Unbeaten Immortals Of 1898, Who Risked Drowning In Game, Were First At KSC To Receive Grid Letters


By LARRY SHROPSHIRE

The only Kentucky gridders ever to finish unbeaten, unjured and unscarred on actually didn’t go all the way, but they did receive the first letter sweaters ever given athletes at the University of Kentucky.

Survivors of the famous “Immortals” of 1898, gathering here today—30 years later—for their first real reunion in connection with the U. K. homecoming and the Kentucky-Florida game, are just as glad they didn’t get to finish one game as scheduled.

If they had tried, they might have drowned, right on the field of battle.

A cloudburst hit Lexington in the mid-afternoon of the day the Immortals clashed with Centre College, their arch rivals in those early days of football in Lexington.

The gridiron of what was then Kentucky State College was located on the west end of the present Stoll Field (currently the Wildcats’ practice field, but the ground level then was six or eight feet lower). A small crock running alongside was sent out of its banks by the sudden downpour before halftime of the big game, and in a matter of minutes the entire gridiron assumed more of the appearance of a small lake. Water rose five or six inches above the shoe tops of those on the field.

A Marine diver would have had to be summoned to help the referee locate yard markers if an attempt were made to finish the contest.

By the time the flood occurred Left Halfback Milward Elliott had tallied a touchdown for five points and kicked the conversion for the sixth, and the supper-time struggle went into the records as a 6-0 triumph for KSC.

Renatch Not Arranged

Immediately afterward there was talk of matching the two teams at a later date to play out or to replay the contest, but that was never arranged, and thus Centre, Ken, as 23 years inter-rated as one of the nation’s outstanding teams in the new sport, became one of seven outfits to meet and be vanquished, scoreless, by the Immortals.

Record books say that in 80 years of intercollegiate football only 23 teams in the entire nation have shut out all rivals while completing a season without loss or tie.

So delighted were supporters of the KSC team of 1898, largely students and faculty members, that they contributed to a fund to purchase handsome, blue turtle-necked sweaters bearing a white “K” to present to the young huskies.

If there was an athletic fund in those days, it held no money for such things as letter sweaters, and after the Immortals received their gifts from admirers it was quite a few years before the school adopted the practice of so rewarding athletes.

Ran Up 190 Points

With a touchdown having a value of only five points in that era, the Immortals, who would have been barred by the rules from passing, even if they had thought of such a trick, ran across 32 touchdowns and rolled up 190 points in their seven games.

Coached by Billy Bass, who had been graduated the year before from the University of Cincinnati’s powerful team, then competing on even terms with mighty elevens in the cradle of football in the East, the KSC team had trounced Kentucky University (later Transylvania) 18-0 and Georgetown College 26-0 in previous bouts with collegians.

Halfback Elliott and End John Willim are the only ones of the Immortals now residing in Lexington, and the former recalls the Centre game as the final engagement played that year although the records are listed differently.

At any rate, the Louisville Athletic Association was beaten 16-0 and the Newport Athletic Club 38-0, and other victims were the eighth Massachusetts Volunteers (29-0) and the 193th Indiana Volunteers (17-0). The military outfits represented two of the numerous regiments mustered into service because of the Spanish-American War, then in training at a camp located on the Bryan Station Pike.

Teamwork Brought Success

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Willim, understandably proud of the team’s record and convinced that it was made at the expense of the best competition then available, say the only secret of the successes was teamwork.

The boys in those days played only because they wanted to, the veterans point out, and those at KSC wanted to play enough to work long and hard in practice and become letter-perfect in their play.

Thiers, they assert, was strictly a team proposition—no stars on the squad, no jealousies.

Mr. Elliott, who thinks he was perhaps the first player ever to
wear a headgear on the KSC field in the days when equipment consisted mostly of shin guards and heavily padded pants, had played two years with the Lexington Athletic Club (youths of prep-school age) before he entered State College to play two seasons and become the team's leading scorer. He subsequently became associated with the Van Deren Hardware Company, and after more than 20 years left that firm to devote much of his time to a hobby of refinishing antique furniture.

Coach Bass Returning

He and Mr. William, who was with Security Trust Company for some 20 years and at present is associated with Union Transfer and Storage Company, have been close friends since their college days and usually sit together at all of Kentucky's home games.

They have missed few such games, incidentally, since they helped give the school the only undefeated season on its record.

Mr. Bass, whose second and last year as KSC coach produced a record in 1889 of five wins, two losses and two ties, is coming from his home in Terrace Park, a Cincinnati suburb, to join in the reunion.

Players in addition to the local men who have indicated they expect to be here for the week-end include L. Wynne Martin of St. Louis, Col. James H. Graham of Louisville, former dean of the U. K. College of Engineering; E. C. (Med Anthony) Whayne of Clinton, J. Soule Smith of Webster Grove, Mo., and Dr. C. C. Clarke of Boracoo, N. M.

Mr. Elliott recalls that one of his teammates, C. L. Humphrey, son of a Lexington photographer, died within the first year after he finished school, and that another, Roy Maddux, a mining-engineer, was killed in a slate fall in a mine in Mexico seven or eight years after his graduation.

Prof. Job D. Turner, for many years on the staff at the U. K. Experiment Station, died here a few years ago. Alumni records show that Roscoe Severns, quarterback and captain of the team, died at Hazard; Charley Strauss, 249-pound tackle and son of a Lexington merchant, died in Cincinnati about 15 years ago, and Dr. Billy Reese, a dentist in Eastern Kentucky, died last year.

Others on the 1888 squad included Jack H. Kehoe, formerly of Cynthiana; W. C. Wills, Ernest T. Lyte, R. N. Wilson, Samuel Hogg, H. F. Scholtz and a player named Masten.
Clements Is 44th To Serve
As Governor Of Kentucky

The statement by Gov. Eacle C. Clements in his inaugural address at Frankfort last Tuesday, that "this is the 44th time a Kentuckian has forfeited the honor of inaugurate a governor," has led to considerable comment and controversy in Frankfort. It is stated that the governor is merely "an" inaugurate a governor," has led to considerable comment and controversy in Frankfort. It is stated that the governor is merely "a" Kentucky governor's chair, Gabriel Slavougher, has been sworn in and took the oath in 1816 as the successor to Gov. George Madison, who died in office. Clements, of course, was not present at the inauguration.

Three Served Twice

Adding to the confusion in the succession of the governorships are the facts that three governors served two full terms, but of nine terms were filled by one man. The first two, who were twice elected were Isaac Shelby, for the First and Sixth terms; James Garrard, for the Third and Fourth terms; and James B. McCrea, for the Second and Fifth terms. Kentucky's Constitution, as adopted in 1816, provides that a governor may serve two consecutive complete terms, as Garrard did, or for four more terms as many other men served as governors in more than one term. Their terms were John L. Helm, who contested the election in 1812; Peter G. Taylor, who was elected governor in 1816 but was defeated in the election in 1817 by the candidate he opposed; Joseph Stevenson, who resigned and then was elected to serve himself; J. C. W. Beckham, who took over after William Goebel, who died in 1899, won the special election that year and was re-elected in 1899 for a full term, and Keen Johnson, who served the final two months of A. B. Chandler's term in 1928 and was elected for the ensuing term.

Five Died In Office


Four others resigned during their terms: John D. Crittenden in 1839 to become U.S. attorney general; Beriah Magoffin in 1842, during the Civil War; Peter G. Taylor in 1871, A. Q. Stanley in 1919 and A. B. Chandler in 1936. The last three left to serve in the United States Senate.

With two exceptions, the 10 men who died in office were succeeded by the lieutenant governor. When Magoffin planned to resign in 1802, the lieutenant governor was vacant because of the death of Lt. Gov. Lynn Boyd, and the speaker of the Senate was next in line of succession, according to the constitution. Magoffin, however, wanted James F. Robinson to succeed him, so the lieutenant governor, who was then the speaker of the House, was named by the Senate in his place and then automatically became governor, according to the constitution.

The other exception was in 1871, when, after Gov. Helm's death, Lt. Gov. John White Stevenson succeeded him, according to the constitution. Thus Preston H. Leslie, speaker of the Senate and acting lieutenant governor, was elected to the governorship.

Only one governor, William S. Taylor, has been removed by the legislature. Taylor, a Republican, ostensibly defeated Goebel, a Democrat, in the 1938 election, and served more than a month before he was unseated after a protest hearing of the General Assembly. Goebel became governor but was assassinated.

Chosen By Electors

Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first governor, and James Garrard, for the Second and Fourth terms, were chosen by the electorate from the counties, served 1872-1876. (See Sixth Term).

SECOND TERM - James Gar- rard of Bourbon county, chosen by the electorate, served 1876-1880. (See Sixth Term).

THIRD TERM - James Garrard, re-elected by popular vote for second term, served 1880-1884.

FOURTH TERM - Christopher Greenup of Frankfort, elected without opposition, served 1884-1888.

FIFTH TERM - Charles Scott of Woodford and Clark counties, served 1888-1892.

SIXTH TERM - Isaac Shelby, served 1892-1896. (See First Term).

SEVENTH TERM - George Madi- son of Paris and Frankfort, elected without opposition, served 1896-1898. (See Sixth Term).

EIGHTH TERM - Beriah Magoffin of Paris, elected without opposition, served 1898-1899. (See Sixth Term).

NINTH TERM - Joseph Deats of Adair of Adair county, served 1902-1904.

TENTH TERM - Thomas Meade of Nicholas county, served 1904-1908. (See Sixth Term).

Note: (All the above were Jeffersonian-Republicans).

11TH TERM - John G. Breethright of Logan county, served 1910-1912. (See Sixth Term).

12TH TERM - James Clark of Winchester, Whig, served from 1819 until his death in 1839, succeeded by Lt. Gov. Charles Anderson Wickliffe of Bardstown, Whig, who served until 1840.

13TH TERM - Robert Perkins Leitcher of Mercer county, Whig, served 1840-1844. (See Sixth Term).

14TH TERM - William Owsley of Lincoln county, Whig, served 1844-1848. (See Sixth Term).


16TH TERM - Lazarus Whitehead Powell of Henderson, Democrat, served 1851-1855.

17TH TERM - Charles Slaughter Moorehead of Nelson county, American party, served 1855-1859.

18TH TERM - Beriah Magoffin of Harrodsburg, Democrat, served 1859 to Aug. 18, 1862, when he resigned to become governor and U.S. Senator, succeeded by James F. Robinson, Democrat, of Scott county, governor of the Senate, who served until 1862.

19TH TERM - Thomas Elliott Brame of Clinton county, Democrat, served 1863-1867.


21ST TERM - Preston Hopkins Leslie, served 1871-1875. (See 20th Term).

22ND TERM - James Bennett McCreary of Richmond, Democrat, served 1875-1879. (See 21st Term).


24th TERM - James Proctor Knott of Lebanon, served 1883-1887.

25th TERM - Simon Bolivar Buckner of Bath county, served 1887-1891.

26th TERM - John Young Brown of Henderson, Democrat, served 1891-1895.


28th TERM - William Sylvestor Taylor of Butcher county, Republican, declared governor by election commission Dec. 9, 1899, but removed from office by legislative action Jan. 31, 1890, succeeded by William Goebel of Covington, Democrat, his principal opponent in the election. Goebel, shot and killed, died Dec. 9, 1899, and was succeeded by his lieutenant governor, who, in November, 190, was elected to complete the unexpired term and served to 1899.

29th TERM - J. C. W. Beckham, re-elected and served 1903-1907.

30th TERM - Augustus Ormsby Willson of Louisville, Republican, served 1907-1911.

31st TERM - James Bennett McCreary (see 22nd Term), served 1911-1915.

32nd TERM - Augustus Ormsby Willson of Louisville, Democrat, served 1915 to May 18, 1919, where he resigned to become U.S. Senator; succeeded by Lt. Gov. James Dixon Black of Barbourville, Democrat, who served until December 1919.

33rd TERM - Edwin Porcher Mor- row of Somerset, Republican, served 1919-1923.


35th TERM - Flem D. Sampson of Barbourville, Republican, served 1927-1931.

36th TERM - Ruby Laffoon of Madisonville, Democrat, served 1931-1935.

37th TERM - Albert Benjamin Chandler of Versailles, Democrat, served 1935 to Oct. 9, 1939, when he resigned to enter U.S. Senate; succeeded by Lt. Gov. Keen John- son of Richmond, Democrat, who served to Dec. 18, 1939.

38th TERM - Keen Johnson (see 37th Term), served 1939-1942.

39th TERM - Simon Wills of Ashland, Republican, served 1943-1944.

40th TERM - Earle C. Clements of Morganfield, Democrat, inaugurated Dec. 9, 1947. (Note: Much of the information printed above is taken from "Governors of Kentucky, 1792-1942." written by G. Glenn Clift, former member of the Lexington Public Library staff.)

Lex. Herald-Leader.

Dec. 14, 1947
FUNERAL.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF

SAMUEL M. COLEMAN

Will take place from the residence of Jno. McCauley, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Jan 5, 1870

Fayette County, Ky—Samuel M. Coleman lived 7 miles from Lexington on Newtown Pike, Fayette County, Ky. He was an uncle of my grandfather, David S. Coleman—lived 7 miles out on Newtown Pike, Fayette County.

Lex. Leader, 6/30/1938

143. KENTUCKY. Coleman, J. Winston. The Beuchamp-Sharp Tragedy, an episode of Kentucky History during the middle 1820's. Illus. Svo. cloth, uncut, pp. 77. Frankfort, 1959. Lim. Ed. $3.50

149. KENTUCKY. Coleman, J. Winston. The British Invasion of Kentucky, with an account of the Capture of Ruddell's and Martin's Stations. Svo. wrappers, pp. 90. Lexington, 1951. $1.25

Hundreds See O Man Laid to Rest

Great Horse Buried After Ceremonies At Faraway Farm

By Ed Ashford

Man o' War was laid to rest yesterday evening at Faraway Farm.

More than 2,000 solemn but dry-eyed persons, ranging from tiny tots in armfuls of men and women, who came by special train from all parts of the United States, attended the funeral ceremony and paid final tribute to Big Red at the brief services at the grave only a few yards from the spot where the "mostest horse in the world" greeted visitors from all over the world for the last quarter of a century.

Even the cloudy skies shielded the yellow-and-blue monument which had been set up two years ago by the old horses' friends. It was their wish to make a shrine in memory of the great horse, and so, despite the misty weather, they came in droves to the grave. The body lay there in the special train which transported the remains of the horse from Washington, D.C.

Man o' War was more than a horse to Central Kentuckians. In his 30 years at Faraway Farm, he had become an immortal symbol of all that is great in the world of turf and although dead, he will live forever in the bloodlines of his sons and daughters and in the memories of those close to him in life.

Hundreds File By

His oak coffin, lined with the yellow and blue ribbons and 39-year-old Samuel D. Rit- tler of Philadelphia, remained open in front of the house in the 115-minute services were conducted.

Hundred of those who filed by the casket—there was a steady stream from the time the black iron fence gates were opened until the coffin was lowered into the grave—reached down to touch his flesh, putting him gently in death as they had in life.

A Absent yesterday from the ceremonies were the two persons who probably were closer to Man o' War during his lifetime than any others—his owner, J. B. H. Churchill, and Riddle, his groom, who was unable to come home from his Philadelphia home, and his aged Negro groom, who preceded Big Red in death a month ago.

Riddle Sent Flowers

Riddle was the only one to be here later in the week, sent a spray of yellow and white carnations. Also included in the arrangement were flowers which had been a wreath of bittersweet from the Ostate Chateau d'Arliances Association. Rio de Janeiro.

Attached to the barn and draped with black ribbon was the scroll of the First Cavalry Division of the U.S. Army, in which Man o' War was an honorary colonel. The dis- tion was composed of 50,000 men with black and white uniforms of the Army of Tokyo. A glorious race will be held at the track that is in the last year of its life.

Dromun Sketches Life

In the early 1920s, the great Central Kentucky horseman who wasmaster of ceremonies, sketched the horse's life on the track, which ended when Riddle purchased the horse for $75,000 and raced him in the 1922 Kentucky Derby. He then was bought by H. H. Clark and raced him for 10 years.

The death of Man o' War marks the end of an era in American turf and breeding history. Dromon stated, quoting in part from the editorial in the Bloodhorse, "At the break of 1922, marks as a race horse, was without parallel as a sire and lived longer, by far than does the av- erage horse.

"Few will remember him as a foe, a rival, one on whom he could be touched. But many thousands will remember him as they saw him in his prime and recognized him in his prime."

"Man o' War was a mem- orable horse. Almost from the start, he infused the imagination of men, and they saw different things in him. But one thing we all remember, that he brought an exaltation into their hearts."

"While both men recall Harbin's Words"

A. B. Hancock, Jr., president of the Thoroughbred Club of America, said that Will Har- rin, best expressed the greatness of the horse when he always told vis- itors that "Man o' War" is the best name in the world. He's got no equal on the track and at stud."

Charles Sargis, president of the Blood Horse Company, said: "We'll miss Man o' War—not because of the profit he brought us but because I'm not the owner of the world and the profit of the great out-of-doors life, the great sportsmanship and the charm of the horse, the Grass that makes one love it and the horses it produces."

The theme was followed by other speeches, including that of Zach H. Hogg, president of the Kentucky State Racing Commission; L. L. Haggan, president of Keeneland Racing track; Pat- rick O'Neill, manager of Faraway Farm; Dr. William McGee, Big Red's veterinarian; S. A. Foster, editor of the Blood-Horse maga- zine, and Neville Dunne, editor of the Thoroughbred Record.

Taps were sounded at 3:24 by buglers from the Man o' War Post, American Legion, at the racing sciences and a Riddle Farm Crane Ladder.

Following the conclusion of the cere- monies, which were broadcast over the radio and recorded by newspaper and newsmen photographers, the six-pounder man of war was buried in the grave by a large construction crane. It had to be hoisted over the breed quantity to except the grave of her husband, President Herbert Hoover, will have completed in time to be erected on the site next season. This week, sculptor on the massive casket, a pretty teen-age girl reached in hurriedly to assist in screwing the lid in place.

The monument site is surrounded

by a moat, 10 feet wide and four to six feet deep, which later will be filled with water. Surrounding the moat are 15 pin oak trees, one for each year the great horse stood at stud from 1921 to 1936 while the concrete walkway leading to the grave in the town of Lexington. Three trees, one for each year of Big Red's life.

The service on the nation observed a minute of silence yesterday in tribute to the Riddle of Lexington. At Churchill Downs a crowd of 7,000 stood silently while taps were blown at 3 p.m. when the horses were paraded to the post at 3 p.m.

The Reved horser, known only once in his fabulous racing career and sire of sons and daughters whose winnings totaled over $3,300,000 in race money, died of a heart attack in his stall shortly after noon Saturday.

Comcele Work

A Contribution Of Importance

"Masonry In The Bluegrass" gives much of Lexington's Early History

MASTON IN THE BLUEGRASS

Winston Colman Jr. Trent


Of the eight pioneer hunters who came over from Harrods' Station in 1765, and selected a site for the Masonic lodge west of the American survey was established here. Since the buckskinned members first met in a log "temple" on the site of the present Central Christian church, the lodge (Lexington, No. 1, F. & A. M.) has had a continuous existence.

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

The author, an untiring student of local history, was peculiarly well qualified to write this work. He is the son of the late Charles W. Colman, the noted Masonic historian. He was further aided by his ownership of an extensive library of Kentuckyiana, and a valuable collection of early Lexington and Fayette county.

Joe Jordan

From the time of Lexington's founding, Masons have been among the most influential citizens. Mr. Colman's book, therefore, recounts the activities of some of the early leaders. Robert Patterson, Levi Todd and John Maxwell (the three Masons mentioned by Washington during the Whiskey Rebellion), are among the early leaders.

The illustrations include photographs of most of the men mentioned here, and a hitherto unpublished picture of the author's collection.

J. W. Colman

From the days of the pioneers, Mr. Colman traces the varied fortunes of the different lodges which have been, besides three "Army" lodges, tells of the meeting places, the buildings which have been erected, and the troubles incident thereto, etc. The legislation (enacted by the legislature in 1815) intended to finance the building of the Masonic lodges is described. Main street. Dr. Lewis Marshall, Piug, won the first prize of $100,000, but the decrepitude of the lodge made it impossible to pay him in gold, as demanded, and the result of the contract only lay on the hall by a mortgage-foreclosure, but they were until 1839 getting the deed out of the hands of debtors.

Troubles incident to the Anti- Masonic agitation of 1829-1830 are recounted, and the effect on the War Between the States, which split many Bluegrass families but did not affect Masonry in Lexington. The town was founded in 1776, and in 179 years later the first Masonic lodge west of the Alleghenies was established here. Since its buckskin-elled members first met in a log "temple" on the site of the present Central Christian church, the lodge (Lexington, No. 1, F. & A. M.) has had a continuous existence.

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Joe Jordan
EARLY KENTUCKY GLASS

By JANE KELLER CALDWELL

The Editor of a volume printed early in the nineteenth century writes in vexation: “Our American publications are so deficient in point of dates, and the circumstances of the settlement and activities of our country, that it is likely many of our beginnings are as well known in London or Paris as by ourselves.” He then proceeds to dangle as tantalizing a statement as any of his confreres—that in the summer of 1814 a number of new enterprises were begun in the town of Louisville (pop. 4,000), among which was a glasshouse. There is also confirmatory mention of this glassworks in a newspaper advertisement of wares offered by a merchant, and in a contemporary volume of Early Western Travels, though no firm name is given. A description of the Kentucky town of Maysville also states that glassworks were then in operation there.

A guide to the navigation of the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, with a description of their towns, published biennially beginning about 1801 and called The Navigator, contains quaint river maps and carefully listed additions, from year to year, to the business and cultural activities in the communities touched by the streams. In several editions around 1814 the editor mentioned the existence of a glasshouse in Louisville, and the prospect of one in Frankfort, and legends of both persist. In the latter, they are strengthened by the digging up of a box containing a number of flasks on the bank of the Kentucky River near Frankfort close to the site mentioned in The Navigator. The bottles were plain and undecorated, with sloping shoulders and mold and pontil marks showing. Also I am told that the sale of stock in a glass company planned in Frankfort about 1809 met with a cold reception “because a local glasshouse failed a hundred years ago.”

If the Louisville date of 1814 is correct, it marks a far earlier enterprise than that of 1840 when the census first lists a glass-cutting works, the firm of H. & T. Hunter, who produced a line of cut glass on blanks imported from Pittsburgh. In their newspaper advertisements they specified “Cut bottles for table sets, clear and colored panels for entrance doors and steamboat cabins, and [I am pained to add] cut glass for brooches.”

In the City Directory of 1850–1851, the names of stockholders in the Louisville, Kentucky, Glassworks appear and a contemporary business roster gives the concern 50 workers, many of them expert blowers, and an annual business of $50,000. It is here that the name Stanger, familiar in American glass history, makes its interesting appearance in Louisville. In the year 1770, Caspar Wistar, in the columns of The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, offered a reward for the return of two runaway apprentices—one, Jacob Stanger, described as “of a thin, long visage,” the other, Adrian Brust, who could be identified from his enchanting habit of wearing his shirt “with the bosom part behind.”

The runaway Stanger established himself successfully in Jersey, where he and his brother founded a glassworks which continued in operation for many years. It is perfectly possible that the Stanger so closely associated with Louisville glass was a wandering member of the clan. Among blown pieces which have come down in families of artisans here there is often a charm of proportion and line and a reminiscent feeling of glass of an earlier day, and we cannot fail to wonder if an apprentice son of Wistarburg or Manheim was somewhere in the picture.

Over a period of a quarter of a century in Louisville, glass-making changed its management with bewildering frequency, as evidenced by the directories and advertisements of the day, and additions to the list of commodities were constantly made. In production were “vials, bottles, jars, flasks, lamps and lamp chimneys, tumblers and window glass,” as well as the heavy blown glass with characteristic applied ribs, and well balanced to prevent tipping, made for the “water palaces of the Ohio and Mississippi,” and locally called “steamboat glass.” The familiar scroll or “violin” flask, found in a range of sizes and colors, are only one of several types of bottles marked with the name or initials of the Louisville or Kentucky Glass Works. As it was the firm’s boast that there was “especial attention paid to private molds,” we also find a number of items of odd shapes and sizes such as the “pig bottle” (in several variations), the bottle marked Garrison, Ballitt Street, and the other vials and bottles in the accompanying illustrations.

The elusive history of the glass industry in Louisville is as fragmentary as a box of bits and pieces from one of its old factories. The growth of Louisville has been great, and the sites of early buildings repeatedly changed by floods as well as by progress. It is tantalizing to go about the old neighborhoods and find no traces or records of the industry, but continuing research may unearth new information.

Louisville Glass, (above) Two black medicine vials with original red seals; three heavy blown balls, amber, brown, brown pig bottle, marked. (left) Pant and quart scroll flasks, small aqua flask, heavy blown lamp chimney, dark brown small bottle. Chimney and bottles from the collection of M. K. Archibald.
PUBLIC SALE
OF SLAVES!!

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

JAMES HARLAN's Administrators, Plaintiff.

vs.

JAMES HARLAN's Heirs, Defendants.

The undersigned, as COMMISSIONER of said Court, will, on

Monday, November 16, 1863,

(County Court day,) sell at public auction, the following Slaves, viz:

THREE NEGRO MEN;
ONE NEGRO WOMAN AND A SMALL CHILD, ADOPTED;
ONE NEGRO WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN.

TERMS—Six months credit, with interest from date, the purchasers giving bond with security, to have the force and effect of replevin bond.

GEORGE W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.

OCTOBER 30, 1863.

Notice of slave sale in Kentucky, after the Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863.
THEMEHREIIAN-
CITIZEN.

1892

THOMAS SPEED,
Secretary of the Filoon Club.

Breckinridge Hung Sign Across Main Street

The photographer who took this picture of Main street in 1894 stood on the site of the present Union station and looked westward toward Limestone street. The sign hanging over the street shows a picture of W. C. F. Breckinridge, father of the late Desha Breckinridge, and bears the words, “Breckinridge Organization Headquarters.” The picture was taken while Breckinridge was waging his campaign against William C. Owens of Georgetown for election to Congress. In the buggy at right is Dr. F. G. Young.

Funeral Invitation.

Mrs. Ann Maria Smith,

The funeral services of

on the premises of Mr. John H. Davis

Friday morning, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Scott County, Ky., Sept. 25th, 1886.
Anderson, Penney And Baxter Are
Electrocuted At Eddyville Penitentiary
For Miley Murders

Executions Started At 1:01 A. M.;
Anderson Denies Guilt To Last

EDDYVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26 (Friday)—(AP)—Three men
convicted for the slaying of Marion Miley, 27-year-old Lexing-
ton, Ky., golf star, died in the electric chair at the state peni-
tentiary here early today.

The executions were started at 1:01 o'clock with Robert
H. Anderson, 37, former Louisville cafe operator; Tom C. Pen-
ney, 33, former Lexington carpenter, and Raymond S. Baxter,
28, of Lexington, dying in that order. Baxter was pronounced
death at 1:33 a.m.

They were followed to the chair by Ernest Trent, 27, con-
victed of killing Hiram Smith, a Breathitt county constable.
Trent entered the chamber at 1:36 and was pronounced dead at 1:42.
Anderson, who late yesterday was denied a stay of execution by the
Kentucky Court of Appeals and Gov. Keen Johnson, maintained his in-
nocence to the last.

“Gentlemen, the only thing I can say is that I'm innocent of what
I've been charged with,” he declared as three attendants strapped him
in the chair. He was chewing gum and smoking a cigarette as he entered
the room, and shook hands with Warden W. Jesse Buchanan.
He kicked off his tan prison shoes just before the current was turned
on at 1:35. He was pronounced dead five minutes later.

Penney entered the death chamber at 1:14 and when asked by War-
den Buchanan if he had anything to say, he replied, “I want you to
publish my closing statement.”

Penney's Statement
In his office after the execution.

was told to him as confidential,
until after the execution, told new-
enes that he was making it public
now only at Penney’s request.

Gambled With His Soul
“Penney told me he had gambled with his soul,” the warden
said, “by making that statement
about Stewart, and he wanted to
get it off his chest.”

Penney’s body was removed from
the chair at 1:22 a.m., and four
minutes later Baxter was seated.

Baxter’s Statement
Looking toward the warden in the
room, Baxter said: “Gentlemen,
I want to thank you for coming
down to help me. You have done
all you could. I am going home to
Jesus and I want all of you to come
with me.” He was muttering a pray-
er, in unison with that of the min-
isters, as the hood was placed over
his head.

Thirty persons, including physi-
cians, attendants, ministers and
newspaper men, were in the room
during the executions.

Anderson Welcomed “Walk”
Anderson had told newsmen
Thursday night that “it's too cold
to stay in this place. It'll be a picnic
to walk across the hall.” The exe-
cution chamber is across the hall
from Death Row.

He admitted to newsmen that he
did not identify to “hijack whisky”
but maintained that he had nothing
to do with the Miley case. Ander-
son at the time of his arrest had
told police that his car, used by the
Miley slayers, had been stolen.

124 Have Died In
Eddyville Chair

31 Executions Seen
By Warden Buchanan

EDDYVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28 (AP)—When Warden W. Jesse Buchanan
witnessed four electrocutions at the state penitentiary here early this
morning, it made a total of 31 con-
demned men he has seen die since
he became warden July 1, 1936.

Buchanan witnessed his first exe-
cution in February, 1927, and had
seen all but one of the electrocute-
ions here since then.

One hundred and twenty-four
men have been electrocuted in the
electric chair at Eddyville peni-
tentiary. The largest number to be exe-
cuted in a single night was seven,
in 1928.

The four electrocutions this morning were the second larg-
est number in a single night, Buch-
nan said.
First Dry Goods Store In Lexington Opened By Wilkinson

Five Years After Erection Of Block-House, Revolutionary Soldier Began Business Here

MATERIAL BROUGHT FROM PITTSBURGH

Most Of Purchasing Was Done By Barter Since Money Depreciated

Note: The following story is copied from the fifth anniversary address of the Kentucky Leader, April 20, 1938.

According to Humphrey Marshall's "History of Kentucky," the first comprehensive history of the state of Kentucky, the first dry goods store of Lexington was opened in the spring of 1784, by General James Wilkinson, just three years after the erection of the old block-house on the south side of Main street. The pioneer women of this fledgling community were not idle long, however, clothing themselves with homespun goods manufactured on hand looms, and buying necessities at irregular intervals from came to them from the Eastern colonies over the wilderness road or from Pittsburgh, which latter place was the principal outfitting point for immigrants bound down the Ohio by Kentucky.

Those who came from northwestern Virginia and North Carolina, through Cumberlands Gap, over the "wilderness road," brought with them, in their pack trains besides wearing apparel and household effects.

The distance the storeboys did, made them largely dependent upon "home spun" attire, and it was not often that they supplied goods from the frontier settlements, Ohio and Kentucky by this long and tedious mountain route.

At that time Pittsburgh was a flourishing town of considerable importance, and the broad current of the Ohio carried her merchandise to all western country below. Her supplies came over the mountains from Philadelphia, then the principal port, on the Atlantic seaboard, as her merchants owned more ships than any other city in America. Consequently, Pittsburgh did quite a flourishing and outboarding business, and through her, as the principal gateway to the West, came whatever foreign goods of luxury that reached the more opulent of our pioneer mothers and fathers who had been "fine raiment." The emigrants and traders who came to Central Kentucky by this route landed at Lexington (now Maysville), and following the great buffalo trace which crossed the Ohio there, journeyed past Lower Buffalo Station and Paris to Lexington and adjoining stations. But this uncer-

Bourbon Academy

Established in 1799

Occupied Tract of Nine Acres on the Maysville Road

On the 18th of May, 1799, Andrew Todd, Phoebe Jones, Hugh Brent and John Allen were appointed to select the most eligible situation for an academy to be established here, for which was granted by a special act of the Legislature in December, 1798. A tract of nine acres was selected just across Stone Creek on the Maysville road.

The Bourbon Academy, a rudely constructed frame building about 30 feet by 18 feet, resulted and was built in 1800. About 40 pupils could be accommodated.

Nathan Tall was the first teacher, and he received from $8 to $12.50 for each pupil per year, according to the course selected.

In 1805 this property was sold and a larger building built in town in 1806. Thus the beginning of the schools in Paris a century and a quarter ago.

Plagues Took Many Lives in Early Days

In 1816, Paris was visited by what was known as the "Cold Plague." This disease was peculiar, and on account of its being understood, and a proper treatment known, it was very fatal, especially to elderly people. Its victims were at first taken with a chilli feeling, and later followed by symptoms similar to cholera.

In 1837, cholera visited Paris and many succumbed to its ravages. Almost 100 people died from the disease, or about 8 per cent of its population.

In 1839, a disease known in Paris as "Fever, not so fatal as the others, visited Paris.

A second cholera epidemic hit here in 1849 and killed almost 100 people.

1873-74 saw "spinal meningitis invade the city to prove quite a plague."
Ruddles Mills

Ruddles Mills is situated four and one half miles northeast of Paris, in a beautiful undulating country. It is a prosperous little town of several stores, a garage and blacksmith shop, and a telephone exchange.

The town is not on a railroad, but has the advantage of two nearby shipping points—Shawhan and Kieserton.

In the early days there were several mills in that neighborhood, owing to the splendid water facilities offered, Stoner and Hinkston going here to form a branch of Licking River. In 1828 Thomas and Hugh Brent built here a cotton mill of 720 spindles, John Shaw doing the work. The mill was burned in 1835 and rebuilt in 1837 by Abraham Spear. A wooden mill was added and cotton and wool made until 1855.

The town was named for Isaac Ruddell, the first white settler. He was a native of Virginia, and built his log cabin near the spring, in 1776, north of the Buck home erected by James Evans. Ruddell planted all kinds of fruits and vegetables, which grew well there.

The Revolutionary War was in progress and all of the early settlers moved with their families down to the river to an old fort, owing to the Indian attacks. Ruddell and his family were taken prisoners and remained in captivity four years. After his release, he cleared the land adjoining his cabin, at the present site of Ruddles Mills. His two sons, Stephen and Abraham, were adopted by the Indian tribe and did not return for many years. Stephen's home was built where the James McVay home now stands. Isaac and his wife died in 1808, and were buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard, which had donated for burial purposes. This graveyard is of special interest, being visited annually by hundreds of tourists, to see the resting place of Bourbon's early settlers. Among the oldest tombstones is that of Daniel Shawhan, "Born December, 1729, died May, 1791."

Adjoining the graveyard stood one of the first churches in the county, "Stoner Mouth Church." A nucleus from this church organized the Mt. Carmel church, five miles distant. Five members of the Stoner Mouth Church attended the revival of Barton Stone in 1801. They were John Shawhan, Wm. Bodkin, John Brown, Nathan Sellers and a Mr. Vornerman. A camp meeting was held at the Shawhan farm, and the converts of the meeting organized the Mt. Carmel Church.

There are now two churches in Ruddles Mills, the Christian Church, organized in 1842, by Elder John A. Gano, assisted by Allen Kendrick, John Rogers and Jack Holton. The building was erected in 1842 at a cost of $2,700. Among the early pastors were John G. Johnson and Raccoon John Smith.

The first Methodist church at Ruddles Mills was a brick church erected in 1829, by John Whitley. The present church was erected in 1850 at a cost of $4,000, and called Moore's Chapel. Built mainly from funds left for that purpose.

The descendants of the first settlers, the Shawhans, Kiesers, and Rogers are still to be found in the neighborhood.

Ruddles Mills boasts of one of the finest school buildings in the county. The present red brick structure was dedicated in 1928, having been erected at a cost of $25,000.

Kentuckian-Citizen
Paris, Ky.
July 7, 1928.

Louisville & Cincinnati
Short Line
Railway
Time Schedule

GENERAL GRANT RIDES THE "SHORT LINE"

When General U. S. Grant, who had just completed two terms as president of the United States, journeyed from Louisville to Cincinnati on December 11, 1879, the old Louisville & Cincinnati "Short Line" Railway handled the party in style, even issuing a special time card as here shown. The "Short Line" was under the presidency of Charles A. Decker, and had a record which is envied today. Among the special features of the line were passenger cars, coaches, beautiful carriages, and special cars for ladies.

The "Short Line" was the first railway to offer a special train service, and its success was due to the excellent service and the comfort of the passengers. The time card shows the schedule for the journey, with departure and arrival times at various stations. The "Short Line" was known for its high-quality service and its ability to handle large crowds. The railway was a major transportation hub in the late 19th century, and its success was due to the hard work of its employees and the dedication of its leaders. For more information on the "Short Line" Railway, visit the museum in Louisville and see the exhibits on display.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
TO THE SHERIFF OF Fayette COUNTY—GREETING:
YOU are hereby commanded to take David Sutton & George W. Sutton,
trading & doing business under the firm style of Sutton & Son

if they be found within your bailiwick, and then safely keep, so that you have this body before the Judges of our Fayette Circuit Court, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the first day of our next March Term, to answer Thomas Scott of and plea of

Trespass on the case—damages six hundred dollars.

and have then there this writ. Witness, THOMAS BODLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court-house aforesaid, this 25th day of March 1832 and in the 41st year of the Commonwealth.

Thos. Bodley CCLB
This is an action of Trespass on the case. The bail is required.

All Thos. Bodley CCLB

Thos. Scott vs. Sutton & Son.
Fayette Circuit Court—file
over a slave—
Sec: SLAVERY TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

David Sutton & Geo. W. Sutton were
the defendants—March 1933.

David Sutton great great grandfather of J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

JOHN ADAIR, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH,

To all who shall see these presents—Greeting:

Know You, THAT reposeing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and ability of

and having been recommended agreeably to the Constitution, I do appoint him SHERIFF of the County of

thereby investing him with full power and authority to execute and fulfill the duties of the

said office according to law: AND to have and to hold the same, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally

appertaining, for and during the term prescribed by the Constitution.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the Commonwealth to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, on the 10th day of

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Commonwealth.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

John Adair

Secretary.

Signature Gov. John Adair, 1823
From My Window

By ROBERT L. KINCAID

COUNTRY SQUIRE.—J. Winston Coleman, Jr., and his wife, Burnetta, living on a little farm two miles out of Lexington, are demonstrating how to live in these days of scarcity. Their table is burdened with good things from the farm, and when they entertain friends, they fill their guests with hominy, lamb chops or beef steaks, with all the trimmings, without having to worry about points.

I stayed all night with them recently, and I came away feeling a little envious. Here is a couple, in the prime of life, who are on top of the world. As long as their 240 acres will produce good stuff, there will be no danger of them every going hungry, even if the bottom drops out of farm prices.

After his graduation from the University of Kentucky, Winston went into the contracting business in Lexington. He has a good business and made a fine living but several years ago he and Burnetta decided to leave town and settle on a part of the Coleman place. They built a pretty country home near a fine spring, and erected the necessary barns, smoke houses, and tenant houses. They turned to the soil in earnest, and Burnetta became a real farm wife, doing the chores about the place with all the enthusiasm of a true daughter of the soil. They have made a real success of the venture by working hard and practicing economy.

"Country squire" by his friends, Winston is affectionately called, and he and Burnetta are proud of the fact they supply much of the "balanced rations" which Kentucky's great horse, Man-o-War, must have to keep in good trim.

While Burnetta relies on her husband for much of the management of the place, Winston has great fun in pursuing his major hobby of collecting Kentuckyiana and photographing interesting places, homes, buildings, and shrines. He has one of the largest private collections of books on Kentucky in existence, and he is always on the prowl for some book which has been written on Kentucky subjects. His hobby is in his dream place, where he works on cataloging his books and collecting his material. He has taken time out to write two books, "Stage Coach Days in Kentucky," and "Shively Times in Old Kentucky," and he is a frequent contributor to historical magazines.

Life is not dull in the Coleman home. They frequently entertain visitors, and the guest book contains the names of many literary people who have journeyed long distances to enjoy their hospitality. All go away praising the "country squire" and his lovely wife.

Fort Springs Church Destroyed By Fire

Fire believed to have been caused by an overheated furnace completely destroyed the Fort Springs, seven miles from Lexington, Baptist church yesterday afternoon. The value of the property, and damages estimate the loss of between $12,000 and $15,000.

The blaze first discovered at 4 o'clock, yesterday was contained for some time by the fire trucks of the Fayette county fire department arrived that it was beyond control.

One of the pinnacles in the building and a few chairs were the only things saved. The loss was partly covered by $4,000 worth of insurance, the Rev. Louis W. Arnold, minister of the church, reported last night.

The original part of the building, constructed of brick about 80 years ago, included the main auditorium, which had a seating capacity of 500, and contained two additions to the building built in 1920 and 1927 housed Sunday-school departments of the church.

The building was completely re-finished and redecorated three years ago.

Organized in 1783 by Lewis Craig, the South Elkhorn church is one of the oldest Baptist congregations in Kentucky. Two of its members are county magistrates, and the congregation moved from its original meeting place on the Harrodsburg road to Fort Springs about 1869.

LEX. LEADER, June 30, 1938

LEX. HERALD, Dec. 23, 1943
THE BOOK THIEVES. From left, seated, are Judge Samuel M. Wilson, Charles R. Staples, Dr. Frank L. McVey and William H. Townsend. Standing, from left, Dr. Claude W. Trapp, Dr. J. S. Chambers, Dr. Thomas D. Clark and J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

They “Get the Book”—By Hook Or Crook

By RENA NILES

A N ILLUSTRIOUS organization known as the Book Thieves got started back in 1931 when two Bluegrass historians, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., and Charles R. Staples, came up with the idea of meeting occasionally in each other’s homes to drink home brew (note the dour date) and discuss books.

They soon concluded it would be nice to have others join the meetings; they expanded their membership to the vast number of eight, and there it has remained ever since. While it is not impossible for others to join them, it is highly improbable that any will be invited to do so. For one thing, the Book Thieves are quite satisfied with themselves as they are. And for another, their Saturday luncheon meetings are held at the homes of the various members, not all of whom have dining room tables capable of seating more than eight men.

The Book Thieves as it exists today might be defined as an association of book collectors, with an emphasis on historical works, formed to give the members an opportunity of bragging about their latest acquisitions and listening to thrilling accounts of how other hard-to-find books have been acquired. Of necessity, the Book Thieves is made up largely of men well along in years, for few young men have had the time or the cash to assemble such collections.

The name of the organization goes back to a rule obeyed by all members that none shall ask how or where his brother got his latest find. This rule was put to a severe test a couple of years ago when several of the Book Thieves called on Lexington’s famed Belle Brezing, just prior to her death and the auction sale which dispersed the various objects in her remarkable, free-and-easy establishment. While talking to Belle they were shown a little volume of reminiscences that caught their eyes and fancies. So while Belle took the Book Thieves to view some antiques in another part of the house, the most enterprising member lagged behind. When they were all on the street once more, this member unbuttoned his coat to show the little volume in its inside pocket. Then, before the envious eyes of his friends, he casually buttoned it again, and smilingly sauntered away. There were no questions asked.

Aside from this rule, there are no by-laws, no constitution, no officers, no set programs, no dues. There is, however, one further restriction: No papers may be read at meetings. But this rule leaves the members free to indulge in extemporaneous pronouncements on books, with no time limit except the patience and good manners of the listeners.

The nature of the Book Thieves is best told by glimpses of those who comprise the membership:

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is a gentleman farmer with a profound dislike for physical effort. Rotund and jovial, Mr. Coleman does his farming by telephone, prefers to exercise his mind on subjects historical. He is the author of numerous books—“Stage Coach Days In the Bluegrass,” “Slavery Times In Kentucky,” etc.—and owns one of the largest collections of books on Kentuckians.

SUCCESS! All the Book Thieves wanted the little volume of reminiscences, but one of them was enterprising enough to get it. The others asked no questions.

Charles R. Staples, who makes his living as safety supervisor of the Southern Railway, specializes in books on early Kentucky history, especially books concerning pioneer preachers. He does much to enliven the meetings when the Thieves meet. He is a writer as well as a collector of books—his best-known work being “A History of Pioneer Lexington.”
Dr. Claude W. Trapp, eye specialist and incurable 'cello-player, is one whose collecting interests go beyond Kentucky borders. His special hobby was the first editions of Thackeray, Dickens, Stevenson, Thoreau and Twain; and English prints, especially the works of Rowlandson and Cruikshank. His prize possession is an original page of the Gutenberg Bible.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, collects great Americana, writes on subjects pertaining to economics, "Modern Industrialism" and the "Populist Movement" are two of his many books.

White-haired Judge Samuel Wilson has perhaps the largest private library in Kentucky. Its range covers all history—with the emphasis on Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia. He is the author of many articles and the co-author (with Temple Boley) of a four-volume history of Kentucky.

Dr. J. S. Chambers, head of the department of physiology and hygiene at U. of K., is the author of "The Conquest of Cholera." He collects books on early medical history.

Thomas D. Clark, one of the youngest members, hailed from Mississippi, teaches history at U. of K., collects books on Kentucky. His special talent is for popularizing the past. "The Rampaging Frontier" and "The Kentucky" (one of the Rivers of America Series) achieved far greater acclaim than usually falls to the lot of books on history.

William H. Townsend, lawyer, has one of the largest collections of Lincolniana in the country, including Lincoln's own copy of the "Revised Statutes of Indiana." He has contributed to the Atlantic Monthly and other magazines, and is the author of "Lincoln the Litigant," "Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town," "Lincoln and Law" (an answer to those who believe that liquor can be eliminated by legislation), etc. He completed and revised Dr. William Barton's "President Lincoln," and belongs to that group of historians who know how to bring the past to life.

It was Lawyer Townsend—the last on our membership list—who undertook to tell us about the Book Thieves:

"After lunch the Thieves sit around and each fellow speaks his mind freely and freely about all things under the sun, including each other. Conversations frequently run for a while along bibliographical lines, including current catalogues, the scarcity of books on the market in the special field of some of the members. Then, too, various historical questions and subjects are discussed and frequently argued with as much heat as light."

"I MUST not be supposed, however, that the spirit of scholarship always pervades the meetings of the Book Thieves. On occasion, these gentlemen have been known to resort to plain horseplay to badger each other.

Mr. Townsend told us of a luncheon meeting at the home of one member, who had run a loud-speaker attachment from the end of his radio, and from an adjoining room could speak with the ethereal voice of a radio announcer. Immediately after lunch, another member, who was in the midst of the prank, casually switched on the radio. In a moment the voice of the announcer at the Lexington police station brought the disquieting news that a house at a certain number on a certain street was invaded and numerous articles, including books, were being carried out.

The member whose house was thus imperiled jumped to his feet with great agitation, seized a historic piece of wood standing in the corner, dashed from the house and into his car—shouting that damned if he didn't protect his property, even if the police never got there. It was quite difficult to convince him that the whole thing was a joke.

Even a bit of knife-work has once enlivened the proceedings. Mr. Townsend is the owner of a Bowie knife which once belonged to Cassius M. Clay. After showing it off at a Book Thieves gathering, Mr. Townsend slipped the knife back in his inside coat pocket, point up. Later he passed Tom Clark in cramped quarters. Somehow the Bowie knife slipped from his pocket and slit the back of Mr. Clark's coat from shoulder to shoulder. Clark, however, refused to have the coat replaced, in spite of Townsend's generous offer to do so. We rather suspect he kept it so he could display it and say, 'This is my coat—It was cut open by Cassius Clay's own Bowie knife...'

First Editor Sought Title To Lexington

Bradford Laid Claim To Town Site Soon After His Arrival In City

NOTE—The following article was copied from the 50th anniversary edition of The Kentucky Lander, published April 30, 1896.

John Bradford, a native of Faulkner county, Va., where he was born in 1749, was an old Revolutionary soldier. He came to Lexington in 1785, and founded the Kentucky Gazette in 1787. His first set seems to have been to claim the town site, for the old trustees' book shows that the board, in session on August 8, 1785, ordered that Robert Patterson Esq., be authorized to enter a caveat against the claim of John Bradford to said town, and that he draw up Mr. Robert Parket, clerk and treasurer of said trustees, for money for that purpose, and he is further authorized to contract with one or more attorneys to appear and defend the suit of said trustees.

Mr. Bradford appears to have abandoned his suit, doubtless prompted thereby by that innate modesty and self-abnegation which is characteristic of the newspaper profession worldwide. On July 30, 1789, in addition to all he had to do for his residence, he was granted a part of No. 45, adjoining the public square, in consideration of his establishing a newspaper in the town.

Mr. Bradford was one of the most useful citizens that ever lived in Lexington. For a long time he was chairman of the board of trustees. In 1790 he published the Kentucky Almanac. He was the first state printer under the new government. He printed several books as early as 1794, one a book of legal forms and instructions for state and county officials. He was at one time chairman of the board of trustees for Transylvania University, and acquired the sobriquet of "Old Wisdom," in consequence of the extent of his reading and knowledge. He had post riders between Lexington and other points to bring him the news, and put up a box in his office to receive and forward mail for his fellow citizens. He published a list of those received once a month, in order that the owners of the house could call and get them. Afterwards Mr. James B. Brent, the jailer, was made postmaster and kept the postoffice in the jail, on West Main, just below Cassell's grocery.
Judge George B. Kinkead in 1888 was occupying the former law office of Henry Clay on Short street, south side, between Limestone and Upper streets. Judge Kinkead says James O. Harrison, executor of Mr. Clay, used to come and sit in the office (the ground floor room on the west side), reading over the days of the Great Pacificator. This is the only one of several of Mr. Clay’s offices in Lexington remaining today.

Ranck Wrote Article About Fair Grounds

The Fair Grounds on South Broadway were more widely used as a public gathering place a half-century ago than it is today and trotting meetings that rivaled those of the present time were held regularly. The following account of the Fair Grounds then was written by George W. Ranck, a Lexington historian:

“The splendid grounds of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, with their noble forest trees, picturesque buildings and fine drives and views, are just within the suburban limits of South Broadway, and are readily reached by the street cars. The spacious ‘Crescent’ or Grand Stand, will hold ten thousand people, the trotting track is not surpassed by any on this continent, and the fair hall, reception rooms, and stabling facilities are first-class. The Fair always commences about the last of August and is one of the most important and successful in this country. Its immense crowds, magnificient live stock, and superb aggregation of all the important products and attractions of the Blue Grass Region afford the tourist his best chance to not only see for himself whether the much-vaunted resources of this fertile district are overestimated, but to observe old Kentucky life and manners in one of its most charming and animated phases.

“The Fair is located in the center of the finest stock-raising region on the globe, and it is no idle boast to say that its displays of thoroughbred race horses, fast trotters, pure-bred Short-horn and Alderney cattle, Southern and Cotswold sheep, superior hogs and other live stock, are the grandest to be seen in this country. The first improvement of improved stock to this region was made as early as 1760, and horse and cattle shows were held at Lexington before the commencement of the present century. The President of the Association is W. H. Gentry; Secretary, H. B. Kinkead.”

Photos Show Old Well

In one of the two pictures in this edition, showing the Main street corner of the courthouse yard at Cheapside, a canopy will be noted. This was over the old well there. One of the scenes shows a cart, with a barrel on it, backed up to the well. It is Henry Kearns’ “hand-sprinkling” cart, used for watering the dusty streets in the 1890's and before that. Later “Colonel Bill” Harrison—L & N Railroad veteran—became a partner of Kearns and they had other “filling stations” in the city. When Lexington set up the water-works, the contract-sprinkling came to an end.
Coleman Prepares
Lodge Chronology
NOTE—The following chronology of Masonic lodges in Lexington and Fayette county was prepared by Mr. James C. Coleman Jr. and was published in the "Lexington Herald" in 1933.

Lexington Lodge No. 1, 1786—Lexington, Ky.
Davis Lodge No. 22, 1812-1866, Lexington, Ky.
Murray Lodge No. 35, 1814-1866, Lexington, Ky.
Benevolent Lodge No. 58, 1820-1883, Blue Springs, Fayette county.
Trotter Lodge No. 75, 1822-1883, Lexington, Ky.
Athens Lodge No. 91, 1828-1835, Athens, Fayette county.
Devolion Lodge No. 160, 1847—Lexington, Ky.
Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174, 1848-1884, Cunningham Lodge No. 294, Bril, Hill, Fayette county.
Cunningham Lodge No. 445, 1860-1869, Athens, Fayette county.
Army Lodges
Kentucky Army Lodge No. 1, 1848-1859, Camp Stanley, Lexington, Ky.
Kentucky Rifle Lodge U. D., 1817-1817, Camp Stanley, near Lexington, Ky.

Chapters
Lexington Chapter No. 1, 1814—Lexington, Ky.
Temple Chapter No. 19, 1841-1874, Lexington, Ky.
Benevolent Chapter No. 50, 1852-1855, Blue Springs, Fayette county.
Columbia Chapter No. 19, 1851-1866, Bethesda Lodge No. 259, 1866-1869, Athens, Fayette county.

Mark Lodge
Rural Mark Lodge No. 6, 1822-1845, Blue Springs, Fayette county.

Lincoln Scholars Inspect Collection

The Library
The Lincoln Room...
Lincoln scholars from all over the Midwest met at Indiana University on Feb. 13 for the formal dedication of the Lincoln Room of the I.U. Library which houses the famous Oakleaf collection acquired last year by the University.

At the dedication banquet, special recognition went to the donors of this important collection—the Ball Brothers Foundation of Muncie (represented by George A. Ball and Alexander M. Bracken), Will G. Irwin of Columbus, Ind., and Frank L. Jones of New York City.

Main speaker on the dedication program was Paul M. Angle, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and one of America's foremost Lincoln scholars, who spoke on "The Adventures of a Lincoln Collector.

Governor Henry P. Schricker accepted the collection for the State of Indiana, and J. L. Oakleaf, son of the collector, spoke on the "History of the Oakleaf Collection." Of wider interest to the campus than the dedicatory dinner, which was a small invitational affair, was the newly-opened Lincoln Room in the Library, which displays the 8,000 items in the Oakleaf Collection. Attentive host to all visitors interested in Lincoln lore, is curator Cecil K. Byrd, who has spent many months cataloging the items in the collection and getting the room ready for public use.

The March 1943
Indiana Alumni Magazine

Photostat of old stage-coach ticket
1865-1870 period.
Masonry in Fayette Was Century

Present Lexington Lodge Was Formed in November, 1788; Branch Of Virginia Society

NUMEROUS MASONS AMONG PIONEERS

Only 2 Groups Survived War Between States; Era of Reconstruction

By J. WINSTON COLEMAN JR.

Fifty years ago, when the Lexington Leader was issuing its first number, Lexington Lodge No. 15, and its first jacket, F. and A. M., it was planning its celebration of its 100th anniversary, and having been founded in Lexington the Nov. 16, 1788, with Col. Richard C. Anderson as its first master.

After the Revolutionary War, many officers and soldiers flourished to Kentucky to join the starved pioneers who had been driving back the Indians and making settlements. Many of these soldiers were Free Masons, and, after settling in Lexington, they were desirous of establishing a lodge of their own.

They petitioned the Grand Lodge of Virginia for a charter, for most of them having come from that state. A warrant was issued for the group at Lexington, dated Nov. 17, 1788, and the lodge was then known as "Lexington Lodge No. 25" on the rolls of the Virginia masonic body. The establishment of Masonry in Lexington 150 years ago made this the first lodge west of the mountains, and in all that country known as the West. Soon thereafter, other lodges in the Bluegrass counties were issued charters: Fayette- town, Frankfort, and Shelbyville.

Members of the lodge in Kentucky found great difficulty in communicating with and attending the meetings of the Virginia Grand Lodge. After urgent requests, the local lodges secured their connection with the Virginia Grand Lodge and, in Lexington, on Oct. 16, 1818, representatives met and formed the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, by virtue of Lexington Lodge No. 25 being the oldest lodge in Kentucky, if not the oldest in the United States. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky then was known as Lexington Lodge No. 1. Other lodges and numbers were: Paris Lodge No. 2; Georgetown Lodge No. 3; Hindman Lodge No. 4 (Frankfort); and Seoulman's Lodge No. 5 (Shelbyville). The first new lodge to receive a charter under the new Grand Lodge was Washington Lodge No. 6, at Bardstown, now known as Bardstown.

Lexington Masons had their first "Masonic Hall" in a little log cabin located at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets. This was the site of the Central Christian church. They soon outgrew this building and, about 1894, erected an "army" lodge for Free Masons on a two-story brick building on the same site. Here also met the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Among the prominent members during this period were Henry Clay, Green Clay, Jesse Bledsoe, Joseph Hamilton Daviss, Felix Grundy, John Pope, Innes B. Brent, John Jordan, James Morrison, Levi Todd, Thomas Hobley, John Fowler, Edward West, Robert Megowan, Cuthbert Banks, Lewis Marshall, and William L. Barry.

In 1897, an eastern visitor to this city reported: "Lexington has about 400 houses, many of them handsomely and about 2,400 people. Thirty mercantile stores, several wholesale, public academy, two printing presses, a Masonic Hall, a weekly Gazette, one book store and one bookbinder. William Essex has a large shoe factory, one cotton and one woolen factory. There are four rope walks and two nail factories. It is a place of great business."

The Masonic temple shown in this picture stood at the northeast corner of Short and Walnut streets and was razed in 1893 after the property had been secured by the Central Christian church.

The next few years, Murray Lodge No. 35 was formed in this city in 1819, Benevolent Lodge No. 38 at "Old Union" in Fayette county, 1829, and Trotter Lodge No. 75 in Lexington during 1829.

With four Masonic lodges and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky meeting in Lexington, the strength of Freemasonry in the Western country, in view of the idea of creating a "convenient office" suitable for the needs of the craft. The small brick "Masons Hall" at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets had become too small to house the Masonic bodies adequately.

After several months of deliberation, it was decided to erect a new and handsome building which would stand for all ages, and should, in some degree, indicate to posterity the site of the city at the period of its erection.

On June 1, 1834, Ass. Kentucky Lewit, grand master, laid the cornerstone for this new building, pronouncing it "well formed, true and faithful." It occupied the site of the present Leet Brothers store, 413 West Main street, and was a handsome three-story brick building, with a one-and-one-half-story attic. During the course of its building, in 1825, General Lafayette, the last surviving major general of the Revolution, was entertained here with a grand Masonic ball, and breakfast the next morning.

New Hall Burns

After numerous delays, occasioned by a shortage of material and money, the Grand Masonic Hall, which had been in the course of construction for two years, burned and was destroyed, and was the largest and most ornate Masonic building in the state.

In a carpenter's shop in the rear of the building, and by midnight, the hall was a smoky ruin, showing nothing but tottering walls and smoking ruins. The cost of construction ran between $30,000 and $40,000—quite a sum for a Masonic Hall in those days.

After this fire in 1832, the Masons moved back to their original lot at Walnut and Short streets, and again erected a very handsome three-story Masonic Hall, which was finished and dedicated Sept. 1, 1841, at a total cost of $20,744.30. The building committee reported, upon its completion, that Masonic building for a similar purpose in the western country, or indeed in the United States, combines as many conveniences under one structure as are found in any building of the kind, or so moderate a sum, it could not be exceeded.

Matters, financial and otherwise, began to improve, and Lexington in 1847, the Mexican War having terminated and the panic of several years having subsided. Masons were again on the move, and the number of lodges, as well as the membership, showed a steady gain from the time of the opening of the War between the States. Lexington's second oldest lodge, in point of continuous operation, was chartered in Sept., 1847, and named after Lexington Lodge No. 199, and Lexington No. 12, are the only ones that survival the trying times of the war and the reconstruction period, and are in operation today. Devotion Lodge No. 199 was chartered in Sept., 1847, with Oliver Anderson as first master.

Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174 was chartered in Lexington in August of 1858. Its master was Solomon D. McCullough, a teacher and astronomer of more than local fame, as its first master. Thirty-six years was the life of this lodge, but it played a big part in caring for the sick and needy during the War between the States, and for years afterward.

Fifty years ago, in 1903, the date of the Leader's first newspaper, a new lodge was formed in Lexington. New Lodge No. 190, meeting in Lexington Lodge No. 1 and Devotion Lodge No. 199. Both were meeting in the three-story Masonic Hall at the corner of Short and Walnut streets. At that time J. T. Slade Sr., master of Lexington No. 1, and Henry Lovelhurt, master of Devotion Lodge No. 199, had been a member of the lodge. Membership in both lodges did not total more than 200, but today, No. 1 has over 800 members and Devotion has some 500 on its roll.

With these memories and these facts in mind, those who love and cherish them, surely the Masons of Lexington have just cause to be proud of their own history, of the achievement of the past, and of the promise of the future.
Land Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 1843

To the principal SURVEYOR of any County within the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of

Acres of Land, due unto the said

James Clark

In consideration of the Sum of current Money, paid into the Public Treasury, the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this Day of August, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty

500 acres James Clark - 1782

The Trappists of Gethsemani lead a life sternly rigorous, but they know that to gain everything one must first have nothing

By JOHN R. CLOWES

Beautiful and lonely in the rolling hills of Nelson County, twelve miles from My Old Kentucky Home, the abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemani sweeps its silver spire toward the stars. Here in eternal quietude live the holy Cistercian Monks, commonly known as the Trappists.

The abbey is strangely alien in its appearance. Somehow it conveys the atmosphere of bygone centuries. The visitor has an eerie feeling of being suddenly in a distant land in some far dynasty of time. Bearded monks with shaved skulls, wearing drab brown robes, bend silently to their tasks.

The Trappists labor hard. They drag huge logs in from the forest. They till the land and they harvest the crops. But their faces are not the faces of men we know.

They do not call out cheery greetings. If they greet you at all it is by a slight bow of the head. There is no laughter and no light-hearted chatter. For these men never speak. They walk slowly in their clumsy sandals. Their work is mechanical and their air is rapt. On their faces is the stamp of ascetic and in their eyes there is the unworldly peace of the man who has seen his Ultima Thule.

They are of all ages. Boys in their teens labor beside wrinkled ancients. Some seem ageless. All appear vigorous and in sturdy health.

The Trappists have no family names. Their past is buried with their worldly name in the monastery. No man may learn their story unless some civic crisis warrants the intrusion.

It is impossible to decide what type and nationality of man is hidden in this medieval robe. Some hail from foreign countries, but most are American by birth. All men look similar in the Trappist garb. They are lawyers, clerks, barbers, engineers, circus performers, priests, laborers and a dozen other occupations represented.

Old World scenes

You could photograph a group of Trappists in their habits and their wide sun hats and label it as taken near a monastery in Tibet. The picture would probably provoke no argument. If the outer wall of the monastery showed it certainly would not be doubted. This wall wanders up and down hills, following the contours of the earth like a miniature Great Wall of China.

Everything at Gethsemani seems timeless and of no certain identity. Even the countryside seems to have taken on the atmosphere of another land. The setting might be in Yugoslavia, in the Transvaal, the Orient, or a little sea island. It certainly does not look like a scene in Kentucky.

A brother in the regulation brown habit greets visitors with a bow. If you have some valid reason for a visit you are admitted to a wide court yard. The heavy door is locked securely behind you. In the court there is a profusion of flowers. Swarms of butterflies and hummingbirds hover over the brilliant blossoms which are destined for the altar. Goldfish swim in little pools beneath the trees. The world seems far away.

A flight of stone steps takes you inside the monastery proper. Here is a queer mingling of the ancient and the modern. The walls are hung everywhere with a multitude of pictures. The only thing they have in common is that all depict holy scenes and subjects. Dim oils of somber beauty and apparently of considerable value are hung a few feet from cheap lithographs of the holy calendar type. There are prints from almost every country in Europe. Some are good, some are awful. Their value means absolutely nothing to the monks.

If you are thirsty you may draw a glass of ice water from an electric cooler. When you look for the time you find a strange clock that tells you not only the hour, but the day, the date, the month and the year.

Over the profusion of prints, steel engravings, oils, miniatures, water colors, there are holy tracts painted on the walls. One of them bids the visitor welcome, but warns, "Leave your body at the gate. There is room here only for your soul."

Visitors are confined to this section of the monastery. They may not go into the cloisters unless an authorized monk accompanies them. The rooms are like old-fashioned country hotel accommodations. There is a single bed, a washstand, a chair and a small table. But on the walls there are holy pictures, and coaxing monks straighten the rooms and fill the pitchers.

While the hotel-like quarters are far from being commodious they are sybaritic compared with the cloisters. Where the monks live there is no ice water nor any sort of modern comfort. Everything is frigidly austere as is the way of life.

The Cistercian monks follow a diet and a routine that has not been changed for 1,400 years, except in microscopic detail. Yet this way of life is not followed merely because it is old and quaint. Rather it is a formula that was evolved from the dawn of Christianity. When it was found good its evolution stopped. Because it is still good it prevails.

The inmates of a penitentiary would hunger-strike and die in mutiny if they were fed the diet of the Trappists. But it must be a good diet. For the monks are strong and healthy. They do not have rotten teeth. Very few wear glasses. They are not fat. Neither are they undernourished. In the winter they suffer very rarely from head colds. They have no dietary diseases.

Breakfast consists of black bread and black coffee. For lunch the monks have black bread and black coffee with vegetable soup. For dinner they take black bread, black coffee and a slice of cheese. In the summer milk may be taken with the evening meal. No pepper or other seasoning is ever used. The bread is made of whole wheat, the yeast, salt and water. During periods of fasting the daily diet is considerably reduced.

The Trappist never has meat, fish, poultry or eggs unless he is ill and meat protein is necessary for his recovery. He uses neither alcohol nor tobacco. If he is a lay brother he labors seven hours a day, slightly less if he is a priest.

He sleeps fully clothed except for his shoes. He sleeps seven hours a night on a narrow bunk. His cell is a tiny cubicle in a common dormitory. It contains only the cot, which is a shelf built to the wall like a ship berth. A small hanging mat serves as a door. His mattress is of straw, tufted to make it tough.
run, consider them thwarted cranks. But the age could never be pitied. His body is completely subjugated to the intellect. He wastes intellectual ecstasy that are unknown to the world. When physical desires are conquered they can be ignored. Then, and in the only, the mystic is on his steadfast way. He embarks on a new and high adventure. His way of life is open to few men. His goal is the outermost frontiers of the human spirit. It requires years of mental struggle to approach the plane to which the ascetic strives. But there can be no doubt as to the value of the attainment.

Some men seek salvation in the wide loneliness of the oceans. Some find it in the gloom of a little cell, remote from the world. Others find God when they are alone and in the desolate wastelands of the earth. Some find Him in the quiet cloister. The basic principle is the same. The goal is the same. The reward is the same. All are to be envied.

Few men are capable of the self-abnegation that is required. Most men live their lives and die without a glimpse of the indescribable spiritual delights the men attain. They never even imagine the exhilaration and upsurge of the human spirit when, silent and alone, remote from the shallow cares of the world, the mind shakes off its bodily shackles.

For the mystic there is everywhere the light and the eternal truth of his god. For him God dwells in the intellect and He is constantly near, almost within his reach at times, and in countless forms. He is in the square root of minus one. He sweeps with the galaxies. He is in the split atom. His fingers span the infinity. To him who makes the heroic trek God shines like healing light. As the years slip past the light grows always closer, more unimaginably beautiful. The Trappist monk in his last years must be one of the happiest men on earth.

**Founded by French**

This difference in values must be appreciated before the Trappist life can make sense to the layman. To gain everything you must first have nothing.

The monastery of Our Lady of Gethsemani was founded almost 100 years ago. A party of Trappists left France in 1846 and journeyed up the Mississippi and the Ohio to Louisville. They traveled from here to the present site by wagon.

A land of virgin timber and barren rock greeted them. They had to clear the land, build log cabins and learn the methods of farming employed in the New World. In the beginning many died from hardship and plague.

Ant-like, they began the overwhelming task of building their abbey. They made everything themselves. They quarried the rock, baked the bricks, sawed the lumber. They made their own clothing, shoes, wagons and farm implements. They broke the ground with wooden plows and oxen did the tilling. Their water was scarce.

The monastery is complete now, but the monks are still building. A new wing is being added to house the novices. The Trappists still are all but completely self-sufficient. They make their own brick and masonry. They use their own fuel. Their garden is the monks themselves in the 1,000 acres of timber they own. At the present rate of consumption the Abbot reckons their supply will never run out. They cut only the dead and diseased trees.

**Always in wool**

Wherever the monks work, in the fields, in the mill, in the laundry, and everywhere else, they wear their heavy woolen habit. When working in the sun they wear wide straw hats. The heat must be terrific, but they do not seem to notice it. Always they meditate on God.

It is this utter disregard of all physical comforts and pleasures that make people pity the monk and the
LYNDHURST, HOME OF JUDGE AND MRS. KINKEAD

Lyndhurst, the home of Judge and Mrs. George B. Kinkead at 256 Lyndhurst place, was erected in the 1860’s by William R. Fleming and is a reproduction of a villa near Milan, Italy.

AYLESFORD, NOW KAPPA ALPHA FRATERNITY HOUSE

Aylesford House, 320 Linden Walk, now occupied by the Kappa Alpha fraternity at the University of Kentucky, was erected in the 1850’s by John McMurtry, a prominent local architect, for Robert Alexander, and is one of three noted homes built here by McMurtry. The others were Loudoun and Ingleside.

Jordan’s Row Located
Opposite Courthouse

Jordan’s Row was the name given the buildings on the east side of Upper street between Main and Short streets. At 112 North Upper street stood the home of Joseph Jordan Jr., commission merchant and postmaster, for whom the block was named. At his home he entertained Aaron Burr, Herman Kleinerman and other men of note. A number of the noted lawyers of the city at one time had offices in the row among them Judge Richard A. Bucner and Thomas F. Marshall.

Old Whipping Post

The whipping post that was much used in the earlier days of Lexington stood on the southwest corner of the courthouse square. The auction block for slaves, on which “King” Solomon, who later became the hero of the 1832 cholera plague, was sold, was located on Cheapside near the whipping post.

Flood Of Town Branch Carried General Away

NOTE—The following article is copied from the 100th anniversary edition of The Kentucky Leader, published April 30, 1889.

In early days town branch was a considerable stream and abounded in fine fish. It was deep enough to swim a horse in many places. There was a famous fishing hole about the intersection of Ayres alley and another about where Endicott’s planing mill stands (Patterson street). The drainage from the Scott’s pond watershed, fed by numerous springs flowing in, created a large volume of water and some very heavy floods. At one time the water carried away a large quantity of lumber from the vicinity of the C. and J. freight depot, with General Leslie Curd on top of it. It also floated several barrels of whiskey out of the cellar of the Phoenix hotel. In November, 1888, the board of trustees selected Samuel Blair and John Coburn as a committee to have a bridge built across the stream at Broadway. Fishing from this bridge boys often caught fish a foot long. Old citizens say that their fathers told them these facts. Another bridge was built at the upper end of the town.

Office On Cheapside

Headquarters of the Kentucky Union Railway in 1851 were on Cheapside at the corner of Main street, where the City Bank Building now is, and the railroad was in the process of construction. It was expected to form a valuable connecting link between the Eastern Kentucky coal fields and Lexington and to furnish a new trunk line to the Atlantic seaboard. Officers included T. J. Megginson, president, and A. G. P. Dodge, vice president.

Taught in Warehouse

Dr. Frederick Ridgeley delivered lectures to early Transylvania medical students in Trotter’s warehouse, at the southeast corner of Main and Mill streets, before the Medical College building was erected at Market and Church streets.
NEW OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTED STARS

Jackson Hall, Melodeon
Hall, Park’s Pavilion
Also Had Attractions

BY DAN M. BOWMAN JR.

"Hey, Rickety Barlow, Cock-a-doodle Doo..."

Remember when comedians sang
that song at Lell’s Casino theater,
on West Short street, half a century ago?

Yes, they sang foolish songs 50
years ago, too, and back in those
days Lell’s was one of Kentucky’s
favorite song-and-dance places.
Shirt and Broadway then was the
center of Lexington’s "theater
district"—Lell’s was only a few
doors from the corner on Short street
and the new Opera House was a
few doors north on Broadway.

Jackson hall, Melodeon h.11,
Woodland Park pavilion and other
places frequently had their concerts
and other attractions, but Lell’s and
the Opera House and the hall were
offering shows practically every night.

Much has been written about
the famous "road-show" days at the
Opera House; but recent inquiry
indicates that comparatively few Lexingto
nians of today know anything
about Lell’s Casino theater
which was flourishing at the time
when The Lexington Leader made
its bow to the Bluegrass.

Building Still Stands

The building that housed Lell’s
Casino theater still stands at 414-
414 West Short street and its picture
is on this page.

It was the proprietor of the
theater, owned considerable
property in Lexington 50 years ago. His
theater was located on the second
floor of the building pictured here
and on the first floor he operated
Lell’s beer parlor. At night, waiters
were kept busy carrying up the
stairs to the theater patrons. "Sit-
ing in a box at Lell’s theater, drink-
ing beer, smoking a cigar and
watching the show," one chorus
chief would say, "ah, then were the days," says one
of the old timers.

As might be imagined from this
description, Lell’s theater was
patronized mostly by men. Comedy,
music and dancing made up the
programs. When a new show came
to Lell’s with a feminine star such
as Fannie C. Chaplin, advertised
as "a beautiful bouquet of melodists,"
the boys made a rush for the front
row.

On one night one of those lucky
enough to get on the front row was
a man from a nearby town who in
recent years served as a deacon
of his church.

On this particular night Lell’s
was in Lexington to attend the
A. M. Fair and to see the
city’s night life. After he spent
a day at the fair and visited one
of the city’s drinking establishments
he bathed in the old Lell’s held
unusual charm for him. He
thought one of them was the pre-
tiest thing he had ever been
told to tell her about it from
his place on the front row.

Now, this young woman seemed
to have a "sweetie" among the male
members of the show troupe and
the words the future dean used
pleased neither the chorus girl nor
her "sweetie," who was a comedian.
The showmen were preparing to
give the future dean a gang rush
down the stairway when the young
man’s friends took charge of him
and got him down stairs in safety.

In addition to young women such
as the "beautiful bouquet of me-
dies," Lell’s offered special num-
bers and "afterpieces"—one of the
favorite "afterpieces" being "Mar-
ried in the Dark."

Around the corner from Lell’s 80
years ago was Lexington’s new
Opera House. It had been built to
replace the old Opera House, at
Main and Broadway, which was
destroyed by fire the morning of Jan.
15, 1886. Before its destruction, the
structure at Main and Broadway had
served as the city’s show house 29
years.

During the summer of 1888 stock
companies played at the new Opera
House and the "fall and winter sea-
son" got under way Aug. 11 with
George Wilson’s Minstrels as the
attraction. George, as many older
theaters-goers will recall, was the
"Waltz Me Again" fellow. Lexin-
tonians seeking the best seats at
the Opera House in those days didn’t
ask for "the best seats you’ve got
on the main floor." No, the best
seats were in the parquette and
dress circle.

To go into the entire history of
the Opera House would require
many pages of The Leader, but men-
tion of some of the attractions of
50 years ago, the season of 1888-
89, may be of interest.

Minstrels In Hey Day

Minstrels no more are on the road,
but many of them played Lexing-
ton half a century ago. In addition
to George Wilson’s show, there were
Gorman’s Spectacular Minstrels, Al
G. Field and Company’s Operatic
Minstrels, Goodyear, Cook and Dil-
ron’s Redskins Minstrel, Thatcher,
Primrose and West and others.

Nat C. Goodwin was going strong
50 years ago in a play called
"Turned Up." It cost $1.00 to see it
if you bought the best seat in the
house. At $1.50 for the best seat,
the Opera House offered Mrs.
Langtry in "As Is In A Looking Glass,"
Nellie Free, called "the little human
clover," was here as Elsie in "Silver
Spur" and Thomas W. Keene fol-
nowed Nellie into town to give
"Richelleu" and "Hamlet.
"Louis James and Marie Wainwright headed a
cast of stars in "Virginia."

After an enthusiastic reception at
the Grand Opera House in Cincin-
na, William Gillette came to Lex-
ington with his 1888 show, "Field
by the Enemy." Theatergoers paid
$1 for the best seats to see Julia
Marlowe in "Twelfth Night."

"Twelve Temptations"

One of the big "scents" shows
was "Twelve Temptations" with a
cast of 60 persons. Gus Hill brought
his "World of Novelties," advertised
as the "finest vaudeville company
in America." Gus himself was one
of the performers and his stars in-
cluded John E. Drew, Madame
Alberta, Frank O'Brien, Bryant
and Saville, Newcombe Trio, Breward
and Wilcox, Paul and Frank Hamlin,
Estelle Wellington, Fisher Brothers
and others.

Although Julia Marlowe per-
formed for $1, it cost $1.00 to get
choice seats for Rice and Dixey's
Big Burlesque with Remmy E. Dixey
as the principal comedian.

One of the leading musical events
of the season was the concert by
Emma Buch, famous prima donna.

Walter Emerson, probably the most
famous cornet player of that time,
Pioneer Concern Failed To Make Electricity; Second Began Operation Short Time Later

EARLIEST PLANTS ON WATER STREET

Power House Constructed For Trolleys Now Used For Warehouse

By WASHINGTON REED
President, Lexington Utilities Company

Every worthwhile industry today has its history. Scene may look upon history as romance, but that word is used in a very different sense today as an easy progression of developments. The history of electricity in Lexington and elsewhere is much more than romance—it is something real and lasting because of its inestimable value and the relentless determination of the pioneers who saw its early possibilities and weathered the hardships of early and bitter fortune along an unbroken trail.

So inefficient was the production of electricity in the early days that it was looked upon as a means of operating "push buttons," as someone said. But today we use it in various ways for a performance of mighty giant, and a major industry of the world.

The history of the Lexington Utilities Company has its beginning 56 years ago. From available records, on March 25, 1882, the Excelsior Electric Light, Heating and Motive Power Company became the first local electric company to obtain a charter. This company was organized by T. B. Wood, Joseph S. Little, Dennis Mulligan, S. G. Sharp, James P. Robinson, C. P. Simonds and James A. Harland.

The Excelsior Electric Light, Heating and Motive Power Company for some unknown reason did not make any progress in the production of electricity; but in that same year, on July 17, the Weston Electric Light Company was granted a charter, and to this company goes the credit for being the first to produce electricity in Lexington.

The Weston Electric Light Company began life in a building in the year of what is now the warehouse of the C. H. Stoll Company. It remained at this location for one year and then moved its plant to the old police station building on West Main Street. The plant was operated here until 1896. This company proved unsuccessful and in 1896 was placed in the hands of a receiver. It was sold and fell into the hands of Aas Dodge and C. H. Stoll, who moved the plant to Vine Street (the location unknown). Here the company increased its capacity regardless of adverse conditions obtained by the Excelsior Electric Light, Heating and Motive Power Company and the Weston Electric Light Company. The company was consolidated and continued to exist under the name of the latter company.

Company Sold

On April 6, 1890 the Central Electric Company was organized by Aas Dodge, C. J. Brinton, Leslie Conner, John S. Stoll, E. P. Stoll, J. C. Rogers, W. J. Loughridge, C. Alford, John H. Allen and C. H. Stoll, through acquisition of the property, contracts, rights, privileges and franchises of the Weston Electric Light Company.

Perhaps today we can see the difficulties of electric production back in those days. The early equipment was still in what might have been termed the experimental stage and the cost of manufacture and transportation was very great. Electricity was destined for greater use, for on Aug. 5, 1890, C. H. Stoll, Joseph S. Little, W. F. Stoll, E. P. Stoll, Charles Combs, John T. Shirley and W. J. Loughridge obtained a charter to organize the Belt Electric Light, Heating and Motive Power Company, which was formed to operate the first electric street cars in the City of Lexington and build the necessary houses in Lexington for the necessary supply of light and to operate its electric railway. This plant was located on the south side of theERENCE.

This power house was the second of its kind in the United States, Richmond, Va., having built the first for the operation of its electric railway system. A line of cars in Lexington were mule-drawn, but Lexington was progressing with the times, and records indicate that seven of the mule-drawn cars were sold to the Richmond Street Railroad Company, of Richmond, Ky., for $4,000. Electric cars were installed in Lexington the latter part of September 1890. This was an important advance of the electrical development of the city.

Plant Moved

The Central Electric Company moved its plant and the Vine Street location to the power house of the Belt Electric Light Company in the fall of 1890, and began with greater continuity to furnish adequate service, having a capacity of approximately 250 kilowatts, which was sufficient for the maintenance of 2,500 incandescent lamps and 40 arc lamps then in the city. There were approximately 75 customers being supplied with electric service.

Electric rates in those days were not based on kilowatt-hour consumption, since the electric meter had not yet been developed. Two sizes of incandescent lamps were used and the customer was required to pay a certain amount for each lamp in use.

The Central Electric Company doubled its capacity annually for several years and, before the end of the year 1895, notwithstanding the panic, had become one of the best equipped and most successful in the South.

The Belt Electric Light Company and the Central Electric Company operated in the one power house as separate units—one generating electricity for the operation of its street cars and the other for the general use of the public.

On Jan. 14, 1899, the stockholders of the Passenger and Belt Railway Company, Belt Electric Light Company, Central Electric Company, Hercules Ice Company consolidated the two companies under the name of the Lexington Railway Company, operating the electric railway, light, heat, power, ice and cold storage facilities, beginning the 11th day of February, 1899. In 1902 the Lexington Railway Company purchased the Lexington Gas Company, but a few years later discontinued this operation, retaining the ownership of the gas mains in the City of Lexington.

Present Company Formed

On June 7, 1909, the Lexington Utilities Company was organized and took over the ice, gas, electric light and power departments of the Lexington Railway Company. Before the close of this year the company was serving 500 customers, there were 30 employees and an annual payroll of $11,500. Today this company has 15,000 customers in Lexington and Georgetown, as well as in all of Fayette and Scott counties and portions of Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Bourbon and Clark counties; an annual payroll of $250,000, and 200 enthusiastic employees. The company paid in taxes during the year 1927, $22,151.65.

The growth of the company has been continuous and it now operates a modern steam generating plant which was erected in 1912 on North Upper street near Loudoun avenue. It has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts, and a 60,000-volt high-tension transmission line connects the company's power house with the Dix-River hydro-electric development, the steam power plant of the Kentucky Utilities Company at Pineville and the Louisville Gas and Electric Company of Louisville.

A similar growth has been experienced in the distribution and transmission facilities. The company now has 2,517 miles of transmission and distribution lines, serving a population of 101,349.

Until 1913 the offices of the company were located in the City Bank building at Main street and Cheapside. From this point they moved to 193 West Main street and remained there until 1923, when they moved to their present location on East Broadway. On April 5, 1927, the company established quarters at 134 North Limestone street in a modernly equipped five-story building.

LEWIS GOT START IN THIS BUILDING

Prominent On Summer’s Program Locally Were Fairs And Chautauqua

The picture on the left is Lewis Hall as it appears today at 412-414 West Short street. The part this building and its beer parlor and theater played in Lexington’s history a century ago are described elsewhere on this page.

In more recent years, this building gained fame as the starting point for Ed (Strangler) Lewis’s climb to the world’s wrestling championship. Lewis used the second floor of the building—the space occupied 80 years ago by Lewis’s Casino theater—as his training quarters in the early part of the 20th century. Tearing out the old stage, he converted the place into a gymnasium. Part of the balcony Lewis built for spectators is still on the second floor of the building.

LEXLEADER

June 30, 1927
This building—Ole Fellow Hall, or Opera House, &c.

CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

W. C. Jones, Cookbook. Harpers' Dills, Cane Syrup: Corn Shellers and Straw Threshers: Flouring Mills, &c.

Ole Fellow Hall

Odd Fellows Hall

Agricultural Implementers & Labor Saving Machines.

LEOMINGTON

Agricultural Warehouse.

Dempsey & Co., Jan. 14, 1864

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THOMAS HART HOME
WAS BUILT IN 1794

The old brick mansion at the southwest corner of Mill and Second streets was built in 1794 by Col. Thomas Hart. His daughter, Lucretia Hart, was married to Henry Clay in this house, in 1799. Colonel Hart built a home nearby for the couple where they resided until Mr. Clay purchased “Ashland” in 1806.

The Hart home, as it is known today, was at one time the residence of John Bradford, founder of the Kentucky Gazette in 1787. The famous editor and distinguished Lexington citizen died here. The John Bradford Society has erected a tablet in the wall of the home, on the Second street side, to the memory of the “first editor in the Wilderness.”

Gen. John H. Morgan here married Miss Rebecca Bruce, and lived in the house until he left with his companions to join the Confederate forces.

The house originally had 12 rooms, but more have been added. Large folding doors between the parlor and dining-room have replaced doors that formerly swung on hinges. An arch divides the hallway, from which there ascends a beautiful stairway.
The Commonwealth of Kentucky to the sheriff of Fayette County: You are hereby commanded to summon William Irvine, John K. Payne, Henry Payne and William Stone to appear before the justices of the county court of Fayette on the second Monday in April next on the complaint of Robert Morris, one of the executors of Daniel Morris deceased, showing cause why they have not made a return of the inventory of said estate, agreeable to an order of the last December court. And this they shall in surety omit under the penalty of $100. And have there there this writ. Witness Levi Todd, clerk, of our said court this 13th day of March, 1807 and in the 13th year of the Commonwealth.

Levi Todd, Clerk

Original document signed by Levi Todd, in 1807. Todd was the grandfather of Mrs. A. Lincoln.
Land-Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 808

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for James Patterson, his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of 400 acres of Land, due unto the said James Patterson, in Consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, current Money, paid into the publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on the twenty-sixth Day of April in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

John Harvie K. S. 1780

Original Treasury Warrant, 1780 - 400 acres

Land-Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 997

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for John Glavin, his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of 400 acres of Land, due unto the said John Glavin, in Consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds, current Money, paid into the publick Treasury; the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Publick Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on the fifth Day of June in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

John Harvie K. S. 1780

Old Treasury Warrants for land in central Kentucky.
Grand Organ Concert
At the First Baptist Church,
Next Tuesday Night, the 26 inst.
BEGINNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE RENOWNED ORGANIST, PROF. ANDRES,
Of Cincinnati, has been engaged to preside at the Organ, and to render some fine Organ solos. He will be assisted by the
Lexington Coral Club, under the Direction of Prof.
J. C. Meininger.

An excellent programme of choruses and solos have been carefully prepared for this occasion. The programme will appear in our daily papers in due time.
Tickets will be for sale at T. D. Mitchell's Dry Goods Store, Miss Kate Murray's Notion Store, H. H. Barnes & Co., Ballard, Williamson & Co., and Wm. Purnell's.

PRICE OF ADMISSION 50 Cts.

In Lexington, in 1860's and early 1890's

Grounding Delays Racing Steamer Tom Greene

The Greene Line's famous racing steamer Tom Greene was aground on December 31 on a creek bar just above Laughery Island, near Aurora, Ind., according to Capt. Tom E. Greene, president of the line. During a heavy early-morning fog the boat got out of the channel and struck the bar, Capt. Greene said. She was not seriously stuck, and the U. S. Engineer towboat Scotive was to reach her Saturday, the 22nd, to remove her. She was Cincinnati bound with freight. She was built in 1921 by the Mariesia Manufacturing Company, the Tom Greene is 200 by 30 by six feet. Her prismatic engines are 22 inches by seven feet.

It was later learned that a slight rise in the river floated the steamer free before either the Scotive or the MVBI steamer Indiana, which also started to aid the Tom Greene, could reach her.
Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

This is to Certify, That [Name] is entitled to 1 Share No. in the Stock of the WINCHESTER AND LEXINGTON TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, transferable only on the books of said Company, personally or by attorney.

Witness, The Seal of the President, Directors and Company, at [Place] this [Date] day of [Month] 1887, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty seven.

[Signature]
President.

[Signature]
Treasurer.

COUNTERSIGNED.

Democrat Print.

Sept. 1887 - 10 Shares of Stock.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we Mathurin Giron and Francis Moore are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of $100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly, to be made, we and each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c., jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this 10th day of November 1887.

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

TEST,

[Signature]
[Seal]

[Signature]
[Seal]

Tavern License of Mathurin Giron, LEX. 14.
Famous Colonel of 1830-40 in Lexington.
David Sutton—Citizen of worth and respectability married the eldest Miss May agreeable ladies all I think older than myself was a Carpenter in active business when I first knew him and partner in his business of Wm. Hanson Sutton & Hanson who removed from Lexington to Shelby— Subsequently he employed Lawson & took him in as partner. He carried on the bagging and rope business and afterwards left the country and opened a store on Main Street in Lexington and subsequently became a partner in a larger concern on Cheapside his partners Col. James Morrison and Dr. Joseph & Bushrod Roswell under the firm of Morrison, Boswell and Sutton with selling goods they combined the purchase and manufacture of Hemp. They done a large business for several years Sutton then bought a farm of several hundred acres, near 4 miles from town on Henry's Mill Road where he continued to raise and manufacture Hemp. Mr. Sutton was scarcely the medium height but of close built stout frame and in all his career of varied employment I know scarcely which to admire most in him a certain sagacity and shrewdness, or his close-ness of application and industry for which qualities he was equally remarkable.

The place he bought and removed to was the spot owned and occupied for some years by my venerable friend M. A. A. Giraud, a distinguished member of the French Assembly who at the time of a political crisis removed to this place in the very early part of this country as a retirement and home from the disturbances which led him to quit France. He had brought with him his valuable library, which he had neatly arranged in a principal room in his modest cottage I visited him there and thought he was realising in a measure the olim cum dignitate. He was alone—and in a very few years I suppose La Belle France and Societe carried him back to his native land. Just before leaving Lexington he placed in my hands some valuable periodical publications, and a scarce old work entitled "St. Augustine of the City of God" for the Lexington Library, which I presented in his name. He left a polite and agreeable French gentleman in charge of the place and the few affairs he left behind by the name of Stephen H. Desforges, who was a good Teacher of the Language.

Two of my friends merchants

of New York Messrs B. D. Lovell and I. Pierson studied French with him on the farm for several months.

It was while Mr. Sutton lived here that he bought for his son George Washington Sutton whom he had made acquainted with his business, and had made a partner in it, the farm 4 miles from Lexington on Georgetown road and carried on very successfully the same business in which and in everything else which he touched seemed to surpass his father. Geo. W. Sutton was one of the most remarkable as he was one of the most successful business men that has distinguished himself in my day. He was at least 10 or 12 years younger than myself of few words, and but little pretension, almost of taciturnity, rather saturnine in his habits, but of close observation and keen sagacity. Not apt to be communicative, and might be thought unsocial. Went but little into company, and scarcely saw anybody at his house—therefore more than commonly economical in his management. He would be decided in his action and ways of business, but not free in communication. I remember once in some casual conversation together on Cheapside in Lexington, where he occasionally resorted, astonishing him by telling him my "Family Expenses had not been less in amount than 1600$ pr annum for a number of years."—Sutton's parsimonious habits I have no doubt he learned from his father. Only two other individuals in Lexington had acquired and amassed so large an amount of money and valuable property up to the time of his death. — John W. Hunt and David A. Sayre.—He married the sister of Mrs. Elijah W. Craig, Miss Laura Grosvenor, by whom he had an only daughter, who became the wife of Revd. Mr. Norton of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Sutton left between 5 and 6 hundred thousand dollars in U. S. Bonds and valuable property in Lexington and elsewhere. He was tall and lean in person, and of rather a dark complexion.
Wholesale Grocery Plant Was On Main Street

Bryan, Goodwin and Hunt, wholesale grocers, occupied this building, on the site of the present Wolf-Wilte store, a half-century ago. The building burned Dec. 14, 1921, while it was occupied by the United Clothing Company and the Meyer and Rimmel stores.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938.

Using newspaper accounts almost exclusively, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., has related the story of a duel growing out of the slavery controversy in Kentucky, *The Trouter-Wickliffe Duel: An Affair of Honor in Fayette County, Kentucky, October 9th, 1829* (Frankfort, Ky., Roberts Printing Company, 1950, pp. [vi], 21, $1.00).

*Journal of Southern History*

Gratz Park Once Had Gates

Two of the entrances to Gratz park, as they appeared after the steep storm of Dec. 26, 1899, are shown above. At top is the gateway at Mill and Third streets, and below it is the gate at Mill and Second streets. In the background of the upper picture can be seen the steeple of the First Presbyterian church, while in the far background of the lower picture is a corner of Morrison chapel.

Diana

The sidewheeler Diana is famed for her race against the steamer Baltic.

Built in 1857 at Cincinnati, she was 299 feet long and 38 feet at the beam and was under the command of Capt. E. T. Sturgeon.

In 1858, pitted against the Baltic, the Diana went from New Orleans to Portland, Kentucky, in 5 days, 8 hours and 37 minutes but lost to her rival.

The Diana exploded at the mouth of the White River in September, 1863.

Church Destroyed By Fire

The old Second Presbyterian church, on Market street, was erected in 1817 by Major T. Lowinsky and was destroyed by fire May 6, 1817. It succeeded a church built in 1815 for the Rev. James McCord, whose body was placed beneath the pulpit of the church built in 1847. Dr. McCord's body was reinterred in the Lexington cemetery after the fire. The congregation worshipped at the Ben Ali theater for several years and then erected the present church on East Main street.

Bought May 21, 1917

10th Class

GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

 WILL be completed as soon as complete returns are received from Agents abroad, proceeds of sales in hand and Policies of Insurance cancelled, which the Manager absolutely calculates will be in exhibit thirty days. In the mean time he would respectfully urge those who feel in the least interested, in its completion to evince such disposition by immediate purchase of Tickets which still remain at the Low Price of TEN DOLLARS, notwithstanding the Wrisks have gained.

Eleven Thousand Dollars.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

MAY 24TH, 1876.

To build the Grand Masonic Hall, W. Main S. to Lexington.

The Kentucky Whig.

June 1, 1826.
Columns Mark Site Of Green Hills Mansion

James B. Hargis' Green Hills mansion on Elmendorf Farm is shown above. Once the show place of the Bluegrass, it was razed several years ago and only the colonnade front remains.

Judge Kinkead Born In Thomas Shelby House

Grassland, on the Walnut Hill pike, was the home of Thomas Hart Shelby, a son of Gov. Isaac Shelby, and was the birthplace of Judge George H. Kinkead, a great grandson of Gov. Shelby. Judge Kinkead's mother, Elizabeth F. Shelby Kinkead, was born in 1824 in a log cabin that preceded the present house.
FUNERAL.

You and your family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of

ROBERT WICKLIFFE,

From his late residence, on Second Street, to Howard's Grove, To-night (Friday) Morning at 11 o'clock.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

Funeral at Ingresqlie,
On west side Harrodsburg Pike at city limits.

The funeral service of

H. BOONE INCELS,
Will take place at his late residence, on the Harrodsburg Pike, This (Tuesday) Afternoon, June 26th, at 1 o'clock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Hacks will be in waiting, on Cheapside, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

LEXINGTON, JUNE 26, 1866.

Robert Wickliffe, lawyer and noted citizen of Lexington, known as the "Old Duke" was the arch-enemy of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge and they were noted for their vitriolic pamphlets and debates against each other. Wickliffe, who died at his fine old home (opposite St. Joseph's Hospital) or the "Preston Place" did not want to be buried in the recently opened up Lexington Cemetery (begun fall 1849) as his enemy Breckinridge had delivered the dedicatory oration. Hence, he was buried in "Howard's Grove" - the family burial ground about 6 and 3/4 miles north of Lexington on the west side of the Bryant Station Pike [3/8 west of the highway] and now a part of Greentree Farm. The burial ground consists of about ½ of an acre and is surrounded by a nice stone wall, with an elaborate pair of iron gates hung on two cut stone gate-posts. Wickliffe's tombstone in "Howard's Grove" Cemetery reads:

"Robert Wickliffe
Born: Jan. 16, 1774.
Died: Sept. 1, 1859."

"Henry Boone Ingels
Born: Sept. 27, 1815.
Died: June 25, 1866."

A boat with its tow, going downstream, is inside the lock chamber, waiting to be lowered so it can proceed. Another lock can be seen at the right. The K. & I. Bridge is ahead.
PORTLAND CANAL

It was dug through in 1831 to allow boats to pass Louisville unhindered by the big reef that forms the so-called "falls" of the Ohio, and it has been rebuilt twice since that time

By JOHN ESCHRICH

ARGOSIES of many descriptions have floated on Louisville's canal since it was opened in 1831.
The "beautiful river" of the Algonquins and exploring French, as well as modern tourists, flowed for ages in tranquility except near Louisville at the so-called "falls." Here, protests for the first time in a roar, the river fought its advance to the sea over 2½ miles of rapids. The great limestone reef, which some say was called "barre gros" by the French, was an impediment in navigation.

This barrier, which also could be lethal for boats not sent over its rushing torrents skillfully, actually brought about the founding of Louisville. Downstream-bound flat boats, broad horns or rafts often were held up for weeks by low water. Then came steam in 1811 and really focused attention on the barrier to navigation.
The steamboatmen at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Madison, as well as those in the Louisville area, cried for relief. A canal was the obvious solution. Several starts were made to remedy the situation by building a canal. One point that delayed things was whether to build it on the Kentucky or the Indiana side. The question brought to the "western country" such notables as DeWitt Clinton of New York.

HOWEVER, a company was formed and the work started. Most of the 2½ miles had to be excavated through the limestone stratum that makes up the reef itself and which underlies the whole city of Louisville. Then, in December, 1830, a steamer passed through. There is some disagreement about the name. Some say it was "Uncas" and others say it was the "Vesta."
The boats of that day were about 400 tons. A new and raw country was opening up and fortunes soon were made by transporting goods down the rivers in the crude steamers from the East. The development of river boats kept pace with the trade and soon the company which had built the canal was finding itself in trouble. Boats were getting too big to go through.

The canal had been built from 64 to 68 feet wide. The small locks raised and lowered the boats in three successive lock chambers, step by step.

Uncle Sam had invested in the building of the canal and the boats paid tolls. At one time the toll for steam was 60 cents a ton.
The river trade in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys is an old one.

IN A HISTORY of Louisville the authors say:

"It is held that the beginnings of the New Orleans trade, from the Ohio, properly date from 1782. Some time in the winter, doubtless the early part of the season, since it was a very cold one—two French traders, named Tardiveau and Honore, made the first trading voyage from Red Stone Old Fort (Brownsville) on the Monongahela, to New Orleans. They subsequently transferred their operations to Louisville, where Mr. Honore continued to reside until the middle of the century (19th Century).

"According to an inscription over the grave of Capt. Yoder, who is buried in Spencer County, he must have passed the falls in the early spring of this year (1783), in the first flat boat, so called, that ever passed down the Mississippi. He embarked at Redstone Old Fort, reached New Orleans in May, sold his cargo of produce, probably provisions, for the most part, to the Spanish commandant, invested the proceeds in furs and hides, and sold them in Baltimore, making a good profit out of his entire trip..."

THE doughty captain, however, repeated his voyage at a loss and seems to have retired from the river.
The rapids, falls or great bar or reef, to give it some of its many names, was a maker of business for the struggling little town in its first 50 years of life.

We find a geography by one Gilleland saying:

"The town had little trade for a long time, except what arose from the impediment of the river navigation at that point. The marshy lands in its neighborhood caused intermittent and bilious complaints. Of late years these evils have been removed and the town has since exhibited tokens of prosperity truly astonishing. The common opinion is that it will hengeforth be, of all the towns in the Mississippi Valley, second only to New Orleans."

Notwithstanding the fact that the river impediment made the town's business, the canal project was often debated. In 1825 we find a history saying:

"The promoters of the Louisville and Portland ship canal were now gathering up their energies for a final and successful dash upon the difficulties that hindered prosecution of the enterprise. January 12 of this year (1825) still another company was incorporated, with a capital of $600,000, in shares of $100 each."

After heartbreaking difficulties the first steamer went through the big ditch, that held too little water—it had a depth of only three feet in low water—in December, 1830.

THEN things began to happen. In 1831 the canal was in full operation and doing a prosperous business. In that year 406 steamers
and 421 flatboats and keel boats with a total tonnage of 76,323 passed through, paying tolls of $12,750.

The second year found 632 vessels, 453 steamers and 179 flat and keel boats, paying $25,750 to pass through. By 1833 passage of 875 steamers and 710 flat and keel boats paid $60,737 in tolls. Millions of dollars were paid in tolls by the passage of thousands of steamers until the canal finally passed under control of the U.S. in 1872. Peak tolls were paid in 1866 with a total of $180,925. The enlarged locks and canal were completed November 29, 1871.

The completion of the canal produced something of a panic in Louisville, according to Collins’ “History of Kentucky.” He said:

“The completion of the canal produced a great change in the business of the city. The forwarding and commission business, the operations in which formed so great a part of the mercantile business transactions in Louisville, and had given employment to so many persons, was, in a great measure, destroyed. Much of the capital of the city and the state was obliged to seek new channels, and the transition state was one of great embarrassment. But a more healthy condition of things succeeded.”

In 1872, the canal was widened to 86 1/2 feet and a new lock of two flights, each 80 by 348 feet, was completed. About that time the tolls were discarded and boats could pass through free.

From 1911 to 1921 the U.S. Engineers undertook new construction work which gave the canal a minimum width of 200 feet at low water. An additional lock was built 110 feet wide and 600 feet long. In 1930, just 100 years after the first lock was nearing completion, the old two-flight lock was replaced by one 68 by 380 feet.

As a boat moving in either direction approaches the canal it blows for entrance. The lockmasters prepare immediately to let it enter. If the boat approaches from down river, the lower gate is opened. The lock gates are opened by means of a piston arrangement attached to the gates with a steel beam. Electrical pumps force water at 500 pounds pressure against the piston, which pulls the gates open. As soon as the boat—or if it is a boat and tow, then as soon as whatever part of the tow can be accommodated in the lock chamber—is in the lock chamber, the gates are closed by reversing the flow of oil against the piston. This pushes the gates shut.

Because this boat we are using as an example is going upriver, it has to be raised to the level of the river above the rapid, which is now determined by Dam 41.

As soon as the boat is in the lock chamber and the gates are closed, valves are opened above the upstream gate. There are tunnels running parallel with the lock wall and these valves let water through these tunnels. They discharge on both sides at the center of the lock. The tunnels and the outlets are designed so there will be no turbulence created inside the chamber itself. Nevertheless, boats are carefully moored during the process.

It takes just about 20 minutes to fill the big lock chamber. In that short space of time approximately 2,400,000 cubic feet of water enters to fill the lock and lift the boat and tow 37 feet. It takes about the same length of time to empty the chamber.

If the vessel enters from upstream side, the whole process is reversed, of course. The upriver lock gates are opened and the boat enters the chamber. Then valves are opened to tunnels that discharge below the lock itself, thus emptying the lock chamber and lowering the boat to the level of the lower stretch of the river.

A BRIDGE at the lock has to be turned each time a boat is “locked through.” This bridge is for the convenience of persons living north of the canal in the remaining of the little town of Shippingport, and for employees of the hydroelectric plant of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company in the river just north of the canal lock.

Boats with extra large tows have to “double lock.” Half of the tow is put in the lock chamber and is towed by cables provided for at the lock walls. These cables pull that part of the tow out of the chamber after the lifting process is completed. Then the boat and remainder of the tow enter, pick up the previously locked-through tow and proceed.

Because the river is not at a stage sufficient to permit boats to sail over the rapids or falls except for very few days a year, practically all of the tonnage here, estimated at 3,000,000 tons a month, goes through the canal.

Night and day except in high floods, and during the rare periods when there is heavy ice, the canal crew is there to open or close the lock gates for the navigators. There are few accidents despite frequent bad weather conditions. Rules for using the canal always have been stringent, and no unskilful navigation is permitted.

Heavy cargoes of oil are sent through the canal almost daily. Coal, sand, gravel, steel products, sulphur and other materials are hauled.

The construction of the canal started an industry here. It was found that the limestone made a natural cement. Much of it was used in the masonry of the big ditch, and the engineers said the grout was harder than the natural rock used for walls and locks.

The canal has been an interesting place for all of its long life. Tourists and many Louisvillians have flocked to it to watch its operations and to see the boats. Before the canal was modernized, hand capstans, connected with steam apparatus, used to turn rapidly as the old steam apparatus was put in motion to open or close the locks. Small boys would try to sit on the spinning capstans and often would be flung far with squeals of delight as they flew through the air. The capstans were to supplement the steam machinery in case of a breakdown of the plant. It was a long and weary process to insert beams in the capstans and open the gates by manpower.

The very first canal locks were located north of the present set. They were in line with the wall of the mooring basin if it were extended to the west.

They were visible plainly before the more recent improvements and formed a shady bay for the small fry to fish during the long, lazy summer afternoons of the Ohio Valley.
History Of Walnut Hill Church
Linked With That Of Lexington

Families Prominent Since Early Days
Worship In Building Still Standing

By Ted Sollins

There was nothing elaborate about the first services in the Walnut Hill Presbyterian church that was organized in 1801. But the day brought fulfillment of a dream for its pastor, the Rev. James Crawford, first man ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in Kentucky.

The earliest services were held in a log cabin on the same site, six miles west of Richmond. The church still stands, showing little wear and tear from time and weather. Its walls still resound with hymns, prayers and sermons. It is the oldest Presbyterian church building still standing in Kentucky.

But history shows that its present existence might have been questioned by members when Crawford died on Oct. 31, 1862.

Death Felt Widely

His congregation buried him in the small cemetery a short distance from the church door. They marked his grave with an elaborate, inscribed tombstone. The inscription expressed feelings that his passing was practically the end of the church.

The tombstone still is over his grave, its face worn thin. The few visible and legible portions of the inscription remain. But the full text has been preserved in a manuscript on the church compiled and written by Dr. Robert Stewart Sanders, pastor of the Versailles Presbyterian church, who has formed his initial ministerial duties at Walnut Hill.

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Crawford, A.M., who died 11th April, 1863, in the 51st year of his age. He was a kind husband, a tender parent, a faithful friend; a sound Divine, a real Christian and Patriotic Preacher. The Gospel which he faithfully preached will prove to many in this place a saving of life unto life and to others a saving of death unto death.

What joys malignant shooed the Gates of Hell
While Zion trembled when this Pillar fell;
Lost God who his ambassador withdrew;
Would take away his Holy Spirit too;
Then some vain hireling, void of God's Grace,
Be brought to fill this faithful Pastor's place.”

But soon after Crawford’s death Robert Stuart, former professor of ancient language at Transylvania College, took over the pastorate and served for 40 years. After him came 30 pastors and supplies to carry on through the succeeding 109 years.

Some of those pastors went on to higher positions, such as James Bullock, who served from 1849 to 1859, became chaplain of the U.S. Senate. He conducted the Walnut Hill school during his pastorate.

The school is now an inn near the church.

The Rev. John H. Brown, a supplying pastor in 1854, went to Springfield, Ill., as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Lincoln worshiped there while Brown was minister.

Mary Todd, who became Lincoln's wife, used to visit her aunt, Mrs. Robert Stuart, at the Walnut Hill church. John Todd Stuart, who grew up in the church community, became Lincoln's law teacher.

Other Famous Names

The mother of Gen. John C. Breckinridge was a member of the church, and some of the general's children were baptized there.

Other Lexington families who belonged to the congregation at one time or another included the Bass, Hawkins, Bells, Armstong, Dinginp, McPheters, Bullocks, Carrs, Shelby, Todds, Biggs, Irigings, Lyles, Galloways, Rodens, Mcloane, Sinclairs, Hels, Hunts, Bosworths, Clarks, Todhunters and Colmanas.

Dr. Sanders said that nearly all the pioneer Presbyterian ministers in Central Kentucky preached at the Walnut Hill church. David Rice, father of Kentucky Presbyterianism, conducted services there in 1803.

The church has suspended services a few times in its 140 years. The doors were locked for several years during the Civil War. The building was damaged some by schoolboys and soldiers. The incident was reported in a diary kept by the Rev. Ezekiel Forman, pastor from 1865 to 1875.

“Schoolboys and soldiers broke windows. A bullet was fired into the pulpit Bible—a beautiful comment on the Civil War.”

The church today is served by Harvey Quenette, student minister, who is doing seminar work at the College of the Bible. A young man with ideas, Quenette reopened the church in September, 1940. It had been closed since 1940.

He built the congregation up to an average Sunday attendance of 70. Twenty-eight members have joined since 1948. Quenette said he stressed community rather than denominational services.

Bought School Bus

The church bought a school bus last year as a means of maintaining attendance at Sunday school. The bus transports half of those who come.

Lay leaders of the church today are the deacons, Stanley Hensley, chairman; William Marshall, Elmer Ritchie, Roger Porod, Owen Prince and Shuck Tucker, and the elders, Harry Tucker Sr. and C.C. Bleckel.

Quenette said that the church is planning a religious census of the Walnut Hill community, and a recreation center for children.
View of St. Clair Street Bridge,
(ereeted 1848 - razed 1892) from downstream.
A covered bridge.

This old building stood at the northwest corner of Church and Mill streets on the site of the present YWCA building. It was the home for many years of the John Ready family. Later the property was sold to the YMCA, which razed the old residence and in 1904 erected the present four-story structure. The Y.M. vacated the building in August, 1938, and sold it in 1939 to the YWCA.

Lex. Leader, May 22, 1954
Frankfort's Bridges

From 1800's Pontoon to the Structure Now Under Way, Spans At the Capital Have Seen Manifold Difficulties

The old wooden bridge of 1847 at Frankfort, as seen from Blanton's Landing.

The beautifully designed War Memorial Bridge now being built by the State and Federal Governments at Frankfort is a far cry from the first pontoon span across the Kentucky River there a century and a quarter ago.

It is also a far cry, with its modern architectural symmetry and its steel-and-concrete engineering, from the crude-looking wooden bridges of another day, one of which preceded the present structure at Frankfort, known as St. Clair Bridge.

No matter how many oratorical compliments are paid to State and Federal officials at the dedication of the new span in 1936; no matter what intrepid deeds of the soldiers from Kentucky are glorified on that occasion, the dedication will be incomplete unless an adequate tribute is paid to the old wooden bridge builders of a century ago, chiefest of whom was the great Louis Wernwag.

The history of bridges across the Kentucky at Frankfort dates back nearly to 1800, when a pontoon bridge was built. The present bridge, carrying U. S. Highway 60 across the Kentucky River on St. Clair St. was erected in 1847, at which time Richard Tobin was Mayor of Frankfort and Ben G. Williams County Judge.

The heavy iron plate, removed from the bridge several years ago and now reclining outside the Old State House, states that the structure was "Built by the King Bridge Co., Cleveland, Ohio."

According to Mrs. Jouett Taylor Connon, secretary of the State Historical Society, "There was some dissatisfaction with the work for a time, but it finally was overcome and the bridge accepted. It has been felt for a number of years that this bridge was not adequate for present-day heavy traffic, but the strain it stood during the recent flood seems to prove that it is stronger than we had thought."

L. F. Johnson's "History of Franklin County" reveals an interesting account of the first ferry at Frankfort, and a succession of enabling acts from the Legislature to authorize the building of bridges—most of which remained on paper.

Ferry In 1798

In December, 1798, a ferry was established "at the rope walk" one mile above Frankfort. At this time there were only four houses built on the ground now known as South Frankfort, where today are located the State Capitol and the principal residential section of the city.

The Frankfort Bridge Company was incorporated December 21, 1799, for the purpose of building a bridge from the end of Ann St. to the south side. The incorporators were Christopher Greenup, Daniel Weisegar and William Trigg. In 1805 the act incorporating this company was repealed and an act passed authorizing John Pope to erect a bridge across the Kentucky River "from the end of Annie (Ann) Street to South Frankfort, and fix the rate of toll."

At the same term of the Legislature there were acts authorizing Thomas Turnbull to erect a bridge from the west end of Montgomery (Main) St. to his land on the opposite side, "subject to the same rules, regulations, penalties and endowments as John Pope;" and authorizing John Brown to erect one from his land above High Street on the north side of the river, "evidently at the rear of Liberty Hall."

An act was approved January 29, 1819, to incorporate the Frankfort Bridge Company to erect a bridge from the south end of St. Clair St. to be financed by stock not to exceed $30,000 in shares of $100 each, "provided said bridge shall not contain more than one pier in the channel of the river and which pier shall not be less than sixty feet high from its foundation."

The act also said that if the bridge was not completed within two years, the company was to forfeit all rights granted by the Legislature.

The Legislature by an act January 18, 1812, extended the time of completing the bridge until February 1, 1816.

Span Fell In 1834 and 1835

This was the first permanent bridge which crossed the Kentucky River at Frankfort. It was built on the plan of Judge Hinley's chain bridge and cost $25,000. It was 334 feet long and had one pier in the middle 65 feet high. The entire length together with the approaches, was 700 feet, the width 18 feet. The two chains, made in Pittsburgh, were one and one-half inch square bar iron and weighed about six tons each.

There was much difficulty in securing a foundation for the south abutment because of the quicksand found there. The water would rush in at the bottom upon the workmen as fast as they discharged it at the top with buckets, working day and night.

During the time the bridge was under construction there was a floating bridge from the south end of Ann St. similar to a pontoon bridge. It was constructed of anchored flatboats covered with planks for the roadway and with railing on each side for protection. A similar type of bridge was used at the ferry near the foot of Wilkinson St. across to the mouth of Benson Creek. This ferry had been established by legislative act in 1801.

On Sunday morning, July 23, 1834, the middle span of the St. Clair bridge, then in course of construction, fell into the river, damaging the structure so that the company had to build an entirely new bridge.

On December 26, 1835, the middle span fell for the second time. The structure had been completed and in use just eight days when it fell. Two wagons, with their drivers and teams, and six Negroes were on the bridge at the time. The wagons and teams were lost and two Negroes were killed.

In 1838 there were two bridge companies incorporated, one with the expressed intention of constructing a bridge from Washington St. to the south side near the mouth of Benson Creek, and the other to build a bridge from the foot of Ann St.

Pier Fell—Then a Fire

In 1844 the Frankfort Bridge Company rebuilt the St. Clair St. Bridge. The Franklin County Court made an agreement with the bridge company to furnish $6,000 in consideration for which free passage to all horseback and foot travelers of the county was to be furnished for all time.

The bridge was completed in 1848.

On the night of February 19, 1869, the
High Toll Drove Away Travel

The sesquicentennial edition of the State Journal republished reminiscences of Thomas Mayhall, an old citizen of Frankfort, which had been first published in 1886 during Frankfort’s centennial celebration. Mayhall said his father worked on the piers of the first bridge in 1310, and afterward on the wooden structure that was built in 1830. When he was 6 years old, he and his mother crossed the “old ferry” below the bridge and saw the pier without any superstructure, which used to carry the ferry later. The ferry was the one for which Wilkinson got the charter in 1766 and which afterward was owned by the last survivor of the crew which manned the Robert E. Lee in its famous steamboat race with the Natchez.

Some old letters presented to the State Historical Society by Johnson shortly before his death and relating to the “Frankfort Bridge Company” contained some from Wernwag, who had been solicited to construct a bridge at Frankfort. Wernwag had built the old Camp Nelson Bridge in 1833, and in 1856 was constructing a bridge at Lower Blue Licks—for which reason he declined to undertake the work at Frankfort.

In writing to Capt. Peter Dudley, president of the Frankfort Bridge Company, Wernwag explains reasons for the amount of timber which would be required to build the span; at Frankfort and gave advice concerning the use of the wood, emphasizing the statement that under no circumstances should new poplar timbers be used. This was ignored, unfortunately, as other letters in the collection show that the contract was undertaken by Sherman Day, who completed the real bridge—evidently on the old piers. Day left to build a bridge at Circleville, Ohio, and learned that eight days after the old bridge was built—his bridge fell—“leaving the abutments in perfect condition.”

General Dudley wrote to Mr. Day, demanding the old timbers and the names and addresses of his securities. Day responded, saying the disaster was due to the shrinking of the poplar timbers, begging to be allowed to finish the Old bridge in order to have money with which to make the long journey.

“We have reason to believe that Day made any further effort to repair the loss or that a bridge was built at all on the old abutments until the city erected the old covered bridge in 1844-1847,” Mrs. Cannon said. “The fact that the company was a private corporation has prevented their records from being available that matter, however, it has been very difficult to secure material relating to the last wooden bridge, which was ordered by the United States Government in 1844 for the sake of navigation.

“The old bridge was a fine and substantial structure of work, and it was with great difficulty that its solid timbers were removed,” Mrs. Cannon added. “There were supposed to be some difficulty of construction on the south bank because of the quicksand. The piles had to be driven—but I think it certain that the abutment on the north side is the pier that was built for the old bridge, with about ten feet added for height.”

JULY 4 - 1935

INTERESTING FIGURE IS CALLED BY DEATH

BEN FRANKLIN, WIDELY-KNOW NEGRO, HAD LIFE FULL OF ADVENTURE

Benjamin Franklin, Negro, chieftain of one of the best-known Negro citizens of Lexington, was killed in New Orleans July 4 on the last day of the race from New Orleans to St. Louis in 1870. This race—generally considered the greatest in the history of America—had been a race in the United States and the Negroes of the United States

The Natchez arrived four and one-half hours later.

Franklin was the owner of the race, which began from New Orleans July 4 for a wager of $10,000. He was the first to offer a race and to have men work day and night to maintain the highest steam pressure the boiler would allow. On the last day of the race when the Robert E. Lee was short of water, Franklin and other steamers were ordered on board to keep up the steam pressure and keep their boats in the race.

Franklin was a native of slavery in Lexington in 1849. His former master was the State of Kentucky, and Franklin took great pleasure in the State Fair. His justice lifted him up at the time he was being sworn into office. As a young man he was a Union army, taking part in the number of battles. He was wounded with a wound in the arm and returned to Lexington after the war, but before settling here permanently he was a road builder in Mississippi and a timber cutter for the Union army, and a steamboat captain for the Natchez.

Returning to Lexington he took up the location of a farm in Franklin County, and set up a business in the city. He was a partner in the firm of Anderson and others, and also a steamboat captain for the Natchez.

Many of Lexington’s leading white citizens for several generations have been members of the race and the name is still remembered.

In 1836 the Louisville & Nashville Railroad took the Little Falls’ route for the bridge across the Kentucky River. Prior to this time the L & N bridge had been prevented from reaching their county for several months by high water and low roads.

When the cornerstone of Lexington’s fourth courthouse was laid on July 4, 1883, the persons who participated in the ceremony and witnessed the event naturally believed they were preserving a record of the times for the Lexingtonians of some farther day.

However, tire, which destroyed the building only 14 years later, on May 14, 1897, upset these plans; and the cornerstone, containing the records, was opened and removed at that time.

Among the spectators on this occasion, according to an old newspaper account, was the man who had attended the cornerstone-laying in 1883.

The box was opened in the office of Mrs. Fanny Bullock in the presence of Judge P. A. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock and W. R. Williamson.

The contents were in an extremely bad condition, contemporary accounts stated, because of the dampness that had penetrated the stone and the lead box. Many papers were destroyed and others were scarcely recognizable. Among them were copies of all the Lexington newspapers and papers from neighboring towns; a copy of Townson’s directory containing a picture of Old Ross, a former town character, catalogues of the A. and B. College, the Fair Association and the different stock fairs, and the first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce.

Other interesting things in the box were photographs of Judge B. F. Buckner, R. A. Buckner, J. T. Shelby, J. H. Davidson, Felix McComb, J. E. Morton, Henry Clay and Gen. John C. Breckinridge; several old coins presented by D. G. Falconer; Confederate money given by J. Peach; the Bible of Judge Pickett and Mr. Davidson; a catalogue of Jersey cattle owned by R. McMichen; and a sample of what was said to be the cheapest Bible ever published.

The annual register of the State College and a catalogue of Hamilton College were also included, as were a list of the 158 subscribers of the telegraph exchange.

Relief to the difficulty of preserving the records, it was planned to obtain a copper box for the cornerstone of the new courthouse when it was erected.

Lexington's fourth courthouse was laid on July 4, 1883, the persons who participated in the ceremony and witnessed the event naturally believed they were preserving a record of the times for the Lexingtonians of some farther day. However, fire, which destroyed the building only 14 years later, on May 14, 1897, upset these plans; and the cornerstone, containing the records, was opened and removed at that time. Among the spectators on this occasion, according to an old newspaper account, was the man who had attended the cornerstone-laying in 1883. The box was opened in the office of Mrs. Fanny Bullock in the presence of Judge P. A. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock and W. R. Williamson. The contents were in an extremely bad condition, contemporary accounts stated, because of the dampness that had penetrated the stone and the lead box. Many papers were destroyed and others were scarcely recognizable. Among them were copies of all the Lexington newspapers and papers from neighboring towns; a copy of Townson’s directory containing a picture of Old Ross, a former town character, catalogues of the A. and B. College, the Fair Association and the different stock fairs, and the first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce. Other interesting things in the box were photographs of Judge B. F. Buckner, R. A. Buckner, J. T. Shelby, J. H. Davidson, Felix McComb, J. E. Morton, Henry Clay and Gen. John C. Breckinridge; several old coins presented by D. G. Falconer; Confederate money given by J. Peach; the Bible of Judge Pickett and Mr. Davidson; a catalogue of Jersey cattle owned by R. McMichen; and a sample of what was said to be the cheapest Bible ever published. The annual register of the State College and a catalogue of Hamilton College were also included, as were a list of the 158 subscribers of the telegraph exchange. Relief to the difficulty of preserving the records, it was planned to obtain a copper box for the cornerstone of the new courthouse when it was erected.
During the year 1896, Lexington staged an exposition, using the old Main Street Christian church and the Navarre Cafe building directly opposite it. This picture, looking west on Main street, shows the bridge which was built across Main street so those attending the exposition could visit the art gallery across the street without leaving the exposition grounds. C. R. Staples, who submitted this picture, says it was the only exposition ever given in the United States that didn't cost its guarantors extra money.

**Lexington-Leader, June 19, 1950**

Side view of the Cynthiana bridge. Through the opening in the side wall note the portion of the arch and Howe truss which are interlaced in the same plane.

Looking through the Cynthiana bridge.
Citizens have been crossing Main street in front of the Union Station for a long time. This picture, made when the Main Street Christian church stood on the Union Station site, shows Main street west from the depot. The light building second from left housed the Lexington Business College. Streetcars, bicycles and buggies were the main ways of travel in the city then.

The Harrison grade school had separate departments for boys and girls when this picture was taken about 1880. The boys used one side of the building and the girls the other. The building, erected in 1840, is located on West Main street near Jefferson street. The school was opened on Oct. 1, 1850, and was conducted there until 1904, when it moved to its present location on Bruce street. The school was named for an ex-mayor of Lexington, James O. Harrison. One of its first principals was J. B. Skinner, later president of Hamilton College, a girls school on North Broadway. The West Main building is now occupied by the Salvation Army.
Looking Backward

This house was the home of the Davenport family and stood on the east side of Walnut street, facing Barr street. It was purchased and demolished in 1926 and the present City Hall was erected on the site.

Lexington Leader, June 20, 1950

This is a view of Walnut street from near Main street, probably about 1890. A corner of the old Morton school building is shown at right. Next is the Masonic temple and beyond it is an old residence owned for many years by a Davenport family. The old Masonic temple was the first of the three buildings to be razed. It was torn down in 1891 and replaced with Central Christian church. The Davenport home was demolished in the mid-1890s to make way for city hall. The school building was used until 1939, when Morton moved to its present location on the Tates Creek pike. The old building was torn down shortly afterward and Sears' service station is now on the site.
Land-Office TREASURY WARRANT, No 13856

To the principal SURVEYOR of any County within the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for

his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of

one hundred and six Acres of Land, due unto the said

A. Huffman

In consideration of the Sum of current Money, paid into the Public Treasury, the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts and their Certificate received into the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this

Day of August in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and

John Harvie R. S. O.

Original treasury warrant for land in central Kentucky 1782

Signed John Harvie, req. land office.

The new Kentucky colonel is typified by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., squire of the Winburn Farm, near Lexington, Ky. In a neatly-printed booklet, entitled "Kentucky Colonel—New Vintage," Dr. Clement Eaton, of Lafayette College in Pennsylvania, describes Colonel Coleman, whose half-dozen books and knowledge of southern culture have prompted friends to dub him the Sage of Fayette.

Colonel Coleman's large acreage is located on the Russell Cave road. He calls himself a "dirt farmer" and raises nearly everything needed about the place; at least his tenants do. Hospitality is the theme at Winburn Farm, most of the guests including literary folk who gravitate there as naturally as water is drawn by the sun's rays. Around the walls of the living room and library are pictures of writers and everywhere else are books, big books and little books, most of them about Kentucky and the south.

One does not often find the luxuries which characterize the lovely country place of Colonel Coleman. He enjoys them, too—not just today, but tomorrow as well. Every convenience which competent means can supply is seen at the gracious farm, where ease and comfort and happiness are the sole watchwords.

THE PADUCAH SUN-DEMOCRAT

JULY 5, 1942

Made trip to New Orleans on this boat 1945

Stir: Gordon C. Greene, out of Cincinnati last of the old-time stern wheel river packets on the Ohio & Mississippi Rivers Oct. 1945
NEWS AND COMMENT

The Book Thieves, of Lexington, a unique and justly celebrated Kentucky book club, met at the home of "Squire" J. Winston Coleman, Jr., on Saturday, November 20th (1943). The Club was organized about 1931 and its eight members—limited to eight—have ever since met "on one of the Saturday afternoons of every month." They have a "get together" at each other's homes. After a midday dinner, served by the host for the day, the afternoon is spent in the discussion of historical and literary subjects and the exhibition of some books, new or old. The relating of tales—more or less tall, connected directly or indirectly with the book-collecting hobby—is invariably an outstanding feature. By special invitation Ye Editor has had the pleasure of attending at least one a year. His most recent participation was the November meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Winburn Farm, on the Russell Cave Road, where Ye Editor, as heretofore, was a house guest for several days. Mr. Coleman and some of the others are members of long and good standing of The Filson Club.

Every member of The Book Thieves is an author with one or more books to his credit. The eight are: J. Winston ("Squire") Coleman, Jr., collector of Kentuckiana; Dr. Frank L. McVey, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky; Judge Samuel M. Wilson, jurist, book collector, and "dean of Kentucky history"; Dr. William H. Townsend, lawyer and Lincoln collector; Dr. Thomas D. Clark, Department of History of the University of Kentucky and writer of popular historical books; Charles R. ("General") Staples, Railroad Safety Director and historian; Dr. John S. ("Brick") Chambers, physician; Dr. Claude W. Trapp, eye specialist and collector of rare first editions. All are scholarly men. Every meeting of The Book Thieves is a decidedly unconventional gathering and serves as a Bohemian recess for its members.

This Description of the BOOK THIEVES Club of Lexington, is from the pen of Otte A. Rother, historian and author, and secretary of the Filson Club, at Louisville, whose office and building is at 116 West Breckinridge St. This article appeared in the January, 1944, issue (on page 54) of the Filson Club History Quarterly, published by the Filson Club, at Louisville, Kentucky.
Gas lights, crosswalks and tree railings marked the streets of old Lexington. This is a view of the intersection of Market and W. 3rd St. with part of the Transylvania College campus in the background. The street paving was macadamized rock. The building at left is Morrison College. Beyond it is a men's dormitory and the structure partly at right was a preparatory academy. The date of the picture isn't known, but the preparatory academy was erected in 1838 and the men's dormitory was torn down in 1914 to make way for the present Ewing hall. The academy building became Ella Jones hall in 1914.

Besides being a collector of rare books and pamphlets, Squire Coleman has a number of lithographs and prints which are displayed on the walls of his library in the Blairmore residence. One can see several Currier & Ives prints, among them the battle of Mill Springs, Colonel Marshall in the Mexican War, two of Henry Clay and one of his cousin, Cassius M. Clay. And there is also a large artist's proof of Daniel Boone by the Winchester artist Jack K. Hodgkin. Bird prints are represented by Ray Harm and John A. Rulhevin, of Cincinnati. Also two fine prints by the Frankfort artist, Paul Sawyer. An original poem by William H. Townsend, dated August 7, 1942, and dedicated to "The Squire" is located on the book shelf to the left of the mantlepiece, which also contains a plaque of Phi Beta Kappa attesting to Coleman's membership in the honor fraternity. Then there is a 25-inch marble statuette of Henry Clay, by the noted Boston sculptor Thomas Bell, bearing the date of 1858.
Faculty members of the old Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, now the University of Kentucky, are shown on the steps of the Administration building in 1885. J. K. Patterson, president of the college, is in the center of the front row (with crutch). He also served as a professor of metaphysics and civil history. The college awarded eight degrees in 1885 and had an enrollment of 231. Three buildings, Administration, White Hall and the home of President Patterson (now the faculty club building), stood on the campus. At left on the front step is W. D. Lambuth, instructor of Latin and Greek and an assistant in the preparatory department, and at right on the same step is J. G. White, professor of mathematics, physics and astronomy. Next to Prof. White on the second step is John Shackelford, English and English literature professor. At left on the third step is Robert Peter, professor of chemistry and physics. His son, Alfred M. Peter, shown next to him, was assistant professor of chemistry in the experiment station. Next to young Peter on the fourth step is J. L. McClelland, assistant in the preparatory department. The five men at left rear are, left to right, A. E. Monke, professor of agricultural chemistry, agriculture and horticulture; J. B. Poiter, professor of theory and practice of teaching in the normal school; A. R. Crandall, professor of natural history and director of the mechanical school; A. T. Parker, microscopist in the experiment station, and J. H. Neville, professor of Latin and Greek languages and literature. The other four men are left to right, F. M. Helvel, professor of French and German languages and literature; Lt. F. E. Phelps, bottom, commandant and professor of civil, mechanical and mining engineering and military science; Maurice Kirby, upper, professor of moral and political philosophy and principal of the normal department, and W. N. Patterson, principal of the preparatory department and President Patterson's brother. The last surviving member of the group, Dr. Alfred M. Peter, died last Aug. 11 at the age of 96.

(X) Alfred M. Peter

Son of

Dr. Robert Peter
MARKET AND SQUARE, COVINGTON, KY.

\[c.1856\]

Grown on Winburn Farm - Russell Cave Road.

WORLD WAR II, Hemp Grower's License for hemp seed or fiber, 1943.

[Grown as a war measure]
(4th) Fayette County Court-House day after the fire.
May 14, 1897.

Lexington Post Office
N.W. cor. Walnut & Main Sts.
Torn down in 1941.

Joel T. Hart's statue;
"Woman Triumphant"
destroyed in court-house fire - a brave (May 14, 1897)
The funeral services of Alice Meredith Peter
will take place at the residence of her father, Prof. Robert Peter, on the Newtown Turnpike road (thence to Lexington Cemetery) to-morrow, (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lexington, Ky., April 16, 1878.

Dr. Robert Peter's daughter, "Winton Farm" - Newtown Pike
Fayette County, Ky.

7 miles from Lexington on Newtown Pike
Old Rail Fences, Standing Resolutely Against Ravages Of Time, Remain As Picturesque Reminders Of Bygone Days

By John F. Day

Reminders of the pioneer days when split rails were used for many purposes are rail fences such as the one pictured above. Although a few remains of these worm fences may be found in Fayette county, they are confined to back roads and to less modernized farms. This photograph was taken in Fleming county.

By John F. Day

Disappearing along with other reminders of pioneer days are the old worm, rail fences, picturesque creations which are distinctly American.

Because of their ability to outlast most any kind of inclosure, a few of the old fences still may be found on back roads and on less modernized farms. They remain, however, as remnants of a past age.

Fences built today are more easily constructed; they are neater, more economical with land, labor and material, and they do not obstruct the view of those who pass along the highways. Be that as it may, neither wire nor wooden fences of the present day are as durable or as possessive of a quaint and rugged charm.

Whether or not worm fences were used in Europe before America was discovered is a question of little moment. The fact remains that they constitute a symbol of the life of the American pioneer. When the first settlers moved westward into Kentucky and into other heavily forested regions, fences made of split rails were the most logical inclosures. A clearing and a cabin came first; rail fences followed soon thereafter.

The fact that worm fences required neither nails nor mortars made them widely used in a state where timber was so plentiful it was burned ruthlessly. It is apparent, however, that a saving of labor was no contributory factor to the fence's widespread use. It was no easy task to chop trees, split them into rails, and then lay the rails so the fence would be almost indestructible. Economy in the use of rail was disastrous, for those who attempted to make their fences too straight found that their labor was all for nothing— the inclosures soon toppled over.

The kind of wood used depended largely upon the supply of timber available. In Kentucky, chestnut was one of the favorites, since it was not as difficult to split as some other timbers, and it had good lasting qualities. In many parts of the state where cedar was abundant, this type of wood was used. Oak and hickory also were employed, although oak was more difficult to split and did not last as long as cedar, hickory or chestnut.

Regardless of the kind of timber used, the stakes were driven and the rails laid in such manner that all animals, from rooting hogs to charging bulls, were held safely within their confines. Wire fences of today are scarcely more impregnable.

While the meandering segments of the snake fences created a beautiful picture, they created also a labor problem. No easy task was it to cut with a spade the woods which grew between miles of fence rows. As a consequence, a farmer's assiduity oftentimes was judged by the number of weeds in his fence corners.

And so, while the winding fences were not without their bad points, they served their purpose and served it well. Those still remaining serve as monuments to the unremitting toil of the men and women who founded a nation. Soon, however, those remaining will disappear also as a consequence of the inexorable law of progress.
J. M. J.

March 22, 1949

My father Odilo,

Please give our good friends, Dr. Coleman and Dr. Townsend, a good Trappist welcome, and the freedom of the Library. Doctor is a book-collector and writer, and both wish to spend the afternoon in the peace of quiet browsing.

All for Jesus through Mary with a smile, Rev. Father

Remodeled: Jan-Mar-1962

BUILT 1889

Northern Bank Building

at Woodland Park

Gethsemani, Kentucky

for 100th Anniversary Celebration

June 1, 1949

W. N. Co.

Short St.

Market

Champsise
c. 1900

Auditorium
This is to Certify that

is entitled to 72 Shares of

in the Capital Stock of the

FARMERS & TRADERS BANK OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

transferable only on the books of this Bank in person or by Attorney on the surrender of

this Certificate.

In witness whereof the President and Cashier have hereunto affixed their signatures

under the Corporate Seal of the Bank this 8th day of August, 1876

GEO. W. HEADLEY President

J. W. TULLY, Cashier

J. Winston Coleman, Jr. Age 48 years.

1919-1921
J.D. from Univ. of Ky.

In front of mechanical hall campus.

1927-1929
J.W. & B.C. Coleman after receiving degree.

Winston and B.C. Coleman during "counting days" Fall, 1928

1929
William H. Townsend

June 4, 1945
J.W. & B.C. Coleman: Jr.

Sesqui-Centennial Stamp 1942
for Kentucky - 1942