first book-plate

J. Winston Coleman Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKIANA
SCRAP BOOK

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
The Squire of Winburn Farm

THE WINBURN PRESS
Lexington, Kentucky

2nd book-plate
SCRAP BOOK
OF
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.
Today commemorates the arrival in Lexington 122 years ago of Gen. Lafayette, hailed as the "Nation's Hero." No such public fête has been witnessed in this "Athens of the West" before or since that eventful May 16-17, 1825, including the three-day entertainment of President Monroe in 1819 and the three-day celebration in 1935 of Lexington's sesquicentennial, when Lafayette's visit was re-enacted in the presence of the French ambassador.

The editor of the Reporter, after Lafayette's departure, told the complete story, so the gist of it will furnish all that is needed in these days of space-saving instead of padding to cope with the paper shortage.

The guest of the nation slept at Mr. John Keen's, about five miles from Lexington, on Sunday night, the 15th instant, the editorial begins. The rain had been "abundant and appalling" for several days but the "clouds broke and the sun burst forth in peculiar splendor." Lafayette reached the "beautiful eminence" on the Versailles road just outside of town, where a procession, both civil and military, was formed to escort him to "Mrs. Keen's." Sanford Keen's widow, proprietor of farms, Postlethwait's Inn, had "fixed up" Lafayette's apartments with great taste and elegance. Here John Bradford, chairman of the trustees of the town, greeted the Revolutionary hero:

"General: The citizens of Lexington, a town called after that in which the first blood in our Revolutionary struggle was shed, and the inhabitants of the county, the first in the Union called after your name, have confided to me the honourable office of bidding you welcome."

"Flourishing Town"

The distinguished visitor, in an extemporaneous address, said: "I now enter the new and flourishing town, the first fruits of which were named in commemoration of that event—where also the first settlers of Kentucky have had to fight the savage allies of our eastern foe at the same time that we were supporting the Revolutionary contest on the shores of the Atlantic."

The reception included the presentation of "two beautiful baskets of ripe, fresh oranges and lemons, tastefully adorned with roses and honey-suckles in full flower and fragrances, sent by Mrs. Holley and Mrs. Dunham as specimens of the degree of perfection to which the exotic fruit of the South may be carried in our climate under careful cultivation."

Attended by the governors of Kentucky and Tennessee and a civil and military escort, Lafayette proceeded to Transylvania University, then in present Gratz park. Exercises were conducted in the chapel, after which "the General went to President Holley's, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, to partake of refreshments." The editorial makes no reference to Thomas Tibbitt's soap and candle factory, across Market Street—probably the wind was blowing from the west, as usual, and the tea party in the "Kitchen" was not so neatened by the odor from the soap-boiling.

"Visited Gratz House"

"The General next visited, at the house of B. Gratz, Esq., the widow of the late Gov. Scott, who was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary Army," and then was escorted to "an eminence in the neighborhood for the Military Review." The eminence today is the crest of Morrison College—Transylvania's university that Lafayette visited was destroyed by fire in 1829. Cassius M. Clay's Negro valet accidentally knocked over a candle while abetting the bountiful gifts of the "Lady of White Hall."

The procession filed down Mill street and cut West Main to the forks of the Frankfort road, at the west corner of Cox street, where "clares were spread by Messrs. Lynch and Noble for about 1,400 persons." That afternoon, a lengthy train was prepared before the visitor at Col. John Dunham's school—changed to Lafayette Academy that day—on South Upper Street, "on the outskirts of Lexington" to Kentucky, where Mrs. Clay was hostess in the absence of her husband. Mr. Clay returned later, after a series of banquets along the way, to be received in Lexington by Governor Limehouse. The Mayesville Eagle said he had arrived "midst the discharge of cannon on the streets of Transylvania—the same boat that was sent from Pittsburgh four years later to Louisianna to pick up Andrew Jackson—Clay's rival for the Presidency—on his way to his inauguration."

The festivities of the day were closed by a splendid band and supper at the rooms of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky which was then unfinished and which burned 11 years later. Here the "General was seated beside the blazing hearth, surrounded by the American flag and covered with numerous approbations," and the ride was given by Mr. Giron, under the direction of Mr. Audin, a resident artist. It was "a noble display," as Lafayette refused to let it out. He returned there for breakfast, took another admiring look at it and then gave it to the Grand Lodge to be an attraction at the "next annual convocation."

"Sat For Matthew Jouett"

Before breakfast, however, the General had dropped in on Jordan's Row to have Matthew Jouett complete his portrait, begun in Washington. On June 6 following, the great Lexington artist placed the portrait on exhibition "at his rooms from 9 till 12 each day." It may be seen today in the State Historical Museum building.

"He shook hands with his numerous friends" Wednesday morning after delivering answers to writing the truth in his own terms in his honor, "and ascended the barouche for Georgetown and Cincinnati," leaving for Thursday and "departed on Friday night at 12 o'clock."

Lexington in the days of annual billion-dollar tourist travel is extremely fortunate to have standing today five of the original houses in which Lafayette was entertained, and a sixth nearby in Fayette county. On one—the residence at Keeneland, in the county—has a Lafayette marker. Doubtless the fact that he visited the others is unknown to Lexingtonians—and therefore "passed up" by tourists. It is well to make their location known, however, if there has been a growing tendency to rare houses, principally for garages and parking lots. The irony of this is that garages and parking lots reap the steadiest harvest of tourist income. But perhaps there is plan (speaking of irony) to get out a Baedeker guide to sites instead of rights, when the demolition is over—and by the tourists will decide to detour Kentucky and spend their time in Virginia, where shrines are appreciated and preserved.

---

LAFAYETTE SLEPT HERE—Shown here is Keeneland, noted estate on the Versailles pike, where Gen. Lafayette was entertained prior to his triumphant entry into Lexington May 16, 1825. The estate adjoins Keeneland Race Course and has been in the Keene family for more than a century.

Lex., Leader May 16, 1947
TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES—University of Kentucky honorary degree recipients at the 80th annual commencement exercises: left, J. Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington author and historian, Doctor of Literature; center, John B. Huston, New York City, former assistant secretary general of the United Nations, Doctor of Laws, and Barry Bingham, president of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Times and WHAS, commencement speaker, Doctor of Laws.

HENRY CLAY
"A National monument of colossal proportions."
That was the plan of sorrowing admirers of Henry Clay, made a few days after the death June 26, 1852, of the Great Commoner, for the monument that to this day dominates the Lexington Cemetery.

The Clay monument, completed July 4, 1861, has the most spectacular history of Lexington’s memorials, for, since it has the 12½-foot statue atop the 120-foot column been partially destroyed by forces of nature.

In 1903 the head and shoulders were toppled from the statue proper, and in 1910, less than a year after the work had been replaced, the right hand and part of the right leg were shattered.

Generally lightning has been credited for the damage, although news accounts of the first mishap gave serious consideration to speculation that the damage could have been done by concussion from thunder or by an earthquake. Thus the present casings are actually parts of three different works.

The original column and statue was made of magnesium limestone, quarried on Boones Creek, near the Athens and Boonesboro Pike, about 16 miles from Lexington. It was designed by Julius W. Adams, a Lexington civil engineer, and John Holly of Frankfort was contractor, with Maj. Thomas Lewinski, Lexington architect, resident superintendent.

The figure of Clay, made from a model by Joel P. Hart, was cut in stone by A. Bullitt and Giacomo Bossi of Cincinnati, and the replacement head in 1903 was made by Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago.

COLORFUL CEREMONIES
Colorful were the ceremonies July 4, 1857, when the corner stone for the monument was laid, and the crowd on hand was almost as great as the throng that had attended the statesman’s funeral. The Clay family carriage—the same one that is now on display at the Museum of Fine Arts that vehicle allowed in the cemetery.

Following the ceremonies at the corner stone, the procession moved to the Fair Grounds, on what is the present University of Kentucky campus, where the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge eulogized Clay for more than two hours. A picnic,硝酸 riot, followed, and a review and fireworks display ended the ceremonies.

Although the monument was completed in 1861—a “grand picture” was held to mark the dedication—it was not until more than three years later, after the death of his widow, that Clay’s body actually was placed inside the monument.

Total cost of the monument has been estimated at $55,000. Effect of the statue has been noted in the past, as in one line in the words of J. Winston Coleman, Lexington historian, in a 1951 book on the "Last Days, Death and Funeral of Henry Clay."

Concluded Mr. Coleman: "A party of history-minded visitors to Lexington almost invariably includes the last resting place of Henry Clay. On the lofty Corinthian column they see the majestic form of the great statesman, staring with his face toward his beloved Ashland, in the attitude of uttering its immortal words of flaming patriotism. "I know not South, no North, no East, no West"—a refreshing heart-warming inspiration in the turbulent and uncertain days of the present."
Panorama of the Cincinnati Waterfront in the Late Summer of 1848

This is the third of six views of the Cincinnati waterfront in 1848.

Inside the Brooklyn is the Orleans but no reliable data about her is available from sources so far consulted. The wording on the wheelhouse reads “U. S. Mail.”

There were three Brooftowns and the one shown here is the first, 240 tons, that ran in various trades such as to St. Louis, New Orleans and Pittsburgh. This first Brooklyn was built in 1847 and is said to have been almost an exact duplicate of Capt. Charles Stone’s side-wheel steamer Monongahela which was the first “long” boat in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line when she (the Monongahela) came out new in 1845. Tonnage of the Monongahela was 235 or nearly that of the Brooklyn. No record has as yet been located on the dimensions of the Brooklyn but the Monongahela was 200 by 24.5 by five feet. Inasmuch as no actual photographs have as yet been found of any of the score of side-wheelers that comprised the early Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line, this view of the Brooklyn is likely to be of value to future historians and model builders. According to the late Capt. Fielding L. Wooldridge, whose invaluable steamboat records were placed with The Waterways Journal by Mrs. Wooldridge, the Brooklyn collapsed a flue 20 miles below Vicksburg, on March 6, 1847, and several deaths were reported.

The second Brooklyn, completed in 1848 (not the one shown above), was built at Geneva, Ohio, and was a boat of 101 tons. She arrived at Mobile, Ala., on June 23, 1850, Capt. Slick, owner. She was then entered in the Macon, Miss., and Mobile trade down the Natchez River.

The third Brooklyn was a small boat of 20 tons, stern-wheel, and was built at Beaver, Pa., in 1852.

The side-wheeler without a pilot house shown in this picture is unidentified and now, 98 years later, there is little hope she ever will be. If we had our way the new Congress would pass a law that people who take pictures must date them and state the subject.

1861—General Buell’s army enters and brings the war to Louisville.
Marquis de Lafayette's Visit to Lexington Is Described

Famous Revolutionary War General Received Rousing Welcome On Tour Through State

SOLDIER STOPPED AT KEE ESTATE

John Bradford, Editor, Gave Greeting Speech At Hotel In Lexington

Col. Edgar S. Hume's "LaFayette In Kentucky" describes the reception to the guest tendered by Lexington on May 16, 1825. The general's visit was described as follows:

"Pursuing their journey through the Bluegrass country in the early afternoon, the party by nightfall reached Mary, Major Keen, about five miles from Lexington and here they spent the night. Here Col. Abraham Bowman, LaFayette's old companion in arms and commander of the Eighth Virginia regiment of the Continental Line, had arranged to entertain the party, at his home on the Bowman Mill road which was rather secluded. Here Keen's daughter, Mary, and married Major Keen, who also served with LaFayette. "

"This fine old house, built in 1790, now occupied by the seventh generation of the descendents of its first owners, was once in a plantation of 6,000 acres, extending from the present boundary of Lexington to the village of Slickhead, or rather Slipaway, as it used to be called, because of the way that Negroes had an escaping out of the hours of conviviality. LaFayette's military escort camped in the grounds and early next morning the official welcome to the town of Lexington began."

"The bad weather which had thus far attended LaFayette in Kentucky had continued into the morning, the rain falling in torrents and the sky covered with dark clouds portending a bad day. The cavalcade, civil and military, formed on the beautiful eminence towards Versailles, from which an excellent view of the town could be had. Just then the clouds broke and the sun shone forth to the delight of the people who considered it a happy omen. At this moment the national salute was fired by Captain Pike from a neighboring hill and the procession moved forward. "The returning sun revealed a landscape of living green, the city in holiday attire and a great concourse of people anxiously waiting (Galbraith)."

"The order of the procession was then as follows: 1) first assistant marshal and staff, Colonel McConnell; 2) division of cavalry and mounted riflemen; 3) Marshal of the day and staff, General John M. McCallum; 4) committee of Revolutionary officers and soldiers; 5) sub-committee of the county; 6) state committee, with Colonel Wash. B. Washington, 7) Gen. W. D. Washington, with Colonel Abraham Bowman, of the Eight Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army, in a barouche drawn by four bay horses. As the general's carriage passed," Major Hume comments, "flowers were strewn in his path by the children. On June 3, 1925, when Lexington celebrated the centennial of this occasion, the French ambassador, M. Emile Dolschen, visited the city and children scattered flowers before him in memory of LaFayette; 8) George Washington of LaFayette, Auguste Lavasere, and the Count de Sur, in a barouche, also drawn by four bays; 9) Generals Dusha of Kentucky and Carroll of Tennessee, with their suites, Colonels Hickey and Rowan, and Colonels Shelby and Edwin; 10) Governor W. D. Johnson, 11) trustees of the town; 12) judges of the state and federal courts and members of Congress and the state legislature; 13) officers of the Army and Navy; 14) officers of the military; 15) state adjutant staff, Colonel Payne; 16) first division and 17) second division and military escort on foot; 18) minute gun, 19) fourth assistant marshal and 20) Colonel Dunlap; 21) president of Kentucky's professors and trustees of Transylvania University, and the clergy; 22) Union, Philanthropic and Whig societies of the University; 23) students of the University according to classes, 24) fifth assistant marshal and staff, Colonel Prewitt; 25) citizens on foot; 26) sixth assistant marshal and staff, Colonel Dudley; 27) citizens on horseback; 28) division of cavalry and mounted riflemen; 29) seventh assistant marshal and staff, Lieutenant Colonel Combs."

"At this point the procession moved through Cross-Main Street (now South Broadway) to Main Street, then turning eastward stopping at the tavern of Mrs. Sanford Keen, formerly Postlethwait's Tavern, better known than the hotel, since it was rebuilt after destruction by fire, where his suite were entertained and fitted up with great elegance and adornment with a profusion of fresh flowers. "

"Here an address was delivered by Major J. H. T. Wilson, then 76 years of age, the chairman of the trustees of Lexington. He was present at the birth of LaFayette, which with his brother he had established in 1787, the first newspaper in the state of Alleghenies. The address follows. "

"General; The citizens of Lexington, a town, city after that in which the first blood of American national struggle was shed, and the inhabitants of a county, the first in the state (States) having the name, have confided to me the honor of office of bidding you welcome."

"This town and county therefore are, by the sentiments of the citizens, dedicated to your notice. Your memorable exertions in the glorious cause of freedom have contributed to the establishment of our freedom and independence as a nation were early the source of joy to the minds of all settlers in this western wilderness. In characters never to be forgotten. Agriculture, industry, perseverance have marked their progress among us, in the period of 46 years. You and your brethren of the early settlements in the United States were engaged in a struggle for freedom, whilst we were here contending with savages for life. A glorious Providence watched over us both."

"Your presence, Sir, awakens the best feelings of our hearts, identified as you are with that memory and our best hopes hold dear great things. Life, we bid you a cordial welcome."

"It is with peculiar pleasure we consider that of such excellent and unequaled expressions of gratitude and patriotic devotion toward a surviving hero of the Revolution that has been millions of years; a tribute never before rendered to any human being. The reception in 1825 was the result of a letter, which is paid to him who holds a scepter and wears a crown as a monument to the despoilers of the world."

"May the great Parent of the human family reward you in Heaven for the good you have done to his children on earth!"

"LaFayette Responds to Bradford" One who was present records that the speaker was almost stopped once or twice in the course of his speech by the overflow of his feelings, but with trembling voice continued to the end. That his emotion was genuine was shown by the tears shed. General Lafayette, too, was touched and made the following extrememorable reply."

"Amidst the daily enjoyments, which for more than nine months have been a daily feature of his peaceful life in the United States, the affectionate welcome I find in this town and county excites in my breast most peculiar emotions. After having last summer revisited the classic ground where was fired the first gun (I have seen that gun, a precious relic) that gave the signal of the emancipation of mankind, and where was split the first American blood, which has cemented the independence and union of this great country, I now see a new and flourishing town, the first of which were named in commemoration of that great event. And when the name of this county recalls to my mind one of the numerous soldiers and volunteers of the Revolutionary army who may be present on that occasion, be requested to unite in one corp... to you and to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army who may be present on that occasion, be requested to unite in one corporate procession as will be suitable to their past services and in accordance with the feelings of gratitude and respect."

"Again on May 3 the trustees met,
added Thomas Nelson, John Pesci, Job H. Pike and John Bryant Sr. to the "Fayette Committee" and resolved to "call a public dinner in honor of the distinguished guest, tickets to be paid for by this board, provided not more than 50 per man is paid for said dinner."

From then on, Mayor Hume described the preparations as follows: "Put Big Pot 'O' Potatoes."

"Lexington, like other towns, was gay for the occasion, and all and sundry were invited, with the result that the town was advertised for days ahead in the newspaper, thus:

"LAFAYETTE AT TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY."

"Just received at the bookstore of Henry H. Hunt, Main street, cockades like those mounted by the Republicans during the Civil War and worn by the citizens in the eastern cities during the visit of the Nation's guest. Lexington, May 14, 1824."

"On Monday morning, May 16, a sub-committee of five members, appointed by the general committee for the County of Fayette, was sent to join the state's committee and conduct the general committee in Lexington. Three companies composed the military escort: The Fayette Hussars, Capt. T. Fendell; the Woodford Troop of Horse, commanded by Captain Blackburn; and the Georgetown Troop, commanded by Captain Lemon.

"The representatives of Lexington reached Mr. Keen's early in the morning, and the time and the date of the departure for the town, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. Colonel Longford, who had been selected for the purpose, made the following speech to the illustrious visitor:

"'General, we as a committee in behalf of our fellow-citizens of the county of Fayette and the town of Lexington beg for your Excellency's permission to place you on your arrival within our limits, and to express their exalted sense of your public services and private worth. In discharging this enoble duty, words can not express the strong and various emotions which your nobleness of character excite within our souls. One generation has passed into the silent tomb, since your name first glowed, now, as a nation's guest, first landed on our shores. Where then were seen the marks of desolation and the face of war, we now behold the long-anticipated fruits of your labors, and the triumphant step of Law and (Law and Liberty) Liberty, and the ennobling spirit of gratitude, which we at this moment, in the midst of plenty, civilization, and refinement, that the memory of the present age is proud to associate with that of the past, in undisturbed dominion."

"'We, sir, are the children of those venerable ancestors who have been with you at Brandeisburg, at Monmouth and at Yorktown. We have been taught, from earliest youth, to place you in our hearts by the side of the immortal Washington. While we bear in mind, the triumphs of the Revolution which have hallowed plains of Lexington, and that there an invading foe learned to respect, thank God, and to be taught by the arm, we shall also recollect, with glowing bosoms, the brave and generous Lafayette.

"'Then, sir, Lafayette, thou son of freedom, welcome thrice to thy kindred, to the land of thy early glory.'"

"Colonel Combs, who had served in the War of 1812 under General Green Clay in the relief of Fort Meigs, 1813, and had later been speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives and clerk of the Senate, said of the three best known men of the town. To him Lafayette replied in a feeling address, saying that he was inspired by the deep sense of honor conferred upon him by an association of the people of Lexington, and closed by explaining that he knew not how to speak the emotions of his heart in being thus received by the citizens, and adding: 'I am a Lexington Reporter, May 23, 1824.'"

"LAFAYETTE AT TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY."

"On May 15, 1824, follows:

"'Now the various committees have been extending invitations to visit this institution, and that in the town, performed in the duty Mrs. Holley and Mrs. Dunham, wives of heads of the two institutions of learning that he was soon to see. Lafayette was welcomed at the entrances of the college, the leading citizens of the city, and of the state, were present. The college was then in session, and fresh oranges and lemons adorned with honeysuckle and roses, "spectacles" of the depth of the perfection to which the exotic fruits of the South may be carried in our climate under careful cultivation."

"The general reception extended respect and affection with the grace which was always his."

"The treasurer was invited to Transylvania University 'where a literary repast had been prepared for him. The institution is almost the last west of the Allegheny mountains that was established by the legislature of Virginia in 1786, receiving its charter in 1788. It was not until little more than a year later that another was located in the District of Kentucky, being removed from the old college in 1797, the old college was then in session in the year 1824."

"The college was not founded, however, by the University itself, it was brought to light by Stewart W. Jack, of the University; the American Friends of Lafayette; the manuscript of Lafayette's reply, and so on."

"The manuscript of Lafayette's reply, and the letter of the graduates of Transylvania to Lafayette, is now in the Huntington library, in California. The general thus acknowledged the degree and President Holley's welcome:

"'While I have with utmost gratification enjoyed the kind welcome bestowed upon me by the people of Kentucky and their chief magistrate, and on this happy day by the citizens of Lexington, I have been present at the University of the highest and most grateful sense of the honor I now receive from you in this state, and its respected president.

"'I could not in so eloquent terms express it, but, sir, express the patriotic and enlightened observations, the fond anticipations, which have been presented to me, and by which the people of Kentucky and their chief magistrate, and on this happy day by the citizens of Lexington, I have been present at the University of the highest and most grateful sense of the honor I now receive from you in this state, and its respected president.'"

"'Sir, on the 30th of June 1824, you were welcomed to our state with splendid luster in the national councils. South America and Mexico were existing,' and I have never foreseen that the first voice heard in Congress, recognition of their independence in Kentucky's voice, no more than they can forget that to the wise and spirited declaration of the government of the United States, they have been indebted for the dis-
Typical Upper Ohio Short Trade Packet of Early Twentieth Century

In 1900, at Point Pleasant, W. Va., the packet Lexington was dismantled and much of the equipment used in building a similar vessel named Baxter. Later on the Baxter was renamed Oriole, possibly in memory of an earlier Oriole of which a picture will be shown next week.

It was about 1906 that today's Oriole was given that name and James H. Miller, of Huntington, who was owner, ran her in local trades on the upper Ohio River. The Oriole also served as a Kentucky River packet. She was of 75 tons, gross and net, and the hull was 121 by 22.4 by 3.6 feet.

On December 7, 1907, the Oriole underwent annual inspection at Gallipolis, Ohio. She was inspected in 1908 and 1909 at Gallipolis. About 1910, Wheeling became the Oriole's home port and if our memory is correct she was plying about that time, between Sistersville and Marietta.

In the early part of this century local packet trades were fast playing out and the last years of the Oriole saw her around Pittsburgh as a towboat. On March 28, 1915, while at Ninth Street on the Allegheny River in Pittsburgh, the Oriole was burned up along with the towboat Ford City.

Kentucky River Packet.
Kentucky Rifle Is Kentuckian Only Because Of Its Use Here

By FRANK BORRIES

FRIENDSHIP, Ind., Sept. 3.—The Kentucky rifle is a Kentuckian by association only, and one firing position. In a muzzle-loading rifle matches stems from the traditional testing position used by early gunsmiths. These two facts and more were picked up this week after watching some gunsmiths at the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association's 16th annual matches here.

The event is the Kentucky rifle sung by fiction writers and historians originally was designed and made by gunsmiths around Lancaster, Pa. Persons setting Kentucky found the rifle ideally adapted to their needs. The gun was light and accurate. The settlers bought in such numbers they were asking for a "take to Kentucky"—that the firearm became known as, "Kentucky." The firing position encountered with tradition from the old-time gunsmiths at "bushel rest" position. Old gunsmiths took their handiwork out and fired from a steady rest, such as a bench, or an arm for testing. That position has continued and the muzzle-loaders now use it, saying it is better in many of their matches. No other rifle-shooters use it, the experts say.

Some Weigh 40 Pounds

Some of the lesser-known facts are that the squirrel rifle must weigh less than 14 pounds; anything over 6 inches in length is a match or target rifle. Some of the firearms here will weigh 40 pounds and must be fired from a steady rest because of their weight.

Tennesseeans have a gun peculiar to themselves, called a "Tennessee." It is of fairly heavy caliber and uses cast-iron locks, sights and barrel. Muzzle-loaders use a "false muzzle" in loading their piece. It is a detachable barrel, rifled, fits over the end of the regular muzzle; the bullet is then inserted into the second barrel through the false muzzle.

To save wear and tear on the main barrel, the false muzzle, and keep the projectile in good shape, muzzle-loaders shoot only black powder, which makes white smoke. Barrels on the old rifles frequently were made from steel axles, hand-forged rods or wagon wheel rims. Expert muzzle-loading riflemen frequently have "X" rays to pick up imperfections in the barrel and mechanisms. An estimated million dollars a year is spent by muzzle-loading devotees on supplies and in making or acquiring weapons.

When a rifle falters, sponges and "false muzzle" are an important part of the hammer, because the flint must throw a spark into the "pin" full of priming powder which in turn sets off the main charge in the barrel. Unless the shooter holds his sight upon the pin in that second, his aim will be thrown off. Percussion cap rifles fire almost instantaneously, which gives them an advantage over the flintlocks.

Windage adjustments are the bugaboo of the muzzle-loading shooter here because of the round ball fired in a curved, the round is projected, in addition to an inherent torque caused by the rifling in the barrel is subject to the vagaries of the wind. Most shot up here like a bull's-eye with the trajectory, that the projectile is in, in addition to an inherent torque caused by the rifling in the barrel is subject to the vagaries of the wind. Most shot up here like a bullet because the projectiles for this weapon are longer, bigger and more of a cylindrical shape. This permits a larger powder charge (which keeps the trajectory flatter) and more barrel surface grips the rifling to give better accuracy.

Shooters give a cursory cleaning to their rifles after every shot to prevent the inherent fouling from black powder. This makes match shooting much slower. The careful rifleman gives his rifle a thorough cleaning after every 10 shots. Between 10 and 15 moves no more or less are necessary to fire a muzzle-loader for match shooting; using the cleaning rod, starting the ball in the barrel, priming, capping, aiming and firing.

Velocity of the projectile used here runs from the 550 to 600 feet a second, which compares favorably with modern ammunition, except at long ranges. A shot-grouping three inches wide at 100-yard range is frequent in matches here. Devotees of the sport range from 11 years in age to 86. Most Kentucky rifles have "anchored sights," that is, fixed in position without allowance for wind or elevation. This caused adoption of the Kentucky system of aiming ahead of running game (or Indians) to compensate for motion of stock and features of the scene. All matches here are shot with the "open" (notched) sights, or metal-ic (peep) sights. The average sight is between that of telescopic sights are used. Muzzle-loading rifles give a "boom" when the shot is fired, and this is a great advantage to the present-day military rifle's "click" from brass, which is a dead giveaway of the shot. "Booming" may be heard, and it is a dead giveaway of the shot. "Booming" may be heard, or it is a dead giveaway of the shot. "Booming" may be heard, or it is a dead giveaway of the shot. "Booming" may be heard, or it is a dead giveaway of the shot. "Booming" may be heard, or it is a dead giveaway of the shot.

Famous Duel

A dramatic incident in local history is related in "The Trotter-Wickliffe Duel," a monograph by J. Winston Coleman Jr., just published.

The story tells how George James Trotter, 15 years old, editor and part owner of the Kentucky Gazette, in 1829 shot a blow for freedom of the press. The former editor, Thomas R. Benning, had been shot to death by Charles Wickliffe, also 21, who had gone to the Gazette office to protest about references to his father. Robert Wickliffe, The Old Duke, Wickliffe was tried and acquitted. Trotter became editor. The first time he wrote something about the "property" of the deceased Charlery Wickliffe, the latter challenged him to a duel.

A Mortal Distance

As the challenged, Trotter had a right to name the weapons and conditions. He chose pistols at 50 yards, mind you, but eight feet—a mortal distance. The duel was fought near the Falls of the Ohio, on "Deadly line, a favorite device to confuse grand juries as to jurisdiction. Friday, October the ninth broke clear and cool, a fine day for the dual," says Mr. Coleman. Not to take his story over boldly, I shall merely give the result: Trotter killed Wickliffe. For some time thereafter, citizens were not so hastysome rushing to the Gazette office, when displeased about a story, and attempting to whip the editor challenging him to a duel.

Nice Piece Of Work

Mr. Coleman, it is evident, has done a great deal of research to render the story of an "affair of honor" that had almost been forgotten in recent decades, but more than six years ago was one of the most celebrated duels of its time, for the two young men, friends from childhood, were members of wealthy, distinguished families. It is a valuable contribution to local lore.
NEW
from the pen of
Kentucky historian
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

said to be
his best ever
“Those who know him realize that each production of Squire Coleman is such in quality and excellence as to deserve a place in every Kentuckian’s library..... Judging by the chapter headings, and the fact that some newly discovered materials are being used, and also of his ability as narrator and Kentucky historian, I believe that many will desire copies of Sketches of Kentucky’s Past.”

Dr. Hambleton Tapp,  
State Historian

SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY’S PAST

From the pen of Kentucky’s beloved historian, J. Winston Coleman, Jr. comes his latest work—Sketches of Kentucky’s Past.

Each of the 35 chapters is an exciting adventure that takes the reader back in time to capture the thrill of some of Kentucky’s most historic events and the people that made them happen.

There’s never a dull moment as the Squire recreates these great events. As Kentucky historian Thomas Clark says in his introduction to the book...“the author has brought into focus some of the most important and interesting happenings of the Commonwealth’s history, ranging from the Revolutionary War down to the present time.”

Sketches of Kentucky’s Past—belongs in the collection of every serious student of Kentucky history. It also is a must book, for all those who love Kentucky history and want to read it with more enjoyment. For, this book is not the dry factual presentation of some learned scholar—but the writing of one who knows and loves the native land of his birth.
JULY 25, 1978

CALUMET FARM
P. O. BOX 11810
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40578

J WINSTON COLEMAN JR
2058 BLAIRMORE
LEXINGTON, KY 40502

DEAR MR COLEMAN,

ENCLOSED IS THE CALUMET STORY, THAT MR CLYDE BURKE REQUESTED FOR YOU. IT IS OUR PLEASURE TO SEND ONE TO YOU. I FEEL YOU ARE ONE OF LEXINGTON'S MOST FAMOUS PERSONS.

SINCERELY,

Pam Michul

PAM MICHUL
ASST. SECT.
BOOK ORDER FORM

Coleman Publications
1049 Lane Allen Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40504

$9.50

book - $9.50

shipping, handling, sales tax - 1.50

Total Cost $11.00

$9.50

Please send ___ Autographed copies of Coleman’s “Sketches of Kentucky’s Past” at $11.00 each

Enclosed is my [ ] Check [ ] Money Order for $__________

Please personalize my copy to ________________________________

Name________________________

If you want an autographed copy send check to:

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
2045 BLAIRMORE ROAD
LEXINGTON, KY 40502

Address________________________

City________________________ State________ Zip________

Make checks payable to Coleman Publications
Over
100
Rare
PHOTOS
To truth is all our homage due
But scholars must confess,
That art o'er fact hath won the day
With the balls of good Black Bess.

What saddens every Bluegrass heart
Is a continuing tradition,
For students in their annual pranks
To alter Bess's condition.

Now every year the faithful mare
Must suffer violation.
Her balls are painted every hue
Known to imagination.

So sorrow comes to Bluegrass men--
Like darkness o'er them falls--
For well they know gentlemen should show,
Respect for a lady's balls.

Postscript for those historians who assert
that Morgan was never at Sumter nor did he
take part in the Wilderness campaign.

(How Morgan saw the places named
Above remains a mystery.
But if a sculptor alters sex,
A poet can change history.)

The Ballad of Black Bess
The Ballad of Black Bess
(Anonymous)

Though art and science oft collide
Let art make no apology,
For here is proof that art can win
O'er mere mundane biology.

A sculptor came to cast the fame
In metal's mold eternal.
Of Morgan and his faithful mare
And their bold deeds supernal.

The sages of the Bluegrass gave
Advice with clear simplicity.
Their chiefest hero must appear
With faultless authenticity.

And pride flashed in the sculptor's eye
When told of Morgan's prowess,
How oft he conquered in the field
On his good mare Black Bess.

But a Jovian frown now dark'd his brow
As the artist heard this last.
"No hero should bestride a mare!"
Said he, "I am aghast!"

The graybeards showed him that 'twas true,
From Sumter to the Wilderness,
Morgan's fame was won, his deeds were done
On none other than the mare Black Bess.

The artist's mood regained its calm
As was anticipated.
At last there comes the festal day
For which the Bluegrass waited.

Now is unveiled the statue's face.
The throng's in joyous strife.
"Praxiteles this sculptor is!
It's Morgan to the life!"

The bunting parts now to display
The head of good Black Bess.
The faithful likeness moves the crowd
To cries of happiness.

At last the bunting falls away
And all now stands revealed.
A gasp of horror sweeps the crowd
At what had been concealed.

For down the corridors of Time
And up to Heaven's vestibules,
Morgan fore'er will ride a mare
Equipped with a pair of testicles.

No shadow's on the General's face;
His brow remains serene.
No mark of this great travesty
Is apparent from his mien.

And proud the eye of good Black Bess
With shamelessness uncanny,
She just ignores the testicles
That hang beneath her fanny.
For twenty-five years, J. Winston Coleman, Jr. has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence. In all, about ten years of research and study went into the compilation of this bibliography.

In addition to being a collector of Kentuckiana, Mr. Coleman is one of the state's leading historians. He is the author of several books, including *Stage-Coch Days in the Bluegrass* and *Slavery Times in Kentucky*, has written a number of pamphlets on Kentucky History, and is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers. In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and two years later his alma mater, the University of Kentucky, honored him with a similar degree.

**NOW I ORDER HERE**

University of Kentucky Press
Lexington, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

Please send me _______ copies of a BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

I enclose _______ $15.00

Name __________________________________________________________

Address _______________________________________________________

Residents of Kentucky please add 3% sales tax.
BACK IN PRINT!
AFTER 5 YEARS
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
KENTUCKY HISTORY
by J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.

This Work is a Painstaking compi-
lation of all of the Books and
Pamphlets relating to the History
of KENTUCKY from 1784, when
John Filson's The Discovery, Set-
tlement and Present State of Ken-
tucky was published, until 1948.

The three thousand Titles included
in the Bibliography cover all As-
pects of the State's History—Po-
tical, Military, Economic, Social,
and Cultural.
To make the contents readily acces-
sible, the Bibliography has been
broken down into Seventy-six Topi-
cal Divisions, and the Titles are
listed alphabetically by Author. As
a further finding Aid, there is an
Author Index referring to specific
Title numbers. Finally, Library
Symbols designate the location of
Copies of the Works cited.

"Outstanding work of its type in
this field, it is indispensable for
public libraries serving students of
American history and for reference
collections everywhere."—G. G.
Clift, Library Journal

This book contains Five Hundred
sixteen pages and may be Pur-
chased for the Sum of Fifteen Dol-

LIMITED EDITION
University of Kentucky Press
U. of Ky - White Hall (old dorm)

White Hall
Boys' Old Dormitory

View 1913

U. K - Razed 1947

Erected ca. 1862

Razed - 1967 (Mar-Apr)

1913 faculty

Jack Dicker

Hartley

Curtis

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Faculty

Univ. of Kentucky - In front Mechanical Hall

Joe Dicker
Frankel Anderson Freeman

U. K.
Lexington Had 24 Churches

Five Denominations Had Two Buildings Apiece While Sixth Met At Odd Fellows' Temple

GROUPS SUPPORTED 4 MISSION HOUSES
Baptists And Methodists Predominated In Work Among Negro Citizens

Lexington in 1888, according to the Frazer and Snyder directory issued in that year, had 11 churches and four missions at which were residents of the city worshipped.

The Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic faiths boasted two church buildings each, while the Episcopal congregation met in the present-day Christ church. A two-story wooden frame building on the city—the German Protestant—had no building and held its meetings in the Odd Fellows temple.

Negro residents of 50 years ago attended nine churches scattered throughout the municipal area. The Baptists, with four churches, and the Methodists, with two, predominated in the teaching of religion among the colored Lexingtonians of that day.

Historical sketches of churches that existed in 1888, most of which, either directly or through successors, have continued to serve congregations up to the present day, follow:

First Presbyterian

The First Presbyterian church, located in 1888, in the same building it occupies today, traces its history to the pioneer days of Lexington. The erection in 1874 of a log house of worship on the southeast corner of Walnut and Short streets was the beginning of the present-day Morton Junior High school introduced the Presbyterian faith to pioneer Lexington and it was from that meeting place that the present First Presbyterian church descended.

Known as Mount Zion, the log meeting house, of which the Rev. Adam Rankin of Augusta county, Va., was pastor, early was the scene of doctrinal strife which brought a division of the congregation in 1880.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin, during the controversy, withdrew from the Presbyterian and formed the Associated Reform Church. He continued to worship at the site of the first church at Short and Walnut streets.

He remained as pastor of the congregation for 25 years.

Opponents of Mr. Rankin established their church, the First Presbyterian, in a log meeting house near the intersection of Church and Mill streets and at the same site occupied by the First Presbyterian church of today.

The Rev. James Welch of Virginia became the first pastor of the church, filling a pastorate that to attract a succession of brilliant ministers. Outstanding, perhaps, was the Rev. Robert J. Breeklen, who

assumed the first "presbyterian pastorate in 1846. He resigned, however, in 1833, to accept a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Danville. The Rev. W. F. Bartlett, a native of Portland, Me., was pastor of the church 59 years ago.

Christ Episcopal Church

"The Illustrated Church Record," published in 1897, stated that the Episcopal faith was established in Lexington in 1792, when the Rev. James Moore of Virginia was named the first rector, but Church church was not organized until 1794, at which time a small frame meeting house was erected on the site occupied by the present church, at Church and Market streets.

Dr. Moore, who was the first minister of the Episcopal church to settle in Kentucky, served for a time as president of Transylvania University. He died on Jan. 22, 1814, six years after the congregation of Christ church, using funds from a lottery to defray part of the expense, had replaced their original frame church with a larger brick structure. Among the projectors of the new church was the same "Lord" Morton who was instrumental in the establishment of public schools in Lexington.

Henry Clay and a number of other distinguished Lexington residents worshipped at Christ church through the years. Funeral services for both Clay and John Hunt Morgan were held there.

The Rev. John Ward, rector of the church from 1813 to 1815 and director of Ward's Academy, perpetuated his memory among Christ church members when he bequeathed his home on Second street to the church as a rectory. Mr. Ward died in 1850 at the age of 62 and, of course, saw a number of other ministers occupy the pulpit before the congregation erected a new building on the site between 1820 and 1830 while the Rev. George T. Chapman of Massachusetts was rector. The cornerstone of the present building was laid on March 17, 1847 during the rectorship of the Rev. Edward T. Berkeley, who served the church from 1839 to 1847.

The Rev. Edward H. Ward, who served the congregation from 1855 to 1877, was the pastor of the church 50 years ago.

First Methodist Church

The church on West High street, now occupied by the First Methodist church, was in 1888, the home of the Hill Street Episcopal church. South, which was erected in 1842 and dedicated by the president of Transylvania University, Bishop Beckman.

The first Methodist church built in Kentucky was constructed in 1785 at Masterson's Station in Fayette county, which was located five miles northwest of the city. There, in 1790, the first annual state conference of the church was held, with Bishop Asbury as presiding officer.

Early histories indicate that the Methodist faith was slow in obtaining a foothold in the city. The Methodist movement gained impetus however, after the number of revivalals, one of which was held "in a dilapidated building far out in the East End, perhaps at the corner of Dawes and Short streets where a Negro church later stood."

The War Between the States led to prolonged controversy between various groups in the Methodist church and the Hill Street church members could not escape strife within their own ranks during the period.

Records show that the Rev. J. R. Decker was the pastor of the church in 1860; by which time the name of the church had been changed to the High Street Methodist church. The name later was changed to the First Methodist church.

First Baptist Church

The first Baptist church, located on West Short street, traces its history back to July, 1786, when the Town Fork Baptist church was organized. In August of that year, the church was received into the Elkhorn Baptist association, which had been formed the previous year and is the oldest association west of the Alleghenies.

Reorganization took place in 1817, when the Town Fork church became the First Baptist church, with the reorganized church was Mr. James Fishback. Since his pastorate, 15 ministers have served the church.

The church was affiliated by the congregation was erected in 1818 and was replaced in 1855 by a $15,000 brick structure that was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1860. A year later a new structure was erected on the present site on West Short street, 1885, when the Rev. W. H. Felix was pastor. The present church was erected in 1913.

Second Presbyterian

The Second Presbyterian church, then located on Market street just north of Christ church, was organized in the year 1815 with 18 mem-
In 1888, Old Directory Shows

The old Main Street Christian church, which stood on the site of the Union station, was the predecessor of the Central Christian church. It had the largest seating capacity of any building in the city and it, in 1888, was held the memorable debate between Bishop Alexander Campbell and the Rev. N. L. Rice, at which Henry Clay acted as one of the moderators.

The old Main Street Christian church, which stood on the site in 1888 on North Limestone street between Second and Third streets. This Catholic church, erected in 1837, passed its name to the present St. Peter's, a beautiful structure on Barr street.

Main Street Christian

Main Street Christian Church, erected in 1848 on practically the same site now occupied by the Lexington Union Station, was the forerunner of the present-day Central Christian church, located at the corner of Short and Walnut streets. Early advocates of the discipline of Christ faith began meetings in Lexington as early as 1831 but, until the Main Street Christian church was erected in 1848, the members of the Christian faith had no regular church building. At various times, the Christians met in a rented room on South Spring street and later, when their numbers increased, they gathered in an old cotton factory on North Broadway. Still later, the group united with the followers of Barton W. Stone, a congregation having the same general views and purposes, and worshiped with the latter at a small brick building at the corner of Mill and Hill streets.

A revival conducted by Allen Kendrick, pastor of the combined factions, further increased the membership of the church and the decision to build the Main Street church soon was reached.

Shortly after the dedication of the new church in 1843, the famous debate between Alexander Campbell and Dr. N. L. Rice was held in the building. Henry Clay served as moderator.

The Rev. R. T. Mathews was pastor of the Main Street Christian church in 1888. He accepted a call to Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, before his congregation moved to their new home, the Central Christian church, on July 22, 1894.

Broadway Christian Church

Broadway Christian church, an offshoot of the old Main Street Christian church, was established in 1870 after it had been decided that another Christian church was needed in the city. The group which later was to form the Broadway Christian church, worshiped for several months in the Lexington Opera House, until an old meeting house, formerly used by Presbyterians and located at the corner of North Broadway and Second streets, was purchased for the Broadway Christian church.

J. W. McGarvey, professor of sacred history at the College of the Bible, was the first pastor. When the church was large enough to support a full-time minister, Dr. McGarvey resigned and John S. Shedd was called to the pastorate. This change took place in 1881. The Rev. Mr. House was pastor of the church in 1888.

Centenary Methodist Church

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January of 1866. A lot was purchased at the corner of Broadway and Church streets and, by the following October, a new chapel had been erected on the lot. The congregation worshipped in this building until the present church was built in 1870. The Rev. W. C. Bickley was minister of the church in 1888.

Upper Street Baptist

Members of the Upper Street Baptist church formally organized into a congregation in 1875. Having no building of their own, they held meetings in the Masonic hall, the First Baptist church, and other places. Later in the same year they rented the old Melodion hall, Main and Upper streets, in which meetings were held until a church building was constructed in 1877 at the corner of Church and Upper streets.

First christened the Pilgrim Baptist church, the building's name later was changed to the First Street Christian church. The Rev. J. J. Taylor was pastor of the church in 1888.

- The old Upper Street Baptist church building, which stood on the site now occupied by the Lexington Theatre, was built in 1877 and abandoned in 1906, when the congregation moved to the Calvary Baptist church on East High street.

Four church missions were being operated in Lexington in 1888, according to old records.

Episcopal church leaders operated a mission at 303 South Broadway in 1888, which in time became the Good Shepherd Catholic Church. This congregation now worships in a beautiful building at the corner of East Main and Beck Court.

Christian missions operated in 1888 by the Broadway Christian church, which located on Chestnut street. In time, it became the Chestnut Street Baptist church. This congregation now worships in a beautiful building.

Central Christian church. Certain members of the church, however, felt that the new Victory avenue church was located too far from their homes in
Sale Notice
Is Reprinted

"La Chaumiere" Sold
At Public Auction
On November 24 Of 1829

In the light of the interesting history of "La Chaumiere du Prairie," "the paradise of the West," of Col. David Meade, of Virginia, where many notable events early in Kentucky days were entertained, the following description of the estate, as advertised for sale in the "Kentucky Reporter" (Lexington), of October 28, 1829, is of history value:

"CHAUMIERE"
At Public Sale

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of David Meade, Esq., will, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November next, offer at public sale on the premises, this valuable and highly improved estate (if not previously disposed of at private sale) situated in Jessamine County, Ky., nine miles south of Lexington. The survey contains about 330 acres. The land is of the very finest quality. The mansion is an assembly of houses compact and conveniently united, with necessary outbuildings all of limestone. The dwelling is built of various materials altogether much in the cottage style, in the improvement of about forty acres attached to the dwelling, including ten acres of good ground, and two of kitchen garden. Every acre of the land is arable; 230 acres including the 40 acres in the garden, are in cultivation, the residue in wood enclosed.

"There are on the premises a number of cold never-failing springs, affording an abundant supply of good water during the driest season. An overseer's house and quarters. One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the residue in two equal installments. "We will at the same time offer for sale the crop of hemp raised on the premises, the produce of forty acres, well secured in stack, a large quantity of corn and a number of stock cattle. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

"Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

"W. CREIGHTON
RICHARD E. MEADE
JOHN H. RANDOLPH
"Executors."

As told in another article in this edition, the property was bought by a man who was unpopular with his Jessamine County neighbors, and the next morning there were found painted on all the fences, "Paradise Lost." The new owner retaliated by cutting down the fine old trees, destroying the beautiful lake which had been the pride of Mrs. Meade, and converting the residence and outbuildings into hog and cattle pens.

Cincinnati Times-Star

Jan 30, 1938

GHOST WITH TOE BONES MISSING
STILL HOBBLES ABOUT DARK ALLEYS

So Runs Legend of Harrison (Ky.) County

CYNTHIANA, Ky.—Harrison County's official ghost is David Sheely, described as a likable person and a good citizen, who is now frequently reported as hobbling through dark alleys in Cynthiana and remote hollows in the county.

Sheely has to hobble because his toe bones are gone, and it is generally understood by most local citizens that when this injured, restless, unhappy soul is seen walking about the countryside he is looking for his missing bones.

And it is also understood that Sheely's ghost is a curse upon the citizens of Harrison County because he was hanged for the murder of his wife—a charge of which he was exonerated too late.

Sheely was a good citizen back in 1847. In every respect except that he was an inebriate drunkard. With some boon companions 93 years ago he got on a "big spree" and went fishing one night. After catching their fish the fishermen went to Sheely's home to get them cooked. Sheely didn't remember much about what was going on, because drunkenness caused him to forget just about everything. On awakening the next morning he found his wife dead in bed—choked to death. He tried to run away, but was captured after neighbors had discovered the murder.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH


Squirrels, Market Place Caused Early Controversy

An early controversy over the advantages and disadvantages of Lexington was described in The Lexington Leader of Nov. 12, 1910. The article follows:

"Lexington as it was one hundred and eleven years ago, with pillory and stocks on Cheapside, old brick courthouse with windows and doors that supported its roof and steeple, mudfloored market house, and growing commercial importance are pictured by Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, in a letter written after a visit to the pioneer settlement in 1819.

"Wilson was on an ornithological pilgrimage during which he visited manyerae and made a special effort to view the market house in preparation for his American Ornithology. His letter about Lexington was written to Alexander Lawton and is printed as an appendix to the American Ornithology," printed in Philadelphia in 1823. A copy has been obtained from the Library of Transylvania College, but the letter referring to Lexington was only discovered last week. It follows:

WILSON'S LETTER

Nashville, Tenn, April 28th, 1810.

My dear Sir:

"Before setting out on my journey through the wilderness to Nashville, I sit down to your letter with my promise, some account of Lexington, and my adventures through the state of Kentucky. These accounts shall be obliged to be published in the shortest possible time. Neither my time nor my situation enables me to detail particulars with the degree of regularity and method, and you must conclude to receive them in the same random manner in which they occur, altogether destitute of fanciful embellishment; with nothing but their novelty, and the simplicity of truth, to recommend them.

"I saw nothing of Lexington till I had approached within half a mile of the place, when I saw a rise of land and could make out the town. I then beheld the town before me, on an irregular plain, ornamented with a small white spire, and consisting of several houses, crossed by several streets; many of the houses built of brick; others of frame, neatly painted; but a great proportion were more of humble and inferior appearance. The fields around looked rich and well fenced; the roads, though unpaved, were in good repair. In a hollow between two of these parallel streets ran a considerable brook; that, with a larger one a little below the town, drives several mills. A large quarry of excellent building stone is also a straited my attention as I entered the town.

He Liked Main Street

"The main street was paved with large masses of black and white granite, and with the foot path neat and guarded by wooden posts. The numerous shops piled with goods and the dressed females I passed in the streets; the sound of social industry, and the gay scenery, seemed to have a haughty effect on my spirits, after being so long immersed in the forest. My own appearance, I believe, was not so much interesting; and the shop-keepers and other loungers interrogated me with their usual politeness, with a symphony of eager and inquisitive curiosity. After fixing my quarters, disposing of my arms, and burning myself out to have a more particular view of the place,

"This little metropolis of the western country is nearly as large as Lancaster in Pennsylvania. In the center of the town is a public square, occupied by the courthouse and market place, and distinguished by the additional ornament of the pillory and stocks. The former of these is so high and well enough, if need be, occasionally for a gallows, which is not a bad custom, so as not to give more to make hard,milled vigilans out of the pillory, so nothing so effectually, as the gallows, and every knife carrier may here explain.

"My bane and antidote are both before me.

"I peeped into Courthouse

"I peeped into the court-house as I passed, and thought it was court, was necessary by which once its interior exhibited; for, though only a plain square building, it has all the grace of the Gothic, so much admired of late by our modern architects. The exterior walls, having, on expectation, a handsome door for the entrance, which the embarked owners of the hall, and the imposing height of the entrance, are by no means too tall, certainly at this time, for the square building, large, circular, and unplastered brick pillars, in a new order of architecture, (the thick and uppermost), are raised, while they have to move the spectators with the perpetual dread that they will tumble about the building, and are not in a very exact plan, both number and bulk, to shut out the light, and to spread around a reverential gloom, producing a melancholy and chilly sensation through the intermediate gloom.

"One or two solitary individuals sit along the damp and silent court, and I could hear them deprecating at the opposite extremity of the building, the judges sitting like spiders, in its window corners, disengaged from the intermediate gloom.

The market place which stands a little to the right of the courthouse, is a large square, and stretches over the whole breadth of the square, is built of brick, something like that of Philadelphia, but is unpaved and unfinished. In wet weather you sink over the shoes in mad at every step and here again the structures exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as nobody at such times will wade in there unless forced by business. This is a great defect, and means a great number of idle loungers are, very properly, kept out of the streets; and the market place.

"I shall say nothing of the nature or quantity of the commodities which I saw exhibited there for sale, the fastidiousness of the town, which would perhaps grace the display of their productions; otherwise something better than a few black maple sugar models, in grecian saddles, some babbage, chewing tobacco, cotton and turpentine, a few bags of meal, and potatoes, and the vermin that cut up into quarters—something better than all this, I say, in the town, I mention, and cannot say; the market place, in the metropolis of the fertile country of Kentucky.

"The horses of Kentucky are the hardest in the world, not so much by nature as by education and habit. From the commencement of their existence they are habitsually driven to every extreme of starvation and gluttony, idleness and excessive fatigue, in summer they are supported every day. In winter, when not a blade of grass is to be seen and the snows the deprived of them of the vegetable feed, every fallen tree, they are riddled into town, fifteen or twenty miles, though more as a slough that would become the graves of any common animal, with a fury and velocity incomprehensible by folks on the other side of the Alleghany. They are there fastened to the posts on the sides of the streets, and around the public square, where hundreds of them may be seen, on a court day, hanging their heads from morning to night, in deep elongation, resembling perhaps on the long expected return of spring, and green herbage. The country people, to their credit, have not been universally clad in plain homespun; soap, however, appears to be scarce, and Hollidays' double cutter would find here a rich harvest, and produce a very improving effect.

"Though religion here is free, zealus; yet none can accuse the inhabitants of this flourishing place of hypocrisy, in showing out from the pale of the church yard any human being, or performing the devotions of the sanctuary. Some of the churches are open all the hours, and to every visitor. But the birds of the air, having found their food in the broken pane, and the hogs and hogs a ready access on all sides, the wall of separation is broken down, and the living dead; the dogs tug at the carcass of the horse, on the grave of its master.

"With All Its Faults

"Lexington, however, with all its faults, which a few years will gradually correct, is an honorable monument of the enterprise, courage and industry of its inhabitants. Within the city are two hundred and fifty acres, which were given to the city by a gentleman who gave me the money, there were only two log huts on the spot this city this city. While the surrounding country was a wilderness, rendered hideous by skirling bands of bloody and ferocious Indians.

"Now numerous excellent institutions for the education of youth, a public library, and a well endowed university, under the superintendence of men of learning and piety, are in successful operation. Trade and manufactures are also increasing. Two manufactures for spinning cotton have lately been erected; one for woolen; several extensive works for weaving silk, and bagging, and seven rope works, which, according to one of the prospectus, export annually yarn worth to the amount of 150,000 dollars. A taste for neat and elegant urbanism, and the good taste of the ground. Lexington, at present, can boast of men who do honour to science, and the inhabitants to other colleges and public institutions. Thus, Lexington and Kentucky had the honor of presenting to the scientific world the only perfect instrument to show the motions of the solar system, the dates of eclipses of the sun and Venus, and every similar problem that scientific men for hundreds of years had been curious to test.
FUNERAL

THE FUNERAL SERVICE OF

WILLIAM COYLE

Will take place at his late residence, near Hagman's Mill, 9 miles north of Lexington, August 7th, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend.

August 8, 1808.

Typical "Funeral Notice" of late 1860s, Fayette County

Original "Treasury Warrant" to lands (500 acres) in what is now Kentucky - Oct 15, 1779.
Land Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 181

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

In consideration of the Sum of

eight hundred pounds 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

Original Treasury Warrant for land in what is now Kentucky - then Virginia - signed by John Harvie, Reg. Land Office 1782
3rd August

5 story brick Odd Fellows Hall
Jones Drug


Destroyed by fire 1917 May 21st
Letter from Mr. Anthony Day, Mayor of New York, Jan 14, 1775

"I have the honor to inform you that the petition of Dr. P. V. H. and Dr. Sch. is overruled by the Board of your Council to confirm the measures they have taken.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Zimmer"
Know all men by these presents that we, Elisha Warfield and H. L. Turner, are held and firmly bound unto Christopher Greenup, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, by the just and full sum of $50 to the payment of which well and truly to be made to him and his successors, we and each of us bind ourselves and every of our heirs, executors and assigns, jointly and severally firmly bound by these presents sealed and dated this 14th day of January, 1805.

The condition of this obligation is that whereas marriage is shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Elisha Warfield and Maria Barr, of the county of Fayette, now if it shall hereafter always appear there is no just cause to obstruct the said marriage then this obligation to be void else to remain in full force.

Test

D. Jones, D. C.

H. L. Turner

Dr. Elisha Warfield, owner, The Meadows. 1805

Fielding H. Turner

Marriage License - Dr. Warfield & Maria Barr - Jan. 14, 1805.
Dr. Robert W. Miles, 61, Is Taken By Heart Attack

Dr. Robert Whitfield Miles, 61, pastor of the First Presbyterian church since 1933, died at 4:30 p.m. yesterday at his residence, 465 West Third street, following a heart attack.

He had been in ill health for the past 13 weeks. Dr. Miles was dismissed from St. Joseph's hospital Dec. 17.

A native of Richmond, Va., he was the son of the late Robert Walton and Ida Kate Miles. He attended Richmond College and received his AB degree in 1911 from Davidson College. In 1917 he received a BD degree from the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, and for the next two years served with the YMCA in the United States and France.

In 1921 he accepted his first pastorate in Auburn, Ala., and served there until 1925. From 1927 until 1933 he served as pastor of the Westminster church in Lynchburg, Va. In 1930 the University of Washington and Lee conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He served for 15 months as university secretary for the U. S. Presbyterian church before taking the Lynchburg pastorate.

Last July 9 the Lexington chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews awarded Dr. Miles a citation for "his distinguished contributions over a period of many years to the cause of justice, unity, understanding and good will among people of diverse backgrounds in Lexington."

His main hobby, historical research and writing, resulted in many articles for religious journals. In 1930 he completed his first book, "That Frenchman, John Calvin." A second book, "Christian Reconstruction," was finished in 1944. At the time of his illness he was working toward the completion of a biography entitled "The Life of Robert J. Breckinridge."

Dr. Miles' organizational, civic and board interests included the Lexington Rotary Club; board of trustees of Centre College; 32nd degree Mason; Kappa Alpha social fraternity; Omicron Delta Kappa, honorary leadership order; Idle Hour Country Club; the Informal Club; past moderator of the Synod of Kentucky and the Lexington Ebenezer Presbytery; former trustee of Sayre College and ex-officio member of the board; and member of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Dr. Miles is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Ankeney Moscoman Miles; a daughter, Mrs. John C. Morris, Washington, D. C.; two sons, Robert W. Miles Jr., New York City, and Edward Walton Miles, Lexington; a sister, Mrs. Malcolm H. McGann, and a nephew, Malcolm H. McGann, both of Washington, D. C.

The body was removed to the W. R. Millward mortuary.

Dr. Robert W. Miles' Services Will Be Held Friday Morning

Funeral services for Dr. Robert Whitfield Miles, 61, pastor of First Presbyterian church, will be conducted at 11 a.m. Friday at the church by the Rev. W. Ben Lane, associate pastor. Dr. Jesse Herrmann, pastor of Second Presbyterian church, will assist. Burial will be in the Lexington cemetery.

Deacons of the church will serve as casket bearers, and elders of the church will be honorary bearers.

Dr. Miles died at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday at his home, 465 West Third street, after a heart attack. He had been ill for 13 weeks; he was dismissed from the St. Joseph hospital Dec. 17.

Dr. Miles came to Lexington from Lynchburg, Va., in 1933. He had received his A. B. degree in 1911 from Davidson College, Charlotte, N. C., and the bachelor of divinity degree in 1917 from Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Va. From 1917 until 1919 he served with the YMCA in the United States and France.

His first pastorate was at Auburn, Ala.; he stayed there from 1921 until 1925. He was university secretary for the U. S. Presbyterian church before he went to Lynchburg in 1927.

In 1930 Dr. Miles received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Washington and Lee University.

Dr. Miles' main hobby was historical research and writing. He
To Build or Not to Build in Woodland Park Is Old Controversy

By Bettye Lee Mastin
Or The Herald Staff

"Don't allow Woodland Park to be sold as building lots."
—1902 sermon by Episcopal dean

"Will you men vote to rob the citizens of Lexington?"
—1903 speech about Woodland Park

Woodland Park was bought by Lexington after 12 years of controversy and one of the longest and hardest fought suits ever docketed at the time.

The park, located between East High Street and Kentucky and Clay avenues, is the center of a current controversy over Mayor James G. Amato's proposal to build a senior citizen center in the park.

The name Woodland is derived from Woodlands, a house built earlier on a farm Henry Clay's daughter and son-in-law bought in 1831.

The site in 1898 became the first home of the University of Kentucky, which was located at Woodlands house and at Ashland, the old home of Henry Clay. The acreage was bought that year for the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky established in 1865.

What were described as "tall original forest trees" caused the name, Woodland Park, to be applied long before the area became a public park.

In 1892, the university moved to its present campus and Woodlands was bought by a private group called the Woodland Park Association. About 480 building lots were cut off. That was resolved for a private park open to the public for Chautauqua, a series of lectures and entertainments, and other limited occasions.

In 1902, the Kentucky Chautauqua Assembly suggested the area as a public park, and in 1899 offered to sell the city 21 acres for $33,000.

The price had dropped to $32,000 in 1901 when a petition was circulated in an attempt to get the matter on the November ballot.

"Not a businesswoman was approached but who gladly signed," the Herald reported.

Signers' names that are still familiar include McCammon & Morford Co.; George K. Graves of Graves Co. & Co.; F. Fugazzi; Simon Wolf, a founder of Wolf Wire Co.; Transylvania Co.; Van Dern Hardware Co.; and John W. Lancaster, father of architect historian Clay Lancaster.

But in 1901 Woodland Park sold a dead issue. Two businessmen bought Alford Woods, 20 acres directly across High Street, and announced it would be "an excellent place for a public park."

In 1902 Woodland was used temporally by the public, and there was "strong sentiment in favor of the city buying this valuable piece of property," the Herald wrote.

"No more delightful spot than Woodland is to be found," a news story said. "It is an admirable location, contains acres of virgin bluegrass, hundreds of giant forest trees, is almost within the heart of the city, is historic, rich with memories, an ideal park by nature. It is the only spot in or near the city that can be acquired for such a purpose, and if Lexington ever is to have a park other place than Woodland will answer the purpose."

In September 1902, Dean Baker P. Lee of Christ Church Cathedral preached a series of sermons in the park and advocated purchase by the city. Lee described what the park already giant to people and "urged them not to allow it to be sold as building lots," the Herald reported.

A bond issue for buying the park passed in the November 1902 election. But after that came the fever. Bonds the Chautauqua owners issued earlier had been lost or destroyed. Opponents charged that if the bonds appeared the city would have to redeem them and the sellers of the park would not be liable.

"Will you men vote to rob the citizens of Lexington?" a councilman named Uppington thundered in December 1903. He called the park sale a "scheme for robbery conceived in robbery."

Judge Watts Parker had declared the purchase binding on the city; the Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Parker's decision, and in January 1904 Mayor Thomas A. Combs found a Cincinnati firm to take the new bonds.

On April 26, 1904, the park was formally transferred to the city. "Litigation at an end," the Herald said, calling "the transaction the most notable in the history of Lexington." The $11,000 suit had been "one of the longest and hardest fought suits ever docketed here."

The price originally had been $38,000, but the lengthy litigation raised the amount to $40,386.06, including interest on the bond issue to raise the money.

The Chautauqua Assembly officers sacrificed considerable profit to make the area a park, according to a 1914 story in the Lexington Leader. The assembly president, W.L. Threlkeld, and others could have cut the property up into building lots, the newspaper said.

The city in 1904, 1905 and 1916 commissioned a series of reports on its park needs from John Charles Olmsted of the Olmsted Brothers firm of Brookline, Mass.

City parks are not a "lucrative intended largely and solely for the gratification of the tastes of better educated citizens," and for the recreation of all citizens during idle hours, but they are actually good paying investments for the municipality, often better paying investments than almost any other enterprise into which a city can go," Olmsted said in a 1904 report that the Herald reprinted as late as 1913.

But Lexington had few possibilities for parks, the consultant warned. Olmsted's 1904 advice was that the city should move to acquire as much open space as possible and cherish what it had.
At long last, a very readable and historically dependable narrative of duelling in Kentucky has appeared. It is the work of the well and widely known Bluegrass writer and historian, Dr. J. Winston Coleman of pleasant recollection occasioned by his previous books: *Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass* and *Slavery Times in Kentucky*. Laid down beside them on any library table, this new book, *Famous Kentucky Duels* makes a finely grouped trilogy on the romantic past of this Commonwealth, where the spirit of individualism and the surge of personal honor have always run strong, public opinion and the statutes at large to the contrary notwithstanding.

Affording immediate settlement of real or fancied personal affronts and insults as between gentlemen, the “code duello” as practiced in Kentucky, since it began in 1790 may be said to be somewhat older than the Commonwealth. It flourished unfortunately for many splendid gentlemen for upwards of three quarters of a century and was finally brought to an end only by invoking Constitutional prerogatives. During the era of its flowering some of the most distinguished names in the State and the Nation—John Rowan, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph, Humphrey Marshall and Benjamin Dudley, to name but a few—graced the lines of the newspaper accounts of these frequently murderous affairs.

In this excellent and very recent volume—the first to present a definitive view of duelling in the Commonwealth, ten separate encounters “of honor” are detailed and some thirty-five or more are merely enumerated. Documentation follows the statement of historical facts throughout and a strong back log of brilliant research illuminates the narration from cover to cover. A unique subject coupled with a unique treatment, this book, impersonal and comprehensive, is one every person who loves the colorful past of Kentucky will desire to read, reread and set on his shelves—a real literary companion piece to the most treasured volumes on the early and eventful years of the Commonwealth.

Willard Rouse Jullson

Register, Kentucky Historical Society,
July, 1953

Kentucky’s beloved historian
“SQUIRE” J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.

NOW from the Kentucky historian who brought you:
*Kentucky: A Pictorial History*
*Historic Kentucky*
*Slavery Times in Kentucky*
*Lexington During The Civil War*
*The “Squire’s” Sketches of Lexington*
...and over 50 books and pamphlets about Kentucky,... comes this, his newest work.
The Lincoln Memorial University's Board of Trustees has among its membership many men and women who have won distinction in some specialized field of endeavor. One of these distinguished members is Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Winburn Farm, Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Coleman (better known as Colonel or Squire) is a native Kentuckian. He graduated from the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky in 1920, and since 1936 he has lived at Winburn farm, where he is engaged in farming in general and in historical pursuits in particular.

For twenty-five years Dr. Coleman has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence. He was the logical person to provide historians, students, collectors and librarians with a bibliography of Kentucky books. This labor of love which required ten years of work came to a successful conclusion on November 21, 1949, when the University of Kentucky Press released his 516-page book entitled A Bibliography of Kentucky History. Every known printed book or pamphlet about Kentucky from 1784 to 1948 is included in its more than 3,500 titles. It is important to point out that this book relates to Ohio Valley history, as well as to Kentucky. Only poetry and fiction have been slighted, and even then Coleman included historical fiction "based on facts" but wisely avoided listing books which have only a Kentucky locale.

Specialists in the study of the Civil War will be interested to learn that the compiler has placed Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, two of Kentucky's most distinguished sons, into special categories, because each moved from the state when under ten years of age. Full bibliographies of the works and volumes concerning Lincoln and Davis are in themselves separate fields, therefore, only those books which relate to their youth in Kentucky are listed.

Dr. Coleman has arranged his bibliography into seventy-six divisions such as Henry Clay, Daniel Boone, Geology, Horses and Horse Racing, Sports, Travel and Travel Accounts and etc. Civil War specialists will find the check list of 168 Kentucky Civil War items most valuable.

While the compiler deserves great credit for his ten-year effort, the directors of the University of Kentucky Press should receive ample praise for publishing such a worthwhile literary tool—a need that has been apparent to Kentucky history specialists since the turn of the century.

In addition to being the compiler of a bibliography and the owner of a great collection of Kentuckiana, Dr. Coleman is one of Kentucky's leading historians. He is the author of seventeen different studies (as listed in his bibliography) including such popular works as Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass and Slavery Times in Kentucky. He is also a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers. Several of his best articles have appeared in L. M. U's Lincoln Herald.

In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University conferred on Dr. Coleman the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, and two years later his Alma Mater, the University of Kentucky, honored him with a similar degree. Dr. Coleman was elected a member of L. M. U.'s Board of Trustees in June, 1948, and he has proved himself himself to be a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of the college.
OLD CEMETERY GATE-HOUSE, LEXINGTON—This quaint brick building at the main entrance of the Lexington Cemetery on West Main street, Lexington, was erected during the middle 1830's. The well-known Lexington architect John McMurtry drew the plans and superintended the erection of this building, which was very similar to the one he designed (still standing) at the Paris cemetery entrance. Over the left entrance to the above building was the inscription: “The City of the Dead” and over the right entrance the wording: “Lexington Cemetery, Founded, A.D. 1849.” Mr. Charles S. Bell, the first superintendent of the cemetery, who served from 1849 to 1960, had his office in one of the wings and the other was used as a public reception room or parlor. This old gate-house was torn down a short time before the present stone building was erected at the entrance in 1890. The first burial in the Lexington cemetery was one hundred years ago today.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI — Four persons were awarded the Distinguished Service Alumni Award last night at UK’s annual Alumni Reunion banquet. From left are Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington; Miss Mad-  

leen Small, Washington, D.C.; E. J. Nutter, Xenia, Ohio, and Mrs. Joe F. Morris, Lex-  

ington. (Staff Photo)
NEW "CLAY’S FERRY" BRIDGE DEDICATED

THE highest highway bridge east of the Mississippi and one of the 7 highest state-owned bridges in the nation has been opened across the Kentucky River at Cleveland, Kentucky, between Lexington and Richmond.

The historical background of Clay’s Ferry where the new bridge is installed as prepared by Green Clay of Richmond, Kentucky, follows:

In 1792, Valentine Stone obtained a license from the Madison County Court of Quarter Sessions to operate a ferry across the Kentucky River where it separates Fayette and Madison Counties a mile down the river from Boone’s Creek. The same year Kentucky was admitted into the Union, the 13th state of the United States. Many years prior to this event Indians from Canada and the tribes to the north, northeast and northwest, for hundreds of miles away, bent upon gathering fur, dried meat and fruit for the winter’s supply back home, were smooth the old buffalo trail down the hill on the Fayette side with their shuffling back and forth into this part of their Happy Hunting Ground.

U. S. Highway No. 25 follows the old trail on the Fayette side from the river’s brink to the crest of the great hill. On the Madison County side, since the hills were much higher, more rugged and more difficult to ascend, there was no definite trail to the water’s edge in Valentine Stone’s time.

In 1798, the ferry was purchased by Green Clay (1757-1828), who owned a large body of land nearby on the Madison side. From that day to this it was known as “Clay’s Ferry.” Green Clay came to Boonesborough in 1777 and fought with Daniel Boone in the Revolutionary War, at Fort Boone in September, 1778. He was Captain and Colonel of the Kentucky Militia, Magistrate, member of both the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures that ratified the Federal Constitution, member of the Kentucky Legislature and the State Senate several times each and General in command of the 3,000 volunteer, Kentucky troops in the War of 1812.

The ferry property, in 1828, was willed by Green Clay to his son Cassius M. Clay (1810-1903), noted Abolitionist, Captain in the Mexican War, General in the Union Army, editor, orator, statesman and Minister to Russia (1861-70). When the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Company built a macadam road from Lexington to Richmond (completed in 1835), Cassius Clay sold the ferry and its approaches to the toll company and became a stockholder in the company. The ferry was continued in use until 1869 when the present steel and wood bridge was erected and called by the turnpike company “The Clay’s Ferry Bridge,” in honor of the father and son who had owned the ferry.

When the railroad was built from Richmond to Winchester, in 1886, travel over the bridge decreased to such an extent that it was operated at a loss for many years because of the railroad competition for travelers between Richmond and Lexington by rail connection at Winchester. When the toll gates were removed from the turnpikes, by virtue of purchase of the roads by the counties north and south of the ferry, both Fayette and Madison refused to buy the bridge. That was in 1897, and the turnpike company kept the bridge in service until it was sold at public auction, in 1906, to W. S. Moberly, Richmond attorney, and James Erskine, keeper of the bridge toll gate on the Fayette side, for $4,755.

The tremendous automobile traffic of the 1920’s turned the “gold brick” purchase into a gold mine over the river. The net income from the bridge tolls in 1924 was $30,000. Then the State of Kentucky acquired it by purchase in 1929 for $200,000, reinforced the structure for heavy traffic and built new and improved approaches on both sides of the river.

Green Clay, with two, sturdy, new ferry boats, made big business out of it. The turnpike company lost money because of it. Messrs. Moberly, Thomas J. Smith and W. C. Bennett, who bought James Erskine’s share, garnered a fortune from the old bridge. The State of Kentucky collected the $200,000 purchase price in twenty months—and tore down the toll gate.

The old ferry approaches from the pike to the water’s edge on both sides of the river are yet intact, silent reminder of pioneer days and wilderness and Indians, a mute greeting of the old to the wonderful modern, concrete and steel structure surrounded by nature’s lavish grandeur and wonderland, unsurpassed by any
First Brick House In State Now Is Shrine

The distance between Lexington and Richmond is shortened by one and two-thirds miles, and much traveling time is saved by the erection of the new, "Palisade-to-palisade" Kentucky River bridge at Clay's Ferry. Based upon figures of the Division of Planning, Kentucky Department of Highways, this will save motor vehicle operators a total of 4,000 miles of extra travel each day of the year or 1,460,000 miles each year. The saving in travel time is comparably great.

The bridge was started in October.

The huge bridge, started back before Pearl Harbor when construction was suspended for the duration of the war, is one of the most graceful and interesting bridges in the nation with a length of 1,736 feet and cost approximately one and one-half million dollars.

The historic Whitley home (above), near Crab Orchard, was the first brick house built in Kentucky. The initials, "W. W." worked into the wall, stand for William Whitley. On the opposite side of the house are the initials, "E. W." for Esther Whitley, wife of Colonel Whitley. The house, known as Sportsman Hall, has been acquired as a state memorial and the front porch and frame addition, added since the house was built, are to be removed.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938.

Burnetta and Winston, Christmas, 1961, at home of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Brown 1853 Blairmore Court, Lex.
Historian Makes Facts Dance

"I was born under a pecan tree," Thomas D. Clark will tell you, gazing at you serenely the while. Only when you express surprise at this romantic, if inconvenient, setting, will he add: "My father's house stood under the tree, and I was born in the house. That makes it perfectly true to say that I was born under a pecan tree, doesn't it?"

Perfectly true—as even the most quibbling legal mind will allow. And significant—not because being born under a nut-bearing tree confers the hallmark of genius, but because the statement reveals a peculiar talent for dramatizing a given situation. That talent explains, in large measure, why books written by Thomas Clark, University of Kentucky history professor, have achieved wide popular success. His latest volume—titled "The Kentucky" and dealing with the story of that river—has been read by the general public, studied by historians, praised in the press.

But let us get back to Tom Clark and the pecan tree under which he was born. His father's house, he tells us, was a log cabin with a dog-trot down the center. It had been built by a great-grandfather and it stood, until fire destroyed it several years ago, a few miles from Louisville, Miss. (Pop. 2,500). Tom was the eldest of six children. "A perfectly balanced family," he explains. "Three children down each side of the table, with father at one end and mother at the opposite one."

Mr. Clark, Sr., was a cotton farmer, even as his people had been cotton farmers before him. Tom Clark got his education in various one-room schoolhouses before going to the University of Mississippi at Oxford. His ambition, when he entered college, was the ambition of every Southern boy—to become a lawyer. He was quick to perceive, however, that legal minds were a drug on the market, and he soon turned his attention to history.

HISTORY was old stuff to him from the very beginning. The son of a remarkable spinner of tales, he was also blessed with enough great-uncles who had fought in the War Between the States to outfit a Mississippi division. These battle-scarred gentlemen filled his young days with wonderful stories of the war they had made. The land Tom Clark trod as a young man was historic land. The Treaty Ground of the Dancing Rabbit, where the Choctaw Indians ceded their territory to the federal government, was only a few miles from his home. The books he read were the standard Confederate and Methodist books popular during the early years of this century—notably, "Joe, a Boy of the Wartime." The story of Joe and his struggles during those trying years brought tears to the eyes and, to the mind, the firm conviction that all men north of the Mason and Dixon Line were dogs of the deepest dye. Tom Clark knew a lot of history before he ever studied it.

He was 18 when he went to high school; 22 when he entered college. But the years between his graduation from the grades and his entrance into secondary education were well spent as a cabin boy on a dredg-

---

Tom Clark of the U. of K. faculty gathers his facts first hand and that may be why he is blossoming out as a popular historian.
ing boat that plied the upper reaches of the Pearl River. His ambition, then, was to become one of the U. S. Engineers, and he ultimately worked as a surveyor during summer vacations from college, covering the territory between Vicksburg and Natchez.

Tom Clark first came to the University of Kentucky as a student working toward his master’s degree. At Duke he later got his Ph.D. In 1951, he became a member of the history department at U. of K. Today he is acting head of that department.

When Tom Clark came to Kentucky, he knew very little about the state except what he had learned from James Lane Allen and John Fox, Jr. Like almost all his fellow citizens down Mississippi way, he regarded Kentucky as “above the line”—indeed, hardly less damnyankee than Indiana or Ohio. “But I’ve learned better,” he conceded.

All of Tom Clark’s six books have been published since his arrival in Lexington. “The Kentucky”—latest and most successful of them all—came out last spring as part of the “Rivers of America” Series. In 1939, “The Rampaging Frontier” marked his begin-

nings as a popular historian. His four earlier books—“A History of Kentucky,” “Exploring Kentucky” (written in collaboration with Lee Kirkpatrick and used as a textbook in the public schools), and two books on pioneer railroading—were still in the professorial class.

Tom Clark spent five years gathering his facts on the Kentucky River; he spent two years writing the book. The writing was done in longhand before being typed. The collecting was done mostly on foot, sometimes in the car, and it followed the trail of the Kentucky River from McRoberts, at the head of North Fork, to Carrollton, where it flows into the Ohio. He studied the river, its people, its legends, its influence on the development of the state. He dug into old records and gathered contemporary data. A lesser man might have gone under, from the weight of his load.

Today Tom Clark is at work on a book to be called “The Southern Country Merchant”—or some title to that effect. He spent his recent sabbatical gathering his material, and he returned to Lexington with crates full of country store ledgers and plantation account books, gathered throughout the South. Quite apart from the fact that he now possesses several collector’s items of considerable value, he has the makings of an exciting and well-documented study of a fast-disappearing institution—the small country store. Given Tom Clark’s talent for bringing history to life, it should make good reading. What someone said about another historian may perhaps be said of the Lexington don: “He can take a mummy and make it dance like a marionette.”

---

LEXINGTON AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE.

CERTIFICATE:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY,

That...............................is entitled to........... Shares
of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE LEXINGTON AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE
ROAD COMPANY, having paid the full amount of........ subscription,
transferable in person, or by attorney, on the books of said
Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The President and Treasurer have hereunto
set their hands and seals, this........ day of............... 186

David S. Coleman, Treasurer

David S. Coleman
Treasurer

Turnpike stock of grandfather A. Coleman—•

---

KENTUCKY PROFILES

By Rena Niles

THE COURIER-JOURNAL ROTO-MAGAZINE

Louisville Courier-Journal (magazine section) Nov. 22, 1942
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Winburn Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, is the subject of a sketch in the Southern Literary Messenger (Richmond, Virginia, March, 1941) entitled Kentucky Colonel—New Vintage, describing his idyllic existence as a "dirt farmer."...

"The Colonel" was elected to the Society since the last News Sheet was published.

Dr. Coleman has been collecting Kentuckiana during the past twenty years in preparation for his proposed Bibliography of Kentucky History. This will include all books and pamphlets he can uncover bearing on Kentucky history. He excludes fiction, magazine or newspaper articles, and unpublished theses. He would appreciate correspondence from members interested in the same field.

Obtaining good water was a pioneer's problem. Below is Drennan Springs (located near Kenton's house), which furnished early settlers with water. It is still used today.

The home of Simon Kenton in Mason County, located on the Simon Kenton Road, three miles south of Maysville. It was upon this farm, so a history by Collins tells us, that the first corn was grown in Kentucky. The date of the first visit of a white man to this section is not definite, but Collins's history tells us that Kenton passed down the Ohio River in 1775 and landed at the mouth of a small creek which he called Limestone. He left, returned again in 1784. From this period may be the date of the first settlement at the site of present-day Maysville. Adjoining the home of Simon Kenton, now owned by James Arthur Kehoe, is a modern residence of the Kehoes.

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Upon the records of the Mason County clerk's office is to be found the marriage license of Simon Kenton and Elizabeth Garboe.

Below is a copy of the record taken from the clerk's office in Mason County:

It reads as follows:

Know all men by these presents that we Simon Kenton and Alex K. Marshall, are held and firmly bound unto James Garrard in the just and full sum of fifty pounds current money to the payment whereof will and truly be made, we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally firm by these present sealed with our seals and dated the 27th of March, 1798. The conditions of the above obligation is such that whereas a marriage is intended to be held and solemnized between Simon Kenton and Elizabeth Garboe now if there is no just cause to obstruct the same then the above obligation to be told else to remain in full force and virtue.

SIMON KENTON (Sign.)
A. K. MARSHALL (Wf.)
Test-
THOMAS MARSHALL JR.

—THE CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Thursday, April 25, 1940
Above, one hundred and fifty-year-old log house on Wilderness Road, Knox County. Left, twin stone chimneys, Dyche House, Clark County. Below, an early Kentuckian’s home in Breathitt County.

Winter Edition, 1946, IN KENTUCKY MAGAZINE
WOMAN'S COURAGE

by GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN

JANE TODD CRAWFORD stood in the door-
way of her cabin-home on Blue Spring
Branch of Caney Fork, in Green County,
Kentucky, that December morning, 1899.

The sky was bright with the premoni-
tion of the dawn, she watched the guest of
overnight, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville over here in
adjoining Boyle County, prepare to mount his
horse. Called to see her ailing self, a journey
of some thirty miles, with break of the dawn
he was starting on his returning way.

"Come to me when you have made up your
mind," these were his words, "and I will perform
the experiment."

His gaze, leaving her there on the cabin
doorstep, went here to Thomas, her husband,
strapping, tall, lean, muscular, and busy now
adjusting the departing guest's saddle-bags.

"And again, Crawford, a last report. It is
Mistress Crawford, your wife, who must make
the journey to me. This for the reasons that I
set forth to you both last night.
"Do not let me further repeat. She it is who must decide. In your
wife's present unhappy state of body, this
coming to Danville would be an undertaking
worse than the most favorable conveyance, carriage,
stagecoach, and over fair roads. But these sixty
miles in the saddle for her in her tortured and
eventually stricken condition, indeed is looking
that I travelled to get here, creek beds, earth roads
scarce more at times than rutted trails—"

"And, when, Jane Todd Crawford, meet it, is this
act of deciding? This ordeal as put to her by
this frontier doctor? Husband, these three sons,
daughter Alice, here at this frontier's edge, surely
they need him, wife, mother, homemaker!

Should she, wife and mother, let Nature take
its course in this agonized state that was hers,
this as long as life could last? Life in this state
of body could not be for long, he had said...
Then what of those dreams she visions for
the future of her babies?

Would they remain, or be removed first cutting through her
flesh! Could she endure that cutting pain?
Yet, she said, it might mean extended life, and
without the removal her remaining days could
be but few.

"I will try it, my mind is made up, I will face it!"

The decision must be made...

This Dr. McDowell did not arrive by chance.
He was summoned from his adjoining county,
with the hope that sooner or later he would come.
Supporting herself in pain with child, she
had gone ahead to make her preparations.
The time for her delivery seemingly strangely
protracted, the two doctors fetched in turn by
her husband, the one from the neighboring
counties, the other ninety miles, alike were honest.
Unable, the one and the other, to render a judgment,
to reach a conclusion, each.

At which stage, such were Jane Crawford's
suffering, that something had to be done, and
it was decided to send for Dr. Ephraim McDowell.

Throughout that yesterday, beginning with the
dismount from his saddle at the cabin door,
through the long night, through the
morning, the watchful eyes of this Dr. McDowell
had never ceased in their following of her.
Evening came, the three sitting before the
hearth, paper ruffled by the two men. This
doctor from Danville now reservedly gave the
two Crawfords his findings and conclusions.

Telling Mistress Crawford that she was not
with child, as she and her doctors previously,
but erroneously, had supposed—then said that
roadsides to regain strength on her part,
Such were her suffering, her recurring
famines, that following the first night, spent as
planned, with friends of husband Tom, her second
night was passed with kindly stranger-folk,
now in Boyle County, with twelve miles of the
sixty yet to go. The afternoon of the third day
saw the Crawfords arrive at Dr. McDowell's door.

That Sabbath morning was here which, as
happened that year of 1899 also was Christmas.
Jane Todd Crawford, hers the deciding
word, hers the pioneer woman's courage, the
moment her husband's was, was Dr. McDowell's home. Was here, as later stated by
Dr. McDowell in his report: "—on a table of
ordinary height, on her back, and removed all
her dressing which might in any way impede
the operation."

Dr. McDowell was a prayerful man and
we have on unquestioned authority that he "in this
trying hour had sought his closet and in earnest
prayer made an earnest appeal to God to be with
him and help him, in this experiment."

This day, December 24, 1899, in little frontier
town on the edge of the wilderness, "epoch-
making ovariotomy in demonstrated fact was
proved its claims." In Danville, Ky., were to be
met the doubts of the surgical profession through-
out the world. This day, thirty-eight years before
anesthesia in 1847 was proved possible, a new
day was to arrive in surgical practice.

The ordeal itself...

As told by Jane Todd Crawford to her children
and come down from them to this day, she, Jane,
on this table was aware that good Mrs. Baker
was here, was staying on through the experi-
ment about to start, was sitting pondering in
the alcove where stood the bed in which Jane had
but now been lying. Jane was aware also of the
motherly colored soul here from her kitchen
in the main house, b'twixt to have in readiness
the water steaming in the kettle here on the
hearth, and those flax-woven towels just brought
in over her arm.

And Thomas Crawford, Jane's husband,
his goodman? Nay, it was Jane herself who
forbade his being present, she the more able to
meet this ordeal, knowing that he be spared.

And Jane Todd Crawford on that table? It
again is a matter of record that Jane Todd
Crawford was repeating in whispered breathings cer-
tain of the Psalms.

The world's first ovariotomy was over with.
In the words of Dr. McDowell, as later recorded
by himself: "It was terminated in twenty-five
minutes."

A tradition tells us that in due time, the
operation safely over, the street door of
the McDowell dwelling opened and Dr. McDowell
and Thomas Crawford came out, they to stand
together at the door to give the public a chance
to view the people; the one version claiming that the
still beautiful Sara, the wife of Dr. McDowell
(she was daughter of Kentucky's first governor, Isaac
Shelby) stood with them in the room.

Five days to pass, and when Dr. McDowell as
usual paid his morning call on his patient, he
reached her, found her unmarked and unharmed.

Dr. McDowell himself tells that twenty-five
days later, Jane Todd Crawford, a recovered
woman, returned those sixty miles to Blue Spring
Branch, horseback as she came.

---

Louisville Evening Courier-Journal
12-12-1942

She had a purpose and
She was a woman.
In this Virginia home called Rock Castle, Jane Todd Crawford was born. It's three miles from Lexington on Route 60 and her father's grist mill on Whistle Creek just below house is one of few still operating.

At the time of her now world-famed operation in December 1809, she lived in this cabin on Blue Spring Branch in Green County. She rode horseback to Danville for operation.

Son Tom Howell Crawford became Louisville mayor.

These pictures tell story on preceding page.

LEXINGTON AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE.

This is to certify, No. 14

That John W. Coleman is entitled to two shares of the capital stock of the Lexington and Newtown Turnpike Road Company, having paid the full amount of fifty dollars subscription, transferable in person, or by attorney, on the books of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, the President and Treasurer have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 5th day of September, 1865.

Caleb Walton, President.

John W. Coleman, Treasurer.

1865—Father's Turnpike stock—my father John W. Coleman.
historical "first" is always a controversial matter, but the first child born in America from a piano brought over from the Cumberland mountains, the first brick house in Kentucky, and the first fire in the county, all occurred in this period. Mr. Caswell, the printer, and his partner, Mr. Blassingame, were responsible for the publication. This was indeed a difficult time, and newspaper printing was a risky business, but they persevered and continued to publish.

In 1788, the newspaper was printed in a small shop in Lexington, Kentucky. With the war between the states underway, the printers had to be careful to avoid any content that might be seen as sympathetic to either side. The paper was widely read and respected for its quality and accuracy.

The first issue of the paper was published in 1788, and it quickly gained a reputation for being one of the best in the country. Its success was due in large part to the skill and dedication of its printers, who worked tirelessly to produce a high-quality product.

The newspaper continued to publish until the end of the Civil War, and it is still remembered today as one of the most important early newspapers in Kentucky.

---

**Louisville**

**CENTURY-OLD U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL TO CLOSE**

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26--The U.S. Public Health Service has announced that it plans shortly to close the century-old U.S. Marine Hospital at Louisville, due to lack of patients. At present there seems to be some doubt as to what provisions will be made for the patients. Comdr. Edward Maurer, Coast Guard officer in charge at Louisville, was informed by Dr. J. F. Crane, in charge of the hospital, that Capt. James O'Brien, former master of the ship George, and six other patients are being transferred to the mariner's compound at Evansville. At the last report the Louisville hospital had only 18 patients. The low number was due, it is said, to the fact that those patients transferred were formerly treated at Public Health Service institutions, and are now at the Nichols General Hospital.

**May Bell Building**

The handsome building, from which the upper floor patients had a view of the Portland Canal, may be sold for use as a Negro Hospital, according to reports. Begun in 1842, the institution opened in 1847 to treat patients on the Ohio and tributaries. During the war between the states it was used as a military hospital and continued to be used for that purpose until 1869. In that year it closed briefly but was shortly opened as a marine hospital. Enlargements were made in 1883.

**HISTORICAL ITEMS**

The boundaries of Lexington were laid out by the county surveyor in March, 1781, to run in a circle, one mile from the courthouse, agreeable to an order of the board passed on Feb. 26 of the same year.

The lot numbered 1, on the original plat, was granted to Thomas Young, Jan., 31, 1786. The First National bank stands on it.

Francis McConnell planted a crop of corn near North Elkhorn in 1786. By virtue of this claim, after his death, his son, Alexander McConnell, Jr., was allowed a pre-emption of 1,400 acres of land in that locality.

In 1776, Robert Patterson made an improvement and located 1,000 acres for the fort of Can Run, a branch of North Elkhorn.

Robert Patterson's location of 1,400 acres, including what is now the southwest portion of the city of Lexington, made in 1786, was confirmed to him by the court of land commissioners on Jan. 20, 1787.
FUNERAL NOTICE.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of

MRS. ELLA LYDICK,
from the residence of A. W. Lydick, Esq., to
Old Union Church, to-morrow (Tuesday) morn-
ing, at 11 o'clock.
Funeral discourse by Elder John A. Gane.
SCOTT COUNTY, KY April 20, 1868.

---

The funeral services of

Mr. John P. Innes
will take place from his late residence, nine miles from Lexington, on the Russell Cave Pike, to-
morrow (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock. Inter-
ment in Lexington Cemetery.

Paul Beavers:

A. R. Patchett, W. P. Ross, Jr.,
Alex. M. Adams, Thompson R. Davis,
H. E. Ross, John W. Davis.

---

Death of John Bradford.

Kentucky Reporter, Wed, March 24, 1830:--
"Died in this town [Lexington] on Sunday last [Mar 21st] the venerable John Bradford, Esq, one of the first settlers of the state, aged 83 years".

At S. W. cor. Mill & Second streets - razed 1935
FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of
MRS. EMMA WITHERSPOON,
will take place from the Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Friday) morning,
at 10 1-2 o'clock.

Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Stahlau.
Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GEORGETOWN KY., June 23, 1870.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of MR. B. F. FINLEY,
from his residence to the Cherry Spring Church, to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

A funeral discourse will be delivered by Rev. D. P. Young.

SCOTT COUNTY, KY., June 25, 1862.

"Funeral Notice" of 1870's
Cherry Spring (Pres.) Church,
at Newtown, Ky. razed 1940.
Funeral Notice,

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF

ROBT. B. PRITCHETT

Will take place at his late residence, on the Russell Pike, 9 miles from Lexington, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Services by Eld. Jno. A. Gano.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Monday, October 17, 1870.

The handsomely carved newel shown here was in the William Whitley home in Lincoln county but has been removed. Efforts are now being made to restore it. The post was made in the form of an Italian harp and eagle heads were carved by hand under the end of each tread of the stairs.

Lex. Leader June 30, 1938.

Kentuckiana Collection

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Litt.D., LL.D., D.Litt., L.H.D.
Lexington, Kentucky
NOTICE TO FARMERS.

A farm is coming out for sale and my friends invited and wishing to sell it for a term of years, the well known farm of which I made the large portion of her produce, at a distance of about one mile east of Monticello, and six miles west of the Kentucky town, the farm is situated at and near a large and beautiful river, and is in the finest climate, and in the best soil, and the farm is of good size, and well adapted for the cultivation of grain, milk, and other crops.

Wm. E. S. OVERTON.

DIRECTOR.

SAMUEL M. BROWN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Has commenced the practice of his profession in the Circuit Court of Pulaski and Montgomery counties, and will be found at the above address, ready to receive and attend to all business referred to him.
The office is in the south side of the Court House in Lexington.
Oct. 22, 1846.


REMOVAL.

DOCTOR OVERTON.

Has removed his residence from the house lately rented in the settlement of Crespo, Pulaski County, to the north of the Court House in Lexington.

January 22, 1847.

John Jusit.

DIRECTOR OF 1818.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has received from the Post Office Department for 1818, the following persons in the post office property, and directs that the same be delivered to the postmaster for delivery to the proper persons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>Delivered on October 1, 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Delivered on October 2, 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>Delivered on October 3, 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>Delivered on October 4, 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>Delivered on October 5, 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>Delivered on October 6, 1818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Silver Plating:

Woodruff & Sallee.

Still continue to offer the Silver Plating Business at prices lower than any other in the state. The prices are as follows:

- Plate: 50 cents per pound
- Solid Silver: $1 per pound
- Gold: $20 per troy ounce

Scott County, Ky., Sept. 24th, 1886.

Scott County.

For what county: Out of whose urgent need the Tax had been made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Date of collector's order for making the Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>October 1, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>October 2, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>October 3, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean</td>
<td>October 4, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford</td>
<td>October 5, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>October 6, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>October 7, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyle</td>
<td>October 8, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>October 9, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockcastle</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Butler, Ky. - 850 feet - built in 1871 - razed after flood 1937.

Longest covered bridge in Kentucky.
View of the City of Lexington in 1857—This rare map of the city of Lexington, made when the city’s population was 7,920, was drawn on stone and painted in oil colors by the Cincinnati lithographing firm of Middleton, Wallace and Company. Here is a cut of the map, made from a photograph taken by Robert J. Long, of the Lafayette Studio. The original map is in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Molloy at Mt. Brilliant Farm, and was purchased by the late Col. Louis Lee Haggin, Mrs. Molloy’s father, from a book collector’s list. Although the colors are faded, and the map shows the strain of years, the public buildings, stores, warehouses, churches and residences, correctly located by the artist, may easily be picked out. Persons interested in the history of early Lexington will find pleasure in locating some of the famous houses and buildings of the era before the War Between the States. Some of them are as follows: 1. Floral hall, fair grounds and city park, now the University of Kentucky campus. Numbered circle is centered in the present Stoll field where was played the first intercollegiate football game in the South. 2. Intersection of Maxwell and Rose streets—a upper right, the home of the one-armed United States Senator John Pope on Gossenor avenue, the house later known as the Woolfolk place. 3. East High street running into the Tates Creek pike before Woodland and Kentucky avenues were extended north to Main street. 4. Woodland park, long ago the property of Mr. Exwin, son-in-law of Henry Clay, and the site of the State Agricultural College, established in 1885. 5. East Main street. 6. Farmer Dewees’ house, later the first Good Samaritan hospital. The building, located at 322 East Short street, was one of the best examples of splendor in early home building. Directly in front was located the famous botanical garden of Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, brilliant Transylvania College scientist and teacher. 7. Town branch. Trace its course across Main street and westward along Water street. On Town Branch, 64 years before this map was drawn, Edward West’s steamboat was given a trial run. 8. Bell Place and the Sayre home. 9. Fourth and Limestone streets, the map’s most northern city boundary. 10. Transylvania College campus and Morrison hall. 11. Gratz park, faced by the Benjamin Gratz home, site of Lexington’s first brick house, built by Thomas January in 1795. 12. First Baptist church, located on the east side of Mill street between Church and Second streets, its pastor then the Rev. William M. Pratt, father of Miss Mary Pratt, of Preston Arms. 13. Old Medical College, later Lexington public library, Y. W. C. A. and now the University Club, Market and Church streets, with Christ Episcopal church directly east. 14. Courthouse, built in the early part of the 19th century, razed in 1883 to make way for a larger building, which burned in 1897. These buildings occupied ground on which earlier stood the stone courthouse built in 1788. On nearby Cheapside stood the whipping post at which minor offenses were atoned for. 15. Broadway hotel at Short and Broadway, now a grocery store. 16. First Presbyterian church, southwest corner of Broadway and Second street, the “majority congregation.” An “assembly” group had withdrawn and worshipped elsewhere. 17. Transylvania Medical College at the northwest corner of Broadway and Second streets, destroyed by fire while occupied as a hospital by federal troops a few years later. Site now occupied by the residence of Miss Viola Harting. 18. Episcopal Theological Seminary, later Hagerman College. 19. Home of Col. William Preston at Second and Jefferson streets. Note the circular drive to the mansion, now the nurses’ home of St. Joseph’s hospital. Across the street stood a building later incorporated in the hospital proper. 20. Eastern State hospital, established in 1816 as Fayette hospital, the first lunatic asylum of the West and the second in the United States. 21. Kentucky Central railroad train moving east along Water street to the depot. 22. Nicholasville branch of the Kentucky Central railroad, later the Southern.

The Episcopal Theological Seminary, located at West Second street beyond Broadway, used this picture on its letterhead in 1832. The area shown has been the site of the Sutton, Bradley, Bissicks and Clarke residences and Hagerman College. One of the small buildings at right, which was the studio of the famous sculptor, Joel H. Hart, a century ago, is still standing and is used as a garage.

Lex. Leader, Sept 14, 1939

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938

X RAZED, ca. 1950-32
Pioneer Forts Sacked by Byrd

Address by Hon. Shelly Rouse, Prominent Covington Attorney.

Facts concerning the invasion of Kentucky by Colonel Byrd in June, 1780, are probably more involved in uncertainty, conjecture, inaccuracy, indefiniteness and general misunderstanding than any other event of like importance in American history.

Of the historians, old and modern, McClung, Marshall, Butler, Collins, Smith, Roosevelt, McLoughlin, Rian and biographers, chroniclers and editors, no two agree in every particular and a number of them do not agree in any single paragraph. Rush and Martin's Stations were attacked, both surrendered, and the occupants either massacred or taken prisoner. Byrd and his followers entered the villages and the Ohio Indians.

One history gives the forces of the expedition as 900 Indians and 250 British regulars and these figures differ from those named by others down to 100 whites and 200 Indians, a number of pieces of Artillery from six to two. The prisoners taken were stated to have been 400 to 100. None attempt to give an accurate number of the killed but all agree that many men, women and children were tomahawked and scalped in various parts of the Ohio country and on the return route of the captors to their villages in Ohio and the base at Detroit.

The obvious reason for the seeming lack of appreciation of the importance of the invasion, the paramonious dealing with the facts, the omission of details, in the history, is the utter lack of any detail, and the very obvious inaccuracies, that is, those that are not doned available for research by the historians who have dealt with the event, and much, in fact nearly all, of the accounts written by the earlier historians were handed down by word of mouth from one to another and there were no records excepting a few very letters passing at the time and none of these were the letters of those accustomed to writing definitively and precisely. The recital of incidents by frightened and confused individuals relating exclusively to their own experience, withstanding men at either of the captured stations at the time and no eye witnesses who have attempted to write more than an skeleton of the gloomy details. Tradition, always in accurate, added to by each recital, is in a great measure the only source of our knowledge of what happened after the invaders reached Kentucky. We do not know whether or not the horde of savages captured the Lancaster canoes; we do not know what part the scouts and hunters played in the drama; we have no information what became of the huge flotilla of canoes in which the Indians came up the Licking — for all the histories recite the fact that the captors set sail down the Ohio overland on their return from the scenes of massacre, burdened by their prisoners, crossed the Ohio below Cincinnati and returned to their villages in Ohio — all is speculation.

It is only comparatively recently that access has been had to the British papers touching on the invasion and these seem to be fairly enlightening although surprisingly indefinite as to details. From such sources there is evidence that they attack in turn the other Kentucky settlements, but Byrd, who seems to have had some feeling of humanity, was utterly opposed to the conduct of the savages and his inability to control them and, recognizing the fact that the British agents were able to reach the camps with 300 and 400 prisoners, reached his base at the forts of the Licking, he shipped his forces, saved the Indians, and reached the mouth of the river in short notice. The Indians with the prisoners, men, women and children, laden with burned encampments, the booty of the savages, half ready to receive him. It is probably true then, as stated at the outset, that Byrd left Detroit with only a hundred Upper Lakes Indians. McKee's forces, composed of Ohio Indians, Shawnees, Miami, and Delawares, probably swelled his force to a thousand whites and Indians, but he hesitated to proceed until the 28th. In fact, it was not until the 21st days of council, his plan to attack the Licking and up that stream in order to reach the stations in the interior. The British agents were no curiosity upon this host on rapine, plunder and massacre. They incited and pushed its war up the Nepaug on which the Indians called the name of the Licking. A British officer of the King's Regiment, with McKee, had deserted his post, a man who had deserted his cause and his people, in command of a foreign soldier — Canadian woodsmen, trappers, armed soldiers of savages, intolerant of discipline, giving ear to their white leaders only to learn the way to scalp, burn and plunder, houses, seen only by the wild deer and the sizzling fox, a hundred and fifty years and more, they came, they burned the forks of the river, a stone's throw from this spot, and here they landed. McKee and his Indian agent, the British agents, poured the forces concentrated, the cannon assembled, Huts were put up for shelter. The Chiefs were called in council and ordered to follow as they were. McKee was sent out to trace the way; axmen were put to work clearing a path, which had to be dragged by hand, and so began the first military road within the boundaries of Kentucky.

McKee and his Indian agent invited at the rendezvous at Rush's the afternoon before Byrd came up. The station was taken completely by surprise — though the expedition had camped two weeks, it made a show to come up the river with his fleet and army. Early May, Captain Byrd (possibly then in command of 150 regulars and a large body of Indians, whether as many as a thousand Indians or not is exceedingly doubtful), on the 4th, as we have already said, with two pieces of artillery, left Detroit. His object was the town and fort at the falls of the Ohio. His route lay up the Maumee as far as he could go by boat, by portage to the Big Miami and down that stream to a vantage point above London where he could land and proceed to reduce the fort and destroy the settlement. Before arriving at the mouth of the Miami near the Great Miami, Byrd had been joined by Alexander McKee, a renegade from the Americans, with a large body of Ohio war clubs variously estimated from 600 to 900. The reports from his scouts who met him at the mouth of the river were disturbing. The advance was of doubtful wisdom. The fort at the falls was being strengthened and it was reported that Clark would be there ready to receive him. It is probably true then, as stated at the outset, that Byrd left Detroit with only a hundred Upper Lakes Indians. McKee's forces, composed of Ohio Indians, Shawnees, Miami, and Delawares, probably swelled his force to a thousand whites and Indians, but he hesitated to proceed until the 28th. In fact, it was not until the 21st