Centennial Anniversary Of Famed Lexington Cemetery Will Be Marked Quietly By Present Trustees This Year

By Jack Lewyn
One hundred years of service will be recounted this year—the centennial of the Lexington cemetery, the peaceful, historic “City of the Dead.”
It was in 1849 that four men realized the need for a burial place after the terrifying cholera epidemic of 1833, met by chance and began a subscription campaign for cemetery funds, with which they bought the first 40 acres of the present site.
The first interment—the burial of Robert Boyd—was made Oct. 2, 1849, although the cemetery—then called “The Woods” —was not dedicated until June 25, 1850.
The centennial observance will be relatively quiet, compared with the ceremonies which history connects with the cemetery’s development, said J. Winston Coleman Jr., president of the Trustees. Plans still are tentative, he said. A booklet recounting the cemetery’s history will be published.
Fast Observances Impressive
Town-wide observances were held when the cemetery was dedicated and when the tower and the entry to the Clay monument were dedicated. Many notables attended the burial of the Great Pacifictor.
Interred in the same cemetery with Clay are Gen. John Hunt Morgan, “Thunderbolt of the Confederacy,” Gen. John C. Breckinridge, former United States vice president and secretary of war of the Confederacy; Chief Justice George Robertson; and Fort Rock Woods, namesakes of Appeals and professor of law at Transylvania College;
Col. James Morris of Morris chapel; Gen. Leslie Combs; Francis K. Hunt, an early mayor of Lexington; Gen. Gordon Granger, and the family of King Solomon, the deed-wielding hero of the cholera plague. All are buried there, incidentally, in the cemetery, and its first superintendent, Charles Stewart Bell, are also buried there.

Original Board Named
When Secessionists Johnson and Higgins met accidentally on Jan. 23, 1849, Johnson drew up the subscription paper to raise funds for a cemetery site, and four days later an aggregate of $12,000 was pledged. A committee was appointed to select a location whose 40 acres of the present site were purchased from Thomas E. Boswell for $7,000.

ALLISON EXAMINES RECORD BOOK AT LEXINGTON CEMETERY—Richard F. Allison, superintendent of historic Lexington Cemetery, examines the book containing a record of burials at the cemetery. Allison notes pages for 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857.

The first interment in the cemetery, 100 years old this year, was made Oct. 2, 1849.

at 10 cents a square foot. The price was later advanced to 15 cents a square foot.

Skimmor First President
In March, 1849, the cemetery company’s board of trustees met and elected Abraham T. Skillman, president; Richard Higgins, secretary, and M. T. Scott, treasurer. C. S. Bell served as superintendent from April 1, 1849, until 1905, except for a year when he returned to Scotland for a visit. Thomas Somerville substituted for him then. James Nicol was named superintendent in 1906, and the present superintendent, Richard F. Allison, was appointed Dec. 1, 1956.

Henry Clay’s funeral here was held July 10, 1852, ten days after he died in Washington where he was representing Kentucky in the Senate. Services in the capital had been held for him in the Senate chamber, with the President and other high officials attending.

Clay’s Remains Moved
Clay’s body was at first interred in ground presented to him by John Lutz, a civil engineer who later added “Mansfield” to his name. Lots had received the ground as a gift from the cemetery company in appreciation for services rendered in planning the grounds.

The bodies of Clay and his wife were later moved to the location they now occupy.

When the cornerstone to the National Monument to Henry Clay was laid on Saturday, July 4, 1857, “the business houses and private dwellings on the state leading to the cemetery were adorned with flowers and evergreens, flags, banners and streamers; and the side-walks, windows and porches were thronged with men, women and children to witness the great procession.” So said the record of the occasion, dated 1857, which Mr. Coleman owns.

Clay Monument Damaged
A bolt of lightning in 1944 struck off the head of the Clay monument statue, but it since, of course, has been replaced.

The cemetery’s dedication was held in June, 1850. Business houses closed for the day, and a “big procession” of various lodges and citizens was held.

Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered the dedicatory sermon and the Rev. E. F. Berkeley, rector of Christ Episcopal church, offered the closing prayer.

The grave of “King” Solomon, the volunteer gravedigger who took up a spade when the regulars and almost everybody else fled during the plague, is marked “hero.” “For he had a royal heart,” said James Lane Allen, the noted author who immortalized him.

Land was added gradually to the original 40 acres until the property was expanded to the present 169 acres, including 10 miles of roads.

Among other plots attracting attention at the cemetery are two for Civil War soldiers, containing 1,307 graves donated for burial of Union soldiers who died in hospitals here, and 166 graves donated for the burial of Confederate dead.

In addition to Mr. Coleman, the board of trustees of the cemetery company now includes Dr. John W. Scott, Edward S. Dabney, John G. Stoll, Clinton M. Hartson, Edward L. McDonald and Joseph C. Graves.

Lex. Herald-Leader
JAN-9-1949
Checks for $100.00 per month salary to
Julius W. Adams, architect & supt. of erection
for the Henry Clay Monument, at Lexington Cemetery.

To Julius W. Adams - Archt. Lexington Clay Monument

Aaron Du Pea, Clay’s faithful servant who accompanied him
To Europe, etc. died at Ashland,
on Feb. 6, 1860, aged 75 years.
COVERED BRIDGE AT CLAYSVILLE DESTROYED BY FIRE

The oldest covered bridge still in use in Kentucky, at Claysville, was destroyed yesterday when a brush fire spread out of control and engulfed the wooden span. Built in 1874, the bridge was 304 feet long and situated on U. S. 62. It spanned the Licking River. Officials said they were unable to learn the name of the farmer who started the fire but that the bridge was destroyed before fire departments from Cynthiana and Mt. Olivet reached the scene. The Highway Department is expected to start work on an emergency bridge today to handle traffic in the area. Picture shows the covered bridge as it appeared in 1900.

CHECK YOURSELF

See "How Much You Know About Lexington's Early History". Below is another set in a series of questions about early events in Lexington, prepared for The Lexington Leader by Charles R. Staples. Read them over, see how many you can answer, then turn to Page 2, column 8, for Mr. Staples' answers.

1. Who was the first sheriff of Fayette county?
2. Who was Asa Park?
3. What year was Fayette Park subdivision opened?
4. Where is Woodward Heights?
5. Whose home was part of present St. Joseph's hospital?
6. Whose property was called White Hall?
7. Where was the Florentine hotel?
8. Who was Stephen T. Badin?
9. What bank was on the southeast corner of Short and Upper streets?
10. Where was the first Presbyterian church before removal to the present site?
11. Who was Lexington's most famous sculptor?
12. Who was the first principal of a Lexington public school?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Below are the answers to historical questions asked on Page 1:

1. Charles Carr
2. A pioneer portrait painter
3. 1889
4. Bounded by High street, Maxwell and Madison Place
5. Isaac Scott
7. Now called Henry Clay hotel
8. Pioneer Catholic priest in Lexington
9. R. H. Courtney's
10. On southwest corner of Broadway and Second from 1808 until 1870
11. Joel T. Hart
12. Joseph Gayle
MILITARY MONUMENT AT FRANKFORT, KY.

The engraving given on this page is an exact representation of the beautiful military monument erected at Frankfort, Kentucky, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, which was passed to that effect, on the 23d of February, 1848. It is a beautiful tribute from Kentucky, to the memory of her first settlers who perished during the Indian wars, and to the memory of her sons who sacrificed their lives for their country at the battle of New Orleans, and also in the more recent war with Mexico. This monument, looking down upon the little city beneath it, so imposing from its lofty situation, is an attraction that induces all who visit Frankfort to go up to the cemetery and linger for a while in its shade, reading its inscriptions, and the names of the illustrious dead that may be found upon it. The following are the inscriptions upon this monument, one of which can be found on either side: 1st. Military monument erected by Kentucky, A.D. 1840. 2nd. “The principal battles and campaigns, in which her sons devoted their lives to their country, are too numerous to be inscribed on any column.” 3rd. “Kentucky has erected this column in gratitude equally to her officers and soldiers.” 4th. “By order of the Legislature, the name of Col. J. J. Hardin, of the First Regiment Illinois Infantry, a native of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, is inscribed hereon.” The Goddess of Liberty, standing upon the pinnacle of the shaft, and smiling upon a free people beneath, elegantly adorns this beautiful structure. The best Italian marble is the material of which this monument is built. It is sixty-two feet in height; size of step, twenty feet square. It was designed and executed by Robert E. Lammus, at a cost of more than twenty thousand dollars.


THE BIRTHPLACE OF WESTERN MASONRY.

The Masonic Hall, on the corner of Short and Walnut streets, is an object of interest to strangers of the “mystic tie” from the fact that it occupies the spot upon which was established the first lodge of Freemasons organized in the now mighty empire of the West. This lodge, originally called “No. 25,” but afterward named “No. 1,” was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia on the 17th of November, 1788, while Lexington was only a little frontier post of the Old Dominion and Cincinnati nothing but a howling wilderness. Its original charter, yellow with age, is still to be seen in this city.

Colonel Joe Davie, one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and the prosecutor of Aaron Burr, was a member of this lodge, and was the Grand Master of Kentucky when he fell in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7th, 1811, and an imposing funeral ceremony was performed in his honor by the Grand Lodge at its meeting in Lexington the following summer. The present hall was used as a military hospital during the late war between the States. (See list of Masonic lodges.)

Razed 1871.
Central Christian Church was built on this site.
N. E. Cor. Walnut & Short Sts. Lexington.
Daniel Boone Built This Cabin

Dilapidated by time, a cabin planned and built by Kentucky's famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, still stands on Brushy Fork in Nicholas county. Records show that Boone erected the log house in 1735. A movement is under way to preserve the cabin as a memorial to the great Kentucky pioneer.

The recent discovery and authentication of a log cabin built by Daniel Boone 143 years ago, supplies a gap in the Kentucky pioneer's life that historians had overlooked theretofore. An opportunity is offered Kentuckians before it is too late to restore and preserve what possibly is the oldest log house still standing. It positively is the only cabin of Boone's own construction remaining in this state.

The records of the Boone Family Association, Inc., show only that the noted pioneer left Kentucky in 1788 to locate in Virginia and from there departed for Missouri in 1790. There is no record of his returning to this state, and the gap now filled might have remained empty forever except for the history of the cabin unearthed by Mrs. Charles F. Norton, librarian at Transylvania College, Lexington.

The cabin, as it stands today, shows that it had been chapboarded at some time and thus was protected in large part through the years. It is located on the Maysville and Lexington road (C. S. 68) just south of the junction of the old Carlisle pike, and almost opposite the old Governor Metcalf's home.

Cabin Not Disturbed

The land on which the cabin is located was acquired recently by another Ohioan, Mr. McEwan, who came here from Cleveland. When Mr. McEwan, after being appraised of the fact that the cabin was historic, asked if he planned to restore it, he said he had no such intention. Appealed to, then, to preserve the cabin, he said he would be glad to let it stand. He had intended to fence it and erect a tobacco and feed barn on the site.

When one considers the colorful career of Boone in Kentucky, from his erection of the fort at Boonesborough in 1778 to the "Last Battle of the Revolution" at Blue Licks in 1782, it is easy to understand why Boone returned to Kentucky and built a cabin, expecting to settle down probably on Brushy Fork.

Boone never retired and at 65 years of age made a new start and moved to Missouri, where he died in 1820.

A book entitled "The Beachump-Sharp Tragedy," an episode of Kentucky history during the middle 1820's, written by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is just off the press. It is published by the author, Route 3, Lexington, Ky., and priced at $3.50. The edition is limited to 325 copies and I suspect these will go readily, as Dr. Coleman's works are in great demand.

The Beachump-Sharp tragedy, well known for 125 years, has been the subject of a number of novels and plays, but this is the first attempt at an accurate and full-length account. It is a fascinating story.

Lex. Leader June 30, 1938

Near Forest Retreat, Metcalfe home (Dr. Asbury), Nicholas County

TRAIN CREW AND ENGINE—PROVIDENCE, KY., 1898

Submitted by Gene Miller, Evansville, Ind., the above photo is a copy of an original belonging to Dr. Cleo Giannini, also of Evansville. From left: Fireman Tom Blondin, Engineer Frank Giannini; on cowcatcher—Cleo Giannini, engine watchman, at the time. Boy on running board is Frank P. Giannini, then four, who later went into train service for the L. & N. Mr. Miller points out "the clean look of this ten-wheeler," adding: "Back in those days the engine crew personally took care of keeping their engines clean and Dr. Giannini told me his father raised Cain if his engine was dirty."

Lex. Leader June 30, 1938


Paducah, Ky. Aug 14-10-1950
May 16th, 1863

Major Prentice.

This is a letter of instruction to Major General Burnside.

I have instructed Major General Burnside to parole Major Clarence Prentice, now a rebel prisoner in Camp Shaw, Ohio, to remain outside the limits of both the loyal and disloyal states, or so-called Confederate states, of the United States of America, during the present rebellion, and to obtain from him a parole of the same.

I enclose a copy of the letter to Major Burnside.

May 16th, 1863.
It was almost midnight on a chilly, star-lit evening in the late spring of 1863. The silence which enshrouded the White House was broken only by the crunching tread of the sentry on the gravel driveway. The big place with its long rows of tall windows was dark except for a faint glow of candlelight in the front hall and a light from the President's study which shown out upon a sweep of lawn at the south toward the unfinished Washington monument and the Potomac flats.

In this meagery furnished room, Abraham Lincoln was seated in a worn armchair, his wrinkled frock coat off, his feet encased in a pair of threadbare velvet slippers, propped up on the high brass fender in front of the white marble fireplace. For ten tragic days he had scarcely eaten or slept, his face haggard, a target of abuse and derision. As he lay in bed, his mind was filled with the mystery of smoke and flags—Stonewall Jackson. Slouched awkwardly over a desk in the War Department, Lincoln had loaded the wires with telegrams in a desperate effort to rally public alarm and to learn the extent of this latest disaster to the Union.

To uneasy Governor Curtin, he wired: “Our forces are exactly between the enemy and Pennsylvania. I hope I am not less anxious to do my duty to Pennsylvania than yourself.” To General Butterfield: “Where is General Hooker? Where is Sedgwick? Where is Stoneman?” To Hooker: “Have you already in your mind a plan who will prosecute this war? If you have, prosecute it without interference from me. If you have not, please inform me, so that I, incompetent as I may be, can try and assist in the formation of some plan for the army.”

During these anxious days, the President’s private correspondence had accumulated and this particular evening had been spent in being away in important matters of a personal nature, which his secretaries had brought to his attention. Now only a single matter remained to be acted upon, but it was one that troubled him greatly.

Spread out on his lap, lay a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, which read:

To the President of the United States:

Dear Sir: I write to you last week in regard to my son, Major Clarence Prentice, now a rebel prisoner at Camp Chase. He would ere this be forwarded for exchange but Gen. Burnside, at my solicitation, consented to have him detained until I had had the time to hear from you. I think there has been time, but I have received nothing from you either by mail or telegraph. I know that the pressure of the affairs of state upon you is very great. Nevertheless you did not read my letter at all. Major Prentice is the only child left to me. My household is very desolate. My son is a prisoner of war, but unfortunately he is the South right. I ask you to direct his release upon his taking the non-combatant’s oath and giving bond and security for its scrupulous observance. If you cannot do this, as I painfully fear you cannot, I earnestly appeal to you to parole him to stay outside of both the United States and the Southern Confederacy until after the rebellion.

I should scarcely venture, Mr. President, to make this appeal to you, that I think I have served the Union cause faithfully, devotedly, and successfully. I have suffered very much and sacrificed very much in its behalf—more I am sure than any other man in Kentucky; and I am likely even at the best, to suffer and sacrifice much hereafter. I think there is not a more intelligent man in the state who would hesitate to say to you that I have saved it to the United States.

And now, dear Sir, pray grant me what I ask in behalf of my only son. His mother is half-dead, and so am I. I am scarcely capable of performing my daily duties to the country, but, if my request were granted, I feel I should be buoyant with new life.

Please let me know your decision soon, for, if my son cannot be paroled upon either of the conditions I have mentioned, I want him sent forward as soon as possible to City Point as he is extremely uncomfortable in his present situation.

Is it too much to ask that you will telegraph me on the receipt of this?

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Brilliant, opinionated, pugnacious, the writer of this letter was the founder of the Louisville Journal and for more than thirty years had been its editor during the stormiest period of Kentucky journalism. A master of bitter invective, skilled in the use of withering sarcasm, George D. Prentice frequently shot out his quarels in pistol encounters on public streets with such formidable adversaries as Reuben T. Durrett of the Louisville Courier and George T. Stover of the Kentucky Gazette at Lexington, who had killed Charles Wickliffe.

When the war began, Prentice’s two sons, William and Clarence, cast their fortunes with the South. William was killed at the battle of Augusta, Kentucky, in September, 1862. Clarence, the youngest boy, erratic, impulsive and unreliable, enjoyed the excitement and disorderly freedom of irregular organizations, one of which distributed recruiting handbills, reading:

“FAULKNER’S KENTUCKY RANGERS

I want a few more good, active men, who are willing to undergo any and all hardships in helping to drive back Lincoln’s hirelings from our borders. To you, border Tennesseans, who are daily feeling the iron heel of the Despot by having your families insulted, your houses robbed and your negroes stolen by the thieving Jayhawkers, to you I appeal! Shove off your lethargy, and show to the world that the Southern men are not alive within you. Mount your horse, with a good double barrel shot gun, and help me to rid the earth of these free-booters. Let us emulate the daring of our noble brothers in Virginia, and these miscreants who turn howling back to their Northern dens.

COME ON!”

Although strongly opposed to Secession, George D. Prentice’s services to the Union, despite his assertions to the contrary, had been seriously impaired by a personal censure of Lincoln and his policies, bitter and unfailing since the day the Louisville Journal denounced the President’s first call for troops as unworthy not merely of a statesman but of a man.” Many were the times that Lincoln had pondered, in his mild, unvindictive way, upon the irony of fate which made the first newspaper he ever subscribed for his severest critic in those dark hours when friendly words meant the most.

Tonight, through another quirk of circumstance, Prentice needed him as he never needed him but failed to find Prentice. Under existing facts, could further executive intervention be justified? The editor’s son had been captured wearing civilian clothes within the Union lines. Pursuant to established rules of war, General Burnside had ordered him tried as a spy but Lincoln had revoked the order and directed that Prentice be treated as an ordinary prisoner of war.

Now the President was being urged to parole the young Confederate in the face of strenuous opposition from the War Department and Judge Advocate General Holt who, in a lengthy written opinion, argued that Prentice was a dangerous character and that, in the event of parole, there was no assurance “that the prisoner thus tenderly dealt with would not at the first opportunity re-enter the rebel service.”

Lincoln put his battered, short-shanked old spectacles low on his nose, ran strong, lean fingers through coarse, unruly black hair, as he carefully read the letter again. “Major Prentice is the only child left to me.” The father was thinking of his dead son, William. Did he remember that the President had also lost a son named William since he came to the White House? “My household is very desolate”—yes, Lincoln knew how that was too. “And now, dear Sir, pray grant me what I ask in behalf of my only son.”

Slowly, Lincoln removed his spectacles and twirled them absent-mindedly in his great hands, turned his deep-set eyes, somber with the sorrows of a nation, toward a hair-covered sofa on the left of the fireplace. Clad in a perfect fitting uniform of a cavalry Lieutenant.
Lincoln's little boy, ten years old, lay there asleep, his small saber clutched tightly in his chubby hands; his forage cap, tilted back from his tousled brown hair. Merry, mischievous, warm-hearted Tad, perfectly lawless and full of odd fancies and inventions, ran continually in and out of his father's office, interrupting his gravest labors and discussions with his bright, sparkling but imperfect speech, perching himself on the President's knees, climbing on his back with fierce hugs, while the most weighty conferences were going on. Months ago, gruff, stern old Stanton, Secretary of War, yielding to the charm of this child, had commissioned him a Lieutenant of Volunteers and fitted him with a regular uniform and equipment.

As Lincoln looked at the small, sleeping figure bravely arrayed in military trappings, his strong features relaxed and a twinkle crept into his tired, gray eyes. Only a few hours ago he had heard Tad climbing the stairs singing at the top of his shrill voice:

"Old Abe Lincoln
A rail-splitter was he,
And that's the way
He'll split the Confederacy."

The thud of hoofs and the clang and clatter of field artillery, dashing past Lafayette Square, broke the President's musing on the inescapable ways of fate and destiny. He looked at the clock on the mantel-piece. It was another day and re-enforcements were hurrying out to Hooker. Stiffly he got to his feet, put on his coat and, stooping over the cluttered table, he wrote in a firm, clear hand at the foot of Major Prentice's parole—"A. Lincoln." Then the Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armies gathered his little Lieutenant in his sinewy arms and carried him gently out the wide doorway and down the long corridor.

Radio Towers Mark Site Of Morton Residence

This residence, the home of Judge J. R. Morton, was located on East Short street and was torn down to make room for the new municipal auditorium that hasn't been built yet. It stood at the head of the Esplanade, which was constructed to provide a thoroughfare to the auditorium. The site now is occupied only by the towers of Police Radio Station WPET.
Cheapside Decreed To Become Parking Place For Automobiles After More Than Century's Use As Public Market Site

Drop a tear for Cheapside.

Befit of its glory of more than a hundred years.

Destined to become a parking place for automobiles—where once the proudest blood of the thoroughbred world found always a welcome in throngs of horse-loving cavaliers gathered about the Bluegrass.

For Cheapside without county court day will be only an open square, and very soon the rich historic and traditional associations which have made it a sacred spot will be lost forever. The old memories of Old Lexington will be forgotten at sight of the sign "Park Cars Here."

For half a century the statue of John Cabell Breckinridge, one of the most famous sons of Kentucky and Virginia, has looked down upon court-day gatherings, all that would be familiar to him in the heart of the modern city. The significance of the memorial to him will soon be lost, as those who run do not read.

Cheapside became the gathering place for Kentuckians in the first days of the pioneer settlement when Lexington was the metropolis of the West. It has been a market place and a post town for a century and a quarter; in many ways it was the heart of Lexington. In later years it has belonged peculiarly to farmers of the Bluegrass, the one place left to them in the busy rush of the world.

There have been the meeting place, their trading place, their resting place—a combination of what the club, hotel, park and exchange mean to the city man.

And around Cheapside were the first school, the pillory and stocks, the public prints, and, as now, the court house. The first market house was ordered on the square by the city trustees, July 9, 1784, but was not built for some months. There on Wednesdays and Saturdays country folk and city folk met as buyers and sellers; there all early travelers and visitors went for their pictures of pioneer Kentucky life; there in later years has been found the last bit of local color to catch the fancy of the stranger and cause a pang of regret and resignation in the breast of those who have seen the passing of so much that made Lexington one place.

Allen's Story

James Lane Allen, in his "The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky," has given to the world a faithful picture of court day in his native town:

"Hardly more characteristic of the Athenian was the agora, or the forum of the Roman, than is county court day of the Kentuckian. In the open square around the court house of the county seat he has had the center of his public social life, the arena of his passions and amusements, the rallying-point of his political discussions, the market place of his business transactions, the civil unit of his institutional history.

"They have been assembling here now for nearly a hundred years. One of the first demands of the young Commonwealth was that its vigorous, passionate life should be regulated by the usages of civilized law. Its monthly county courts, with justices of the peace, were derived from the Virginia system of jurisprudence, where they formed the aristocratic feature of the commonwealth and it itself owed these models to England; and thus the influence of the courts and of the decent and orderly solemnity of both hands passed, as singularly fitting, over into the ideals of justice existing in the pure-blooded colony.

"All thru the first quarter of the century, and for a longer time, county court day in Kentucky was, at least in many parts of the State, the occasion for holding athletic contests, as the men, young or in the sinewy manhood of more than middle age, assembled once a month at the county seats to witness and take part in the feats of muscle and courage.

"Throughout this period county court day was the monthly Monday on which the Kentuckian regularly did his lighting. He availed himself liberally of election day, it is true, and of regimental muster in the spring and battalion muster in the fall—great gala occasions; but county court day was by all odds the preferred and highly prized season. It was periodical and could be relied upon, being written in the law, noted in the almanacs, and registered in the heavens.

"So conventional did the recreation become that difficulties occurring out in the country other times regularly had their settlement postponed until the pelligrinets could convene with the justices.

"Another noticeable recreation of the day was the drinking. Indeed the two pleasures went marvelously well together.

"The merchants kept barrels of whiskey in their cellars for their customers. Bottles if it sat openly on the counter.

"Month's Big Public Day

"More and more it was becoming the great public day of the month, and mirroring the life and spirit of the times—on occasion a day of fearful momentous gravity, as in the midst of war, financial distress, high party feeling; more and more the people gathered together for discussion and the origination of measures determining the events of their history. Gradually new features inereted it. The crowd, availed himself of it to announce his own candidacy or to wage a friendly campaign.

"In the spring, there being no fairs, it was the occasion for exhibiting the fine stock of the country.

"In the winter, at the close of the old or beginning of the new year, Negro slaves were regularly hired out on this day for the ensuing twelfth month, and sometimes put on the block before the county court day and sold for life.

"But it was not until near the half of the second quarter of the century that an auction originated stock sales on the open square, and thus gave to the day the characteristic that it has since retained of being the great market-day of the month. Thenceforth its influence was to be more widely felt, to be extended to other counties and even States; thenceforth it was to become more distinctly a local institution without counterpart.

"The Kentuckian nowadays does not come to county court to pick a quarrel or to settle one. Another old-time feature of the day has disappeared—the open use of the pioneer beverage. No longer is the day the general buying day for the circumjacent country.

"The doctors, too, have nearly vanished from the street corners.

"Thru all changes one feature has remained. It goes back to the most ancient days of local history. The Kentuckian will come to county court 'to swap horses'; it is in the blood."

75 DOLLARS REWARD

Runaway from the subscriber, living in the county of Woodford, a negro male named Jem. He may probably call himself Jones Warren. He took with him a grey Mare, valued at $150. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, black eyes, and a good head. He is in command of a horse of the above value.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the arrest and conviction of the above named runaway. He was born in Virginia. All information will be held in confidence.

WILLIAM OFFUTT

Woodford County, Ky. 12th day of March, 1817.
Gateway To Greatness

This pass was long the gateway to the west on April 13, 1750, when Thomas Walker reached the gap which he named for the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. A few years later, Daniel Boone and numberless pioneers passed through it on the way to Kentucky. In August, 1863, Cumberland Gap was captured by a Union army under General Ambrose E. Burnside.

No trip to Lexington is complete without a visit to one or more of the large farms where racehorses are bred and raised. "Dixiana" caught our attention on this central Kentucky swing and we reveled in the spacious acreage. Horse fans from everywhere were on hand. The sprawling farms are showplaces and Fayette county is quick to capitalize on its attractions.

No less interesting was "Winburn," the 340-acre farm of Col. J. W. Coleman, Jr. It is located about two miles out on the Russell Cave road. The master of the house is a man about 45 years old. A building contractor by profession, Mr. Coleman decided to retire 15 years ago. As a final gesture, he built the handsome two-story brick home which graces the site, stocked it with nearly 3,000 books, mostly about Kentucky, read when he wished and wrote betimes, and is still living as royally as any king that ever walked this globe. Col. Coleman, who has written a dozen books, is not too busy to entertain friends. The University of Kentucky recently conferred a Lit. D. on him.

Fred A. Neuman, in Paducah Sun-Democrat
Oct. 5, 1947

Ranck Wrote Article On Courthouses

Fourth Seat Of Justice Was Being Erected In 1883 On Present Site

Lexingtonians in 1883 were watching with interest the erection of a new courthouse, which was replacing one built in 1806 and remodeled about 1814. This new courthouse, the fourth in the county, was destroyed by fire on May 14, 1897, and was succeeded by the present building on the same site.

George W. Ranck, in 1883, published a "Guide to Lexington" in which he stated:

"The new Court House ... is now in process of erection in the center of the public square, a spot that has been a Court House site for nearly a hundred years, and where many events of historic interest have occurred. In the stone Court House erected here in 1788 those two great political leaders, John Pope and Felix Grundy hotly discussed the merits of Federalism, and from its steps in 1794 Gen. James Wilkinson, afterwards Commander in Chief of the American Army, called for volunteers for Wayne's campaign against the Indians.

"A quaint old edifice erected in 1806 preceded the one now being built, and was rich in associations. In this house, in the summer of 1807, took place the examining trial of the accomplished, but unfortunate, Blennerhassett, who had just been arrested in Lexington for complicity in the celebrated Burr conspiracy, and within its walls Clay and Barry, Wickliffe and Menifee, Tor Marshall, Gen. Bracktoridge, and a host of other distinguished orators made some of their most eloquent efforts. Amos Kendall, the right hand man of Old Hickory, was qualified as an attorney in this building.

"On its bench sat Judge Bledsoe, one of the most remarkable men of his day, and there, for the last time, pleaded the great lawyer, Joe Davers, just before he fell so gallantly in the battle of Tippecanoe. Volunteers for the war of 1812 marched around it when they started for the bloody field of Raisin; 'John Morgan's men' camped about it fifty years afterwards; its old bell rung a peal of triumph over the victory of Buena Vista, and often sounded the tocsin of alarm during the late terrible struggle between the States. The old house was once saved from destruction by fire by Confederate soldiers, when the city was held by General E. Kirby Smith. The new Court House fifty indicates the new era of progress upon which the old city has entered.

"The weather-beaten monument standing near the Court House was erected nearly half a century ago to a distinguished citizen of Lexington and Democratic leader, William T. Barry, who was successively United States Senator, Postmaster General, and Minister to Spain."
Old Medical Hall Building Erected In 1827

The old Y.W. C.A. building at Market and Church streets, is shown in the picture above as it appeared a century ago when it was being used as the Medical College of Transylvania University. The small addition at the rear, surmounted by a cupola, was the operating amphitheater, presented by Dr. Benjamin Dudley. The cornerstone of the Medical hall was laid April 15, 1827, and it was occupied by the Medical College until 1844, when it was taken over by the city. In 1854, the building was badly damaged by fire but was rebuilt in its present form two years later. The Y.W. C.A. leased it in 1915.

Old Lexington Library Association Occupied Building Many Years During Last Century Damaged Structure Burned On July 25, 1854 Hall Originally Erected As Quarters Of Transylvania Department

A structure long devoted to public service in Lexington is the old Lexington Library building, at Market and Church streets, now being vacated by the Lexington Y.W.C.A. Its new occupants will be members of the University Club, who two months ago secured a five-year lease on the building and plan to make extensive alterations inside to make it suitable for use as a men's club.

It has served at various times as the Transylvania Medical hall, the city hall, a church, the Lexington Library and the Y.W.C.A., and, in intervals between, has been used by the largest magazine agency in the world and for other commercial purposes.

The building originally was erected as the Medical hall of Transylvania University and perhaps was the first building on the site. The land previously had been owned by one Francis McDermid, who had received it in 1874 when the trustees of Lexington deeded it to Gabriel and Milly Phillips, who family retained it for 25 years. It is not known whether they built a house on it.

The rapid growth of the young medical department of Transylvania, had, by 1827, made necessary the construction of a hall and the property on the northwest corner of Market and Church streets was purchased for $40 from the Phillips family by a joint stock company of medical professors and citizens organized to erect the building.

The cornerstone was laid April 15, 1827, with impressive Masonic ceremonies and an eloquent address by William T. Barry, one of Lexington's most distinguished citizens, who served as United States senator, postmaster-general and minister to Spain.

At the rear was the operating amphitheater, said to have been erected the previous year by Dr. Benjamin Dudley, one of the most discriminating of the medical faculty, whose home was at the northeast corner of Mill and Church streets. Until 1842 this hall and amphitheater were used by the Medical College, which grew rapidly despite a disturbing period of friction among the faculty. In that year, however, it was abandoned by the college, which moved to a new hall erected at the northwest corner of Broadway and Second street.

The old Medical hall then was taken over by the city of Lexington and served as the city hall until July 25, 1854, when it was damaged by fire. While under the control of the city, it also was used as quarters of the Odd Fellows and as the library of the Lexington Library Association, predecessor of the Lexington Public Library.

The building caught fire about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 25, according to the Kentucky Statesman of that date, and the entire woodwork of the hall was consumed, "in spite of the efforts of the firemen. Apparently the building was not destroyed, as historians generally have implied. Most of the property of the city was saved and most of the library books, of which 7,000 to 8,000 were on the shelves, were removed to water. A number, however, were burned and others were damaged by water. As to the origin of the blaze, the Statesman commented, "How it happened no one knows, but everybody thinks it was done by some wretch from some malicious motive."

Apparently the partly burned building remained as it was until 1856, when a faction of the congregation of the Hill Street Methodist church withdrew and organized an independent church. Led by Samuel Adams and Nicholas Hedington, they secured funds and, on May 1, 1856, purchased the old Medical hall property from the city of Lexington for $300. The building was rebuilt into a church, known as Morris chapel, in honor of Bishop Morris of Ohio, and Samuel Adams was called as the first pastor.

After several years, the congregation disbanded, a majority of the members returned to the Hill Street church and the property was deeded to the Methodist church, South, in return for payments of $5,000. A few months later, the Lexington Libray Company, which had been organized in 1796 under the auspices of the old Transylvania Seminary and which at one time had included the Medical hall property while it served as a city hall, purchased the church for $5,600 and opened it as a library in November, 1866.

At first only the second floor of the building was used as the library, and the downstairs room was used for directors' meetings and also was rented to religious societies, to religious bodies for Sunday services and for public lectures. Later, however, the books were removed to the first floor and the Y.W.C.A. secured quarters on the second floor.

The library company had, from the time of its establishment, operated in a stock concern but toward the close of the 19th century, sentiment grew rapidly for the establishment of a free public library. In 1888, the library association voted to accept an offer of the city of Lexington and according to the agreement of April 2, 1889, leased to the city the building, all equipment and all property for a period of five years. The collection was made that, if the plan proved successful, the company would turn over complete possession of its properties to the city.

Before the five years had expired, Charles J. Bromton, who had secured passage of the legislative charter enabling the city to establish a free public library, and other prominent citizens, opened negotiations with Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a Carnegie library. The Carnegie gift was $60,000, the Lexington Library Company and others donated $15,000 and the new building was erected on the south end of the property known as Grant Park.

The library company, in 1902, made over the city all its properties and authorized the city to sell the old building and use the proceeds to form a perpetuity fund for the purchase of books.

On May 3, 1905, the old building was deserted by the library and was left unoccupied for a year before it was sold to Miss Jennie Hanson, whose magazine agency had outgrown its quarters in the building next door to the library.

Miss Hanson who later became Mrs. Hanson, had started her career as agent for the Ladies' Home Journal and had created, in a comparatively short time, the largest magazine agency in the world. So extensive were the operations of the company, known as the J.M. Hanson Magazine Agency, that at one time 25 employees were kept busy at slack times and more than 100 at the busiest seasons. The volume of mail sent each year was so great that the Lexington postoffice was unable to handle it and a large part of the work was done at the Cincinnati postoffice. At one time, indeed, a million catalogues were mailed to all parts of the country.

Miss Hanson's agency, after taking over the Bobbs-Merrill Central Agency, the largest in the West, and the Ewing Agency, the only one in the country, grew so large that it was moved in 1914 to Chicago, where it is still in business.

A year later, on May 1, 1915, the building was rented to the McNames Brothers, who conducted an up-to-date drug store there for several years, and then was leased for five years to the Young Women's Christian Association, which is now erecting the old Y. M. C. A. building at Mill and Church streets.

The Y. W. C. A. had been formed some years before and had grown rapidly under the sponsorship of national Y. W. officials and local workers. After it took possession of the old library building, a number of alterations, including equipment of a large rest room, class rooms, gymnasium and offices were made.
A boarding house for girls was planned.

One of the first extensive plans undertaken by the Y. W. C. A. was the establishment of a cafeteria for business and professional women and the general public. The cafeteria, under the superintendence of Miss Ethel Moorehouse of Tacoma, Wash., was opened Sept. 25, 1918, and meals were served twice daily, at noon and at night.

Since the United States at that time was involved in war and food restrictions were in force, the Y. W. C. A. advertised that it would "serve food which is patriotic and at the same time the best on the market." The menu for the first luncheon included:

- Vegetable soup
- Roast beef
- Potatoes, veal
- Pot pie
- Mashed potatoes, corn on the cob
- Creamed carrots
- Vegetable gelatin salad
- Lettuce, apple pie, squash pie
- Pie à la mode
- Ice cream and bread and beverages

Flowers for the opening were furnished by Miss Fanny White and music by Mr. and Mrs. Vignetti of the Lexington College of Music. Liberty Loan talks were made frequently during the meal hours and various prominent musicals were engaged to play.

The old Sayre residence, located on the northeast corner of Mill and Church streets, was leased by the Y. W. C. A. in November, 1918, for use as a residence hall for young women. The entire house was redecorated and the building was connected with the Y. W. C. A. structure by doors cut through the walls.

Early this year, the Y. W. C. A. purchased from the Security Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders of the Y. M. C. A., the old Y. M. C. A. building at Mill and Church streets, which had been vacant since the Y. M. C. A. left it during the summer of 1919. Work was begun immediately on remodeling the building and the structure was to be ready for occupancy this week.

---

FRANKFORT from the river. The light building in the center, over the bridge, is the State Arsenal. It was constructed in 1850 to be headquarters of the Kentucky Militia.

---

Lex. Leader
June 30, 1938

---

Gear side of a very early Frick traction. This was before they cradled their boilers in an independent frame. As we have always maintained, this company had very practical engines at an early date.
THE LINCOLNS' REMOVAL FROM KENTUCKY

Some of the most important events in the life of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, occurred in consecutive decades beginning with his birth in Virginia in 1776. Ten years later Thomas saw his own father shot down by the Indians in Kentucky which robbed him not only of guidance but financial support as well. In 1796 we have the first record of Thomas as a laborer earning a daily wage, as on July 16 of that year in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, he was paid thirty-nine shillings by Samuel Hayerk. Ten years later he married Nancy Hanks on June 6, 1806.

The significance of Thomas Lincoln's removal from Kentucky which featured his 1816 decade experiences has not as yet been fully appreciated. Inasmuch as the migration took place sometime between Thanksgiving and Christmas of that year this might be an appropriate time, on the 130 anniversary of the occasion, to further explore the far reaching importance of this move.

The removal of the impressionable seven year old Abraham Lincoln from a slave state to a free state may have changed the whole course of American history. If Abraham had remained in Kentucky and had grown up with the institution of Slavery it is not likely he would have had any opportunity for political advancement in the party with which he became affiliated or the newly organized anti-slavery group which at a later date he helped to organize.

What the change in atmosphere might have done for him had he remained in Kentucky is clearly set forth in his own words in a speech which he made at Peoria on October 16, 1854. He said in part: "I think I have no prejudice against the Southern People. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did now exist among us we might not instantly give it up. This I believe of the great masses north and south."

The little attention which has been given to the early reaction of Abraham Lincoln towards the slavery question has been due largely to the erroneous statements made by the Herndon brothers and in the institution of Lincoln's parents towards involuntary servitude. On page 19 of volume one in the three volume edition of this work published in 1889 this paragraph appears:

"The assertion made by some of Mr. Lincoln's biographers, and so often repeated by sentimental writers, that his father left Kentucky to avoid the sight of or contact with slavery, lacks confirmation."

This is but one of the many occasions when Lincoln's law partner would have come nearer the truth if he had referred to the writings of the President himself rather than depended upon gossip and his own imagination to draw the picture.

He not only misrepresented the situation himself but even Beveridge, who placed so much confidence in Herndon's conclusions, was led to comment "not the faintest evidence has been found indicating that slavery was so much as a contributory cause of their departure." Indeed, it is doubtful whether that institution made any impression one way or another, on Thomas Lincoln's pallid mind."

Both Herndon and Beveridge should have been familiar with the autobiographical sketch which Lincoln prepared for Scripps in 1860 in which Lincoln made a direct statement about the reason for his father's migration from Kentucky to Indiana. Lincoln wrote, "This removal was partly on account of slavery but chiefly on account of the difficulty in land titles in Kentucky."

It would appear that the word of Abraham Lincoln about his father's removal would be a fairly good "confirmation" of this very important fact that some "sentimental" writers have had the temerity to mention. If Lincoln's own word did not constitute the "faintest evidence" about the removal, Beveridge could not have had a very high regard for Abraham Lincoln's integrity.

In the debate with Douglas at Alton, Lincoln put the rhetorical question, "How many Democrats are there about here who have left slave states and come into the free state of Illinois to get rid of the institution of slavery?" The reporter claimed that one voiced in Illinois and said "a thousand" another voice added "a thousand and one" to which Lincoln replied, "I reckon there are a thousand and one."

Herdon also makes another comment with reference to Thomas Lincoln's reaction to slavery and the system in general in Kentucky, which throws light on the whole situation. In the same paragraph which contains his former erroneous conclusion this statement appears about Thomas Lincoln and his slavery surroundings:

"In all Hardin County—at that time a large area of territory—there were not over fifty slaves; and it is doubtful if he (Thomas Lincoln) saw enough of slavery to fill him with the righteous opposition to the institution which he has so frequently expressed in the whole situation. In the same paragraph which contains his former erroneous conclusion this statement appears about Thomas Lincoln and his slavery surroundings:

J. Winston Coleman, in his excellent work, Slavery in Kentucky notes that in 1829 there were 116,718 slaves in the state. The Hardin County Commissioner's Book for 1816, the very year of the Lincoln's removal, reveals there were 1,261 slaves within the boundary of Hardin county. That same year, according to the commissioner's book, one citizen in the county alone was in possession of fifty-three slaves—three more than Herndon claimed there were in the whole county.

Lincoln had some correspondence with A. G. Hodges of Frankfort Kentucky in 1854 which should set at rest any controversy about the contributions of his parents to his earliest notions about slavery. Lincoln wrote, "I am naturally anti-slavery." If he was opposed to slavery by nature it would appear as if his parents had nothing to do with the environment which created this natural opposition to the institution. Lincoln also stated in the Hodges letter: "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel."

We have Lincoln's own statement that his memory went back to his Kentucky days. Slavery was the most widely discussed question in the immediate community where he spent his early childhood as well as in contemporary records. His parents were members of an anti-slavery church and so was his school teacher, Caleb Hazel. The controversy became so heated in one church, but a mile from Lincoln's birthplace that the doors of the church were closed. Would it be a reasonable supposition that Abraham's parents would prefer to bring up their children in a free state in prevent one church where the slavery subject was a continual source of controversy. The removal of the Lincoln's from Kentucky, as Abraham Lincoln has said, was "partly on account of slavery."
Joel T. Hart Recognized As 
Great Artist During Lifetime

Earliest Work Of Promi-
ience Was Likeness
Of Jackson, Now Own-
ed By Viley McFerran

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS
ARE IN EXISTENCE

“Woman Triumphant”
Was Installed In Fay-
ette Courthouse In ‘88

Joel T. Hart, world-renowned sculptor, whose first noted work was produced in this city exactly 100 years ago and whose masterpiece had just been installed in the Fayette county court house 50 years ago, purchased by the “Women of the Blue Grass Region” from Tiffany’s, New York, always will stand out as one of Lexington’s most distinguished citizens.

He came here in 1830—he was born in Clark county in 1810 and died in Florence, Italy, in 1877— and displayed such genius while working in a stoneyard in this city that prominent local citizens financed his expenses for study abroad. He set up his studio in Florence and devoted nearly 20 years there, until his death, mainly to the execution and perfection of his masterpiece, “Woman Triumphant.”

What probably was his earliest work of prominence—a bust of Andrew Jackson, made and signed in 1838—is possessed by W. Viley McFerran of this city, “Old Hickory” posed for it at the Hermitage and said he considered it the best likeness that had been made of him. The bust—it is a plaster model—was presented by Mr. Hart to Viley McFerran’s great grandfather, Capt. Willia Viley.

There are a few photographs extant of Mr. Hart taken before he left Lexington. Photography had hardly gotten a good start in those days, so the mere fact that two different pictures of the famous sculptor, both taken in the 1850’s, and each an informal pose with some family group, are in existence verifies his known fame locally before he went abroad.

One of the pictures—taken with the Wilson family—is reproduced with this article. The house was on North Upper street, beyond Church street—the site now occupied by a garage—and is illustrated elsewhere in this edition as the late home of O. L. Bradley, before it was razed.

John S. Wilson, a druggist who had his store on Chapmanside where a restaurant now is located, was a close friend of the sculptor’s. The following item appeared in

the Lexington Observer and Re-
porter, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860:

“SOMETHING NEW FROM
HART, THE SCULPTOR—Another
Ideal bust from the chisel of Joel
T. Hart—beautiful as a child’s dream of
Heaven—has just arrived in this
city, and can be seen at the drug
store of John S. Wilson. From
the same chisel, with the above, is a
bust of Augustus Caesar, represent-
ing him in his
Bright hour of purity, of truth,
Ere strife, and blood, and treacherous ways,
Had dimmed the sunshine of his days.

And, a comely, lovable youth he looks in smooth and polished marble.
Both these works of art evidence the skill of a master hand, and are beautiful in all their proportions.

The friends of the eminent artist will be highly gratified by witnessing the exhibition of these last fruits of his labors.

“Mr. Hart, we understand, will probably be in this city during the present week preparatory to his de-
parture for Italy to build a statue of Mr. Clay for the people of Louis-
ville.”

STATUE IN LOUISVILLE

The statue of Mr. Clay, referred to, stands in the Jefferson county court house at Louisville, and is one of the proud art possessions of that city.

It is interesting to note that, at the sale of the late Joe LeCompte’s property and collection recently, a bust of Augustus Caesar, treasured by Mr. LeCompte as probably the product of Joel T. Hart, although unsigned, was purchased by Wil-

liam R. Milward. It may be the one referred to in the above item.

The following interesting letter, signed “A.,” was published in the Louisville Evening Journal on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1843:

“Gentlemen: I drop you this line because I have played truant to the muses these late days yourself, you nevertheless preserve a commendable sympathy for their tomes, and are curious to know how they speed; always willing to give merit in this line, a lift upon your editorial pinions Pegasean.

“Hearing that the friends of Alex-
ander Campbell intended to have
a fine marble of him executed by a native Kentucky artist residing in this city, Mr. Joel Hart. I visited this gentleman's studio to see what earnest he had given of skill worthy of bringing down the features of the great reformer. I was most agreeably surprised; I may say astonished. I am sure that Mr. Hart's specimens are not at all inferior to anything done by Powers or Clevegner before they went to Europe. There were several busts of persons whom I knew, admirable likenesses, yet not the literal still-life copies of the face which busts usually are, and which the death-like expression of the sightless eyes and colorless material, have contributed to the unpopularity of portraits taken in this way, compared with painting. He has shown great art in the attitudes, which happily correspond with the peculiar cast and expression of each individual, and while preserving the features true to life, he imparts to them that touch of the ideal, which can bestow something of classic grace or dignity, upon an everyday face, and in the gift of only the highest genius. There was a bust of Gen. Jackson, taken at the Hermann House, since his retirement, and which the General thinks the most accurate of all the representations of himself. Those of Mr. Campbell, Bishop Smith, and Mr. Dudley, the last particularly, are done in a style that I believe no modeller in this country can surpass. Mr. Hart was copying a bust of Cassius M. Clay, Esq., in marble, the first effort of this sort in Kentucky, so far as I know. In this difficult process he uses an apparatus entirely his own invention, which succeeds perfectly, and is more simple, and in many respects preferable to the one used by the Italian sculptors, of which he received a description from Mr. Clevegner, after his own was completed.

"Mr. Hart is entirely self-made in his art. He has seen no specimens but those at Cincinnati. He is yet a young man, and is, no doubt, destined to take his place in the foremost ranks of American artists."  

Had Little Schooling

Joel Tanner Hart was born in Clark county on Feb. 11, 1810. His parents at the time were very poor and he had little schooling. When he was 20 he went to Bourbon county where he built stone fences and chimneys until he moved to Lexington and went to work dressing and engraving tombstones in local marble works. He was six feet tall, with dark hair, fine dark eyes, sharp nose, and had a dignified bearing. He was sociable, fond of children, a fine conversationalist, and an amateur musician. He became a renowned sculptor, a poet and an inventor.

Cassius M. Clay first became interested in Hart's display of genius and induced him to go to Cincinnati, where he received some instruction. His first work was a headdress modeled after a man in 1837. He early made a fine bust of C. M. Clay, who corresponded with him until Hart's death in 1848.

He made statues of Henry Clay which are in Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La. Henry Clay helped send him abroad, saying Hart had "more versatility of talent than any one I ever met."

He went abroad in 1848. In 1850 he visited America for the last time. He died in Italy March 2, 1877.

**Group Cast Destroyed**

Hart's invention, to measure portraits in life, was first used to make a bust of Col. J. W. Grigsby, which is now in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Grigsby, who was a granddaughter of Isaac Shelby, met Hart in Florence, Italy, when he was in great financial distress and advanced him $3,000 to enable him to resume work on his masterpiece, "Woman Triumphant."

John S. Wilson, the Lexington druggist, was his most intimate friend. He wrote Wilson on November 6, 1876: "The group (Woman Triumphant) my life work, is finished and beautifully cast in plaster of Paris. As soon as the plaster is dry enough I shall commence it in marble. This I trust will set me square with the world and buoy me decently. My instrument will copy it exactly and ad infinitum, and make money for others when I am gone. Unfortunately, "Woman Triumphant" was never copied by his instrument. After this work of art was destroyed in the Lexington courthouse fire, it was found to be impossible to reproduce it, since the cast also had been destroyed.

Hart valued "Woman Triumphant" at $20,000. He refused $10,000 for it before it was completed. Tiffany's bought it and let the women of the Bluegrass have it for $5,000, to assist them in their efforts to set up the masterpiece in Lexington as a memorial to the Kentucky-born genius.

**New & Cheap Goods.**

**SAAL & GEO. TROTTER & Co.**

They have just received from Philadelphia on the most favorable terms brought to this country, at lowest prices for carriage, which they now offer by wholesale at retail profits. Those who have wish to purchase, will please to come in; a few before they lay in their goods.

They also have to sell and have always in stock COTTON, Manufacturing TOBACCO, BAR AND PIG LEAD, PRINTED, WOOD, WATER, BARR, WOOD, BENT GLASS, WARRANTED RIFLE POWDER, for highest prices on CASH, always given for SALT PIC.

**BEECHER THOMPSON & Co.**

**French, British and India GOODS.**

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES, wholesale and retail. All goods secured at the lowest possible prices for dealers.

**LOTTERY.**

**The Danielle Main-street Lottery.**

WILL commence drawing on the 2d Monday in March at 8 o'clock P.M.—It is expected that 400 tickets will advance, and all tickets sold after the drawing commence will end, and sold for each. All those that wish to purchase tickets in said Lottery, are recommended to purchase them with dispatch.

**NOTICE.**

The steamer hereafter will contract for a quantity of WHISKEY, BAY LEAF & CINNAMON, in connection with WHISKY BARR 1.50— for which they will pay the highest prices on CASH, and accept on account the credit of the Whiskey and Bitter. J. & T. G. P. GREEN, G. W. SMITH & Co., Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816—904.

The old steamers, however, they were not also real iron men of the farm in their day. Thousands of visitors to the Wisconsin State Fair saw this eighty-year-old Case Number One do its stuff, hooked onto an equally old Eclipse threshing. This horse-drawn machine was one of many shown and demonstrated in the Parade of Plows and Centennial March of Machines, presented by the J. I. Case Company.
Agricultural And Mechanical
College Had 326 Pupils In '88

First Woman Graduate
Was Given Diploma
In Year In Which The
Leader Was Launched

FACULTY INCLUDED
EIGHTEEN MEMBERS

Experiment Station Was
Established In Fiscal
Year Closing In 1888

By FRANK L. McVEY
President University of Kentucky

In 1888 the Agricultural and Mecha-
nical College of Kentucky had a student
enrollment of 326; in 1898 the University
of Kentucky, educational outgrowth of that
early institution, recorded a registration of
3,387 students for the fall term. Thus,
from a small beginning, the state's largest
institution of higher education has enjoyed a
growth worthy of the hope and trust of
those educators and citizens who have
contributed to its development through
half a century of progress.

Today, in reviewing the history of the
commonwealth, the City of Lexington,
and the institutions that have
survived he past 50 years, it is interesting
to read the history of the Agricultural and
Mechanical College of half a century ago, and
to measure, by the years, the increase in
size, enrollment and service from the state
institution of that time to the University
of the present.

In 1888 the Agricultural and Mecha-
nical College of Kentucky granted
a degree to its first woman grad-
uate, one of a class of five to receive
diplomas that year and one of
51 graduates since the establish-
ment of the Agricultural and Mecha-
nical College. Up to the present,
and including the mid-year and
June graduating classes of 1938,
there have been approximately 10-
600 students graduated from the
University of Kentucky.

16 Faculty Members
The University of Kentucky of
today meets the needs of the youth
as an educational institution of
a staff of 272; in 1887-88 there
were 18 faculty members on the staff
of the Agricultural and Mechanical
College and of those only one was
a woman. President James E. Pat-
terson was also professor of meta-
physics and civil history at that time,
and the remainder of the staff
consisted of Dr. Robert Peter, editor
of chemistry and experimental
physicology; John Shackelford,
professor of the English language
and literature; James G. White,
professor of mathematics, physics and
astronomy; A. R. Mead, professor
of natural history; F. M. Hel-
vers, professor of French language
and literature, who also served
as secretary of the faculty; John H.
Hollis, professor of the Latin and
Greek languages; Dr. Robert Peter;
A. L. Skeffington, professor of
agriculture and horticulture and director of the
Experiment Station; J. R. Pottrter,
principal of the normal department
and professor of pedagogy; Dillard
H. Clark, first lieutenant, U. S. A.
commandant and professor of civil,
mechanical and mining engineering
and military science; Walter K. Pat-
terson, principal of the preparatory
department; W. T. Pence, instructor
in bookkeeping and assistant in
preparatory department; William
H. Wirt, instructor in Latin and
Greek and assistant in preparatory
department; J. Lewis Logan, assistant
in preparatory department; Mrs.
Lucy B. Blackburn, matron and as-
sistant in preparatory department;
Alfred M. Peter, assistant professor
of chemistry in Experiment Station;
James A. Yates, tutor in mathema-
tics, and David A. King, professor
of practical mechanics.

At that time there were four mem-
bers of the board of trustees of the
Agricultural and Mechanical
College. They were Judge William B.
Kinkead of Lexington, former Chief
Justice B. J. Peters of Montgomery
County, General D. C. Buell of Lou-
iville, and W. H. Wadsworth of
Mason county. The present board
of trustees of the University of Ken-
tucky has 15 members, and the gov-
ernor of Kentucky serves as chair-
man of the board.

Five Buildings Used
The Experiment Station was
established during the year 1887-88
and, during that time, there had been
only five buildings, including the
greenhouse, on the campus. These
buildings were the administration
building and White hall, which were
the first two buildings to be con-
structed and which are still in use;
President Patterson's home, which
is now being used as a woman's
building; the women's residence,
which has been torn down.
The greenhouse, also long since
destroyed, was located near the
spot where President Patterson's mem-
orial now stands.

Students who attended the college
in 1888 did not have the choice of
making their own schedules or arran-
ging their own lunch hour, according
to the minutes of the faculty for
Sept. 14, 1888. The object of the
meetings of that faculty was "to fix
a suitable hour for drill," and, "af-
ter consideration, different hours
were assigned. It was decided to have
work from one to two p.m. and
lunch at two p.m.

Quite a different regime from the
al fresco lunching of the present day
student, who chooses his lunch hour
and his luncheon partner with equal
freedom.

The minutes of that early faculty are
often interesting. One record,
dated Oct. 1, 1888, reports the case
of two cadets who were absent from
quarters without leave, having gone
to the opera, and who were, "in
consideration of their good record as
to conduct, dismissed." It is diffi-
cult to imagine such strict discipline
in comparison to the extra-curricu-
lar freedom which is granted pres-
ent-day students. However, even
that early faculty was not so strict
as to disregard a plea from one of
the two students for readmission,
and the minutes of Oct. 5, 1888, grant
reimbursement to one of the
students.

The Agricultural and Mechanical
College of Kentucky established
in 1878 as a separate institution
from the University, under the
which organization it has functioned
since 1882 as a department, was only
60 years old in 1888, and boasted its
original holdings of 53 acres of cam-
pus, and an additional 48 acres in
the Experiment Station plot which
had been acquired in 1857 with the
establishment of the station. In
1838 the University of Kentucky
had 94 acres in its main campus and
600 acres in the Experiment Station
at Lexington, besides a forest re-
serve and sub-experiment station at
Quincy, and a sub-experiment station
at Princeton, Ky., of 600 acres.

So, like nearly everything men un-
derstand, the half-century has seen
a great advance in the development of
the University. Particularly has
this been true in the past 10 years.
For during that time the student
body has increased, the staff has
enlarged, and many new buildings
have been erected. In the past
two years seven new buildings have
been added to the plant of the Uni-
versity and the total value of real
estate, plant, and equipment
amounts to $7,000,000.

The University has come into a
larger relation to the state through
its Experiment Station, agricultural
extension, and the various bureaus
established for the purpose of pro-
dering service to citizens. Thus it
has made marked contributions to
the commonwealth. Today the Uni-
versity consists of seven colleges, an
Experiment Station with two sub-
experiment stations at Princeton and
Quickstand, a great agricultural ex-
tension organization, and bureaus of
business research, government re-
search, school service and publicity.
The University has encouraged the
extension of organizations with it
that would be helpful to the state.

One of the marked developments
that has taken place has been in the
library, whose volumes number 215,
900, making it the largest institu-
tional library in the state and sev-
enth in the South.

All these figures and many more
indicate something of what is hap-
pening at the University of Ken-
tucky.
Wilson And Starks Conducted Clothing And Tailoring Store

This building stood on West Main street, between Limestone and Upper streets, where the Graves, Cox store now is. One of the members of the present Graves, Cox staff—E. P. Perry—is in the picture, taken in 1932. Left to right, the men are: Warren Frazier, Tipton Miller, C. M. Alquist, William Thompson, Ole Pearson, Charles Nass, Steve McCullough, Malachi Sheen, H. M. Milton, Mr. Perry, Edward Wickliffe and Emil Schaeffer.

S. Side street, bet. Limer & Upper.
Midway of block.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938

GETTING READY FOR ITS RECORD RUN

Shown here at Louisville, Ky., is Engine No. 295, which hauls The South Wind, crack coach streamlined, over the lines of the L. & N. between Louisville and Montgomery, Ala., without a stop for refueling and with only two stops for water. According to the Association of American Railroads, information available to them indicates that this 499-mile (and without fuel replenishment) is a world's record for steam-powered locomotives. Incidentally, No. 295's non-stop run between Nashville and Birmingham is also a record for steam-powered, coal-burning locomotives.
Indiana's Masonic Backgrounds

II. Grand Lodge of Kentucky

POINTING with pride to one’s ancestry is pardonable as long as there are antecedents worthy of pride. To Indiana Craftsmen this is particularly true of our Masonic backgrounds when it is recalled that Hoosier Masons are descended from the first independent Grand Lodge in America and from the oldest Grand Lodge in the Mississippi Valley.

This latter distinction goes to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, organized in 1800, which, 18 years later, became the mother of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia scarcely had been organized in 1778 before the great century of expansion began as westward the course of empire began to take its way. Dr. J. Winston Coleman Jr., Kentucky historian, writes in his Masonry in the Bluegrass:

"The history of the human race does not record a more amazing episode than the deluge of emigrants, who, passing through the Cumberland Gap at the close of the Eighteenth Century, spread over all the boundaries of the present State of Kentucky, and within the short period of 20 years, converted a boundless wilderness into prosperous farms and commodious villages... This dramatic migration started with the outbreak of the struggle for independence and reached such proportions that the close of 17 years after the building of the first block house witnessed the addition of a star to the Federal flag for the new State of Kentucky."

Ten years after the Grand Lodge of Virginia was organized its Proceedings record this significant event:

"At a Grand Lodge, held by appointment, at the Mason's Hall in the City of Richmond on the 17th day of November 1788, a petition of Green Clay, in behalf of sundry brethren residing in the district of Kentucky was read, praying that leave be granted them to hold a regular lodge at the town of Lexington, in the district aforesaid. Ordered that a charter be granted to Richard C. Anderson, John Fowler, Green Clay and others, to hold a regular lodge of Free Masons at the town of Lexington in the district of Kentucke, by the name, title and description of Lexington Lodge No. 25."

Thus was Freemasonry born in Kentucky, and thus did Lexington Lodge No. 25 become the first Lodge of this first Grand Lodge in the Mississippi Valley. The original Virginia charter, signed by Grand Master Edmund Randolph, is one of the priceless possessions of Lexington Lodge today.

Twelve years passed before the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized and in that period of time three additional Lodges were chartered and another received dispensation to work. Paris Lodge No. 35 at Paris was chartered in 1791, Georgetown Lodge No. 46 at Georgetown in 1796 and Frankfort-Hiram No. 57 at Frankfort in 1799. The fifth and last of Kentucky's original Lodges was Abraham Lodge U. D., later Solomon Lodge No. 5, at Shelbyville, for which a dispensation was granted July 10, 1800.

It was only natural that Lexington should take the initiative in calling the Masonic Brethren of Kentucky together for the purpose of forming a new Grand Lodge, so it was Lexington Lodge, with a two-story brick hall built with the proceeds of a joint
lottery with the town, that opened its doors to the 15 Founding Fathers of the Kentucky Craft Sept. 8, 1800. They resolved “That it is expedient, necessary, and agreeable to the Masonic Constitutions that a Grand Lodge should be established in this State to be composed of the representatives of such lodges in the Western Country as may find it convenient to attach themselves to its jurisdiction.”

Meeting again five weeks later (Oct. 16, 1800), James Morrison, a veteran of the Revolution and Past Master of Lexington Lodge No. 25, “being the oldest Past Master present, was requested to take the chair.” Brother Morrison was donor of Morrison College at Transylvania University, and later became second Grand Master.

It was William Murray of Hiram Lodge No. 57, Frankfort, who was elected first Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky. An eminent lawyer and attorney general of the State, he has been described as “a man of great foresight, force of character and excellent sense, who had the courage to stand alone in support of his convictions.” Grand Master Murray was donor of the land on which the first Masonic Hall at Lexington—first Masonic Temple west of the Alleghenies—was erected.

Thus was the Grand Lodge of Kentucky formed, a Jurisdiction which included the present States of Mississippi and Louisiana on the South, Indiana and Illinois on the North. In the first few years of its existence it issued charters for Lodges in eight States: Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Nor was the new Grand Lodge blind to the possibilities within its own territory. At the first meeting after its organization, Feb. 9, 1801, a charter was granted to a Lodge at “Bairdstown,” to be known as Washington No. 6. Another Lodge, Harmony No. 7 at Natchez, Miss., followed the same year. In 1803 came Abraham Lodge No. 8 at Louisville, in 1804 was Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 at Henderson and in 1805 Union No. 10 at Millersburgh and St. Johns No. 11 at Flemingsburgh received charters.

Frateral greetings from the mother Grand Lodge were not long in coming, for at the 1801 Communication a letter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia “approving the conduct of the lodges in Kentucky in establishing a Grand Lodge” was read.

Beginning in 1806 the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge record actions which are of particular interest and significance to Hoosiers. In that year Masonic Brethren of Vincennes, Indiana Territory, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Kentucky through Abraham Lodge No. 8, Louisville, for a dispensation. It was granted in 1807, but because of the distance and difficulty of travel, the Kentucky Brethren could not go to Vincennes to install the officers. A second petition was presented in 1808, a dispensation granted and the officers were installed March 13, 1809. The charter was granted August 31 of the same year to Vincennes Lodge No. 15. The Proceedings record that Thomas Randolph was representative of Vincennes Lodge at that
Communication, and that the Past Master degree was conferred upon him.

Other Lodges followed in quick succession as Indiana Territory became the State of Indiana: Madison-Union No. 29 at Madison in 1815, Blazing Star No. 36 at Charlestown in 1816, Melchizedek No. 43 at Salem, Lawrenceburg No. 44 at Lawrenceburg and Pigsah No. 45 at Corydon, all in 1817.

The story of the Masonic Convention at Corydon in December, 1817; of the communication sent to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky by General Washington Johnston of Vincennes, Alexander Buckner of Charlestown; Stephen C. Stevens of Brookville and Davis Floyd of Corydon, and the consequent organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana at Madison on Jan. 12, 1818, has been told many times, always with pride and satisfaction.

Kentucky, with the true mother's spirit, rejoiced in the successful venture of her child, for in the Proceedings of 1818 the new Grand Lodge of Indiana was recognized "with all those courtesies of intercourse and correspondence which are the delight of our Order." The Committee making the report declared further "that they only see in the creation of this additional Grand Lodge, an accession to the securities of Masonic superintendence, and a new constellation in the firmament of Masonry."

The same year in which the Grand Lodge of Indiana was organized also witnessed an episode not so uncommon in the early Nineteenth Century, but unthinkable today. The Grand Master, W. H. Richardson, and Brother Ben W.

Masonic shrine of Kentucky is the Rob Morris home in LaGrange, scene of his prodigious labors as a writer, poet and ritualist.

were summoned before the Grand Lodge to answer for their action in fighting a duel. A resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge declared that "it is entirely improper and entirely repugnant to the principles of Masonry for any of its members to engage in personal conflicts with each other with deadly weapons, or otherwise." A committee was appointed to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the Brethren, with Henry Clay (later Grand Master) as chairman. A resolution to expel the duelists was tabled, and the next day Clay offered a resolution deploiring the "unhappy conduct" and condemning the practice, but as the two duelists already had become reconciled, he recommended leniency in punishment. Accordingly, they were suspended "during the pleasure of this Grand Lodge." One year later they were both restored.

From 1814 until 1841 the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was plagued with a project for the erection of a Grand Masonic Hall in Lexington by means of a lottery. The Grand Lodge authorized the plan repeatedly and the State Legislature gave its approval, but one ill-considered plan after another failed, the Grand Lodge sustained a number of financial losses and the first hall, erected in 1824, was lost through foreclosure. Years of litigation followed. Another hall was erected in 1826, but this was destroyed by fire in 1837.

The next hall, built by the Grand Lodge on land secured by Lexington Lodge No. 1 with the understanding "that the Grand Lodge shall thereafter meet in the Grand Lodge Hall in the City of Lexington," was dedicated in 1841. The Grand Lodge, however, moved from Lexington to Louisville in 1859, thereby forfeiting its title. The question as to the disposal of Grand Lodge property arose and the consequent dispute raged for years until a compromise was effected. The hall in Lexington was used as a prison and hospital during the Civil War, and was torn down in 1891.

One of the highlights in the history of Kentucky Masonry was the visit of General Lafayette to Lexington Lodge No. 1 on May 15, 1825. A reception and ball was given in his honor in the Grand Masonic Hall, and Lexington Lodge still preserves the Masonic sash he wore on that occasion. Past Grand Master Andrew Jackson of Tennessee also was entertained there, in 1832, while Chief Executive.

Another highlight was the es-
A veteran of the Spanish War, Past Grand Master John H. Cowles is Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction.

the other hand, John C. Breckenridge, a member of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174, left his seat in the United States Senate to cast his lot with the Confederacy. Barrett Davis, another Mason, and Union sympathizer, was elected to fill the vacancy.

When representatives from 65 counties met in convention at Russellsville in 1861 and elected to form a provisional (Confederate) government, another Mason, George W. Johnson, was named governor. Brother Johnson later was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. Two other distinguished Masons, General John Hunt Morgan and General Roger W. Hanson, lost their lives serving the Confederacy, and a Past Grand Master, Thomas Ware, was killed at Cynthia in the service of the Federal forces.

Lexington Lodge No. 1 was sympathetic to the Confederacy, while Daviess Lodge No. 22, also at Lexington, was strongly pro-Union. Trying days, they were. The Grand Lodge endeavored to keep the Brethren on an even keel, and aside from a resolution passed in 1861, reminding the Craft of a Mason’s duty to his country as set forth in the Entered Apprentice Charge, no official pronouncement on the tragic chapter was made.

Almost immediately after the Civil War, Kentucky Masonry took its greatest step forward with the establishment of the Masonic Widows’ and Orphans’ Home. Oldest Masonic Home in the United States, it is the pride and joy of every Kentucky Mason and a model for Masonic Homes everywhere. In 1883 the Masonic Home Journal, bi-weekly publication of the Grand Lodge, which goes to every Mason in Kentucky, was established.

Any sketch of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky would be incomplete without mention of at least four of the great Masons who have served the Craft. To tell the story of each Brother would require four separate articles; hence only brief sketches are possible.

**General Joseph H. Daviess**, Grand Master in 1811, is one of the Masonic immortals in Indiana as well as in Kentucky. A brilliant man, he fell at the battle of Tippecanoe Nov. 7, 1811, only a little more than two months after he had been installed as Grand Master. In September, while enroute to the battlefield of Tippecanoe, he visited Vincennes Lodge No. 15 (then under his Jurisdiction) and conferred the Degrees of Masonry.

Daviess County, in both Kentucky and Indiana, were named for him, as was Daviess Lodge No. 22 at Lexington. His brother Samuel Daviess, was Grand Master in 1826.

At the Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1858, Brother Levi L. Todd of Indiana presented General Daviess’ sword to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He was accompanied on the historic mission by Past Grand Master William Sheets and Harvey G. Hazelrigg, later Grand Master. The priceless relic was received graciously by Grand Master Philip Swigert, and a suitable resolution of appreciation adopted.

**Henry Clay** is a name known to every American schoolboy as Speaker of the National House of Representatives, United States Senator, Secretary of State and two times nominee for President. A member and Past Master of Lexington Lodge No. 1, he became Grand Master in 1820. He was a great advocate of a National Grand Lodge, and when his own Grand Lodge turned a deaf ear to his scheme, he quietly despaired of the Fraternity (Nov. 18, 1824).

During the anti-Masonic craze, great capital was made of this action, with the inference that Clay had renounced Masonry. Documentary evidence is available, however, to prove that he despaired long before the Morgan affair occurred. He was buried with Masonic honors at Lexington in 1857, and his Masonic apron, given him by General Lafayette, still is the possession of his descendants at Lexington.

**Rob Morris,** poet, ritualist, author, historian and Masonic prophet supreme, occupies an exalted spot in Kentucky’s Masonic Hall of Fame. Grand Master in 1858, he was crowned Poet Laureate of Freemasonry in New York in 1884. His famous Conservators’ Movement and the consequent bitterness engendered by it, resulting in a scathing condemnation by his own Grand Lodge, provides an unhappy chapter to a gentle and consecrated life.

**John H. Cowles,** affectionately known as “Captain” to his friends, is one of Kentucky’s illustrious Freemasons of the present day. Commanding officer of an infantry company in the Spanish-American War, he served in Puerto Rico and was Master of Louisville Lodge No. 400 from 1893 to 1896, was Grand Master in 1909-10, received the grades of the Scottish Rite in 1890 and the Thirty-third degree in 1897, was Secretary-General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, from 1911 to 1921 and has been Sovereign Grand Commander since 1921.
Heart Attack Is Fatal
To Walter P. Coleman

Walter Payne Coleman, 47, Fayette county farmer and former proprietor of the Coleman Hatcheries, died at 7:30 o'clock last night at his home, Boyer Air Farm, three miles from Lexington on the Newtown road.

Mr. Coleman had been ill for several weeks and died as the result of a heart attack.

A native of Lexington and member of a pioneer Lexington family, he was a son of the late John W. and Mary Payne Coleman. He was educated in private schools here, at Russell Cave high school and the University of Kentucky, where he was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. He was a member of the Mt. Horeb Presbyterian church.

Formerly proprietor of the Coleman Hatcheries, Versailles Pike, Mr. Coleman for the last 12 years had devoted all of his time to farming.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia May Coleman; two sons, Walter Payne Coleman Jr. and John Howard Coleman, Fayette county; a brother, J. Winston Coleman Jr., Fayette county, an uncle, W. L. Payne, Fayette county, and an aunt, Mrs. Peter C. Brashier, Castleton, Ky.

The body was removed to Kerr Brothers funeral home and will be taken to the residence today.

When Corn Was High

Several times recently there have been stories reported the price of corn had reached "an all-time record high." Apparently those people haven't heard about Kentucky's "Hard Winter" that of 1799-1800. It was bitterly cold from early November until February, and all the rivers were frozen as far south as Nashville. Deer and buffalo had disappeared—perhaps forewarned—so the previous summer the Indians had destroyed almost all the patches of corn.

When John Floyd, his wife and infant son, and numerous in-laws, who had set out from Virginia in October, arrived at the Falls of the Ohio (later called Louisville), they were in desperate condition. Floyd recorded that upon his arrival he found corn was selling at $100 a bushel, and before he was out it had gone up to $165 a bushel (continental currency).

The Lexington Herald
8 Thurs., Aug. 23, 1945

At Grand Masonic Hall, Lexington, Ky.

[Site of Central Christian Church]

Note: Names: C. M. Clay and H. Clay, Jr.

June, 1842

Lex. Leader
Nov. 20, 1947
Alumni Association of University of Kentucky Organized 40 Years Ago By Group Of 16 Of Graduates Of Institution

On an early June afternoon in 1899, 16 graduates of the State University of Kentucky answered the request of college authorities to assemble on the college campus and form an alumni organization for the institution.

Up to that time, almost a half century ago, no alumni association had been formed, although there had been some 50 graduates of the school.

Meeting at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 4 in the hall of the Union Literary Society in the college building now the Administration building, the alumni were called to order by John H. Kastle of Lexington, who was graduated from the University in '84 with a B. S. degree and in '86 with an M. S. In '88 he took his doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins. Dr. Kastle stated the purpose of the gathering and was elected permanent chairman. A motion then was passed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the proposed association.

Dr. Kastle and Prof. A. M. Peter of the University, class of '80, drew up the constitution. The document was read to the assembled group and approved or rejected section by section. After several modifications it was accepted. The first article of this new constitution provided that the name of the organization be "Association of Alumni of the State College of Kentucky."

"The object of this Association is to promote the best interests of our Alma Mater, and the professional welfare of its members, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and social fellowship among the Alumni of the College." Thus the second article of the constitution explained the objectives and ideals of the organization. Other articles provided for regular meetings, association officers, dues and other matters. The by-laws set forth procedure of meetings.

The first banquet of the Alumni Association was held the night of June 4, 1899, at the Phoenix hotel. In addition to the charter members of the University faculty including the president, and many friends of the institution assembled for the occasion which, according to the alumni bulletin of that year, was a grand success as was con- fessed by all present. After feasting on all the dainties of the season, the assemblage was entertained for some time by excellent addresses by President J. K. Patterson, Judge George B. Kinkhead and Dr. J. D. Clardy, members of the Board of Trustees, and Judge J. H. Mulligan, Hon. John O. Hodges, N. J. Weller and N. R. Hayes. The evening will always be remembered, not only for its pleasures, but also for the good College sentiments it inspired.

Half of the charter members of the organization are now living. Besides Professor Peter, they are E. L. Rogers, class of '88; G. T. Gass, class of '85; M. L. Pince, class of '81; C. S. Graves, class of '84, all of Lexington, and George G. Bryan of Fayette county; Robert T. Payne of Lexington, and Prof. Henry Curtis of the University of Kentucky, all graduates of the class of '88. Oldest living graduate, who is not an active member of the association, is Charles G. Blakey of Topeka, Kan., class of '70.

From the little group that gathered in the college building in 1899, to form the school's first alumni organization, the number of active members has mounted to approximately 1,700. When the first group assembled it numbered nearly one third of the graduates of the institution up to that time. The present organization, in spite of its imposing figure, includes less than one fifth of the total graduates.

In addition to the yearly reunions of alumni during commencement week at the University, an alumni bulletin, of which Robert X. Salter, secretary of the organization is editor, is sent out four times a year to all active members. Activities also receive the Tuesday edition of the Kernel, bi-weekly student publication.

Such cities as New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore, besides many smaller towns, have active University alumni branches. Some of these were formed as early as 1907 and continue to report their activities each year.

The annual Alumni Association's banquet, held this June in the new Student Union building on the University campus, boasted the largest attendance of 600 members and guests, of any festivities that has called the school's graduates a reunion. Plans for next year's observance of the golden anniversary of the association will soon get under way.

Present officers of the association are: M. A. Wolfe, president; Dr. C. E. Wilcher, president; Miss Lulu Logan of the University of Kentucky, vice-president; Miss Mabel L. Paine of New York, treasurer; James S. Shropshire of Lexington, secretary; L. K. Franklin of Lexington, chairman of the executive committee.

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-Coach Days in the Bluegrass" and "Slavery Times in Kentucky.

In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrodsburg, 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.

Article By Coleman In Pamphlet Form

"A Preacher and a Shrine" is the title of an article written by J. Winson Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, for the Lincoln Herald, a publication of Lincoln Memorial University, and reprinted in pamphlet form. The article concerns the life of the Rev. Jesse Head, pioneer preacher who married Thomas Lincoln, and Nancy Hawks, the parents of Abraham Lincoln. Also discussed is the enshrining at Harrodsburg of the little log cabin in which the wedding took place at Beechland, in Washington county, on June 12, 1806.

The pamphlet is illustrated with pictures of the Rev. Mr. Head, the Lincoln Marriage Temple, the Head monument at Harrodsburg and the marriage cabin as it looked before it was placed in the temple.

Miss Williams' School

The thirteenth session of Miss Williams School opened with a very large enrollment. The well equipped building has been made most attractive throughout. The large play ground has a stable in the rear for the accommodation of the children. The faculty is unusually strong, and thorough instruction is given in Kindergarten, Primary and College Preparatory Grades. Special classes are formed for outside pupils by Madame Anzler in French, and Miss Combs in English and History of Art.

Apply to 355 N. Broadway. Fayette telephone 1697

The first school attended: From 1906 to 1912, Lexington, Ky.
Engineering Graduate Honored

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

For his contribution in the field of historical research and the authorship of a number of books on Kentucky history, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on J. Winston Coleman, Jr., by the University of Kentucky at its eightieth annual commencement on June 6th. Mr. Coleman received his B.S. in M.E. degree from the University in 1920 and his M.E. degree in 1929. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Literature degree from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred in 1945.

After graduation from the University, Mr. Coleman was engaged in engineering work in Kentucky, New York, and other states and in 1924 he returned to Lexington and organized the firm of Coleman & Davis, Inc., general contractors, engineers and home builders. This line of work occupied his time from 1924 to 1936 when he left the engineering field and returned to his farm (Winburn) located two miles north of Lexington on the Russell Cave Road where he has since been engaged in the cultivation of white Burley tobacco and hemp.

Among the better-known of Mr. Coleman's historical works are: "Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass" and "Slavery Times in Kentucky", which was published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1940. His "magnum opus"—"A Biography of Kentucky History" is being published by the recently-established University of Kentucky Press which will handle its sale and distribution. This work, representing about eight to ten years of research, will contain, with annotations, all the known books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, a total of over 3,500 items.

In addition to his works on Kentucky history, Mr. Coleman is widely known as the owner of the largest private collection of books on Kentucky history and is a frequent contributor of historical articles to newspapers and magazines. He is a member of a number of learned societies throughout the United States, a past President of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, and while a student at the University he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

The Kentucky Engineer, August, 1947.
College of Engineering, Univ. of Ky.

The First Tavern Keeper.

The first tavern keeper in George Town was Josiah Pitts. He was granted license to keep a tavern at the June term of the County Court in 1793. "The order was as follows: On motion Josiah Pitts be and is allowed to keep an Ordinary in George Town whereupon he together with Elijah Craig his security entered into bond as the law directs." Cider was a great drink with the pioneers, but after it became so intoxicating the Court licensing the sale of it just like other liquors.

The Court fixed the rates of tavern keepers as follows:

Shillings, Pence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinner, breakfast and supper</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For lodging, per night</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse, hay, per night</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain, per gallon</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasturage, per night</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey, per half pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits Jamaica, per pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, Lisbon, per pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, Sherry, per pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, Madura, per pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, Malaga, per pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, Teneriffe, per pint</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach Brandy, per pint</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cider, per quart</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, per quart</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lexington Landmarks

CHECK YOURSELF! (3)
See How Much You Know About Lexington's Early History
Following is another set in a series of questions prepared by Charles R. Staples, Lexington historian, relating to early events in the town's life. See how many of the questions you can answer, then turn to Page 2, column eight for Mr. Staples' answers.
1. When was Lexington's police force organized?
2. Where was Lexington's first postoffice?
3. Where was Lexington's first hotel?
4. Who opened first general store in Lexington?
5. When was Lexington's first uniformed militia company organized?
6. In what year was the first Methodist church organized north of the Alleghany mountains?
7. When did Lexington hold a lottery for the benefit of the town?
8. Who built Lexington's first steam mill?
9. When did Lexington first have an organized fire department?
10. Where was the first building erected that was built for church purposes?
11. Where were the town pumps located?
12. Where was Alta Myra?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Below are Charles R. Staples' answers to questions asked on Page 1:
1. Nathaniel Barker and Thomas Dekle agree with trustees, on Nov. 7, 1796, to serve as patrolmen two nights each week at five shillings a night.
2. In Bradford's Kentucky Gazette office, where a letter-box was arranged over the fire place for convenience of subscribers.
3. Opened by James Bray in 1784 at point now 413-415 West Main Street.
4. James Wilkinson, afterwards brigadier general of the United States Army, and reputed to be involved in smuggling.
5. July, 1789.
6. On May 5, 1790 Bishop Ashbury presided over a conference at Lancaster's station, now on Greenbrier.
7. In the summer of 1796 under auspices of Masonic lodge, when $2,500 was raised and spent on streets and gutters.
8. Jacob Mooney in 1796.
10. Mount Zion Presbyterian church, on site now occupied by Junior high school, Short and Walnut streets.
11. South side of Main, opposite Georgetown; southwest corner of Main and Broadway; south side Main, opposite courthouse; southwest corner of Third and Walnut; west side Limestone between Short and Main; northeast corner of High and Broadway.

Joseph Brun, who came to Lexington from New Jersey and prospered greatly through the operation of a brass and iron foundry and a woolen mill, was a mechanical genius—everybody in town said so back there in the first half of the 19th century, when he was collaborating with Thomas Harris Barlowe in constructing an engine for Edward West's steamboat. The boat steamed, all right, and those who may at this point be wondering how they got her to navigable water will be relieved to hear that they didn't have to go all the way to the Kentucky River, but dammed up Town Branch in a broad valley about a mile below town, backing up a considerable body of water.

As you can see, Mr. Brun believed in doing things right. When his daughter, Elizabeth, one of his five daughters, married Henry Boone Ingels, a great nephew of Daniel, Brun bought 304 acres of land on the road to Harrodsburg and announced that he intended to build thereon an English country house for the couple. John McMurry was to be the builder, so Mr. Brun, never a man to do things by halves, took McMurry to England with him in 1840, to give him an idea of the way he wanted the house to look.

Brun and McMurry saw a number of fine country houses in England—castles they were, some of them—and the ideas of the mechanical genius concerning his daughter's house probably grew from castle to castle.

Lately there has been considerable discussion among the authorities as to whether McMurry drew the plans for Ingelside, all by himself, or whether he got help on the plan-drawing and merely executed the design laid out for him by an architect. The last time the discussion was reported, it seemed that all hands were willing to agree that McMurry did the building, whoever drew the plans. He was not a fast builder, apparently, for the building required more than 10 years. A stone bears the date 1852. In 10 years and more of construction work, McMurry ran the cost up to $29,000, an amount that a modern cost-plus builder could run through in a week.

After the War Between the States, Ingelside was purchased by Col. J. Watt Kearny, son of Gen. Phil Kearny, U. S. A., and it was the colonel who built the lodge gate down at the road. After that, it was owned successively by a family named Moore, the Drake School for Boys, the Alexander Headley's, the William Bury Kincauds, and finally, in 1879, it became the property of Miss Lily Dunster Duncan and her sister, Mrs. Gart Gibson, wife of the Col. Gibson whose home place was Hartland, in Woodford county. It was while the Gibsons lived at Ingelside—the colonel and his wife had three daughters and two sons, that the mansion was the scene of much entertaining. John Fox Jr., James Lane Allen, Robert Burns Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt were among the guests. The Gibsons were never worried about having a house full of company.
KENTUCKY SILVER

By MARGARET M. BRIDWELL

In Antiques for March 1940 Mrs. Bridwell of Louisville told of Asa Blanchard, Kentucky’s most famous silversmith, and in The Filton Club History Quarterly for April 1942 she recorded other Kentucky silversmiths working before 1850. Here she tells of the development of the silversmith’s craft in Kentucky, where refinements of living were replacing frontier conditions at the very time when machine production was replacing handcraftsmanship.

The first settlers in Kentucky, living in closely crowded stockades for protection from marauding Indians, or in hastily built cabins in the wilderness, were content to use the crudest of tableware. This tableware was strictly utilitarian. Hunting knives, iron forks, and pewter spoons were made and mended by the blacksmith and gunsmith. These simple instruments were set beside buckeye bowls or trenchers, or sometimes a pewter plate or two, on tables constructed of broad puncheons set on four legs made of sticks inserted in auger holes at the corners. Often spoons were carved of buffalo horn, an occasional silver one was a luxury brought from the states. Gourds and hard-shelled squashes served as dishes and drinking mugs.

The latchstring always hung on the outside of these Kentucky frontier cabins and the stranger was invited in for a meal, a night, or a week as need might be. For this inherent hospitality Kentuckians have become famous. Elias Fordham, an early traveler in the state, said, “The Kentuckians are so hospitable that they will stop you in the road and oblige you to go to their houses, if they have ever seen you in respectable society.” Toward the close of the eighteenth century the pioneers’ wealth increased, their homes became finer, the amenities of social life became more important, and there was a demand for proper furnishings. Good food, beautifully served, became a cultural triumph and the art of dining was a source of pride.

Quick to realize the need for finer furnishings craftsmen of all kinds began to appear. Most of them came to Lexington, the town which soon became the center of culture in the West.

The first two silversmiths to venture into Kentucky were Edward West, who came from Virginia in 1785, and Joshua Humphreys. Which came first is not known, but Early Kentucky Land Grants show several thousand acres entered in Joshua Humphreys’ name on May 20, 1783. These two were quickly followed by many others and soon very creditable silverware of local make began to appear on Kentucky tables.

However, the demand for silverware was limited naturally for some time so it was necessary for these earliest silversmiths to carry on some other trade in order to make a comfortable living. Since guns were as necessary as knives and forks many of them were gunsmiths. Nearly all of them were watch- and clockmakers. Samuel Ayres, the trainer of many apprentices to the silversmith’s trade, had ample time to sell real estate and advertised in 1819 that he had “for sale Several Houses & Lots, also Tracts of Lands in this State and the State of Ohio.” There seemed to be, in those pioneer times, an affinity between preaching the gospel and cabinetmaking, and between silversmithing and inventing. Many early Kentucky silversmiths were inventors of note. Edward West became famous for the invention of a steamboat and a nail cutting and heading machine; Milton Barlow, with his father and brothers, is credited with inventing, among other things, a locomotive, a canon, a gadget for studying astronomy, a cradling harvester, and the Barlow knife; George Snyder, of Paris, Kentucky, invented in 1810 the first baitcasting reel in America; and following him four other Kentucky silversmiths and watchmakers, Jonathan and B. F. Meek, Benjamin C. Milam, and W. H. Talbot, have become world-famous for their inventions of fine multiplying reels. The Meek and Milam reels are still among the finest made.

The majority of the first craftsmen to come into Kentucky prob-

FIG. 1.—JULES CUPS by Blanchard, Garner & Winchester, Shepard, Ayres, E. & D. Kinsey, Wheritt, Loomis, Shearer, and others, all from the collection of Mrs. Eleanor Hume Offutt. Photograph by the Herald-Leader, Lexington.
ably served their apprenticeships in the East, some few in Virginia. Some, however, like Henry Hyman who advertised in 1799 that he had "served a regular apprenticeship in the Gold and Silver Smithing, Watch and Clock making business in Great Britain," came more or less directly from Europe. Among those who came from Europe was Joseph Werne, Sr., who came to Louisville about 1835 from Germany, and whose naturalization papers were filed in Louisville on August 7, 1839. On June 3, 1813, Samuel Ayres entered into partnership with John G. Hite, who had "Spent the last 10 or 12 years in various parts of the union with the most skillful workmen."

The itinerant silversmith, like the itinerant painter and cabinetmaker, played his rôle in early Kentucky, and while visiting in the pioneer home made into objects of utility and beauty the coin which had been carefully saved by the settler for this purpose. Outstanding among these was James S. Sharrard who, records show, worked in Scott County in 1836, Paris in 1841, Harrodsburg before 1850, Shelbyville from the early 1840's to between 1854 and 1861, and after that in Henderson, Owensboro, and Paducah. James S. Sharrard's son, Judson Sharrard, was also a silversmith, as were his brother, William M. Sharrard, and his brother-in-law, Warren B. Ewing, so it is probable that they maintained shops in one or more towns simultaneously.

Since the early silversmiths were relatively limited as to the quantity and variety of tools with which to work their products showed a characteristic simplicity. Some of these men were merely spoonmakers, while others were sufficiently skilled to make and did make quantities of articles of elaborate design which were very painstakingly executed. Their advertisements often read, "Silver-work of every description warranted not inferior to any heretofore made in the western country," or "Comparable to any silver made in the Eastern colonies." Teapots, sugar bowls, pitchers, both large and small, bowls and dishes of various sizes, trays, large and small ladles, beakers, cups, spoons and jewelry were all made by Kentucky craftsmen, who faithfully copied the designs chosen by the Eastern silversmiths. Sugar bowls, teapots, and pitchers closely followed the patterns popular in contemporary China.

Kentucky was not born until the design of North American silver spoons had reached nearly the end of the third period of its stylistic development (1700-1800). The flat stem, the oval or elliptical bowl, the triform, turned-up handle of the first period, and the rat-tail spoon of the second period had virtually disappeared before Kentucky craftsmen started to work. Consequently most of the early Kentucky spoons show the beginning of the gradual tapering toward the end of the bowl which by 1800 had become distinctly pointed. There was still a molded drop at the junction of the bowl and the handle. The Samuel Ayres spoons (Fig. 2) are perhaps typical examples of Kentucky's earliest type of spoon. Very few of this type are to be found, however. Most of the existing examples of Kentucky make are of the more familiar fourth period style (1800-1815): first, the coffin-headed spoon still retaining its much flattened drop, and then the fiddle-headed spoon of about 1810 with its definitely pointed bowl and its sharp angular shoulder on each side of the stem just above the bowl (Fig. 3). Teaspoons, dessert spoons, and table spoons followed the same styles, but there was much disparity in sizes. Decoration on Kentucky spoons consisted mainly of a monogram, initial, or name engraved either on the front or back of the end of the handle.

Knives and forks of early Kentucky make are extremely rare. Edward West is said to have made knives with "good steel blades and silver handles." Forks, easily damaged and worn by usage and time, seemed to have been saved only for the melting pots.

Long before Kentucky attained its statehood horse racing was a favorite amusement and the straight road between Harrodsburg and Boonesborough, in 1775 called the Shallowford track, became the state's first race track. The first local stock fair west of the Alleghenies was held in Kentucky in 1816 and there were many agricultural societies throughout the state. It became popular at these races and horse and cattle shows to give silver trophies in lieu of cash prizes. Many of the early Kentucky silversmiths became very proficient in making these premiums, one of the most popular of which was what has since become known in the South, and particularly in Kentucky, as the julep cup (Fig. 1). These cups are really beakers, with cylindrical bodies slightly flared at the top and with molded lips and bases. They average between 3 3/4 inches to 4 inches in height with a top diameter of 3 inches and a base diameter of about 2 1/2 inches. Three of these beakers made by Asa Blanchard and owned by The Filson Club, Louisville, are inscribed K. A. Premium (see Antiquity, March 1940, p. 136). They were made by Blanchard probably for one of the fairs of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, which was formed in 1814. It is not unusual to find families in Kentucky owning a dozen or two of these julep cups. They appear on Kentucky tables often as water tumblers, but acquired the name "julep cups" because they are used extensively for serving Kentucky's noted mint juleps.

Sometimes the prizes at these races and fairs were in the form of silver trays, goblets, pitchers, or bowls and many of them are still owned by descendants of the persons to whom they were awarded. G. W. Stewart, of Lexington, made a great many of these trophies.

Kentucky silversmiths, like other early Americans of their craft, followed the English example of marking their wares with some distinguishing device. They did not confine themselves always to one mark but used variously indiscriminately. Blanchard used as many as six different types. The use of the surname, with or without initials, in a rectangle, oval, or the like, either plain or serrated, was more common than the use of only the initials. Quite often the name of the town where the piece was made was added (Fig. 2). The employment of devices such as crowns, stars, and so on, was uncommon, although occasionally used. Blanchard sometimes used a spread eagle in addition to his name.

Much old silver may be found in Kentucky homes bearing the marks of firms in cities outside the state, particularly Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. (See, for example, Antiquity for February 1953, p. 62, for a Philadelphia service brought to Kentucky in 1819.) Since the first commerce of Kentucky was carried on its rivers, the general direction of transportation was, of course, north and south. Kentucky settlers bought goods manufactured in the North which came down the Ohio by way of Pittsburgh from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The boats were unloaded at Louisville and loaded again with Kentucky products which were sold in New Orleans. Silver bought at all these points by Kentucky merchants abounds in the state as
has often been called, erroneously, Kentucky silver, and its makers classed as Kentucky silversmiths.

The early traders were paid in New Orleans with Spanish silver dollars and in the east with coin silver, so very naturally coin silver and Spanish silver dollars became the first medium for the Kentucky silversmith's craft. Thus in Kentucky much silver was made of melted coins since in the absence of banks on the frontier the settler converted his coins into plate, which not only was useful and ornamental but on which loans could be advanced. Often the silversmith made these loans himself since he knew just how much silver had gone into the making of each particular piece.

However, the word Coin stamped on a piece of silver did not mean, as is popularly believed, that the source of the metal was coin melted down, but that that particular piece of silver was of the same degree of fineness as United States coin of the period. In 1792 this coinage standard was .8924 fine. In 1827 it was raised to .900 fine, or 900 parts pure silver to 100 parts of base metal, in 1000 parts. Since the use of the word Coin on silver to denote its quality was not regulated by Federal law, although it was by state law in some states, “coin silver” varied somewhat in degree of fineness. (See Antiques, March 1947, p. 200).

Many retailers of silver also have been classed as silversmiths because of the fact that the name of the retail merchant often appears on the silver. For instance, there is much silver in Kentucky marked Wm. Kendrick or W. Kendrick whereas William Kendrick never made a piece of silver, although he was in the jewelry and silversmithing business in Louisville from 1824 until his death in 1880.

Most of the early silversmiths' advertisements carried requests for apprentices, and from a study of the old apprentice bonds we may conclude that life was not a bed of roses for these young craftsmen. However, the lad whose most impressionable years were spent in learning the mysteries of silversmithing developed a sound tradition of craftsmanship which gave him a vast advantage over his modern successors. An idea of the master's stern hand may be gleaned from the bond of Simon Bradford to Asa Blanchard, which is recorded in Fayette County Deed Book 7, page 418:

August 9, 1814. Simon Bradford, son of Fielding Bradford, of Scott County, voluntarily apprentices himself to Asa Blanchard of the Town of Lexington, to learn the art, trade and mystery of a Silversmith and after the manner of an apprentice to serve him faithfully until he arrives at the age of 21 years, which will be on September 6, 1818, all of which time he, the said apprentice, his master shall faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere obey. He shall do no damage to his master nor see it done by others without telling or giving notice thereof to his said master. He shall not waste his master's goods nor lend them unlawfully to others with his own goods or the goods of others. He shall neither buy nor sell without license from his said master. He shall not commit Fornication nor contract Matrimony during the said term. At cards, dice or any other unlawful game he shall not play whereby his master may sustain damage. He shall not absent himself day or night from his said master's service without his leave, nor haunt alehouses, Taverns or play-houses during the said term but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term, and the said Asa Blanchard... agrees to find the said apprentice good and sufficient boarding, washing and lodging suitable for such apprentice during the full term of his apprenticeship and his said master shall use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause him to be taught the art, trade or mistress of a Silver Smith and agrees to pay the said Simon Bradford $50 at the expiration of the third year of his apprenticeship, the said apprentice is to furnish his cloathing.

F. BRADFORD  SIMON BRADFORD  ASA BLANCHARD

Asa Blanchard was Kentucky's best-known silversmith. He came to Lexington about 1808, or a few years earlier, and plied his trade there until his death in 1838 (see Antiques, March 1940, p. 135). His fame spread throughout the country and local tradition is that Henry Clay ordered a silver service for his wife from the East and upon receiving it was greatly surprised to find that it had been made in near-by Lexington by Blanchard! Blanchard silver is mentioned by E. Alfred Jones in The Old Silver of American Churches and in Old Silver of America and Europe. In Fine Arts Magazine, April 1932, Mr. Jones commented on a tea service of "English fashion" made by Blanchard in 1819 for General Green Clay.

However, Blanchard was not the state's only outstanding craftsman. The Eubanks of Glasgow; the Marshes of Paris; David H. Spears of Springfield; William Stewart of Russellville; the Ayres of Lexington and Danville; and Jonathan Simpson of Bardstown were only a few of the silversmiths who, before 1830, made excellent hand wrought silverware.

As early as 1830 the era of the silversmith who made silver by hand was beginning to come to a close. On November 24, 1830, Henry Fletcher advertised in the Louisville Daily Journal that he was "now opening at No. 8 Main St. [Louisville] where orders will be received for sets of silverplate executed in Philadelphia." His advertisement was typical of those appearing in papers all over the state. Eastern competition became very keen and the invention of machinery for the wholesale manufacture of silverware made it impracticable for the silversmith to put forth the time and effort necessary to make hand wrought silver plate. By 1850 these skilled artisans had practically vanished, although there were, of course, a few silversmiths scattered throughout the state who took great pride in employing the old methods of craftsmanship.

It is extremely difficult for any but the expert to determine how much of the silver of the 1830-1850 period was hand wrought. The great beauty of old silver, however, is due to the soft, lustrous, mellow appearance of the metal resulting from its being alloyed, annealed, and wrought by hand from the melting pot to the finished piece. No amount of subsequent hand polishing can impart this patina to metal stamped out by mechanical pressure.

FIG. 4. — RECEIPTED BILL dated December 10, 1826, to William Berry Taylor, written and signed by Asa Blanchard. It is interesting to note that old silver was accepted as part payment of the bill. Given to the author by Reuben T. Taylor, a descendent of William Berry Taylor.
Lexington Landmarks

City Of Renown—That's Harrodsburg

Frankfort July—By virtue of its distinction as the first permanent white settlement in Kentucky, Harrodsburg stands as a city of distinction, having accumulated many “firsts” in the state’s history.

Some of the most outstanding events occurring in Harrodsburg are:

The first preacher in Kentucky was the Rev John Lythe of the Church of England. He came to Old Fort Harrod in 1775 with Bible in one hand and axe in the other. He was known as the spiritual leader of the wilderness.

The first census in Kentucky was taken in 1777 at Harrodsburg. The population count at that time was 198.

The first road to be opened on Kentucky was from Harrodsburg to Boonesboro in the Fall of 1781.

The first tax levied and collected by the court of Kentucky was by Lincoln County in 1783. Harrodsburg was the seat of government. A head tax of 10 pounds of tobacco per title was assessed.

The first militia in Kentucky was organized at Harrodsburg in 1777. Soon after, the fort was attacked by Indians. Gen. George Rogers Clark was Major in chief command of the local government.

The first horse races in the State took place in April, 1783 at Humble’s Race Paths and on May 10, 1783 at Haggins Race Paths at Harrodsburg. For betting, Hugh McIvor, a prominent pioneer was tried and found guilty. The opinion of the court was the gentleman be ‘deemed’ an infamous gambler, and that he shall not be eligible to any office of trust or honor within the State.

Harrodsburg was also first in agriculture. The first corn raised in Kentucky was by James Harmon in 1774 in Harrodsburg’s east end. In 1775, peach stones and apple seeds were planted and the first wheat was sown on four acres of land in 1778.

Mrs. Janne Comoge taught the first school in Fort Harrod in 1776 and the first practicing physician in Kentucky was a Dr. Hart, who settled in Harrodsburg in 1776.

The memorial wall shown in the accompanying photograph encloses a spring on the west side of the Bryan Station pike, about five miles from Lexington and just south of the road’s intersection with North Elkhorn Creek. It is in the vicinity of the site of a stockade erected in 1779—the same year Lexington was founded—and called Bryan, or Bryan Station. Early writers (either carelessly or impartially) having attached a final “i” approximately as often as they omitted it.

Since the terminal “i” is never used, so far as the present writer knows, by 20th-century descendants of the four brothers who were leading members of the founding group, it appears better to adopt their spelling and list the brothers as Morgan, James, William and Joseph Bryan.

The purpose of the current “Landmarks” series is to locate, picture and identify briefly—historic spots in and around Lexington, and not to settle disputes among historians. Certainly Bryan Station Spring qualifies as a “landmark,” for it has a monument, is the favorite goal of many a pilgrimage, and withal is a famous spot locally, one of which no resident can afford to be ignorant. So, “without prejudice,” as the legal term has it, this mention of it is made with no expression of either belief or disbelief in a popular legend which asserts that the women of the fort carried water from the spring to the stockade at a time when they knew of the presence of hostile Indians, but did not wish to betray that knowledge to the skulking Wyandots and their British commander. The men of the fort, it is pointed out, were not afraid to go to the spring, but they remained inside the stockade, armed and alert at their stations, ready if necessary to protect the retreat of the women—and, some say, children and slaves—because it was customary for the women to go to the spring for water, that fact no doubt was well known to enemy intelligence, and any departure from habitual practice might have brought on an immediate attack, that afternoon of Aug. 15, 1776.

An immediate attack was not desired, for swift runners had struck out for Lexington, Harrodsburg, Strode’s and Boone’s stations, to summon help. Any delay was valuable. “Some volunteers from Lexington, with great speed and gallantry, threw themselves into the place that evening,” according to Humphrey Marshall, whose first “History of Kentucky” was published only 30 years after the event, “the next day it was reinforced by detachments from Boone’s and Strode’s stations—10 and 12 miles distance. These parties rode through a lane, which led to the place besieged, and were fired on by the Indians, lying behind the fence, without injury... The Indians had made their camps on both sides of the creek, then in wood, above the station, and so near the spring, as to render it useless to the garrison, without incurring the most imminent danger in attempting to get the water, by day; or even by night; notwithstanding which, it was, however, obtained.” (Words and commas by Marshall, who does not say how the water was obtained.)
LEXINGTON LANDMARKS

In this view, framed by trees, the towering Henry Clay monument commands a central hillock in the Lexington cemetery. Its cornerstone was laid July 4, 1857. In the crypt were placed a medalion of Clay, Kentucky's silver-tongued orator and great statesman, copies of Lexington newspapers, a sketch of the ceremony, current coins, a picture of Cincinnati in 1802 and articles of historic character. The design submitted by Julius W. Adams, Lexington, called for a vault of Egyptian style, 40 feet square, surmounted by a 119-foot Corinthian column topped by an heroic statue of Mr. Clay.

Contract for construction was let in mid-March to John Haly, Frankfort, who started, work by April 3. A lightning bolt shelled the head and mutilated the statue July 22, 1903. The second statue, replicas of the first, is the work of Charles J. Mulligan. Bodies of Henry Clay and his wife repose in stone sarcophagi seen through door gratings. Ceremonies that July 4, 1857, marking the cornerstone laying attracted 30,000 persons, newspapers reported. Just 2 years later on Independence Day, 1859, the memorial was dedicated at another elaborate Masonic exercise.

As disclosed by Burton Millward, Lexington Leader editorial writer, in a feature story April 7, 1940, an ornate Gothic structure once was selected for the Clay memorial. The memorial was a 13-sided structure which most people will agree was not suitable for the Lexington cemetery.

The Old Mill, Cumberland Gap.
Lexington Landmarks

Under a long-range plan, restoration of the old Episcopal cemetery on East Third Street between Walnut and Dewees has been carried on for several months by a group of women from Christ Episcopal church. Meeting each Monday, the women themselves have reset tombstones, hauled away rubbish, weeded, cut the grass and made great strides in restoring Lexington's "Westminster Abbey" to a well-kept burying ground.

The sexton's lodge has been renovated and a bathroom added. A new roof will be installed and the building painted as soon as a limited budget permits. Then the cottage, described by Prof. Rexford Newcomb, of the University of Illinois, as "perhaps as choice an example as any of Gothic Revival architecture," will be restored to the place it should occupy as an architectural gem. Shortly, too, the house will be occupied by a recently married young couple who are members of Christ church and who will serve as caretakers of the grounds where many of the city's most prominent citizens whose names still endure.

Here, on time-worn, broken stones, are the inscriptions of John Grimes, the artist; John Poslettinwalte and his son, Lewis, the tavern keepers; Col. Thomas Hart and Matthias and Mary E. Shryock, to mention but a few. Over the graves of the Shryocks there was erected a small Grecian temple, the work of their son, Gideon, who also designed the Old Capitol at Frankfort and Morrison College here.

In the cemetery is the grave of Franklin Combs, eldest son of Gen. Leslie Combs, and the inscription states that he was assassinated in 1844 at the age of 20 by "a cowardly villain named George O'Neill, in Point Coupee, Louisiana," and that "the sod of grass on which his head reposed when he died is now, growing at the head of his grave."

Among those buried in the cemetery was at least one Negro, the Rev. London Ferrill, widely known Baptist preacher and leader who, during the choleratic scourge of 1832, remained in Lexington to minister to the dying and, with the "worthless" King Solomon, to bury the dead. Charles R. Staples, Lexington historian, said the grave once was marked by a tall monument, no longer standing.

Descendants of persons buried in the cemetery are invited to communicate with the Episcopal church committee relative to the restoration plans. The committee includes Miss Harriett McDonald, chairman; Mrs. Floyd H. Wright, Mrs. Clinton M. Harbison, Mr. William Brown, John Willis Townend, Mrs. Walker O. Bullock, Joe Clark Graves and the Rev. James W. Kennedy, rector of the church.

The cemetery was established in the early 1830's and many relocations of bodies occurred in and after 1849 when the Lexington cemetery was opened. A plat of the original lot owners, as compiled by Mr. Staples from Deed Book 11 in the Fayette county court records showed a map of the four-acre property, deeded Dec. 31, 1832 by Charlton Hunt and his wife, Rebecca, to Richard Ashton, Thomas P. Hart and others. Charlton Hunt was a son of John W. Hunt and was the first mayor of Lexington. The original plat showed 12 sections of 10 lots each.
Lexington Landmarks

JAMES LANE ALLEN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN IN GRATZ PARK

Text by Frederick Jackson

These bronze figures, symbolic of Youth Triumphant, center the James Lane Allen memorial fountain in Gratzi Park—a fountain erected with funds from the estate of the Kentucky author as provided by his will.

The fountain, dedicated Oct. 15, 1933, is located at the north end of the park, facing Transylvania College's Morrison chapel and close to the old brick structure in which Allen taught as an instructor at the school. Of granite and bronze, the memorial cost $6,000 and was designed by Joseph P. Pollea, New York sculptor. Its inscription reads: "This gift to the children of Lexington is the generous bequest of James Lane Allen, distinguished Kentucky author. Erected A.D. 1933."

Under a relief bust of Mr. Allen is his name and the date of his birth and death, 1849-1925. The bronze figures surmount natural boulders in a pool.

The memorial is fittingly located in an historic section highly hallowed by Allen and in sight of the Lexington Public Library where he frequently visited. An excellent portrait of the author now hangs in the library's lobby.

James Lane Allen's death occurred in New York City Feb. 17, 1925. He was born in Fayette County Dec. 21, 1849, and lived for years at "Scarlet Gate" on the Lane Allen road (formerly Cove Spring road). He graduated from Transylvania College (then Kentucky University) with highest honors in 1872. He taught a district school near Fort Spring six miles west of Lexington and later at Richmond, Mo.

Mr. Allen turned from teaching to writing and while at work on his earliest books resided in a small house which stood where the Park Methodist church is located at East High street and Park avenue. Achieving success, Mr. Allen moved to New York and resided there until his death.

Author of more than 20 volumes, Mr. Allen's first book, "Flute and Violin," was published in 1891. It is a story of the first president of Transylvania College, the Rev. James Moore, who was also first rector of Christ Episcopal church and in whose memory a marble tablet has been placed in that church.

Among Allen's best known stories are "King Solomon of Kentucky," and "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky." Most of Mr. Allen's stories were laid in Kentucky and a number of them dealt with the early history of Lexington, Kentuckians, mostly, inhabited his books. To its men he gave strong physiques and heroic molds to its women, gentle manners and gracious beauty.

Mr. Allen's grave in the Lexington cemetery, where both of his father and mother, Richard and Helen Foster Allen, is not far from the grave of "King Solomon," hero of the Lexington cholera plague of 1832, who was immortalized by Mr. Allen.

Lexington Cemetery One Hundred

The Lexington Cemetery was opened 100 years ago on Sunday, Oct. 2. It is celebrating its birthday. In The Herald-Leader the story of its founding and growth, with cuts showing some of its interesting beauty spots, appears. The event will be of interest to thousands of people who have ancestors resting in its embrace, or loved ones more recently lost.

The cemetery is among the best known in the country. It has an atmosphere which makes it unique. It is a place of great and quiet beauty and of sacred memories. Many men and women rest there who in their day were greatly esteemed and admired, some of whom were famous and wrought nobly on behalf of their state and country, and some by humanity. Hundreds enjoy walking amid those moments to greatness and stirring times are thus vividly brought to mind. There lie the remains of such men as Robert J. Breckinridge and Henry Clay.

Birth and death are inseparable, they are two poles of human experience. "After life's fitful fever" comes rest, and the earth receives the clay which it gave while the soul returns to God. In the Lexington Cemetery other generations which have not yet appeared will find a place to lie until the resurrection, in company with small and great who have preceded them.

The cemetery is an institution of importance, and its administration is, and long has been, admirable. It is kept in excellent condition. It grows more beautiful and restful as time passes.

The Herald-Leader congratulates those who have inherited the care of so beautiful a spot and the people of Lexington upon its possession.
Early Photograph Shows Cheapside in 1850's

One of the first pictures ever made of Cheapside is reproduced above. It was taken in the 1850's, when photography was in its infancy. At the head of Cheapside, on Short street, is the old Northern Bank building, while on the opposite corner is a predecessor of The Lexington Leader building.

Lex. Leader June 30, 1938

RED RIVER IRON WORKS

Are now in full blast. Great alterations have been made for the better in the Furnace, and she is now making a metal of a superior quality. The Forge is entirely new, in high operation, making a BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey, or any other imported Iron. Any orders left (with Mr. Macbean) at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The Iron Store at Lexington will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of Merchants, Mechanics and Farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the Works.

Thomas Deye Owings

The Reporter, Lexington
Feb 14, 1817.
The 17 Wooldridge monuments in Maplewood Cemetery, which were made in 1895, are viewed by many tourists.

Without a doubt, Mayfield’s greatest tourist attraction is the group of famous Henry C. Wooldridge monuments in Maplewood Cemetery. There are 17 life-size granite monuments and a large vault in which Colonel Wooldridge was buried. The monuments, all of which face east in a silent, stately procession, were erected in 1895. Born in Tennessee, Wooldridge came to Mayfield after accumulating a small fortune from lumber in Arkansas. A paralytic by that time, he lived alone except for a Negro servant. Having no close living kin, he decided to spend the rest of his money on the monuments. He died in 1899.

Looking Backward
by R. Lee Davis

Do you remember—When the great trotter, Nancy Hanks, died at Hamburg Place, on the Winchester pike, and her owner, John E. Madden, started his horse cemetery, in which a memorial statue to the champion mare was erected?

When the Jefferson street viaduct, built during the administration of Mayor J. Ernest Cassady, was dedicated and thrown open to the public, and the large crowds which attended the ceremonies were nearly frozen because it was a stinging cold day?

Madstones

In earlier Kentucky the madstone was popularly supposed to ward off hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog.

The rarity of madstones was largely accounted for by their source, as they were a stonelike concretion, built up in the digestive tract of an animal in much the same way as a pearl is formed in an oyster. The deer was the animal most likely to yield a madstone. In appearance the stone resembled coral, weathered and gray, with a porous pattern through it.

One such stone, owned by John McCoy of Washington and Clark Counties in the 1840’s, is described as being about 1½ inches in length, seven-eighths inch wide and three-quarter inch thick, and weighing about six tenths of an ounce.

In using the madstone, it was first soaked in milk, and then applied to the bite. If it adhered it was allowed to remain until it fell off, then cleaned, again dipped in milk and replaced. When a stone failed to adhere to a bite, it was said that the animal did not have rabies.

As the owner of a madstone, John McCoy was an important personage in his community. He would answer calls night and day, but would never let the stone out of his possession. He records in his diary that he made 11 applications of the stone in one year, and all but one were successful.

A madstone was highly regarded by the early settlers as the only insurance against the dreaded hydrophobia.
BROWNE ADDRESSES CIVIL WAR GROUP—Dr. Robert B. Browne, second from right, of the University of Illinois Department of History, spoke to the Kentucky Civil War Round Table members last night at the Lafayette Hotel on "John Hunt Morgan's Escape from the Columbus Penitentiary."Shown with the speaker prior to the meeting, left to right, are Dr. Bennett H. Wall, of the UK History Department; Dr. Hambleton Tapp, Round Table secretary; Dr. Browne, and J. Winston Coleman. (Herald Photo).

BACK IN PRINT!
AFTER 5 YEARS
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY
by J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.

HISTORIANS HERE — Dr. Thomas D. Clark, left, head of the University of Kentucky history department, and J. Winston Coleman, Jr., also of Lexington, spent Friday afternoon in Scott County visiting historical points of interest. The two noted historians and authors are pictured at the site of Craig’s Mill on Royal Spring Branch where the first paper west of the Allegheny mountains was made. It was also at this mill that the first bourbon whiskey was made.
Patterson Female Institute, North Middletown, Ky.
In Bourbon County; erected in 1853 by Professor John Thomas Patterson. A select boarding school for young ladies. In the fall of 1876, Prof. Patterson left the school and came to Lexington, Ky., to take the Presidency of Hocker College. Name then changed to Kentucky Classical and Business College. Burned several years later.
Gov. Simeon Willis in center (with blue suit) and a group of "BOOK THIEVES" at Winburn Farm, Lexington, Ky, MAR-10-1945. L to R = Judge Sam'1 M. Wilson; J. Winston Coleman, Jr; Thos. D. Clar K; Gov. Willis; Chas R. Staples; Dr. J. S. Chambers; Dr. H. H. Donovan and Win H. Townsend.
Dropped Stitches In Lexington’s History Recalled In Stories By Charles R. Staples; Linen Dusters, Brickbat War Discussed

Then there was the first beauty contest, the handbook that went to the asylum, the secret of Shorty’s prolonged stew, the spiked whisky punch that turned the tide in an election—and the substitute editor who played no favorites in his writings.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Charles R. Staples, author of these “dropped stitches in Lexington’s history,” is retired general safety supervisor for the Southern Railway System and a long-time student of Lexington and Kentucky history, with emphasis on rescuing from obscurity interesting scraps of historical information. A native of Lexington, Mr. Staples is a graduate of Transylvania College, president of the Kentucky Society of Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and a member of the Filson Club of Louisville. Now 72, Mr. Staples has been devoting his remaining retirement in 1944 to historical research.

The First Beauty Contest
Lexington held its first beauty contest shortly after the Civil War—decades before such contests became a national institution—but the contest was never chosen.

The story of that contest and why it went astray is one of the most interesting in the weave of the town’s history—stitches that add much to the color and design of Lexington’s spirit, but which have been omitted from the more formal historical accounts.

Those dropped stitches, passed fondly from story-loving parent to story-loving son, are legion—like the time the handbook went to the asylum, or when December married November, or when the brakes failed on the train, or when the barber’s scissors fell into the pot, or when the clock stopped, or when the mailman delivered the mail,

The ill-fated beauty contest was conceived, in conjunction with a week-long bazaar, as a way to raise funds for the construction of one of Lexington’s churches, hard pressed by the severe populating period and seeking to reduce the debts of the edifice that had just been built.

It was a gala affair. The old Opera House at the southeast corner of Main and Broadway was leased for the week, the parquet seats boarded over for a dance floor, and the dress circle divided into booths for merchants’ display.

Voting for the queen was done by purchase of tickets—$1 being worth eight votes—and Saturday night, when the contest was to end, found six young ladies bunched together as the favorites.

Thirty minutes before the contest was to close one “Snipe” Newton, an old-time judge, was announced as a late arrival. He presented his check for $100 and demanded 1000 votes for his girl—none of the votes had been counted.

A member of the bazaar committee, whose name has been lost to history, was on duty at the bazaar box in the center of the dress circle, and he muttered some well-founded doubts as to the validity of the check.

“Snape” swung a handsome hat over his head, and as he took his place on the dance floor, he was almost immediately the center of attention, and the song of the entire audience seemed to be “Give.”

“I don’t care who she is,” he exclaimed. “I’ll vote for her!”

Several hundred people heard his statement, and they were not the only ones who heard it.

“Give” is the dance floor, and the palace was packed solid from floor to ceiling. The audience was so keenly interested that it was almost impossible to hear the judges’ decision.

The Asylum-Handbook Story
A number of years later, during the Gay Nineties when Lexington was wide open and money was plentiful, a Fourth Street went to the asylum in the person of a fellow whom we shall call Lem, son of a socially and financially prominent family.

Lem’s greatest trouble was his chronic inability to see any relationship between the number of checks cashed and the amount of money in a bank account. At intervals, when pressure became too great, his family had to ship him to parts unknown.

But, as one bartender put it, “Lexington will never be lucky enough to lose Lem.”

On the occasion in question he blew into town one June day—arrayed, by the jealous disfavor of local dudes, in a cutaway coat with braid around the edges, striped trousers, high-wing collar, while Ascot tie and a pink shirt.

But the old trouble started almost as soon as checks were presented for payment—and this time Lem’s family had him committed as insane.

He entered the Fourth Street institution one Friday and spent the next day walking over the grounds and getting acquainted with the staff. Saturday morning, bright and early, Lem retraced his steps with the helpful comment: “Mr. Charles McKeen has a horse named Ornament that is going to win the big race today, and if you want to get on I’ll be glad to bet your money will mine.”

Two dollars here, five dollars there. And even some small quantities and a few fifties. Lem covered the staff thoroughly, and almost no one could resist the hot tip.

At 1:30 Lem thoughtfully stepped behind some lillie bushes near the corner of W and L and N tracks. Ten minutes later he kicked a board off the
fence and climbed on a passing Cincinnati-bound passenger train. Five o'clock found him in Cincinnati, and the next morning in Detroit.

Meanwhile, staff members waited anxiously, finding much work near telephones until late in the afternoon when the word came through: "Ornament won and paid $8 to 1!"

It finally dawned on them that no one had seen Len, and then began one of the most thorough searches that ever was conducted on the asylum property. Word of the incident filtered to the superintendant, and Monday morning he summoned all staff members.

When they gathered, apprehensively, on the lawn in front of his office, Dr. Wylie walked out on the front steps and announced gravely: "Gentlemen, we have the wrong man locked up."

He bowed and returned to his office. . .

How Shorty Stayed Stewed

Another dropped stitch in Lexington's history was a man we shall call Shorty, popular member of a well-known family, but, frankly, a drunkard. Shorty got drunk so often, with the inevitable result, that Jailer Wilkerson finally protested, saying he was tired of seeing the young man's face and please take him somewhere else next time.

"Next time" his family hauled Shorty to St. Joseph's hospital, where the sister in charge of the institution promptly put him in a padded cell in the basement.

Then coincidence took a hand. That same day James McAllister, who operated a saloon and grocery on East Main street where the Lafayette garage now stands, visited a friend at the hospital and happened to pass the sister, who stopped him with: "Mr. McAllister, we're entirely out of whisky, so please send out a case today."

McAllister returned to the saloon and dispatched Jess, his porter, with 12 bottles of the 112-proof McKenna whisky which the hospital always used for medicinal purposes.

As Jess entered the back yard of the hospital Shorty, desperately thirsty and leaning out his barred window, saw the porter and yelled: "Jess, where have you been? I've been waiting for that whisky."

That seemed logical to Jess—he knew Mr. Shorty often bought whisky—but he promptly passed the 12 bottles through the barred window.

Two days later, when the sister asked McAllister why the hospital's whisky hadn't arrived, further research revealed the mistake in delivery, she promptly enlisted the services of Deputy Sheriff John McElroy.

Not versed in modern psychology—it hadn't become popular then—Deputy McElroy arrived at the padded cell with a rubber hose and in a surprisingly short time learned the hiding place of the 12 bottles.

But they weren't all full. In two days, while locked in a padded cell to sober up, Shorty had managed to consume two and a half bottles of 112-proof whisky.

Never Again!

"December" married "November" at the Main Street Christian church, located on the site of the present Union Station, and popular because of its "downtown" location as "the marrying church."

She was 22 and he 30, and despite the pleas of friends for a simple home wedding she stood pat.

"No sir, I had a home wedding the first time I was married, I want a church wedding."

So, eventually they walked down the aisle as a churchful of hilarious spectators looked on—her stopped with age and leaning on a gold-headed ebony staff; she dressed in the traditional long white silk dress and bridal veil, crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms.
Many men who ordinarily walked directly to work found it necessary to pass by Second and Lime stone, and in the course of conversation with many prom inent citizens, leaving over the gutter or sitting on the sidewalk, vomiting their opinions on the calld candidate in a forcible man ner. But since misery loves company, and they were able to trotter softly away, spread words of praise for the quality of the Irishmen, when the ballot was empty, and so were the stomachs of all who had par taken of the punch. When the votes were counted that night, the elderly lawyer was elected in a third instance as "Dr. Napper," was considered a charming conversationalist and table talker. But it was the incident of the Irishman's punch which avoided the topic of the affair this evening in the soci al columns.

For a second, they discovered that they had adjourned to New Albany, Ind., to rest. When the candidates returned to Lexington, they were careful not to meet or even walk on the same sidewalk, with the defeated candidate. And one of the two, always referred to as the "Jailer," was declared as the winner. But the real story of the paper was the Western Citizen. The paper had been established in Kentucky prior to 1867, and had been a publisher of the paper since 1867 when it was merged with the True Kentuckian and was given its present name, the Kentuckian-Citizen.

The judge of Fayette Circuit Court, with the editorial pages of both papers under his command, was happily and single-handedly carrying on a vigorous feud between the two papers' executives.

Other dropped stitches of old Lexington! There are multitudes of them locked in the history of the town, but many of them will have to wait a few more hours before the telling. Some Lexingtonians, too, closely connected with the stories, would object.

Paris Weekly Newspaper Is 140 Years Old

By Tilly Thompson

PARIS, KY., Jan. 4—The oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the United States, the Ken tuckian-Citizen, is celebrating its 140th anniversary in December.

Established in Paris in 1807 by John W. Miller, Jr., the paper was the first known as the Western Citizen. The newspaper had been established in Kentucky prior to that date, but all have since ceased publication. Among the early publishers was Lempel T. Fisher race. He promptly offered a large reward for the culprit who had tampered with the paper. A hurried search accounted for most of the town's young dudes, but the culprits were not caught; they were probably elsewhere. Inquir ing development were "talking to the boys" to determine the town's history of this affair appeared in the social columns.

Further searching turned up the fact that they had adjourned to New Albany, Ind., to rest. When the candidates returned to Lexington, they were careful not to meet or even walk on the same sidewalk, with the defeated candidate. And one of the two, always referred to as the "Jailer," was declared as the winner. But the real story of the paper was the Western Citizen. The paper had been established in Kentucky prior to 1867, and had been a publisher of the paper since 1867 when it was merged with the True Kentuckian and was given its present name, the Kentuckian-Citizen.

On Feb. 22, 1866, the first issue of the Paris True Kentuckian appeared under the joint ownership of a joint-stock company with John G. Craddock as owner and publisher. The merger of the two papers took place with Col. Craddock as editor and afterwards as owner.

In 1899 the paper was leased to Bruce Miller, who later purchased the paper from Col. Craddock's administrator. Mr. Miller continued in charge until 1921, when he sold the entire plant to Lewis T. Lithgow. In 1922 A. S. Thompson and Silas E. Bedford each acquired interests in the paper in the latter part of the year, Mr. Thompson bought out the interests of his partners, and the paper became the sole owner.

Mr. Thompson, who died Nov. 16, 1947, continued as owner and publisher of the paper until 1949 when he sold it to a corporation. The paper was leased to Paul Brannon in August, 1946, by the corporation. Brannon continues to edit the paper. For many years a semi-weekly, the paper was sold weekly in 1946. During Mr. Thompson's ownership, the paper was located on Main Street, opposite the courthouse, where the office was moved to the corner of Main and Fourth streets.

In its earlier years, the Western Citizen supported the principles of the two great parties. In 1812 it was a warm advocate of the war with England, and when parlia ment passed the bill, where it was adopted by the House and Senate, the Western Citizen was the only paper in the state to support the measure. It consistently advocated Whig principles. In 1867 the Western Citizen was established by John R. Johnson, and in 1868, F. L. Johnson took over as publisher. The paper became a weekly in 1946.

Today, the Kentuckian-Citizen remains a landmark in the history of Bourbon county and journalism.
We Let Records Slip Through Our Fingers

FROM the day that Daniel Boone first glimpsed the Ohio Falls, Kentucky has been a State fruitful of history. Her early history, some say, exceeds in greatness that of any other State west of the Alleghenies. But where are the records of Kentucky's illustrious past? Some of the best historical collections Kentuckians have ever owned are outside the State's borders.

Kentuckians themselves react in various ways to the situation. Some are indifferent, some bemoan the fact and others feel that perhaps it is a good thing.

The latest collection of Kentuckiana to go out of the State was that owned by Brent Altsheler, 112 E. Ormsby, who some days ago sold a collection of 1,457 items, including photographs, to the University of Chicago.

The university's director of libraries wanted the collection to illustrate Chicago's famed Durrett collection on Kentucky.

Mr. Altsheler, a native Kentuckian, doesn't feel that his collection is going into strange or unfriendly hands. Both the library director, M. Llewellyn Raney, and the university's president, Robert M. Hutchins, are Kentuckians. And, as Mr. Altsheler points out, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio were once a part of Kentucky County. Kentucky history naturally is of interest to them.

This particular collection had been offered for sale to Kentucky museums and declined. So evidently it was not considered essential for Kentucky use.

History in attics

On the other hand, R. C. Ballard Thruston, president of the Filson Club, declares, "Not half the things of historic value are here. Other States have a good deal of the material; important documents have been divided among families and in that way often have left Kentucky; still others are stored away in attics or completely lost. It would be a boon to the State if we had only those relics from Kentucky attics."

The Filson Club, the State Historical Society and a number of colleges have preserved much of historic significance. But for a vast part of Kentucky history you must look in Chicago, Philadelphia, Duke University and Madison, Wis., to mention only a few places.

The Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison owns the Draper manuscripts, a Kentucky collection. They're kept in a $30,000 building constructed to house the prized possessions of that State. The collection consists of 469 folio volumes; sixty-five volumes recounting the campaigns of George Rogers Clark, his autobiography, and personal records and accounts of the Kentucky hero's adventures.

Other volumes tell the stories of the Battle of King's Mountain, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, border forays, and an early history of the Ohio Valley and of Kentucky. Several volumes contain letters and other valuable information on such heroes as William Henry Harrison, Simon Kenton and the famous chief Tecumseh.

No place for relics

"The Draper collection was made by Dr. Lyman C. Draper (who was born in 1818 and died in 1891)," Mr. Thruston said. "Draper wanted Kentucky to have his library. He suggested that the State provide a place for it and offered to serve as librarian for $1,500 annually. His offer was not accepted; there wasn't any safe place for the collection. Later Draper became librarian in Wisconsin and gave his collection to that State."

Other valuable documents and libraries were lost to Kentucky through lack of safe depositories. In the early 1800's Kentucky formed a historical society and attempted to collect the State's records. The organization, however, was short-lived; and when it disbanded, the material already assembled was divided among its members.

With no permanent home provided for the Durrett library, it went to the University of Chicago. Robert Thomas Durrett was president of the Filson Club from 1884 to 1913. His library as well as that of the club was kept in the Columbia Building. Several years before the Filson Club's own building at 118 W. Breckinridge was constructed, Colonel Durrett suggested that the State acquire the old Custom House (now The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times building) for the Filson Club. If there had been such a place to house it, he would have given the club his library of more than 20,000 books and pamphlets.

Most of the Durrett collection was history of Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. Following his death it went up to the University of Chicago together with the Filson Club's own library, which Colonel Durrett had kept with his collection.

"There was no means of separating the two," Mr. Thruston said, "as we could not find any volume that listed the libraries separately. We believe that he made no such distinction because he expected Kentucky..."
Louisville's old Shippingport is pictured in these photographs, part of a collection sold to the University of Chicago by Brent Allsheeler. This is the Ohio Falls mill built in 1815 by two Frenchmen, the Tarascon brothers.

The brothers also built McHarry Hotel, above, named after their mill superintendent. The two buildings were the most important institutions in the West. Travelers on the Ohio River had to stop at the hotel, and the mill was biggest west of Pittsburgh.
to get both collections—his own and the club's.

"Not so long ago a Louisville woman came to my
office and gave me a volume of the orderly books in
Anthony Wayne's campaign against the Shawnee Indians
in 1794-1796. It was Volume 5, and inside it was
indicated that it had been presented to the Filson Club
by a Mrs. Love.

"Where are the others?" I asked her. She didn't
know; but it turned out to be a part of the Durrett
collection, or rather our own collection that had been
sent North with his books. I went to Chicago in search
of the others. I found them at the University of Chicago,
and almost had to bring a court action against them
before I persuaded them to turn the volumes over to
me. One still is missing."

Mr. Atsheler tells a story on Colonel Durrett. He
was asked for advice by a fellow-Louisvillian who
wanted to start a collection of his own.

"When you see something good," advised Colonel
Durrett, "buy it. If you can't buy it, try to borrow it.
If you can't borrow it, steal it."

After his death, the first two books recording deeds
and mortgages in Jefferson County were found in the
Durrett collection at the University of Chicago and
returned here. The good Colonel had followed his own
bantering advice.

At the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science is
the most complete herbarium ever collected in Kentucky.
It represents the work of Charles Wilkins Short, who
lived in Kentucky from 1794 until his death in 1835.
Fifteen thousand species of plants from little-explored
regions west of the Alleghenies are a part of the
collection.

The Philadelphia Historical Society owns the Shane
library of Kentucky history. At one time it was a part
of the Draper collection.

A history of the Todd of Kentucky was once com-
plied by George D. Todd. It contained personal letters,
business records and much material which indirectly
preserved Kentucky history. The owner promised the
collection to the Filson Club. However, he died in
Indiana, leaving a will which was never witnessed but
which contained the provision that the material should
be given the club. Under Indiana law the will was not
valid, and the material was sold to settle Todds's estate.
Book dealers throughout the country bought it.

**Nazis have 'em now**

Bennett H. Young's collection of Indian relics, as
well as his library, may be found in various parts of the
country. It is said unofficially that Munich, Ger-
many, has more Kentucky Indian relics from the Young
collection than can be found in Kentucky museums.

The original charter of the City of Louisville was
among Young's possessions, bought with other papers at
a Louisville auction (by a Mississippian who followed
the races) and then sold in New York. This, however,
is back in the State, although not owned by either State
or city.

Duke University and the University of Chicago to-
gether have perhaps a more complete Kentucky news-
paper file than you'll find in Kentucky, Filson Club
officials believe. A few years ago Duke University
collected a large amount of history pertaining to the
South, and in that collection is a goodly share of Ken-
tucky records.

In one Louisville attic are three trunks filled with
letters written during the War Between the States.

Part of Napoleon's traveling tea set, one a part of
a prized collection in Kentucky, is gone.

Thus does the Filson Club review the story. But
there's a different side to the narrative too. The sign
of the times points to a more history-minded Kentucky,
in the opinion of Miss Ludie Kinkead, the club's librarian
and curator. "Frequently we receive valuable articles
and records from people of whom we've never before
heard," she said. "A year ago a woman telephoned us
that she was sending us two portraits of well-known
Kentuckians. The telephone conversation was indistinct,
but we heard her say, 'Mr. Bradley will write you the
history of these portraits in a few days.' We don't know
the donor, and to this day, we've received no letter from
'Mr. Bradley.'"

**76-page Mason letter**

"Some weeks ago a woman in Florida sent us a
number of letters dated August, 1836. They contained
much of the history of the State's early iron industry.
The famous Mason letter came to us through Mr. Thrus-
ton's efforts, but not until it had lost a lot of its value
through publication. It was the seventy-six-page letter
written by George Rogers Clark to George Mason in
Virginia in which Clark described in detail his Illinois
campaign.

"From Boston came the letters written by a New
England Quaker who had come to Kentucky early in
the 1800's. The letters record impressions of slavery.
They're amusing! At first, we find the writer bitterly
opposed to slavery. Gradually he began to weaken, and
finally we find him taking life easy while the Negroes
did the work for him.

"It's been only since the Filson Club provided its
building in 1929 that Kentuckians have given much of
historic value to us. We still have the problem of
assuring folks that their collections would be in safe
keeping here. I'm sure that the Kentucky Historical
Society has the same problem.

"Sometimes it happens that families keep relics for
many years and then they move into apartments and
destroy the pieces. Often families divide collections and
thus rob them of their greatest value."

Miss Kinkead declared that perhaps one of the most
important tasks confronting Kentuckians who are inter-
ested in preserving the State's history is that of collecting
objects wrought by Kentucky silversmiths of long ago.
"There's an immense treasure here," she said, "and
already organizations and collectors from other States
are combing Kentucky for it."
Stage-Coach Days Are Not So Old

As late as 1875, passengers were carried from Burnside to Monticello at $1.50 per, making 20 miles in 4 hours.

Kentucky hasn't exactly been considered a frontier state since Daniel Boone and the Indians played hide-and-seek.

Yet there was a stage-coach line, the traditional frontier mode of transportation which supposedly had moved West years before, operating in what is now a progressive, prosperous county as recently as 1912.

One of the coaches which jolted over that last Kentucky stage route is on display at John C. Burton's garage in Monticello, the seat of Wayne County.

The line, owned by Burton's father, Charles H. Burton, connected Monticello with Burnside, the nearest railroad point, 20 miles to the northeast. The stage, drawn by four horses, hauled both passengers and mail between the two towns.

Actually, the mail hauling hardly could have been considered a profitable proposition even in those uninflated times, since the contract with the Government called for cash payment of just 1 cent a year. The mail was hauled for the privilege of transporting passengers.

A popular fable around Monticello, unfounded by fact, however, is that Burton failed to cash his 1-cent check one year and that the Government wrote him asking him to cash it so that the financial records might be put in order.

The line made its first run under the Burton management on July 1, 1896. The big coaches, which weighed 2,300 pounds and had leather springs to ease the jolting, had three seats inside and three on top, in addition to the driver's place. They could carry 18 passengers comfortably at $1.50 a head each way. The morning stage left Monticello at 6, made a change of horses at a rest station 11 miles out and arrived in Burnside shortly after 10 a.m. The stage was due back in Monticello at 6 p.m.

For about 10 years the line prospered. In those days—and, indeed, as late as 1925—all main roads leading into Monticello were privately owned roads and a toll was charged for their use. The cost in toll between Monticello and Somerset, 8 miles beyond Burnside, was $2.

Coaches rattled over the route for the last time in 1915. The coming of the automobile had doomed the stage coach.

The coach displayed in Burton's garage is one that made its final run in 1910. It still is in good condition. Even the leather upholstery of the seats withstood the years well.

The coach is just one of many items displayed in Burton's garage, which resembles a small museum. He has a well rounded and expensive collection of old guns and pistols, some of which date back to colonial days. There also is an assortment of Civil-War weapons, many of which were discovered in the vicinity of Mill Springs, scene of the battle in which Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer was killed. Modern weapons include many German pieces Burton himself picked up in France during World War I as well as some which were donated by veterans of the last war.

A photograph of General Morgan in the Frederick Meserve Collection in New York.
The Vint Shinkle Came Out in 1874 and Burned on Christmas Day in 1884

Built at Cincinnati in 1874, the Vint Shinkle was originally an Evansville-Louisville packet that later went into the Memphis and Ohio River Packet Company operating between Memphis and Cincinnati. A freight bill, dated August 6, 1877, and made out at Evansville, lists James W. Gaff as company president, James S. Wise as superintendent, and James D. Parker secretary. On August 6, 1877, Capt. James Kenniston was the Vint Shinkle's master and W. F. McIntyre and C. P. Miller the clerks. Capt. Kenniston, who had been her master before that between Louisville and Evansville, was popularly known along the river as "Old Tubular," doubtless dating back to some anecdote relating to tubular boiler days. Vint Shinkle for whom this boat was named lived at Covington, Ky., and was a prominent riverman of his time.

This sternwheeler of 620 tons had four boilers and cylinders 22 inches by seven feet stroke. The hull was 225 by 36 by 5½ feet. She is shown in this picture at Louisville. On Christmas Day in 1884 she burned at Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River.
IN this 1895 picture we are at the Howard Ship Yard in Jeffersonville, Ind., looking at a Cumberland River packet just completed to run in command of Capt. Tim Armstrong as opposition to the Ryman Line from Nashville to Burnside, Ky., head of navigation. This boat’s tonnage was 261 and the hull was 160 by 30 by 4½ feet.

The Ryman Line boat to Burnside at the time was the R. Dunbar; and old timers above Nashville talk to this day about the Cummins’ upstream race in the trade with the Dunbar. The latter boat was the winner although, says “Way’s Steamboat Directory of 1944,” it was later charged that the Dunbar’s master had weighted down the safety valves for more steam.

The year 1896 found the Will J. Cummins in the weekly Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade with Capt. J. Mack Gamble, father of J. Mack Gamble (who since 1918 has been the Upper Ohio representative of The Waterways Journal), in command. Because she drew but 21 inches, light, the Cummins could leave Pittsburgh with a paying trip on as little as 2.5 feet on the lower marks of Davis Island Dam.

Besides being master Capt. J. Mack Gamble had an additional interest in this boat; he owned her. Down in the country where she came from she was coveted by the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company. Their offer being acceptable, Capt. Gamble sold out and the Cummins was then operated chiefly in Tennessee River until, on April 19, 1901, wind blew her against the bank at Bech Creek Island, a short distance below Clifton, Tenn. She struck a hidden obstruction and went down, later proving a total loss.

On February 9, 1897, the Nashville inspectors reported William Wilhoite to the U. S. District Attorney for obstructing the Cummins’ safety valves. Outcome of the case not given. On June 12, 1898, while passing the Ar- gand Oil Works, near Marietta, Ohio, colored deckhand James White tried to draw a bucket of water while standing on the main deck. He lost his balance and, a moment later, his life.

Waterways Journal, Aug 20 1949
St. Louis, Mo.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. County of Fayette

states on oath, that the subscriber herein annexed against the Estate of George W. Brown deceased (debtors) amounting to the sum of $50 00/100 besides interest, is just, due, and has never to his knowledge been settled or paid by the said deceased or any person for him; that said demand is not tainted with usury and that said demand is not subject to any set-off known to him.

This claim is a subscription to aid in erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Hon H Clay late of

Sworn and subscribed before me, by the above person this 18th day of February 1857

Subscription to Clay Monument Assn, Lex, 1857.
Beck House Is Historic

Residence On East High Once Was Occupied By Famous U. S. Senator

Senator James B. Beck, one of Lexington's colorful figures in the days when political oratory was a treat instead of a barrage of nicknames for a so-and-so, was noted for his wit and often made his political adversary uncomfortable in the campaign debates, according to J. M. Roche, who attended many of the rallies of that day.

When Beck and Ed Marshall were running against each other for Congress, they both were booked to speak at a political meeting near Harrodsburg. Marshall first took the platform, and being a Marshall of course reached the topmost flights of oratory in behalf of his candidacy. He referred at length to his glorious ancestry—Col. Thomas Marshall, one of the pioneers of Kentucky; Chief Justice Marshall, whose great fame ever will survive, etc. He turned toward Beck after painting a particularly golden account of the patriotic deeds of some of his forebears, and shouted:

"And where was James B. Beck when that Mrs. Fiske wasЈ?" Marshall was speaking of the United States—America—the glorious nation which he aspired now to represent in the House of Congress—was in the throes of despair? Where was he? I ask? He was pricking eels in the Firth of Forth."

The red-headed Scotsman, when he took the platform, said:

"My distinguished opponent has told you of his noble lineage and has also in the same utterance revealed my modest pedigree. He, as the only remaining member of his great family, naturally takes a peculiar and growing pride in his history. But I want to recall to you Napoleon's haughty reply to Austria that he'd rather be the first of the Hapsburgs than the last of the Hapsburgs. I say to you that I'd rather be the first of the line of Beck's than the last of the Marshall's."

Senator Beck lived in the large mansion on High street almost opposite Lexington avenue and now occupied by Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. The iron gate of the ornate iron fence still surviving has his name plate embedded in it. His neighbor, Rev. William M. Pratt, who lived where the Bryan-Hunt wholesale house is now located, was a northern sympathizer, while Beck was an ardent if not always outspoken supporter of the South. The Rev. Mr. Pratt, in his diary, presented to the University of Kentucky by his daughter, Miss Mary B. Pratt, many months ago, told humorously of how, when Gen. John H. Morgan was approaching Lexington, Sen. Beck assured him that General Morgan would not take his (Pratt's) horse if the general succeeded in getting into the city—that the senator would take care of it for him. At about 3 o'clock that night, with the approach of heavy firing indicating that Morgan would be successful, the preacher slipped out to the barn to get and hide his horse. Hearing a noise next door, he listened and discovered Senator Beck was taking the same precaution with his own horse. Gen. John B. Castleman, in his memoirs, tells of how two youthful Confederate soldiers were hiding in Lexington, dodging the Federals when they had charge of this city. Beck, who had to pretend at the time that he was neutral, sought out the two boys, who had been unable to get anything to eat for several days, and said: "Go to my home on High street, knock on the door, present guns and demand food." They followed instructions and later told General Castleman: "We found the table set and Beck's daughter, Betty, ready to wait on us—and we devoured everything in sight, we were so hungry."

Ayres' Cross Keys tavern was located at the corner of Spring and Main streets.

Map shows the stages of Lincoln removals from his birthplace to Pigeon Creek in Indiana.
Old Friends of Bibliophile and Historian to Honor Him Tonight

By Frederick Jackson

This is Jim Roche’s 80th birthday. That lovable Lexingtonian and Irishman whose collection of first editions and Kentuckyiana is the envy of book lovers and whose knowledge of early Kentucky history is inexhaustible has given Jim Roche’s birthday party tonight at the Frankfort home of Willard Rouse Jilson, Kentucky author and former state geologist.

Among Mr. Roche’s Lexington friends who will attend are William K. Massie, John H. Morgan, J. Winston Coleman and Col. Samuel W. Wilson.

A native of Mercer County, where he was born March 31, 1858, Mr. Roche is Irish and proud of it. In a tour abroad several years ago, he visited Limerick, the home of his forebears. Among his most prized books is a wealth of rare volumes are Keating’s “Island,” an Irish history published in the 17th century, and “Annals of Four Masters.”

Mr. Roche’s collection of Kentuckyiana, including Ireland’s Marshall and Collins’ history of Kentucky, and many biographical sketches are priceless and have been of great value to historians and researchers.

Of his many services to historians and lovers of history, Mr. Roche will be remembered longest and perhaps best at Transylvania College by his discovery of the Jouett portrait of Dr. Horace Holley, president of Transylvania from 1818 to 1827.

The portrait, lost for a third of a century, was found by Mr. Roche in a Lexington second-hand store in the spring of 1897. At the suggestion of Howard H. Gratz, visited the store and identified the portrait as the one which had hung first in the Transylvania building on the college lawn, which is now Gratz park.

This building burned in May, 1830, and for a third of a century the portrait hung in Morrison chapel.

Posse of a keen wit, a wealth of historical information and ability as a story-teller, Mr. Roche has many friends who wish him continued happiness and health.

The portrait was restored to its place in Morrison chapel. It was painted by Matthew H. Jouett in 1820 on commission of the college for the sum of $100. Paul Sawyer, widely known Frankfort artist, cleaned, oiled, revarnished and retouched the portrait in May, 1910, and was paid from funds furnished by the Ascan Portrait Club of Transylvania.

The portrait only this week has again been reclad and the picture is retouched and now hangs to the left of the Morrison portrait on the north wall of the chapel. It is recognized as one of the finest Jouett's in existence, and although not for sale it has been valued at more than $1,000.
RAILROADS FACTOR AT SPRING STATION

Spring Station, Woodford county, came into existence a century ago with the construction of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad and its business since then has been mostly that of a railroad station. A number of years ago it became the headquarters of one of the largest railway systems in the world, the Southern Pacific Lines, which, oddly enough, have no tracks within hundreds of miles of the little center.

The name of the village is derived from the fact that a large spring was located a short distance from the depot erected when the Lexington and Ohio Railroad was built.

Many noted persons have been born at or near Spring Station, including Joseph S. Blackburn, United States senator and governor of the Canal Zone; Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, governor of Kentucky and noted fighter of yellow fever; and Gen. Abraham Buford, brigadier general in the Confederate army.

Located in the vicinity are the famous farms of the Alexanders, Simms, Blackburrs and others, and many persons of note have stopped there to visit them.

LANDMARK TO GO—This 131-year-old, two-story brick house at 116 East High street, long known as the Wooley residence, will be torn down shortly to make room for a motor parking lot, used-car shop and filling station, C. F. Glenn, head of the Glenn Motor Company and owner of the property announced. Parking space will be provided for 186 cars on the downtown lot which is 112 by 277 feet.

City Had First Municipal Water Supply in 1885; Has Expanded Steadily Since

A city’s water supply means more to the community’s health and safety than any of the several utilities that are available in the modern city. It was the lack of pure water that caused so much alarm in flood-stricken communities a few weeks ago when the Ohio river went on a rampage.

Lexington had a municipal water supply since 1885, when the Lexington Hydraulics and Manufacturing Company started serving 222 customers through its 15 miles of water mains. The company which later became the Lexington Water Company was incorporated in 1894 by an act of the Kentucky legislature.

Construction was started in May, 1884, and about a year later Reservoir No. 1 was completed, with a capacity of 1,900,000,000 gallons, more than enough to adequately supply the populace at the dawn of the “Gay Nineties.”

Previous to the installation of the water system typhoid fever, dysentery and other water-borne diseases were rampant. Fire was fought by bucket brigades. Science blasted the then popular belief that such diseases were necessary, and the population of Lexington realized the need of a public water service.

It took two years to create sufficient interest in the project to make it an actuality. Lexington then had a population of 16,500.

Four years after the first water flowed through the city water mains, the first effort at filtration was made. In 1889 a sponge filtration system was installed and used until 1895, when a mechanical sand system was put into use. In the meantime, Lexington was still growing and another reservoir, No. 2, was constructed and additional boilers and pump equipment installed. From year to year the distribution system was increased and more consumers received the service.

The growth continued until at present a population of approximately 60,000 persons is served. The facilities include four reservoirs with a capacity of 1,900,000,000 gallons, a pipe line to the Kentucky river, two filtering plants, three low duty pumping stations, a high service pumping station, booster pumps, 125 miles of mains and 800 fire hydrants. There are more than 15,000 connections for water service, and the water pumped has increased from 800,000 gallons a day to 5,200,000 gallons a day.

Unlike most utility services, Superintendent E. E. Jacobson points out, the water service must expand ahead of the population and constructive programs must be worked out years in advance by a personnel familiar with methods of waterworks practice.
The old postoffice building which for more than a half-century had stood at Main and Walnut streets was razed in 1940, marking the disappearance of one of the town's landmarks.

The erection of the government structure in 1886 and 1889 represented a definite milestone in Lexington's development since the days of the old court house.

And when Postmaster William Samuel McChesney and his clerks moved into the new building Feb. 4, 1889, the incident was the 12th such movement in the history of the Lexington postoffice. Though the postoffice was the first building erected in the city by the government specifically for use as a postoffice, earlier postmasters from time to time had occupied 11 buildings.

Local postal service was inaugurated in 1878 by Dr. Bradford, founder of the Kentucky Gazette, which was the first newspaper west of the Allegheny mountains. The publishers of this paper by riding their horses deliver their papers and bring back correspondence from outlying communities and mail it routed from Lexington.

One of Bradford's riders made connection with Mayaguez, the western terminus of telegraphic service, and down the Ohio river, carrying local mail to the river city and bringing back postal matter intended for Lexington, which was carried by the rider for a few weeks at a stretch. Delivery service was also indefinite because of the riders' care and also destroyed the mail. Postage was regulated by distance. It required six cents to send a letter 10 cents for 10 miles and 12 1/2 cents for 50 miles.

Local Office Opened

In 1894, the government established a postoffice at Lexington, a town which had a population of 1,000 persons. President Grover Cleveland, appointed James W. Hunt as the first postmaster. The postoffice was in a section of the log jail, which was on Main Street of the northeast corner of Main and Walnut streets. The postoffice "actually" consisted of a box which had been divided into pigeon holes and which was kept in the back of the postmaster, who, two years later, moved the office to the main building on Main Street.

In 1898, the postoffice moved headquarters to a store on Upper street facing the courthouse square, the Odd Fellows building. In 1905, the building was moved to a site on the corner of Short and Mill streets, where it remained until 1905. That year, the location was changed to a building on the northeast corner of Main and Limestone streets. This move brought protests from businesspeople of the Short and Mill streets area. The objectors adopted the postmaster general, complaining that the office had been moved from the center of town to a thinly populated area. Nothing more was done, and government authorities gave no official consideration to the protests, but in 1910, the postoffice was moved, this time to the southeast corner of Mill and Short streets.

Free Delivery Started

The final site, before erection of the new building at Main and Walnut streets, was at Broadway and Short streets. That was in 1889. The office was kept there for 20 years, during which time free delivery service was inaugurated, in 1879. The transfer to the new building was made in 1914, when the entire contents of the postoffice were moved into one room, and the postoffice was moved to the first government building in Lexington at a cost of $127,000. The land on which the site was purchased was sold for $20,000. The building was enlarged at an additional cost of $85,000, this work being started in 1910 and completed in 1912.

Newspapers referred to the completed building as the most modern work in great architecture. However, the structure was abandoned by government agencies on Dec. 20, 1940, and the postoffice was moved to the new federal building which had been erected on the northeast corner of Limestone and Barr streets at a cost of $75,000.

The City of Lexington purchased the vacant postoffice building on April 14, 1940, for $400, and since that time the structure has been torn down.

The federal government has provided the lot for sale.
Ceremonies as Man o' War Was Laid to Rest at Lexington, Ky.

3,000 See Burial

By GEORGE KREHBIEL
LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—They buried Man O' War in the soil of his native Kentucky Tuesday afternoon.

In a ceremony as impressive as that accorded any of Kentucky's statesmen, Big Red was eulogized by Lexington's civic leaders as well as horsemen.

More than 10,000 persons journeyed to Faraway Farm, on the outskirts of Lexington, Tuesday and Wednesday, to get a last look at the great horse as he lay in state in a specially constructed coffin lined with the yellow and black racing colors of Samuel Riddle, his 86-year-old owner.

Five truck loads of floral pieces, sent from all parts of the world, were banked behind the huge grave dug in the paddock in which Big Red had roamed for 27 years. They came from as far away as Australia and the Argentine.

Three thousand persons stood under somber, leaden skies to listen to the eulogies paid Big Red. Automobiles with license plates from eight states were lined up for almost a mile from the main farm gate at Faraway. So heavy was the traffic that Lexington police department sent three men out to handle the traffic.

"Man O' War was more important to Lexington than any human who ever lived here," said Charles Sturgill, president of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, in his address.

"He has been the chief tourist attraction for our city for 25 years. He has been responsible for the investment of millions of dollars in our city. His influence has been felt by people all over the world. His death is a heavy loss to Lexington and a business people of the city will be forever indebted to him.

"We have lost a fine friend as well as a business partner."

Commercial College Located On Main Street

The Commercial College of Kentucky University, conducted by General Wilbur R. Smith, occupied the second floor of this building in the 1880's and a drug store was on the corner. Today the McAdams and Morford drug store occupies a part of the building.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938

Also Opera House S. W. Cor. Main & Upper Sts.

Lexington, Ky.
On or before the 25th day of December next I promise to pay Martha Johnson the sum of Ninety-five Dollars for the hire of Amos Atkins to be paid by the proceeds of the sale of my clothes and goods and good Blanket etc etc.

This 31st Dec. 1831

$95

Chiles Coleman

## Typical contract in 1831 for rental of a slave

This was in Woodford County, Kentucky. Chiles Coleman was a brother of John W. Coleman [my paternal great, great grandfather] who lived at "Cottage Grove" in Woodford County, 1801-1832. $95.00 for year's rent.

---

**ROUND TABLERS RECALL LEXINGTON AS IT WAS**

Closer to home, there is to be found another attractive publication whose covers encompass historical reports from four Kentucky Round Table presidents. Titled *Lexington As It Was -- A Memento*, it’s a 64-page offering, in magazine format, issued recently by Paddock Publishing Company with the assistance of the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission.

Among the contributors are Round Table President E. I. Thompson, Vice President J. Winston Coleman, Jr., former News Letter Editor Burton Milward, and John D. Wright. Thompson writes on "The Mulligans of Maxwell Place," Coleman on "The Code of Honor in Kentucky," Milward on "The Unveiling of the Morgan Statue," and Wright on "Histories of Lexington."

The magazine offers additional articles on Lexington’s past by Dorothy H. Crutcher, William Barrow Floyd, Mary Wharton, Beebe Gorrell Park, Bettye Lee Mastin, and Wood Simpson. All are illustrated with period photographs or drawings.

*Lexington As It Was* may be obtained from the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, 253 Market Street. The price is $3.15.

**News Letter, Ky. Civil War Round Table, March, 1982**
At Winburn Farm
MAY-1940
Thos. J. Clark,
J. Winston Coleman Jr.
Huntley DuPre,
Clement Eaton.

Lexington, Ky - 3/2/44

Wm. H. Townsend, Litt. D.,
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt. D.

June 4-1945
at
Lincoln Memorial University
Harrogate, Tenn.

Fayette County Court-House
[1806 - 1883]
3rd Court-house in Lexington

Gen. John B. Houston's house
on S. Hill St - Lexington, Ky.