted to reside at "Glenwood," as the once lovely, many-columned mansion was called, undisturbed.

Some years ago, a man named Haskell of Milwaukee wanted to buy and restore the house, and offered to build a twelve-room pavilion for Dana and Miss Dockery on the edge of the estate, provided they disposed of the house.

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Meanwhile, Dana and Miss Dockery had been arrested and charged in 1933 with the murder of June Burt, a neighbor of Dana's daughter, and tried for the murder of his daughter, and Miss Dockery, after a trial, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. During the trial, Zerkowsky was a witness for the prosecution.

The proceeds helped finance the years of litigation while the property was further deteriorated, and now is only a weather-beaten shell, sitting atop a knoll amid tree roots laden with Spanish moss. People in scapulars and from the front porch, where legends would just sit.

The judgment was final, and Dana's long fight to retain "Goat Castle" was finally ended.
Goat Castle

For more than 30 years, Richard H. C. Dana, 75, scion of an old Southern family, and Octavia Dockery, his 71-year-old guardian, have lived a solitary existence in their pre-Civil War mansion at Natchez, Miss., while it gradually crumbled into ruins and was invaded by goats, pigs, chickens, and ducks.

Last week the Court of Chancery ruled they must vacate the premises in order to satisfy the mortgage claims of the heirs of the late Charles Zerkowsky, real-estate man. But the penniless pair vowed to appeal to the State Supreme Court and stage a sit-down strike among the remnants of their former glory, on the ground that the mortgage was not valid because it had been improperly negotiated by Miss Dockery. They are financing their fight by charging admission to inspect the estate.
Kentucky’s First Concrete Road
16 Years Old

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Branch,
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 18—The first concrete road built in Kentucky after road building took on a state-wide status in 1920—a seven-mile stretch of highway on the Lexington-Winchester Road in Fayette county—still stands in good shape after sixteen years continues use.

Built in 1921 by Louis des Carbonnet & Com., Lexington contractors, the road cost $192,392.96, the expense being borne equally by the Federal and State Government. The road cost approximately $27,000 a mile.

Engineers estimate that at the present rate of wear and tear on the road that it should last another decade before reconstruction is required.

Interesting Articles
By Winston Coleman

Director J. Winston Coleman Jr., local historian and authority on Kentucky history, is the author of the "Historic Kentucky" series of articles now being published every Sunday in the Lexington Herald-Leader. Winston is the author of a number of books on Kentucky history, the lives of Kentuckians and the history of the Civil War. He has the largest private library on Kentucky's in existence.

The Kiwanian
Lexington, Ky.
Mar. 16, 1949

Mist Of Time Has Fogged Brilliance
Of Lexington's Soldier-Slavesman

By Winston Coleman

Many persons are familiar with the fame and achievements of Henry Clay, yet there are Lexingtonians today who know anything about William Taylor Barksdale, lawyer and statesman, one of the greatest citizens this city has ever produced. Probably other Kentuckians has felt null as many or as prominent positions of varied and responsible character in a life span of but 61 years.

He was the son of John and Susannah Barry, and was born in Augusta, Ky., and was named for Henry Clay. Clay was not only a statesman of the 19th century, but also one of the greatest American statesmen of all time. Clay was a member of the United States Senate for 24 years, and served as Secretary of State for 12 years.

Anxious to give his son the best education of the time, he sent him to Transylvania University in 1823, and to Transylvania College the following year, at the age of 12, young Barry moved with his parents to Kentucky, where his father, a Revolutionary soldier, took up land claims in Jessamine County.

During the War of 1812, young Barry's father was serving as a soldier, and the family moved to the Kentucky frontier to join in the war against the British. Young Barry was later appointed to the position of Judge, and was elected to the state legislature.

Barry's success was due to his personal character, coupled with his ability as an orator, soon brought him into public favor. He was elected to the state legislature at the age of 22, and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives at the age of 25.

Barry gradually became the leader of the Democratic party in Kentucky, and was named for Governor of Kentucky in 1828. He was named for Governor of Kentucky in 1832, and served as Governor for two terms.

Barry's most significant accomplishment was his work in the area of Indian Affairs. He was one of the first Americans to advocate for the rights of Native Americans, and he worked tirelessly to improve their living conditions.

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Barry's most significant accomplishment was his work in the area of Indian Affairs. He was one of the first Americans to advocate for the rights of Native Americans, and he worked tirelessly to improve their living conditions.
MONUMENT HONORED BARRY—Major William T. Barry, one of Lexington's most prominent citizens of a century ago, and the monument erected to his memory on the courthouse lawn are shown in the top pictures. After the courthouse (pictured here in ruins) burned in 1897, the entablature disappeared. The memorial, situated near the corner of Main and Upper streets, can be seen in the extreme lower right corner of the bottom picture.

and the construction of the new courthouse. It was during this period that the Barry monument was taken down, as was stated in the newspapers, to make way for a new sidewalk. When letters of protest appeared in the local press, it was then reported that the entablature would be erected in the northeast corner of the yard, where, as Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd reported, he had seen the stones and parts of it piled for several months. But when the high fence was removed, the Barry monument was missing.

Some of the Fayette county officials, and one in particular, not being very history-minded and caring less for the fame of Major Barry, ordered this historic monument broken up and hauled away. The base of the monument was used in filling in some of the excavation of the present courthouse and other parts of it, including the lettered slabs of the sides, were hauled to an old forage lot on Bruce street and there used in the foundation of the Bruce Street city school, or were cracked up and put in the sidewalk or driveway.

Married Miss Overton

Mr. Barry, shortly after he settled up in business in Lexington, married Miss Susan Overton, daughter of Waller Overton, of Fayette county. There were two children of this marriage, John W. Barry, who married a Miss Martha Hutchison, of Washington, D. C., and Susan, who became the wife of Col. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky. His first wife died in 1869, and in 1872 Barry married a Miss Catherine Mason, of Virginia, a daughter of Gen. S. T. Mason. From this union there were three children, but only one lived to manhood—Andrew Jackson Barry, who was appointed by the Kentucky legislature to accompany his father's remains back to America in 1894.

Despite the many requests and appeals of prominent persons who urged the restoration of the Barry monument, nothing ever was done about it, so that today there is neither marker nor shaft in Lexington to keep alive the memory and deeds of one of her most distinguished citizens.
The COURTHOUSES OF LEXINGTON

(FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY)

by

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
1937

PRIVATELY PRINTED

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, known especially for his "Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass," has put out a brochure on "The Court Houses of Lexington." Lexington's first Court House was a log cabin built when Fayette County was still a part of Virginia. Since that time, Mr. Coleman tells us, there have been four others. He devotes only about forty very small pages to an account of the five with a few anecdotes and descriptions for atmosphere. The booklet—In boards—will be a pleasant item for collectors of Kentuckiana.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL.
JUNE 20, 1937.

Lexington C. H.

A charmingly informal essay on Lexington's five courthouses, from the first, built in 1782, "of logs, rived with a whip saw" and "well chinked and covered with a slat-board roof," to the present commodious building. Although Mr. Coleman lightly sketches in the background and history of each courthouse, the third one, a brick building completed in 1856, seems the most colorful, most important in the stirring life of Lexington. Outside its walls were the slave block and the parade ground for the Lexington chasseurs. Within, the renowned Henry Clay defended his cousin, Cassius M., on a mayhem charge, Oldham, Todd and Company sued Abe Lincoln for "money collected . . . and unaccounted for," and Delia A. Webster and Calvin Fairbanks were tried and condemned for aiding slaves to escape from their masters.—M. H. M.

THE ENQUIRER.
CINCINNATI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1937.

Courthouses of Lexington
The story of Cheapside is the story of Lexington, for on this historic public square most of the city's important events have taken place. Winston Coleman in his currently issued book, "The Courthouses of Lexington," not only gives the story of the courthouses but of the courthouse square on which these courthouses stood.
The last picture of Cheapside about the time it was abandoned as a place for county court day sales of horses and gathering place for hunchbacked medicine vendors is one familiar to many Lexingtonians of the present day.
Mr. Coleman points out that the first courthouse in Lexington stood at the corner of Main and Main Cross (Broadway) streets and was a two-story structure built of logs rived with a whip saw. This first courthouse building after it was abandoned in favor of a building on the present site was sold and came into the possession of John Bradford, pioneer printer and editor.
Bradford certainly used this building as a residence for ten years and it is probable that it was the scene of some of his printing adventures. Here is a study into which the Bradford Club, looking forward to the celebration this month of the 150th anniversary of printing in Kentucky, may make further research with profit.
Chief interest in the latest courthouse before the present one was that in the fire that razed it Joel T. Hart's statue, "Woman Triumphant," was destroyed.
Chief regret over Mr. Coleman's work is that it was privately printed and not available to the public. It is thoroughly interesting to anyone to whom the history of Lexington has appeal.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1937

I. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, whose delightful book, "Stage-Coach days in Kentucky" improves with re-reading, has written a smaller, but nearly as entertaining and edifying, history of the Court Houses of Lexington which is just out.

The Shelby Sentinel
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937.
Lexington Courthouses

J. Winston Coleman Jr. Tells Interesting Stories About Fayette County's Five Temples Of Justice


A valuable contribution to Lexingtont history and at the same time an interesting narrative is this small volume by a Lexington author, J. Winston Coleman Jr. The book is the result of research and the careful digging out of dates and details are behind this account of Lexington's five court houses and the stirring events that took place within their walls and on the surrounding square. (All except the first of the five were on the site of the present courthouse.)

Lexington was founded in 1776, but Fayette County was not established by the Virginia General Assembly until the following year. Early sessions of the county court were held in one of the log cabins inside the stockade, but it soon became apparent that a new and more substantial structure was needed. In 1785, a separate structure was built for a "court house, prison, and office," and so the first courthouse was erected in 1785. It was in this second courthouse that Henry Clay was sworn in as a member of the Fayette County legislature.

The second courthouse was completed in 1806. It was a three-story brick building with two smaller brick buildings on each side of it. The building was used by the county clerk. The third courthouse was completed in 1856. It was a three-story brick building with two smaller brick buildings on each side of it. The building was used by the county clerk.

The fourth courthouse was completed in 1883 to make way for the fourth courthouse, an imposing stone building with a dome. It burned in 1897. The cornerstone of the present courthouse—the fifth—was laid Sept. 2, 1939.

Court Day On Cheapside

On Page 5 today, in a review of the Fiftieth Anniversary "Court Day" on Cheapside, that there is a rather generous quotation, a description of the proceedings. As "Court Day" on Cheapside, that I recommend to those of you who remember that now-vanished institution. Whether the county boy, hasn't forgotten it. He was there, he was part of it. The description brought it all back to me very vividly.

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FOUR BITS

BY JAY JAY

Sympathetic Whopper

A young mother of my acquaintance had a hanging court when she was a child. Lately her young son contrated the malady, and she has been coughing and whooping occasionally with him. She thought maybe she was having it again. But the doctors say it's just sympathetic. That sounded pretty strange to me, but appeared more reasonable when it was pointed out that it's something like sympathetic yawning. When you see someone yawning, you're apt to want to yawn, aren't you? In view of the prevalence of whooping cough in Lexington right now, this might interest some other sympathetic whoopers.

Indignation Department

The Irish (who, it must be admitted, can become indignant without great difficulty) recently dynamited a statue of one of the British kings. Kennebecians also can become indignant with facility, and it's a wonder to me Daniel Boone's descendants haven't blown up that statue of their ancestor that is in such a prominent place at Booneboro. It represents the great pioneer as some kind of a piping, or gong, or something. Winston Coleman thinks it's a dwarf Eskimo. If Boone had been that kind of a misfit, little yu. The Indians would have got him the first day out.

Lexington Courthouses

Speaking of Winston Coleman, that Lexington author and historian has published a new book. "The Courthouses of Lexington," which came off the press today and will be reviewed on The Leader book page Sunday. It tells all about Fayette county's five courthouses, the famous trials and other events they have witnessed. Among the many illustrations is a picture of a hanging that took place in 1853. It was an unromantic, but a very interesting scene. The brick courthouse was on the site of the present courthouse.

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MAY 31, 1937

Miller Bros Corner - Main + Bragg
Random Book Talk
By Fred G. Neuman

In recent years J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Wimburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., has been turning out books at the rate of one or more every 12 months. His latest performance, "The Courthouses of Lexington," appears this week and while not as pretentious as former efforts, it measures up with the rest in merit. The book, neatly printed and well bound, numbers 40 pages.

Although the theme centers about the five courthouses Fayette county has known, Mr. Coleman weaves a wealth of anecdotes and other material into his story, making it of statewide interest. The sketch is ably written, couched in a style that is luminous and attractive, and sighted all the way through by a train of information. In and around the temples of justice occurred many stirring events and humorous episodes. These are put together in a most acrot fashion and corroborated by a hundred sources.

Typical of Mr. Coleman's observations on the courthouses of a few years ago, are these paragraphs which revive memories of many other county buildings:

"Every stable, crowded with farmers' horses and pigs, did a thriving business, and long rows of buggies parked on the streets in front of the stables, with their shafts turned askew, gave some indication of the crowds in town on 'court day.'"

"The site was truly the fertile field for the itinerant vendor, and the petty faker. Here also were gathered, on this special day, junk dealers, patent members of glass and tinware, cheap jewelry salesmen, hucksters with their watermelon and cantaloupe carts, and traders of every kind and reputation.

"Long-haired 'doctors' and 'pros- sors' in frock-tailed coats and beaver hats held their audiences spellbound as they extolled the wonderful merits of their recently discovered 'all-curing medicine,' which, as they significantly added, was now for sale at the unusually low price of 50 cents a bottle.

"Over near the curbstone could be seen a group of country folk eagerly listening to a blind mendicant, who, with a tin cup around his neck, sang mountain ballads to the bailing accompaniment of his fiddlesy fiddle."

THE PADUCAH SUN-DEMOCRAT
JUNE 10, 1937

Winston Coleman Writes
Another Valuable Book.

J. Winston Coleman, of Lexington, author of the books, "Stage Coach Days in the Blue Grass," and "Masonry in the Blue Grass, 1788-1923," and of a number of newspaper articles of historical value, recently has privately published, for distribution among his friends, a most interesting little volume of 40 pages, attractively printed and bound in boards, "The Court-Houses of Lexington."

It gives the history of the five county courthouses at Lexington, beginning with the first log one, built in 1788, with accounts of stirring events within their walls. Particularly interesting is Mr. Coleman's account of the county "court-day" gatherings on Chestnut. "Court-day" at Lexington, with its "motley collection of livestock," itinerant vendors of various wares and long-haired medicine salesmen "holding their audiences spell-bound," was much the same at Lexington as that former time-honored institution was in Versailles.

The book contains seven illustrations, some from rare prints.

JUNE 17, 1937

The Court-Houses of Lexington, by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, is a well-written, appropriately illustrated, neatly printed and well-bound booklet of forty pages, privately printed in the spring of 1937. The edition is limited, and more than likely, it soon will be among the rare books sought by collectors.

Fayette County has had five court houses; its present building was erected in 1900. Mr. Coleman gives a brief history of each and includes interesting glimpses of some of the famous trials and tragedies that form a part of the county's history. The booklet is a work that will serve as a good model for anyone who is sufficiently interested in his county history to write and publish a history of its various court houses.

Mr. Coleman's collection of Kentuckiana ranks among the best in the State. His Masonry in the Bluegrass (1933) and Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass (1935) are widely read books; each has gone into several editions.

Filson Club Hist. Quarterly,
Vol. 37, p. 236
1937-


Banta Catalogue Sept. '37

$1.00
J. M. Roche, Esq., 83—
That's the Man to See
If You Want History

ON the third floor of the Northern Bank Building in Lexington is the clearing house of Kentuckians and Blue-grass history. There, in a one-room apartment crammed with books, files and old newspaper clippings, resides J. M. Roche, Esq., 83.

About 4 p.m. on any likely day the local historians begin to gather around Mr. Roche's expansive and littered desk. For their convenience, he keeps two ashtrays the size of dinner plates, and for his own comfort he provides a pair of green ear muffs, which he dons whenever the argument over some moot point of history gets too hot.

Such well known figures as Charles Staples, Frank Dunn and John Wilson Townsend congregate there to compare notes, report startling discoveries and debate the various possible explanations for some weird turn of history. Mr. Roche, without benefit of drawing room and butler, maintains a kind of literary salon for those sincerely interested in the past of their community. Seren—and courtesy, he presides over the discussions from his swivel chair.

His memory is as check-full as his files, and he finds himself running an information bureau for all who feel moved to ask questions. Recently, he received a query from Representative Chapman. Vice President Wallace, it seems, had an ancestor who came from Clifton Springs, Ky. Details were requested.

So far, Mr. Roche has not even succeeded in locating Clifton Springs. There is, of course, the resort known as Clifton Beach near Versailles, and nearby is a spring. But was this community ever known as Clifton Springs? And, if so, did a Wallace reside there? What was his first name, when did he live, what did he do and how did he die? Those are some of the questions Mr. Roche has to answer.

In finding the answers, he will begrudge

Furniture is large

Mr. Roche moved to Lexington in 1864 and he has lived there ever since. In that time, he has had three places of residence, and only three—22 Street, where he had his own home; Green Tree Farm—then known as Elliott—which belonged to Mrs. Roche's family, and the one-room apartment in the Northern Bank Building where he came twenty-one years ago, after Mrs. Roche's death.

There he lives surrounded by Victorian furnishings—vast ponderous objects from the mansion at Green Tree, towering wardrobes, an immense bed in which his slight frame must be lost, two enormous Chinese vases, a statue of Narcissus and various bric-a-brac among which he weaves his careful way.

In a far corner are his files and his books. Another room, down a long hall, catches the overflow of clippings and furnishings and priceless china. Over the door to Mr. Roche's room is a sign in Celtic—a sign to catch the eye of every newcomer.

Mr. Roche delights in imparting the meaning of that sign and swearing the newcomer to absolute secrecy, so that his little joke will never fail. Students of Celtic will know what "Cead Mille Failte" means; others will guess, from the reception given them, that it has something to do with every visitor being welcome for as long as he cares to stay and as often as he cares to return.

And, if he overstates his welcome, or becomes more argumentative than pleasant, his hosts are always the green ear muffs handy.

Today Mr. Roche's time is devoted almost entirely to reading and research. His life follows a simple routine which starts with breakfast at the corner drug store and includes a walk, followed by long hours at his desk. Late afternoons are spent with visitors. He dines each night with one or another of his many friends. Lunch is omitted altogether. "If I had the pernicious habit of eating in the middle of the day," he declares, "I wouldn't be alive today."

One of his closest friends says that Mr. Roche makes the most unsatisfactory dinner guest. A very light eater himself, he feels that the rest of mankind, given to gross overeating, is digging its grave with its teeth. He never fails to reprimand his host in terms of unmistakable disapproval for the quantity of food served.

Staples is frequent caller

To listen in on one of Mr. Roche's discussions with his friends is to see him at his best. Mr. Staples is one of the most frequent callers. He scarcely takes time to shake his host's long, slender hand before launching into a discussion of the subject on his mind.

"What about this business of Harriet Beecher Stowe visiting the Shelby family in Kentucky before she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"? I don't think there's the slightest evidence to that effect, do you? Any more than we can allow actual proof that Stephen Foster ever visited the Rowan home at Bardstown...."

And the discussion is on. One subject leads to another. The location of a particular sediment is debated. The name of another historian is mentioned—"That man always

KENTUCKY PROFILES
By Rena Niles

neither time nor effort. Since his retirement from business twenty years ago, he has devoted his time to ferreting out facts for other writers without ever undertaking to write a book himself. Other historians who have benefited by his work will have to

has fine memory

But all the while he was constantly assembling old newspaper clippings, acquiring rare and old books, garnering the word-of-mouth information of men who were old when he was still young. He had—and still has—a prodigious memory for detail; he remembers names and the intimate relationships within families; he is, as every local historian of any value must be, a super-gossip, without the maliciousness usually attached to the tribe but with the same flair for trivial and significant detail that made Mr. Pepys and his diary such invaluable witnesses to life in Seventeenth-Century England.

Mr. Roche is, above all else, a gentleman of the old school—gracious, kindly, with the courtly speech and manners of another era, and a benign tolerance for human frailty.

Born in Mercer County on March 31, 1838, he spent his early boyhood in Madison County where his father had charge of the turnpike from Clay's Ferry to Richmond. The village in which the Roches lived was then known as Fostown and was located near the entrance to Cassius Clay's estate at Whitehall. Mr. Roche knew Miss Laura Clay and in later years when he had moved to Lexington, he came to know Cassius Clay, who had returned from his post as Ambassador to Russia.

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Green tree Farm is mentioned. Now the property of Mrs. Paynter Whitney, it once belonged to the Georges—Mrs. Roche was a George before her marriage—and the Roches spent nine happy years there. Eventually, it was bought by John T. Hughes, one of the greatest horsemen of all times and a genius in the art of matching horses—a lucrative talent at a time when a man would pay $3,000 for a well-matched pair. Mr. Hughes never married, and at his death willed his property to his housekeeper—"a saddle-colored woman who had been handsome when young," Mr. Roche says.

**Court trial follows**

An ensuing court trial, which sustained the will, the housekeeper's sale of the farm to Mrs. Whitney and her subsequent departure—her disappearance, one might almost say—make up one of the many stories Mr. Roche has to tell. And he tells it all in his calm, reflective manner, never letting the impetus of the story interfere with his careful sentence structure, never losing the fine points in the rapidly shifting picture.

Among Mr. Roche's most valuable possessions are some city directories of Lexington—the oldest dating back to 1805 and the best one, in the opinion of the owner, going back to 1838.

He will lend them to you for the asking; he will put his files at your disposal; he will wear himself out hunting for some old newspaper you may need. If you are interested in Kentucky history—be you famous or obscure—Mr. Roche's files, books, time and imagination are yours for the asking.

But beware lest you admire some particular object too much: Like the proverbial Oriental host, James M. Roche will force you to accept it as a gift, even if it is one of his prized possessions or the present sent by a dear friend and unwrapped only that morning.
HOW GAMBLING WAS ABOLISHED IN A KENTUCKY TOWN.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of gambling paraphernalia destroyed by fire on Church Hill, Lexington, Ky., by order of the sheriff and in the presence of thousands of spectators. The staff, tables, chairs, and thousands of chips, captured. This was the last gambling house in the city, and the police declare there is not a gambling place there now. Limestone Street was known for its gambling places all over the country as "Little Wall Street," and the place was handsomely fitted up. Many stories are told of large sums won and lost.
Pictures of early Lexington usually find favor with Leader readers—and here's a dandy. This is Lexington's first fire "steamer"—a silly suction piston and cylinder steam engine, the last word in firefighting apparatus 70 years ago. The engine (above) was photographed in front of the Union Company fire station at 128 West Short street—near Lexington—on the site of the old Central fire station. The pictured building was later destroyed by fire. This steam engine, when purchased at a cost of $8,000, was guaranteed "to throw a one-inch stream of water 230 to 250 feet horizontal." In the picture, seated at the extreme left, is George Searcy, who served as fire chief from 1868 to 1871. Chief when the picture was made was Paul Conlon, fire horn in hand, seen fourth from the right. The engineer (or driver) was William Metcalf; the fireman, standing on the rear of the apparatus, was James Gilroy. Others, identified by old residents of Lexington, include Hayburn Baker, Albert J. Tweedy, Sam Marrs, Henry Metcalf and Stephen G. Sharp. Mr. Sharp, seated in chair at extreme right, served as fire chief from 1873 to 1875. Shortly after the turn of the century—in 1894—the new Woodland fire station sported the fancy horse-drawn, hook-and-ladder wagon shown in the lower photo. The driver in the picture is George Scott. Seated at the left is George Richardson. Standing at left, is George Muir, former chief, and at the right Riley Richmond. None of them is now living.
New President Of University Of Kentucky Succeeds

To Office Held By Only Five Men In 75 Years

John A. Williams
Became First Head Of Institution In 1866

By Burton Millward

When Dr. Herman Lee Donovan of Richmond came to the University of Kentucky this summer as its new president, he will succeed to an office which has had only five permanently-appointed occupants during the 75-year history of the institution.

Although Dr. Donovan, who has been head of Eastern State Teachers College since 1928, will be listed as the sixth president of the University of Kentucky, he actually will be only the fourth man to be designated specifically as president and he will be only the second to head the “University of Kentucky.”

The first paradox exists because, from 1866 to 1878, the three men who headed the institution were known as presidents and were, in reality merely deans of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department from which the present University developed.

The second paradox is explained by the fact that the title, “University of Kentucky,” was not adopted until 1910, shortly before the inauguration of Dr. Frank LeRonMcVey, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Donovan.

Williams First Leader

The first head of the school was John Augustus Williams, who served as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky University from October, 1866, until the end of the school year in 1867.

Born Sept. 21, 1834, in Bourbon county, he was a son of Charles E. Williams, a prominent physician, and Arabella Dodge Williams, daughter of David Dodge, an early Lexington merchant and manufacturer. After attending the best schools in Paris, he entered Bacon College at Georgetown when he was 14 years old and remained in that school when it moved to Harrodsburg and became Kentucky University. He was graduated there in 1848 and later received his M. A. degree from his alma mater and his L. L. D. from the Masonic University at LaGrange, Ky.

Although he prepared for a legal career, Dr. Williams became interested in the educational needs of Kentucky and established Prospect Hill Seminary for young men and women near Mt. Sterling. In 1831 he organized Christian College at Columbia, Mo., but returned to Kentucky in 1836 to recover his health and, with his father, purchased Greensville Springs at Harrodsburg. There in the building that now houses Beaumont Inn, he established Daughters’ College, to which he brought 60 students from the west.

In 1885, Dr. Williams became professor of moral and mental philosophy at Kentucky University, which by then had been consolidated with Transylvania University and located in Lexington. The next year he was named presiding officer of the new A. and M. College of Kentucky University, but resigned in 1887 to return to Daughters’ College.

Dr. Williams was a brother-in-

law of John Bryan Bowman, who was instrumental in founding Kentucky University and Transylvania in 1868. He also was one of the original members in the organization of the State Teachers Association.

Minister Named Head

The second president of the A. and M. College was Joseph Desh Pickett, a minister who had served as chaplain with the Confederate army during the War Between the States.

A son of James Chamberlain and Eleanor Desh Pickett, he was born in Washington, Mason county, on Jan. 6, 1922. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1841 and, after extensive graduate work in Europe, from Bethany Theological College. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Jean Holton of Mason county and was a professor at Bethany until the outbreak of war in 1861. He served as chaplain first in the famous Kentucky Orphan Brigade and later in John C. Breckinridge’s division, and was founder of the Kentucky Relief Society, which ministered to survivors of the Orphan Brigade and other Kentucky units, and to members of the soldiers’ families.

After the close of the war, he served as presiding officer of the A. and M. College in 1867-68, and later, in 1879-79 was a professor at the college. He also served three terms of four years each as state superintendent of public instruction, beginning in 1879. In 1891, he retired and moved with his family to Chicago, where he died July 20, 1900. He was buried in the old Beasley churchyard in Mason county.

President 41 Years

Most famous of the early presidents of the University was James Kennedy Patterson, who became presiding officer of the A. and M. College in August, 1888, and headed the school until he resigned on Jan. 5, 1910.

During the administration of this eldest of Kentucky Presbyterians, the A. and M. College of Kentucky University became, first, the state Agricultural and Mechanical College, an institution separate from Kentucky University, and later, the State University of Kentucky.

It also was during his administration that his title was changed from presiding officer of the A. and M. College to president of the A. and M. College. Thus he was the first Christian in point of what is now the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Patterson, whose bronze statue by Auguste Levassor stands on the University campus, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 28, 1853, and came to America...
Old-timer of Lexington turns his small home into a literary salon and a clearing house for data on Kentucky

June 19-1941

Mr. Roche died at St. Joseph's Hospital. Lex. May 7, 1942

LITTLE-LOVE

S. P. Love and Wesley M. Little of South Carrollton, Muhlenberg County, were active in politics. Little, a hotelkeeper, in a public address accused Love, an attorney, of uttering a falsehood.

Shortly afterward, as Little stood alone in the doorway of his hotel early on Sunday morning, August 16, 1857, he was killed by a shot fired by someone concealed in the second story of a house across the street. Love was arrested and indicted for the murder. The case was tried in 1858 but the jury disagreed. After several postponements Love was acquitted in another trial, and later became County Judge.

But Little's family were unconvinced, and upon his tombstone they placed the legend: "In Memory of Wesley M. Little, waylaid and shot by S. P. Love, August 16, 1857."
By CHARLES R. STAPLES

John Bradford, commonly called "Old Wisdom," and a long-time resident of Kentuck, was born in the county of Virginia, on June 16, 1740, the son of Daniel Bradford. He was married to Elizabeth James of Fauquier county in 1771, by whom he had two children and two daughters. He died in 1791 on the southwest corner of Mill and Second streets in Lexington on March 22, 1740, and was buried in the graveyard on West Main street, now a part of the First Baptist church property. His grave is marked with a stone below the level of the ground at a point 15 feet southwest of the corner to the Main street entrance to this church.

The burial of John Bradford was unknown until the construction of the foundation of the First Baptist church during the excavation of the grave. Mr. Frank Dalton, the contractor, found the grave of Mr. Bradford and Mr. W. C. Bullock, stating that the stone had something on it about the grave of the first printer in Kentucky.

At request of Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Dalton selected the location of a newspaper to be published in Kentucky. He then searched the county for a newspaper and the writer. Mr. Coleman prepared a drawing of the selection of this grave which has been deposited in the Bradford Historical Society.

Very little is known of his life before his arrival in Kentucky. There is a tradition that Bradford served in the American army in the War of Independence as an ensign on July 14, 1784. His name, however, does not appear on a Revolutionary War pension list, nor does he appear in the Bounty Warrant records. He was a member of the Kentucky militia.

Mr. Bradford was a member of Capt. Robert Sanderson's company at a muster of the militia on May 4, 1746.

Coming into Obscurity

Just when Mr. Bradford arrived in Kentucky, he was always a disputé point. He was not amongst the original lot owners of Lexington when the drawing for lots took place in July 1775. He was again listed in 1781. William Meredith, a local historian, said that in 1783 he was a surveyor under Colonel William Preston. Mr. Bradford's answer in this same suit against the town is not clear, but he is known to have been a lawyer.

In 1785 he came to Lexington in company with John Goodwin, who was then a deputy surveyor under Colonel William Preston. Mr. Bradford's answer to the suit against him is not clear, but he is known to have been a lawyer. In 1787 he was an attorney for the town. In 1789 he became a member of the Kentucky legislature.

John Bradford Established First Kentucky Paper at Lexington for Group Seeking to Form New State

Owned Part of Townsite

May have given him a large number of entries to survey, some of which Mr. Bradford purchased for himself and for Daniel Bradford. These entries represented something over 6,000 acres, laying principally in North and South Run creeks in Fayette and Scott counties. Amongst his other land holdings was up to 1,000 acres from John Coburn on which is now located the northeastern portion of Lexington, besides numerous lots in Lexington business district.

During the early part of 1785 he bought land from Virginia in the Green River area near Bardstown, Kentucky (4), and thereafter made his home in this community.

Notwithstanding his many excursions into the interior, Mr. Bradford was known as a historian of his time and the area, and his knowledge of the country and the people was well respected.

Needled Printing Press

His entrance as owner and editor of a newspaper grew out of the demands of the times. He was a member of the First Baptist church and was active in the community. In 1785 he published a newspaper in Danville, Kentucky, to discuss separation from Virginia. He was active in the community and the newspaper was a way to communicate with the people.

The newspaper was a way to communicate with the people and to promote the idea of a new state. Bradford was one of the people who helped to form the new state of Kentucky.

Danville Interested

There was a tradition that the convention seemed to have been established in Danville, and it is evident that the citizens of that town were interested in the same impression. But Mr. Bradford had already received substantial encouragement from the citizens of Lexington, as the trustee of the town, at a meeting held July 24, 1787.

"That a part of the tract No. 43, containing two poles in front on Main street and six poles back, adjoining lot No. 44, be granted to Mr. John Bradford on condition that the printing press be established in the town of Lexington, in consideration of which Mr. Bradford shall be entitled to the sale of all copies of the paper as long as the press continues in the said town, with the right of exemption for the sum of five pounds if the press should be removed from town.

"A further condition shall be that the said John Goodwin, his heirs and assigns shall be forever prohibited from erecting any improvements so as to injure the public spring.

"Upon the occurrence of a fire in the town, the 17th of March, 1785, the printing press burned, the paper was not insured, and the loss of the press amounted to about $250.

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Arbitrariness of Words

The early days show great dearth of local news items, but contain many weighty editorials and comments from the columnists, which breathes death and destruction, and assuaged political opponents with the fluidity of words. Bradford published details of foreign wars, Napoleon's career and items from European capitals, all other news old, but local items such as births, deaths, marriages, and what the fair visitors.