MORTON HIGH SCHOOL, LEX., KY. (1910-1940)

View of about 1935-1936

Rear view of MORTON HIGH SCHOOL from the Esplanade.

1½ miles E. of Lexington, Ky. N. side road

A book which Kiwanian J. Winston Coleman Jr. has worked on for the past 10 years will be published this fall by the University of Kentucky Press. The book—"A Bibliography of Kentucky History"—will contain more than 3,500 references covering just about everything in historical Kentuckiana which has appeared between covers. (Poetry, fiction—except historical—and manuscript or typed articles are excluded). Among the 3,500 items will be all the known books and pamphlets, with annotations, about Kentucky and Kentuckiana. The volume will cover close to 550 pages.

The Kiwanian
Oct. 14, 1947
LEX., KIWANI'S CLUB.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

JOHN ADAIR, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and ability of

Roger Quarles

I do appoint him

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE for the county of Fayette to fill the vacancy occasioned by

the appointment of John Wood to the office of Sheriff

hereby investing him with full power and authority to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office according to law: And to

have and to hold the same, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto appertaining, during good behaviour.

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

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, on the twentieth day of

October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine and in the thirty second year of the

Commonwealth.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

John Adair

SECRETARY

Note: Early State Seal of Kentucky; Signature of Gov. John Adair.
Lexington Landmarks

JEFFERSON DAVIS SLEPT HERE—A THOUSAND TIMES

Still standing at the southwest corner of High and Limestone streets, and recently put into better repair than for many years, is the substantial brick house which was the home of Joseph Ficklin, postmaster of Lexington and editor of the Kentucky Gazette, with whom Jefferson Davis lived during the three years he was a student at Transylvania University here. They were three formative years for the Mississippi planter’s son, born a Kentuckian but taken out of this state by the removal of his family when he was three years old.

The story of the time spent in college here by the man who was to become president of the Confederate States of America has been told best in “The Education of a Gentleman,” sub-titled “Jefferson Davis at Transylvania, 1821-1824,” by Margaret Newnan Wagers. Of his choice of a place to stay, Mrs. Wagers says: “Rather than board at the College Commons, Davis had planned to live with friends of the family—Joseph Ficklin, the new editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and his wife, who welcomed him as if he were their own son.”

Mrs. Jefferson Davis in her “Memoirs,” published the year after her husband’s death, said the Ficklins “made him happy with their kind treatment and good and dainty fare.” She recalled that when she accompanied her husband to Lexington in 1832, “Mr. and Mrs. Ficklin gave us an evening entertainment, and many pleasant people were invited to meet us. I saw Mr. Davis, across the supper-room, take Mrs. Ficklin’s hand and kiss it very respectfully. In a little while she came to me and said, ‘Jeff is the same dear boy he was when he was 16.’ We were every day, while we remained, to see the aged couple.”

Mrs. Wagers points out in her book that living at the Ficklin home had its advantages. “As Joseph Ficklin was editor of the Kentucky Gazette, one of the two newspapers in town, as well as being the newly appointed Postmaster, his home was a rallying point and center for much literary enterprise and social activity. The boys who lived there found life highly stimulating.”

The other boys who lived there when Jefferson Davis did included Francis R. Richardson, from Davis’s home county of Wilkinson, Mississippi; James Monroe, Frankfort; Eulclid Madison Covington, Bowling Green, and Charles D. Morehead, the last-named a cousin of Charles Slaughter Morehead, later to be governor of Kentucky, who was earning his way through the law school at Transylvania by tutoring Latin and Greek. It is mentioned in Davis’s autobiography that the “two older boys exerted an influence on Davis.” The other was Albert Sidney Johnston, a senior, later famous general in the Mexican and the States’ wars.

The closest friend of Davis during his college days was Mrs. Wagers, “a town boy and fellow student, Walter Bullock Reed, an eloquent and impetuous lad, to whom he was devoted.” During his sophomore year, she says, he “became a close friend of Henry Clay Jr., who often invited him to Ashland, where Davis had an opportunity to become acquainted with the Great Commoner.” Mr. Clay “later showed him favors in the Senate,” she adds. Davis and Henry Clay Jr., both received appointments to West Point, and their friendship continued through the academy and until Clay died fighting under Davis and Zachary Taylor at the Battle of Buena Vista, in the Mexican War.

The occasion for having the old Ficklin residence repaired and painted was the installation in the corner section of the first floor of a tea-room called the Jefferson Davis Inn, which since last June has been operated by John W. Love, who resides with members of his family in other rooms of the building. The appearance of the structure had been improved not only by the painting but also by the removal of a shed which formerly darkened the interior of Warren’s grocery store, operated there for years. The property still belongs to the Warren heirs.
HISTORY WRITER FOR KENTUCKY

Winston Coleman’s work of recording the state’s story is a labor of love

By Rena Niles

In 1930, J. Winston Coleman of Lexington, Ky., did two things of importance. He married and he discovered Collins’ “History of Kentucky.”

The importance of the first event is taken for granted. The importance of the second, however, can only be guessed at. It served as the beginning of Coleman’s interest as a collector of Kentuckiana and as a writer of the history of his native state.

Coleman thought he had wanted to be an engineer.

Now, 16 years after he became interested in history, he has taken his place as one of Kentucky’s leading historians. He is a big, jovial man who buttonholes his friends on the streets for long discussions of Kentucky history. He wears the serene countenance of the man who has found exactly what he wants to do.

Budding historians should note, however, that Coleman’s labors in the field of history are labors of love. It takes a good farm, wisely managed, to support his excursions into the collection of old books and the writing of new ones.

Until 1930, Winston Coleman had been no different from thousands of other businessmen. He spent his boyhood on his father’s farm on the Newton Pike, went to Morton High School in a horse and buggy, and attended University of Kentucky. He was graduated from there in 1920 with a B.S. in mechanical engineering.

For the next few years he held various jobs with various industrial concerns out of the state—none of them especially interesting. They all culminated in his decision to go home. He became a contractor, building houses in Lexington.

Then, in 1930, he found in his father’s library a copy of Collins’ “History” published in 1847. How the book happened to be there no one knows, for Mr. Coleman, Sr., was not especially interested in books on history. But this volume became the cornerstone of Coleman’s collection, which now numbers between 2,200 and 2,500 items. The collection con-
THIS PISTOL and sword, owned by Coleman, were used by General John Hunt Morgan in the Civil War. It consists of books and pamphlets on Kentucky history and lives of Kentuckians.

Through Collins, Coleman discovered Kentucky's past. This discovery had much to do with his decision to give up city life and business pursuits and retire to his farm, a 242-acre tract on Russell Cave Pike which has been in the family since 1880.

Coleman calls himself a dirt-farmer. His definition of a dirt-farmer is "one who does not raise thoroughbred horses." He concentrates on tobacco, corn, hay, wheat, oats, cattle, hogs and sheep.

FARMING is his livelihood—not his life. His living is done within the pine-paneled walls of the library, amid his collection of books to which he is constantly adding, and in the company of his friends.

Although the sale of his books has not added much to his income, it has served to spread his fame. In addition to numerous pamphlets, published locally and at the author's expense, Coleman has done two small volumes—"Courthouses of Lexington" and "Lexington During the Civil War"; a full-sized book on "Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass," which has sold comparatively well, and "Slavery Times in Kentucky," published in 1940 by the University of North Carolina Press. This last is his most important work.

He is now laboring over what he calls his "magnum opus"—"A Bibliography of Kentucky History," which will be published by the University of Kentucky Press. When completed, it will contain 2,212 titles.

In 1949, Coleman decided the printed word was not enough. He wanted to make a pictorial record of Kentucky—its spots of natural beauty, its historical landmarks. Photography came to be his hobby. Spurning himself no pains, he acquired two cameras—one for action shots, one for stills—and went to work, making thousands of pictures, which he developed and printed in his own basement.

ANOTHER Coleman hobby is taking shots of vanishing Kentucky scenes and places, like this mountain cabin.
Colonel Coleman is known as "the squire of Winburn Farm." His hobby is collecting books on Kentucky history and he is the author of six books all on Kentucky history. His pleasant way of life as a "Kentucky Colonel—New Vintage," is well described in a pamphlet about him written by Dr. Clement Eaton, of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. One paragraph says, in part: "The squire has attained a happy and tranquil philosophy of life on his blue grass farm which has been owned by the family since 1810. In his earlier years he was a business man. Now he enjoys the independence and peace of mind of a country gentleman. The food he serves his guests is grown largely on his farm. When he makes a mint julep, he steps outside his door and pulls a sprig of mint from the bank of the stream by the spring house. He serves his delicious concoction from one silver julep cups that his grandfather drank from."

Completing Kentucky Bibliography
A Bibliography of Kentucky History, the work of J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt.D., of Lexington, Ky., will soon be released by the newly-established University of Kentucky Press. The book will represent a work of 10 years by Dr. Coleman, who is one of the active historians of his state, and will contain more than 3500 entries with annotations.

Dr. Coleman is the author of Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass and Slavery Times in Kentucky and a frequent contributor of historical articles to magazines and newspapers.

Horn's Magazine, Santa Ana, Calif. November, 1947

Coleman, John Winston, Jr., A bibliography of Kentucky history. 532p. O 49-11965 c. Lexington, Univ. of Ky. Press 10.00

A checklist of more than 3500 titles relating to Kentucky and incidentally Ohio Valley history compiled by Dr. Coleman, the well-known and thoroughly competent Kentucky historian.

One Hundred Years Today

On October 2, 1849, the mortal remains of Robert S. Boyd, Lexington dry goods merchant, were removed from the old Episcopal Cemetery on East Third Street, and were reinterred as the first burial in the newly opened Lexington Cemetery on West Main Street. Since that interment there have been approximately 34,000 persons buried in this Cemetery. Thus, for one hundred years the Lexington Cemetery has served the needs of the families in this community.

The Lexington Cemetery Company is a non-profit organization, chartered by the State of Kentucky and perpetually endowed. Fifty percent of the revenue derived from the sale of lots and graves goes into the Endowment Fund, which now exceeds $600,000.00.

Over the years, 108 acres have been developed for burial use, and there still remains enough ground in reserve for additional developments for another hundred years or more. Many beautiful burial lots are available today, priced to suit the needs of every family in this community. Lots may be purchased in advance of actual need on a convenient monthly payment plan, without interest or carrying charge.

The cemetery gates are open every day in the year from 7:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M., and the public is cordially invited to visit the well kept and beautiful grounds.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
J. Winston Coleman, Chairman
Edward S. Dabney, Vice-Chairman
Joseph C. Graves
Clinton M. Harbison
Edward L. McDonald
Dr. John W. Scott
John G. Stoll

STAFF
Richard F. Allison, Superintendent
James A. Steevewright, Asst. Superintendent
Woodford Botkin, Maintenance Foreman
Mrs. Clara H. Allison, Secretary
THE BURGOO KING himself, Jim Looney, stands beside his kettles, keeping a personal eye on the famous food concoction that seems to be so intimately tied up with Kentucky. He once fed a crowd of 10,000.

BURGOO KING

Jim Looney, far-famed as the burgoo wizard, can surely be called a typical Kentuckian.

KENTUCKY PROFILES

By Rena Niles

A MAN who makes burgoo and loves fine horseflesh, who has owned horses and bet on horses, who has had a Derby winner named after him and is affectionately called Colonel with no claim whatever to the title, who has a gay sense of humor and a fiery temper and a charming manner—that man may surely be called a typical Kentuckian. That is the least that can be said of James T. "Jim" Looney, Burgoo King with no rival to his throne.

Today, aged 76, Jim Looney lives quietly in Lexington with one of his sons, but still sallies forth whenever called upon to make that inimitable concoction known as burgoo. He has been at it for well over 40 years, having learned his tricks from the late Gus Jaubert, the first and, in the opinion of Jim Looney, the greatest burgoo-maker ever to have stirred a pot.

There is some discussion as to whether or not Jaubert actually invented burgoo. A Frenchman, he had the national feeling for fine cookery, and took exception to "Southern cooking" as involving too generous a use of grease. Good burgoo is made from lean meat—beef and chicken, and squirrel if available, with most of the fat trimmed away. There is no doubt that Jaubert made and served some of the finest burgoo ever tasted out at the old Trotting Track in Lexington. But one story alleges that the dish came into being, or at least received its name, under the sponsorship of General John Hunt Morgan and his raiders.

During one of the campaigns, Morgan's men complained bitterly of the lack of food. Morgan told them that there was nothing he could do about it, that they would have to forage for themselves. Just then a flock of blackbirds flew overhead. A goodly number were brought down, cooked and eaten. The hungry men commented gleefully on the unexpected feast, and one of them, who was tongue-tied, allegedly coined the word "burgoo" when trying to say "bird stew."

But for an accident of fate, Jim Looney might never have risen to his present eminence. He probably would have continued happily in the chosen profession of his youth—railroading. "Youth" is the right term for it: Looney started working on the railroad at the age of 6, when the C&O line was being built through Mt. Sterling, his home town. "My formal education," he says, "ended when I was 6..." (He does not say when it began.)

His first job was that of water boy. By the time he was 13, he was a fireman for the Kentucky & South Atlantic Railroad, a narrow-gauge line which has since gone the way of most other narrow-gauge lines. At the age of 21
horse was probably Sands of Pleasure. The earnings of the burgoon kettles were quickly converted into racing expenses.

When Esquire interviewed the Burgoon King some years ago, he gave out the complete recipe for his remarkable stew. The recipe, in proportions to feed 5,000 people, is reprinted at the bottom of this page.

The meat and fowl go into the vast kettles on the morning preceding the day the burgoon is to be served. That evening it is removed, and the vegetables — except the corn, which goes in later — go into the stock. The meat is then chopped fine — "you find no strings in my burgoon," says Looney — and later returned to the kettles. The seasoning is put in "as you go along."

Burgoo, to be right, must be made in iron kettles over a wood fire. And it must be stirred constantly to keep it from sticking to the bottom of the pot.

The Burgoon King owns one 500-gallon kettle, one 700-gallon kettle, two 150-gallon kettles, and three "small" 75-gallon kettles. The 500-gallon one is his pride and joy. It is reputed to be 185 years old, and to have been used in the making of saltpeter during the Revolutionary War. It then belonged to one Neil McCoy, a powder maker who operated on the Brandywine River near Philadelphia. When McCoy came to Kentucky in 1805, he brought the kettle with him. During the Civil War the kettle again served military purposes, and was used to make gunpowder. It had already passed into the Mulligan family, was later acquired by Jaubert, and subsequently by Looney.

The Burgoon King has fed the crowds not only in Kentucky, but also in Indiana and Ohio — and once in Manchester, Vt. Among "furriers" as well as native Kentuckians, the dish meets with unanimous approval. A careful perusal of the recipe will doubtless reveal that burgoo is simply a good meat-base, dressed-up vegetable soup. Cooked atop a kitchen stove, it would be just that and no more. But add the magic of iron kettles, wood smoke, and Jim Looney's personal touch, and the result explains why the dish has been called "the heavenly stew from Dixie's dew."

Lou. Courier-Journal

MAR-2-1947

Magazine Section

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Markers Group
To Meet Today

The Kentucky Historical Markers Committee, recently organized at the instigation of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, will meet at 11 a.m. today at Capps Coach House to plan permanent markers for the state's scenic and historic sites.

Committee Chairman Eugene S. Stuart of Louisville said subcommittees will be named on location. Inscriptions and maintenance of markers will be the concern of these groups.

The group was organized last month after more than a year's effort on the part of the local trade board, directed by Ed Wilder, executive secretary. Letters were sent out to Mr. and Mrs. J. Winston Coleman, Lexington; Mrs. W. K. Veirs, Frankfort; Mrs. J. E. Clendenen, Lexington; Mrs. J. K. Redman, Flemingsburg; Garden Club of Kentucky; Dr. J. T. Dorris, Richmond, Pioneer National Monument Association; Mrs. Hugh Russell, Ashland, Daughters of American Colonists; Robert W. Wilson, Lexington, American Legion; Mrs. Marvin M. Cox, Louisville, Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, and Stratton O. Harmon, Louisville, Filson Club.

Last month, with Mr. Wilder presiding, and at the request of Highway Commissioner John A. Keck, representatives of Kentucky patriotic, civic and service clubs founded the organization.

Committee members are Mrs. William B. Ardery, Paris, representing the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. S. G. Gilmore, Horse Cave; U. S. Daughters of 1812; J. W. Coleman, Lexington; Mrs. J. E. Clendenen, Frankfort, Kentucky Historical Society.

Dr. J. T. Dorris, Richmond, Pioneer National Monument Association; Mrs. Hugh Russell, Ashland, Daughters of American Colonists; Robert W. Wilson, Lexington, American Legion; Mrs. Marvin M. Cox, Louisville, Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, and Stratton O. Harmon, Louisville, Filson Club.

W. T. Ringo, director, division of traffic, will represent the Department of Highways at the meeting.

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C & O, between Lexington and Huntington.
Daniel McCarty Payne was my great-grandfather.

Gen. Levi Todd, county clerk of Fayette County, was the grandfather of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Sheriff of Fayette County, Whereas Daniel McCarty Payne, on the 11th day of January 1805, presented to the Court of said County his desire to erect a dam for the purpose of working a water grist mill near the town part of Elkhorn, he owning the land on one side only, Whereas the Court ordain and direct that a suit of a good dammen issue equable to the laws in such cases made and provided, and that a jury meet on the place proposed for the abutment of said dam on the 24th day of April. You are therefore commanded to summon and attend with twelve juries upon the said place proposed for the abutment; on the time aforesaid and they being duly sworn to inquire and report as directed by law concerning mill dams and other obstructions of water, Common and to locate and circumscribe one acre of ground the property of Geo. Caldwell and value the same as required by law, and that you cause their inquisition to be returned to the next Court to be held for this County, and have there tried this suit. Witness Levi Todd, Clerk of our said Court, 14th day of January 1805, 11th year of the Res. 940

Levi Todd

Grandfather of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, 1805
TOULMIN'S KENTUCKY 1792

KENTUCKY, TOULMIN, HENRY - A DESCRIPTION OF KENTUCKY IN NORTH AMERICA WHICH ARE PREFIXED MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES. MAP. 8vo. 3/4 CALF, CLO. 121 PP. LONDON, PRINTED IN NOVEMBER 1792. FINE COPY. VERY RARE. COLEMAN 2251. $ 175.00

First catalogue citing: "Coleman # 2251"

COLEMAN, J. WINSTON JR. - A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY. CLOTH. 8vo. 516 PP. FRONTISPIECE, INDEX. NEW UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY PRESS. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, 1949. 10.00

Dawson's Book Shop - Los Angeles - MAR-15-1950

[65] [BIBLIOGRAPHY.] Coleman (J. W.). A Bibliography of Kentucky history. 516 pp., 8vo, cloth. Lexington, 1949. 10.00

Comprising more than 3,000 titles with notes.


History of Lexington (Ky.) Lodge No. 1: Bro. J. Winston Coleman, has written a 28-page history of this old Kentucky Lodge, said to be the oldest Lodge west of the Alleghenies, chartered by Virginia, November 17, 1788. One of its early-day members was Levi Todd, grandfather of President Lincoln's wife; and Mary Todd's father, Robert Todd was a member of the same lodge.

The Masonic World - St. Louis. MO. OCT. 1951
No. 158477

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

I hereby certify that on the 15th day of October, 1930,
at 32 Grant Circle, J. Winston Coleman and
Burnettia Mullen were by me united in marriage, in accordance with the license issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Name: W. L. Wood
Residence: 32 Grant Circle

To be delivered to contracting parties. Oct. 15, 1930

Mr. John Winston Coleman, Jr.

and

Mrs. Burnettia Zuman Mullen

announce their marriage

on Wednesday, the fifteenth of October

One thousand, nine hundred and thirty

in the City of Washington

At Home
405 Dudley Road
Lexington, Kentucky

Our Marriage Certificate and Wedding Announcement.

Married: Oct. 15, 1930
in Washington, D.C.
at pastor's study in
Petworth M.E. Church,
32 Grant Circle, at
10 A.M.
Lexington, Fayette Churches

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**—Located at West Main and Felix streets, the First Baptist church is one of the oldest in Kentucky. It was constituted as the Town Fork Baptist church 162 years ago, (July, 1786) and then reorganized into the First Baptist church 31 years later. Immediately after reorganization Dr. James Fishback was called as first pastor. Since, there have been 15 pastorates with the incumbent, Dr. George Ragland, 1947-48 moderator of the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky, now in his 26th year there. The present church, on a tract a city-block square, was built in 1913. At the time the grave of John Bradford, editor of the first Kentucky newspaper, was uncovered during construction of the church's foundation. The grave whose location was not known previously was left undisturbed.

*Lex. Leader, Not-6-1948*

Winston Coleman, Jr., is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky in 1920, and since 1936 he has lived at Winburn Farm, near Lexington, where he is engaged in general farming and livestock raising.

For twenty-five years Mr. Coleman has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence. In all, about ten years of research and study went into the compilation of this bibliography.

In addition to being a collector of Kentuckiana, Mr. Coleman is one of the state's leading historians. He is the author of several books, including *Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass* and *Slavery Times in Kentucky*, has written a number of pamphlets on Kentucky history, and is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers. In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and two years later his alma mater, the University of Kentucky, honored him with a similar degree.
Map Drawn In 1835 Shows Location Of Lexington Buildings

Torn, Crumbling Plat Is Owned By J. H. Morgan, Nephew Of Confederate Cavalryman

MANY RESIDENCES ARE STILL IN USE

Hours Were Required To Photograph And Trace Plan Before Printing

One of the most interesting relics of the Lexington of a century ago is a disintegrating, but sharply legible, map of the City of Lexington, made in 1835 by John Lutz and now the property of John H. Morgan, nephew of General John Hunt Morgan.

Mr. Lutz incidentally, was a reporter on the Lexington Press when the Lexington Leader came into being in 1838, and possibly is the only man living today who served as a staff writer on any of the Leader’s newspapers published 60 years ago.

The map is headed: “Plan of the City of Lexington, Surveyed and Drawn by Jn. Lutz, 1835,” and measures 38 inches long by 22 inches broad. The paper is yellow with age and breaks at almost the slightest touch.

To reproduce the map on this page required many hours of tedious work. First, two hours were spent in marking and smoothing the brittle paper, and in taking six pictures on various types of film. Then the photogaph was copied on tracing paper, eliminating the small script writing that would be illegible in a newspaper engraving, and the streets and identification numbers were written in. Next the “out” of the tracing was made.

Of special interest is the location of public buildings, churches, streets, the railroad and the handsome homes, many of which are still standing. The map settles the argument as to where the terminal of the old Lexington and Ohio Railroad was, for it shows the tracks stopping on the west side of Mill street, beside the “ware house for Rail road,” on Water street. The first steam engine had been placed on the line that year.

The map also answers a question that has puzzled local historians for many years. Newspapers of 1837 state that the Lexington volunteers, before they left for Texas, were presented with a sword by the women of the city and were given a royal send-off on the lawn of Mrs. Hopkins. The sword was unable to locate Mrs. Hart’s home, but this map shows it to be where Sayre College is today. By 1838, the property was owned by Edward P. Johnson, stage proprietor, and was known as Johnson Grove.

Some of the streets had different names from those now in use, although the modern names were used in most cases. Limestone street was designated “Mulberry or Limestone street” and High street was marked “High or Hill street.” Broadway was Main Cross street at that time, although MasCabe’s 1838 city directory states that the inhabitants of Main Cross street contemplated altering the name of that street to Broadway.”

Boliver street was, according to the map, Steam Mill street, so named because a steam mill was located on it, but by the latter part of 1838 it had been given its present name. Rose street was known as both Rose street and Pelt street and the two names are used on the map.

Dewees street at that time was Back street and Patterson then was Lower street. Coxes Mill street, connecting West Main street with the end of the old Frankfort pike, now hardly exists. The section now open is Cox street. Church street was known as Church alley and Water street apparently included all that now is Water and Vine streets.

Strangely, New street, connecting Broadway and Mill street, between Second and Third streets, has the same name today, although it is far older than many of the present, well-established streets.

The highways leading out of town were the Winchester turnpike, Tates road (Tates Creek pike), Hickman road (Nicholasville pike), Curd’s road (Harrodsburg pike), Versailles road, Frankfort road (Old Frankfort pike), Frankfort-Leestown road (Leestown pike), Georgetown road, and Henry’s Mill road (Newton pike). The Russell Cave, Maysville, Bryan Station and Richmond pikes are not shown on the map, apparently because they began outside the city limits.

A reference on the map states: “The circular line represents the present boundary of the City of Lexington. The dotted line represents the original boundary of the Town of Lexington.”

Numbers were written in almost every block to show the elevation of the point in feet and tenths of feet. The elevation was based on the assumption that the altitude at “the Rail Road at Main Cross Street” was 20 feet.

Twenty-six of the buildings and residences on the map were indicated by letters of the alphabet and a reference list was written in the lower left and lower right corners. Other places were identified by their names written at the point.

The map was hand-drawn and all writing was in a fine and very legible script. However, some errors crept in. In the reference list are mentioned J. W. Hunt and J. Tilford’s, but the letters indicated are not shown on the face of the map.

A building that probably was occupied by Mr. Hunt is shown at the northwest corner of Second and Mill streets, where the General John Hunt Morgan house now is, but no letter of identification is given. No building at all is indicated for Mr. Tilford’s, although the 1838 city directory states that a John Tilford, president of the Northern Bank, lived at 30 North Broadway, which was at or near the northeast corner of Broadway and Second streets.

Two buildings are indicated at the northwest corner of Short and Saumer streets (now the northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets), but no identification is given for either.

Lex. Leader
June 30, 1938

See Next Page for Map To Go With This Article

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
WINBURN FARM - RUSSELL CAVE ROAD
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
The following key to the map of Lexington (above) differs from the key on the original map, but is used to increase legibility and to provide a better means of identification:

1. William Morton home, still standing in Duncan park.
2. Lunatic Asylum, connected with the Transylvania Medical school.
   The building still is in use at the Eastern State hospital.
3. Haggin's, which now is a part of Hamilton hall. In 1835 it was known
   as Castle Haggin and was the home of Joel Johnson.
4. Rose Hill, home of John Brand, now the residence of Dr. and Mrs. G.
   Davis Buckner, 461 North Limestone street.
5. Orphan Asylum.
6. Morrison College, completed in 1833 and still in use on the Transyl-
   vania College campus.
7. Roman chapel, formerly in old Catholic cemetery on East Third street.
8. Episcopal burying ground, now known as the Old Episcopal cemetery,
   on East Third street.
10. Transylvania Preparatory school, two buildings facing each other at
    north end of Graz park.
11. Roman church (St. Peter's), located just north of present St. Catherine
    Academy.
12. B. Graz residence, now the Morton residence, 231 North Mill street.
13. E. Wickliffe residence, Wickliffe House, later known as the Preston
    place, and now a nurses' home for St. Joseph's hospital.
14. Episcopal Theological Seminary, on site of Hagerman College.
15. Probably home of John W. Hunt, identification not given, now site
    of General John H. Morgan home.
16. Mrs. Hart's residence, now site of Sayre College.
17. First Presbyterian church, where Broadway Christian church now is.
18. Medical College, just vacated by the Y. W. C. A., Market and Church
    streets.
19. Christ Episcopal church, present location.
20. Methodist church, later used as city hall and as "Ladies' Hall," now
    occupied by Byrd Sign Company, 145 Church street.
21. Old Masonic hall, now site of Central Christian church, erected 1819,
    razed 1840.
22. Unidentified.
23. Keizer's hotel, fronting on Broadway.
24. Higbee's hotel.
26. County jail.
27. Burying ground, where First Baptist church now stands.
28. St. John's chapel (Independent Methodist), erected by Dr. C. W. Cloud,
    pastor, in 1821, but used on occasions by other denominations.
30. Postoffice.
32. City Library, then operated by a private stock company, where Paris
    Clothing store now is.
33. City school, established in 1834, where Morton Junior high school
    now is.
34. Joseph Bruen's iron and brass foundry and woolen mill. His residence,
    White Hall, was at Water and Spring streets.
35. Phoenix hotel, present location.
36. Warehouse for Lexington and Ohio Railroad.
37. Watch house.
38. Market house, present location.
40. Old Steam Mill, from which Bolivar derived its former name of Steam
    Mill street.
41. Unidentified. This mark apparently was placed on the map at a later
    date and was not included in Lute's original map.

The "Reformed (Campbellite) church" is listed in the references on
the map but its location is not shown. According to several local his-
torians it was at the northeast corner of High and Mill streets and since
has been converted into a two-apartment building. The "Lexington
Church Record," published in 1897, states that a Christian church was
located in 1835 in the old Oldham cotton factory at what is now 168
North Broadway.
Second Monday In The Month Witnessed Hot Times In The Old Town Half Century And More Ago

Cheapside Swarmed With Men And Stock On Court Days

By Henry Wallace
The second Monday in the month is just another day to Lexington now, but a half century ago it was far from commonplace. Then it was the day the country came to town—Fayette county court day.

On that day Cheapside was alive with humanity and stock and cluttered with produce of the farm and merchandise of the peddler.

So great was the influx of the rural folk with their buggies, wagons and stock that traffic on Short and Main streets was blocked. At Market, the notorious Jockey ring was held, was crowded with prancing horses and shrewd traders.

Adding to the confusion of blocked streets, galloping horses, the jockey ring and general swirl of humanity, were lowing cattle, grunting pigs, bleating sheep and crowing and cackling fowl.

There also was the medicine man, usually with a group of Negro singers to attest his claims to his "cure-all" medicinal oil. If without the musicians, the quack was likely to be a sword-swallow, a fire-eater or a sleight-of-hand artist. Anything to collect a crowd which would spend generously on medicine guaranteed to cure anything from a sore toe to pneumonia.

Politicians, especially around election time, added to the pandemonium with lengthy speeches on their merits and the illiquities of their opponents. Many babies were kissed on court day and many drinks were bought doubtful votives.

Pikes Peak

Before daybreak at the opening of the county court, long lines of city-bound farmers crowded the main highways. They came in buggies, surreys, spring wagons, sleds, on horse back and on foot. Many drove teams of oxen, pulling loads of hay, grain and other produce for sale. Others were trailed by long strings of horses and mules, headed for the jockey ring. The entire family usually came to participate in, or merely to observe, the events of the day.

The agrarians flocked to the city with various objectives in mind. Court day was an opportune time for young women to find husbands, for young men to seek out trade, for the youngsters to frolic with other children and for the women to gossip and sell homemade commodities.

Farmers with vegetables and other farm produce for sale drove their wagons up on the sidewalks surrounding the courthouse yard, and livestock dealers drove sheep, cattle and swine along the streets and sidewalks to have them sold by professional auctioneers. Also surrounding the courtyard were numerous booths selling gingerbread, sassafras, whisky by the jug, bees' wax and cider.

Court day also was the day for the Itinerant merchant, or peddler, to vend his wares. No less prominent was the tin type maker, the glass-mender, the cartonel and ventriloquist.

Whisky was the principal beverage of the court day. Bought by the "leckler," a container holding about half a pint, whisky was the seal to every trade and the finishing touch to every fight. On election days, during the rivalry of the Whigs and Democrats, a barrel of corn liquor was placed on each side of the courthouse for the enjoyment of prospective voters.

Many fights were witnessed on court day. Now and then a serious one resulted in a slit throat or gunshot wound, but as a rule court day battles were fist fights that produced only bloody noses and black eyes. There was usually a "bully of the town" who strode around Cheapside on court day challenging men with fighting "reps" from other localities.

Fights between rivals of different communities were watched by large crowds. Friends of the participants bet on their favorites and saw to fair play. When a combatant called "nough" the whole group, led by the victor, conformed and the vanquished, repaired to the nearest tippin' house for a drink.

Feuds Lent Tension

Wrestling matches, running races and other athletic contests were engaged in. Now and then fierce family feuds lent tension to the atmosphere when word went around that a member of one family was in town to "get" a member of the other.

When the fights were enjoyed outside, justices of the court sat inside and ignored them. On one occasion in a Kentucky town court day became so boisterous court had to be postponed.

Between fights fiddlers often played for dancing on the sidewalks. At other times preachers arranged the crowds on controversial religious questions. Also reformers, railing against the evils of strong drink, frequently visited Cheapside on court day.

Other visitors to Fayette court day were Gypsies, clad in gay costumes. They roved in covered wagons and led strings of horses which the men traded in the jockey ring while the women sold fortune cards also came in covered wagons, that served as both living quarters and offices. To the accompaniment of Negro fiddlers they drew crowds and offered medicines for painless tooth extraction. As a demonstration, a strong-fingered dentist would pull an aching tooth from a patient's mouth and convince the onlookers the medicine, usually colored water, was miraculous.

Focal point of this gala day was the jockey ring on Market street. Here rich and poor rubbed shoulders as they watched nags and blooded horses traded by professional horse-dealers.

Plugs Palmed Off

The majority of horses in the ring were "plugs," horses of the worst types. They were bally, lame, blind, mean and lazy. One man might bring a dozen or more and expect to trade each for "boot," even if it amounted to no more than a cigar or a drink. Some horses changed hands as many as 10 times a day and some single transactions took the whole day. Better horses were traded less often and with less haggling.

"Do unto the other fellow as he would do unto you," was the motto of the jockey ring. Many ruses were used to sell worthless horses, and there was no comeback after a deal was closed.

Stones were driven into the feet of lame horses to make limps seem temporary. Hair was pulled from the sides of bally nags to give an appearance of trace marks along their sides, and the teeth of old horses were filled to disguise their ages.

Many blind horses were sold for sound animals and one once a Bluegrass farmer bought a shiny "black" horse that turned brown during the first rain. He took the case to court but it was thrown out. A man went into the jockey ring to beat the other fellow and usually took his own beating good naturedly.

Court day probably had its origin in the Old World market day. It came to Virginia from England and thence to Kentucky. Originally a day for transacting the county business and probating wills, court day, around 1850, also became a day for stock sales. It grew into its heyday after the War Between the States and faded with the Model T and improved roads. Some Kentucky towns still have court day, but in a modified form. Rural folk now come to town on Saturday night and the stockyards handle the livestock sales.

First stock sales were held in Lexington about 1850. Slaves also were sold in the years before the War drank, frequently between the States. It was on court day that Lincoln saw a slave sold on the Lexington slave block, situated at the southern end of the court yard. As late as 1890 two white men were sold as vagrants to the highest bidder. In 1921 court day was officially abolished in Lexington.
A conglomeration of horses, wagons, farm produce and traders of all kinds are pictured above in a Fayette county court day scene snapped more than 59 years ago. The picture was taken from Main street and Cheapside.

To go with article, Ibid, Aug-21-1938.


Julius W. Adams, Lex., Archt + Engineer—
designer of Henry Clay Monument, in Lexington Cemetery.
Kentucky Historical Markers Group Lists 30 Places From Which 20 Will Be Chosen For Marking This Year

Thirty places of historical significance to Kentucky were named today by a subcommittee of the Kentucky Historical Markers Committee as possible sites for markers. The subcommittee was appointed by the larger group to select the sites to be marked and submit the list for approval.

The Kentucky Department of Highways, which will pay for the markers, has indicated it will finance 20 markers this year.

The subcommittee includes Col. Lucien Beckner, Louisville; Bayless Hardin, Frankfort, secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society; Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the University of Kentucky Department of History; and J. Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington.

They will furnish inscriptions for the markers, which will be designed by another subcommittee headed by Ed Wilder, secretary of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce. Wilder and his committee also will study cost of the markers.

The subcommittee, which said it had picked only things which should be marked, and not the exact location of all the markers, approved these 30 suggestions for sites:

1. Hazel Patch, Laurel county—camping ground for tourists who traveled the old Wilderness road, which now goes to Crab Orchard, the other to Boonesboro.
2. Constitution Square, Danville—site of early Kentucky Constitutional Conventions. Replicas of the old buildings are there.
3. Transylvania University, Lexington—site of the first university west of the Allegheny Mountains.
5. Cane ridge church, Bourbon county—site of the first meeting place of the Disciples of Christ Church in 1804.
6. Boonesboro, Madison county—site of the second permanent settlement in Kentucky, settled by Daniel Boone. The Transylvania Company, which purchased most of the land in Central Kentucky, was formed here.
7. The Lexington-Osborne railroad—pioneer railroad of the West. It was started about 1850 and ran from Lexington to Frankfort to Louisville.
8. The Wilderness road—trail followed by the early Kentucky settlers who came into the state through Cumberland Gap. It ended at Crab Orchard and Boonesboro.
9. Bowling Green—site of the provisional Confederate government of Kentucky. Although the Kentucky General Assembly never voted to secede from the Union during the Civil War, 50 to 75 counties in the Southwestern part of the state did secede and set up their own government.
10. Mayfield—site of the Battle of Mayfield, where early pioneers who came down the Ohio River landed and made their way into Central Kentucky.
11. Fort on the Ohio River—site of the early settlement at Georgetown, established in 1778. The present site of Georgetown occupies the site.
12. Royal Spring and McClellan Fort, Scott county—site of the early settlement at Georgetown, established in 1778. The present site of Georgetown occupies the site.
13. The Old State House, Frankfort—site of the third capital, now houses the Kentucky Historical Society museum and archives.
14. Columbus—site of several settlements during the Civil War. The town was once the capital of the United States because it was then the center of population. During the Civil War a chain was stretched across the Mississippi River at Columbus to keep Union gunboats from going up and down the river.
15. Fort Jefferson, Ballard county—a pioneer western outpost. Situated on the Mississippi River five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, it was settled in 1810 by Gen. George Rogers Clark. It was abandoned in 1817 because it afforded no protection. The fort was abandoned in Chickasaw Indian territory.
16. Indian Old Fields, Clark county—an early camping ground for various Indian tribes of Eskiyapikihiki, the last Indian town in Kentucky.
17. Mill Springs—site of a major Civil War battle.
18. Logan Station, Lincoln county—an early pioneer settlement, settled by Capt. Benjamin Logan. It also was known as St. Asaph's.
19. Richmond—the scene of a major Confederate victory in the Civil War.
20. Frankfort—the state capital. The road marker would let tourists know they are entering Kentucky's capital city.

Defeated Camp, Laurel county—scene of a massacre of pioneer immigrants by the Indians. All the pioneers were killed. Defeated Camp now is inside Levi Jackson State Park.

Battle of Cynthiana, and Cynthiana covered bridge—scene of a Civil War skirmish at Cynthiana. John Hunt Morgan's men took part. The old covered bridge was razed recently.

Rudduck Station, Bourbon county—early pioneer fort taken by the Indians about the time of Bryan's Station.

Leestown—pioneer settlement near Frankfort. The site is near Lock 4 on the Kentucky River below Frankfort.

Grave of Zachary Taylor—burial place of the 12th president of the United States, Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville.

Spring Grove—site of a colony of Quakers, a religious sect which passed out of existence in 1923. A museum housing Shaker relics is here, and several of the old Shaker houses have been restored.

A marker to William Kelly, generally conceded to be the inventor of the Bessemer process for making steel. The marker will be in the Edgell-Kuttawa vicinity, where Kelly operated.

The general marker committee will meet soon to hear the reports of the subcommittee.
HISTORIC KENTUCKY
Photos and Text by J. Winston Coleman Jr.

LAST STAGE COACH IN KENTUCKY—This view, made around 1905 in front of the Old Ramsey hotel, in Monticello, shows the last of the stagecoaches which successfully operated in Kentucky for well over a century. Speeds of six to eight miles per hour were maintained, including time out for change of horses every eight to 10 miles. This line operated from Monticello to Burnside, with a stopover for mail and change of horses at MHI Springs, the relay station and postoffice. The coming of the railroads sounded the death knell for this colorful method of transportation, and this line, owned and operated by Charles H. Burton, continued to operate until April 1912, when it was abandoned. J. C. Burton, son of the owner and shown as the baby on the front seat, has this coach on exhibition in the showroom of his garage at Monticello.

LEX. HERALD-LEADER, JULY 31, 1949

LOOKING BACKWARD
BY R. LEE DAVIS

Do You Remember—
When a dingy, three-story, brick building, the home of the Fayette National bank, of which S. Bassett was then president and Major B. R. Bullock, cashier, stood on the site of the present 18-story structure at the northeast corner of Main and Upper?

When Lexington's first motion picture theatre, operated by William M. Yent and John Elliott, was located on Cheapside in the Duncan building, just north of the First and City National bank, and a graphophone, perched above the door and which could be heard up and down the block, furnished the musical program?

When the street cars "ran the belt" over north Broadway and London avenue, every Sunday afternoon and afforded a five-cent excursion trip to thousands of citizens who had no other means for an outing?

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky, has just published another of his series of "affairs of honor" entitled, The Desha-Kimbrough Duel. Both principals were born and raised in Harrison County. At the outbreak of the War between the States, Desha entered the Confederate army and Kimbrough joined the Union forces. After the war the two met in Cynthiana and an altercation ensued, which was followed by a challenge from Kimbrough and accepted by Desha. The duel was "fought on the James K. Duke farm, in Scott County, on March 26th, 1866."

FILSON CLUB QUARTERLY
APR. 1951

Decades Of Trends Reflected In Types Dotted Over City

By John Compton

Blue Grass houses of recent vintage may become famous for their durability and elegance but they'll have to wait their turn.

Lexington and the surrounding areas are dotted with scores of houses that were built before Edison was toying with the electricity that would someday replace oil lamps in their interiors.

A few of the many homes associated with the development of Lexington - covering approximately 100 years between 1784 and 1875 - are discussed here. The accompanying pictures were furnished by Historian J. Winston Coleman Jr., Winburn Farm, an historic inn on the eastern slope.

The term "elegant" hardly is applicable to the old log-frame house standing at 215 West High street, yet no one could question its right to the description "durable."

A typical dwelling during the city's early period, the house was built in 1774 and became the birthplace of Samuel D. McCullough in 1803. The house, still in good condition after more than a century and a half, is known to historians as the "McCullough Log House," and is said to be the oldest residence in Lexington.

Although the structure might have seemed out of place when compared with those of later eras, it was anything but that during the period in which it was constructed.

Lexington in 1797 was described as a community of approximately 50 dwellings, partly frame and hewn logs, and with exterior chimneys. The area surrounding the town was new. A town lot could have been bought for $30 and the price of a good farm near the community was $5 per acre.

19th Century "Elegant"

A more elegant period of construction was noted about the turn of the 19th century.

An example of the latter is historic "Hopemont," at Second and Mill streets. A post-colonial, white-painted brick mansion, it was built in 1811 by John Wesley Hunt, grandfather of General John Hunt Morgan. Confederate hero who had a rotating assignment to hamper the Union Army's advance southward during the War Between the States.

Known as the General John Hunt Morgan home, the house was one of the state's most famous shrines.

Another distinguished house of that period is "Rose Hill," 401 North Limestone street. The house was built about 1830 by John Brand, one of America's first town manufacturers, who employed the Ionic order with proportions carefully selected for wood construction.

The Gratz home, located in the park to which its name also belongs to that era, having been built in 1816. The house was the home of Benjamin Gratz, a wealthy hemp manufacturer who came to this city when a young man.

Gratz Arch Copied

The Gratz residence is regarded as an outstanding type of early colonial architecture. A number of architects have copied its fan-shaped arch and double doors for other houses.

An elaborate dwelling of the mid-nineteenth century in Loudoun is called Alexander J. Davis, architect of New York City, to build the mansion on a 56-acre tract on the city's northern outskirts.

Davis called its construction a "design in Early English, or collegiate style." John McMurtry, a local contractor who erected the building, later became an architect himself, Coleman said.

Davis' diary contains the build-

1849—Loudoun

1874—Old McCullough Log House

daughters until 1884. Since then the building has been used at various times as a boys' school, a sorority house and a residence.

The latter part of the last century found Lexington with many fine houses, including Maxwell Place, home of the University of Kentucky president.

Conducted about 1875, it now is the home of Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the University.

Of Italian Renaissance design, it was formerly the home of Judge James Hilyar Mulligan. The latter wrote several well known poems, including "The Banks of the Elkhorn" and "In Kentucky."
Henry Clay's Carriage Shipped To Lexington

Henry Clay's carriage once more is back in Lexington.

Arrival of the carriage here yesterday by truck from Louisville was announced at an executive committee meeting of the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation, held at the Lafayette hotel.

President Joseph C. Graves said the carriage was photographed in Louisville before being transported here and was to have been televised by a Louisville TV station at 6:30 o'clock last night.

When suitable housing has been arranged, Clay's carriage will be on display at "Ashland," Graves said. It now is in storage.

Three new board of managers members, elected at the luncheon, are William H. Townsend, Winston Coleman Jr. and Dr. Thomas Clark.

Walnut Hill Presbyterian Church Story


This work is the account of the Walnut Hill Church in the eastern part of Fayette County—the oldest Presbyterian church building (erected 1801) standing in Kentucky. Established in 1785—one year before Kentucky's statehood—this church was organized under the Hanover Presbytery, of the Synod of Virginia. In 1786 it came under the Transylvania Presbytery, which in 1790, was divided into Transylvania, West Lexington and Washington Presbyteries. In 1802 the Synod of Kentucky was organized out of the Synod of Virginia.

Dr. Sanders' book is replete with sketches of early Presbyterianism in Kentucky, and it contains, with photographs, biographical accounts of all the 19 pastors who have served this historic church on the Richmond Pike. Copies of this book may be obtained from the author at 471 West Second Street, Lexington.

Winston Coleman

Lex. Herald-Leader
JAN-20-1957
Fourth St., bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE!!

Money, Music, and Reading For All!

ONE THOUSAND CASH GIFTS!!

Half a Million in Money for Ticket Holders.

Highest Gift $100,000, Lowest $100!

By special authority in the Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, and granting it a perpetual Charter, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

In the great hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28th, 1872.

This magnificent Hall, heretofore known as Weidner Hall, is the largest, most centrally located, and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville. The Public Library Building has a front of 186 feet on Fourth Street, by a depth of 50 feet, four stories in height, and was purchased for the Public Library, at a cost of $250,000. It already contains 20,000 volumes, and a Museum of 100,000 specimens, open and free to the use and enjoyment of all citizens of every race in the Union. And it is the purpose of the Trustees by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced, to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase money due upon the Public Library Building, to enlarge this Library as much as possible and to so endow the Institution as to make it self-sustaining. To provide means for this grand and philanthropic undertaking, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS at $10 each, will be sold. Each ticket consists of four quarters bearing the same number, and may be divided into quarter, half, or three-quarter tickets by cutting through the diagonal lines left for that purpose. The holder of a whole ticket is entitled to admission to the concert and to the entire gift awarded by lot to that number. The holder of a quarter ticket is entitled to admission to the concert, and to one fourth of the gift awarded by lot to the ticket to which it belongs. The tickets are numbered from one to one hundred thousand, and none but this precise number will be heard.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; $5 for $250; $8 for $500; $11 for $1,000; $20 for $2,500; $25 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

During the concert the sum of $500,000 in Currency will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, as follows:

1872 Lottery Broadside
ONE GRAND GIFT CASH

$100,000

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Tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office of the Public Library Building, No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., the third day after the drawing, or upon any business day for six months thereafter. No prize will be paid until the same is presented in the ticket, or its fractional part. The gifts used paid either in cash in the above described Treasury in Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, to the order of the holder. The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the following named eminent and distinguished citizens who will be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. JOHN W. BRADLEY, Judge 3d Judicial District, Ky.
Hon. H. B. RANSOM, Judge 4th Judicial District, Ky.
Hon. J. R. SIMPSON, Judge 5th Judicial District, Ky.
Hon. J. E. BURNEY, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. SMITH, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. W. H. WILSON, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. Geo. W. MURRAY, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. G. JOHNSON, President Farmers and Merchants Bank.
Hon. JOHN BURGER, President Farmers and Merchants Bank.
Hon. R. T. WILSON, President Farmers and Merchants Bank.
Hon. W. W. BURGER, President Farmers and Merchants Bank.
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Hon. J. E. BURKE, President Farmers and Merchants Bank.
Hon. J. E. BURKE, President Farmers and Merchant
HISTORIC KENTUCKY: Photo and Text by J. Winston Coleman Jr., Ruddell's Station, Harrison County—This eight foot column marks the site of the pioneer station built by Captain Isaac Ruddell in 1779 on the north bank of the south fork of Licking River, about a mile and a quarter above the present Lair's Station on the L & N Railroad. On June 24, 1780, this Kentucky stockade was attacked by Captain Henry Bird of the British Army with about 150 Frenchmen and 700 or 800 Indians. This British-Indian expedition brought two pieces of field artillery, a three-pounder and a six-pounder, with a detachment of bombardiers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to fire them. The little fort successfully withstood several discharges of the small cannon but when the larger came in view, the settlers raised the white flag and surrendered. For the first time in history a Kentucky fort surrendered. Bird and his Indian allies next attacked and captured Martin's Station on Stoner Creek—the total captives of the two stations numbering between 300 and 350 Kentuckians, who were marched back to Detroit loaded down with their own household goods. After two or three years, most of them were exchanged or ransomed and a considerable number returned and settled in Kentucky, including Captain Ruddell of the ill-fated garrison. The site of Ruddell's Station is on "The Cedars," or the old John Lair farm, now owned by Claude S. Franklin.

THE FALMOUTH OUTLOOK—FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1951
Original pass for a slave to ride on a stage-coach in Kentucky.

Translation:

"Lexington, Ky, Dec. 26, 1846
Geo, the property of Dr. Cook of Louisville is permitted to pass to Louisville on the Stage free of Charge.

A. B. Carroll,
Agent Chris

Geo is a hired servant in the employ of J. G. Erie at Lex."
BURIAL OF GEN. MORGAN.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF
Gen. JNO. H. MORGAN,
WILL TAKE PLACE
On Friday next, the 17th instant,
AT CHRIST CHURCH,
AT HALF PAST II O'CLOCK, A. M.

A FUNERAL PROCESSION WILL FORM
IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
Chief Marshal.
Committee of Arrangements.
Music.
Clergyman and Chairman of Covington Committee.
Pall-Bearers. HEARSE. Pall-Bearers.
Family and Relatives.
Morgan’s Old Squadron.
Comrades and Command.
Citizens on Foot.
Carriages.
Horsemen.
Deputy Marshals.

The friends and comrades of the deceased, the brave and gallant, are invited to unite in rendering honor to the dead.

A. BUFORD, Ch'm.

B. G. THOMAS, Chief Marshal.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 15, 1868.

Morgan Funeral Notice
1868

Christ Episcopal Church
Masonic Notice.

The body of Bro. Gen. J. no. 2. Morgan, late a member of Daviess Lodge, No. 22, will arrive in the City this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Masonic Fraternity will assemble at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, and proceed with the remains to Lexington Cemetery.

All Brethren are invited to participate on the sad occasion.

Sam'l D. McCullough.
W. M. Daviess Lodge, No. 22.
Friday morning, April 17, 1868.

Masonic Funeral notice, 1868

Pay to order of W. C. C. ten dollars for use of the house for forth of July celebration.

Oliver P. Beard.

June 24, 1857
Lexington, Feb 23rd 1832

Dear Sir,

I feel a desire to make a second examination of Harriet, the more so, as several respectable medical gentlemen had given you a different opinion of her situation, from the one contained in my report to you of the 21st. I have the satisfaction to tell you that Dr. Whitney, one of the gentlemen above referred to, accompanied me to the jail, on my second visit, and repeated his enquiries and examination, and now entirely concurs with me in opinion, and will not entertain that the swelling of her abdomen at first from death,

I am very respectfully,

[Signature]

T. M. Hickey

[Signature]

Wm. Richardson

Letter from Dr. Wm. H. Richardson, a Lexington physician and member of the Transylvania Medical Faculty to Judge T. M. Hickey, of the Fayette Circuit Court. Dr. Richardson had been summoned to make an examination on Harriet, a slave in the county jail charged with poisoning her master. She was later convicted of her crime and "hung by the neck until dead."
Bustling County-Fair Race Tracks

Vanish From The Central Kentucky Scene

Horse owners at the turn of the century could spend most of the summer traveling the profitable, exciting Blue Grass Circuit

By CHARLES DICKERSON

All but forgotten are the county-fair race tracks that once were numerous in Central Kentucky.

Prior to the turn of the century and for years afterward, harness-horse racing was the attraction that drew crowds to the fairs that prospered during the era. Perhaps the passing of the horse and buggy, with the excitement incident to encroachment by the motor age, caused a lack of interest in sulky racing. The fairs slowly dropped out of the picture.

Race tracks, most of them of the half-mile type, were located in fairgrounds at Mt. Sterling, Cynthiana, Paris, Danville, Versailles, Richmond, Ewing, Winchester, Harrodsburg, Falmouth, Sharpshurg.

Save for the files of old Lexington newspapers, records of racing on the now-vanished tracks are scant. Purases ranged from $300 to $450 with an occasional "big race" for $500.

Summer On The Circuit

A horse owner in those days could spend practically an entire summer racing on the Central Kentucky or Blue Grass circuit. Today, Falmouth alone in the region perpetuates the harness-horse tradition on its picturesque track.

Oddly enough, two of the race meetings that attracted the largest crowds were those at Eminence and Sharpshurg, two of the smallest towns. Eminence was so devoted to racing that spring and fall meetings were held. The Sharpshurg fair was an important event and horse racing was its stellar attraction.

Lexington newspaper files reveal that in the summer of 1890, successful race meetings were held at Richmond, Danville, Versailles and Lebanon. These towns were only a portion of the Blue Grass circuit. Perhaps the most important horse of the电路, "The Red Mile," in Lexington, was Abdallah at Cynthiana.

Abdallah In The Big Time

The Cynthiana meetings under the astute management of W. H. Wilson, attained importance and attracted some of the best赶者 in the country. Goldsmith Maid, queen of trotters and for many years most valuable harness horse raced over the Abdallah course.

Abdallah Park, named for Abdallah, the real founder of the standard breed, possessed a fine mile track. After the property passed into the ownership of W. H. Wilson it was used extensively for training purposes. It was purchased by a Cincinnati man who had an interest in trotters, but eventually was abandoned and turned back to farmland.

"No Effort Spared"

From the Lexington Press of Sept. 21, 1873, a letter to Abdallah Park Trotting Association at Cynthiana comments today and from the interest manifested by the owners of trotting horses in Cinncinati entries having been sent in for the eight purses we are convinced it will be a great meeting.

"The association is composed of influential gentlemen and no effort will be spared to make Abdallah Park rank as the most important trotting course in the country." H. E. Shawman was president and W. H. Wilson secretary of the Association.

Mt. Sterling Was Horse Town

Mt. Sterling, once a harness-horse town, gave up its fair and race meeting several years ago. On a hill just above the Mt. Sterling grandstand stood a barn that sheltered J. Malcolm Forbes, the "Preakness" stallion that gained fame on the early speed shown by his colts. He was owned by the late J. R. Harriman.


At Versailles, the Macey brothers, Guss and Robert, maintained a large livery barn and conducted a training stable at the mile track on the edge of town. Gus Macey raced many famous horses on the Grand Circuit and was regarded as a leader in his profession.

The half-mile track at Harrodsburg, the outline of which is still visible, was remembered as the track on which the immortal Nancy Banks made her first start and lost her only heat.

Nancy was beaten in the first heat of a race by a mare named "Girl," and in the second heat by "Brownie." Thereafter the little bay mare never was beaten in a race. She took her record of 2:04, a world's mark for trotters at Terre Haute, Ind. in the fall of 1893.

Nancy Banks is buried in the central grave in the Hamburg Place house cemetery on the Winchestere Pike. A small bronze statuette of her was stolen from her grave several years ago.

There was racing on a three-quarter track at Georgetown on land now occupied by Moss park, a baseball and athletic field.

Scott team at the time produced its share of horses that became noted. One was the trotter-pacer Ray-Eye-See, "champion for a day," whose record of 2:10 was smashed the next day by Maud, 2:09, a trotting queen of her time.

Ray-Eye-See, named for J. I. Case of farm machinery fame, was bred by Col. West at his Edge Hill farm. Another product of Scott county was Ornate, a standardbred that finally proved himself by founding a solid racing family.

Onward was purchased by Col. R. F. Pepper who maintained a stock farm at Frankfort where Onward's name gained prominence through his sons and daughters.

"Red Mile" Remains

Since the passing of these smaller tracks, Central Kentuckians who still love a good trotter or pacer get a full measure of their racing at the world-famous Lexington Trot.

Since its origin in 1875, the Lexington meeting has consistently attracted the world's fastest horses of the standard breed. Its stake races such as the Kentucky Futurity, the Syracuse state, Walnut Hall Cup and other fixtures are known and talked of wherever horsemen gather.

Kentucky's Rupp Wins 500th Game

(News Wire Service)

Kentucky's Adolph Rupp celebrated his 500th basketball victory last night by beating off Kentucky's closest challenger for first place in the college polls.

For No. 501, he wants to humble the team that took the NCAA championship last year, when Rupp needed himself. Kentucky and LaSalle meet in the championship game of Kentucky's holiday tournament tonight.

Last night Kentucky broke a 65-63 tie in the last two minutes to hand Utah its first loss in 18 games, 70-65. LaSalle knocked off Southern California, 49-38. Phil Grawemeyer scored 27 points for Kentucky, Tom Gola 24 for LaSalle.

JUST 25 YEARS!

Rupp becomes the seventh college coach to win 500 games, but he did it the fastest—25 years. Rupp scored his 500th victory 82 minutes and 39 seconds, and his winning streak at home has reached 127. They haven't lost at home in 12 years. But it was not disclosed that he was deprived of a chance to win the NCAA title last season because the NCAA ruled his three freshmen ineligible. The three—Cliff Hagan, Frank Ramsey and Lou Tsioropoulos—were declared ineligible.
The State's First Episcopal Bishop Portrayed In New Life

KENTUCKY BISHOP, by Rev. Robert W. Insko. Published by the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, $1.

The Rev. Robert Insko, vicar of Christ church, Lexington, has spent considerable time and efforts in running down the life and deeds of Benjamin Bosworth Smith, the first bishop of the Episcopal church in Kentucky.

Mr. Smith was born in Bristol, Va., on June 13, 1794, and at an early age decided to study for the ministry. In 1818 he was graduated A.M. from Brown University and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Nine years later he received an M.A. from the College of New Jersey in Princeton, New Jersey. Among his earliest pastors were St. Michael's church, in Richmond, Va., and St. George's church, in Accomack county, Virginia. After serving in one or two other places and editing a paper as the Episcopal Recorder and the Philadelphia Recorder, Mr. Smith was called to Lexington to become rector of Christ church.

But his plans were changed. At the fourth diocesan convention held at Hopkinsville in 1831, he was elected the first bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, then covering the entire state. At that time there was not an Episcopal bishop west of the Alleghanies who journeyed to New York City, where he was consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel by Bishop William White.

On returning to Lexington, the bishop agreed to retain his position as rector of Christ church, but he relinquished his salary. During the cholera epidemic of 1833, Bishop Smith and a Roman Catholic priest were the only ministers who resided at their posts to administer to the sick and to bury the dead. James Lanier Cole wrote in his "History and Visitation" pictures the beloved Bishop Smith, wearing the robes of his order and carrying the relics of the saints as a common cart—carrying the body of the old French dancing master.

When Bishop Smith assumed the office of the bishopric, there were only seven priests in the state, three church buildings and a half dozen communicants. It was largely through his efforts that the following churches were organized: Church of the Ascension, Frankfort; the Church of the Advent, Cynthiana; St. John's church, Versailles; St. Luke's church, Harrodsburg; Trinity church, Covington; Christ church, Louisville, and it can be said that he did much to improve the Christ church in Lexington. Bishop Smith, for his outstanding church and educational work, was the recipient of a number of honors: the Doctor of Divinity degree from Geneva College (now Hobart), and Doctor of Laws degree from Griswold College and Brown University. He was the author of some five or six well-known religious works and for a while, in the 1840's, he and Mrs. Smith conducted "A Select School for Young Ladies" in Lexington. Then in addition he was largely responsible for the establishment of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, which began operations in this city in 1834, in a house on West Second street. This school has recently been revived and is still in operation, training young men for the church ministry. The work of Bishop Smith as a churchman and educator caused him to be chosen superintendent of public instruction in 1840. On May 21, 1834, Bishop Smith died in New York City and his death brought to a close the longest episcopate in the history of the American church up to that date. He was buried in the Frankfort cemetery, overlooking the Kentuckiana of the Episcopal Seminary.

This study, which is an excellent piece of research and well written, is a tribute to the projected full-length biography of Bishop Smith by Winston Coleman of the Lexington Herald-Leader.

A Sashland "Where Coal Meets Iron."

That slogan is apt for Ashland as it celebrates its 100th birthday anniversary as an important mining center and the vital role in the economic picture of the country. But before coal came iron. In more recent years, oil has become another important factor in Ashland's development and economy.

From the time iron ore was discovered by Richard Deering on his farm in Greenup County 154 years ago, Ashland and its environs have depended upon iron for economic stability. Iron and steel have not let the community down but have shown great progressive strides to keep pace with the ever-forward march of time.

Richard Deering came to this area from Pennsylvania—probably from Pittsburgh. He discovered iron ore, limestone, sandstone and a vast amount of good timber as he was clearing a site for a farm in 1800. He recognized the ore as he had worked at furnaces as a young man.

He experimented with the ore disclosed, in 1815, that it was of high quality and from his small cupola and open hearth he produced kilns whose necessities such as pots and pans. The demand was so great he could not keep all the help he had available. After Deering's death, in 1818, the furnace was purchased by John and David and Thomas B. Thomas joined in a partnership and, in 1818, built the Argus furnace which was in operation from 1819 to 1850. It was six miles southwest of Greenup, or Greenup, on the Little Sandy River.

Other blast furnaces followed and ruins from them, especially old Ballefonte, are still to be found throughout the state—unknown earlier as the Hanging Rock Iron Region.

What has evolved—the modern blast furnaces with their great capacities for helping supply the nation's needs for steel—has made Ashland the greatest city in eastern Kentucky and a major industrial center in the fast-growing Ohio River Valley the Ruhr of the United States.

79 Furnaces

There were 79 furnaces in the Hanging Rock Iron Region, second largest in the valley and including Boyd, Greenup and Carter counties in Kentucky, and Lawrence, Scioto, Gallia, Vinton and Jackson counties in Ohio.

Among early furnaces in this section of Kentucky were the Simon, built in 1832 by William Shreve and his brother; Peto, in 1834 by McMurtry and Whetstone; Ballefonte, built by William Pauleau, George Poage and others; Amanda, 1839, William McCarter, William Pauleau, George Poage and others; Enterprise, 1839, Clingman and others.

Hopedale, 1851; George W. Ward and the others; H. C. and others; H. C. and others; Raccoon, 1852.

D. Trimble and J. T. Withrow, Glove, 1833, George Darling and others; Clinton, 1833, Poage brothers; Hunnewell, 1844; John Campbell and others; Sandy, 1847; William Falmouth; Gilchrist and others.

Berea White, 1847, Hugh Means; Thomas W. Means, Thomas Foster, New Hampshire, 1848, Samuel Seaton; Mt. Savage, 1848, R. M. Riggs and others; Pennsylvania, 1848, W. L. Wilson and others; Laurel, 1848, W. R. Brown; Stanhope, 1847, John Colburn; McCullough & Co., Buffalo, 1851, H. Hollister and others; Kent, 1855, John Waring; Boone, 1855, Sebastian Ebert and others; Princess, 1874, rebuilt by Thomas W. Means and associates.

Iron Hill, built in 1873 by the John Hill Furnace & Mine Company was one of the last constructed in the region.

Probably one of the major reasons for the decline in the iron industry was due to the lack of conservation methods and the fact that the iron ore of the region was of an inferior grade and the supplies were exhausted. Timber, too, was not sufficient to keep the furnaces in operation as the source of charcoal and coke later came into use.

Communities grew around the furnaces and the need for a local retailing center was vital. Poor's Settlement seemed most central located. The Kentucky Legislature provided for incorporation of the Owingsville & Big Sandy Turnpike Co. Roads were laid out and graded from Calistoga through Greenup County and Carter County. The making of Ashland was under way.

Furnaces moved over these roads to Ashland for shipment to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

Need For Railroad

The need for a railroad was recognized and, in 1848, a railroad line was completed from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy River.

A meeting in 1850 took place at the principal idea of the railroad was being extension of the railroad, considered vital to the building of the entire area.

Another meeting took place at Mount Sterling in 1851. The state Legislature passed an act Jan. 9, 1852, chartering the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

Capital stock of $1,000,000 was authorized and the corporation was authorized to borrow up to $500,000, subject to a bond issue, pledging company property for payment.

Aashland Daily Independent

Jan. 14-19, 1894
KENTUCKY'S FIRST IRONWORKS

The story of the establishment of the first known ironworks in Kentucky might well typify the relationship of one of these new ironworks to its community at the end of the 18th Century.

Bosom Furnace, or Slate Furnace as it was sometimes known, was built in 1781 on Slate Creek, a branch of the Licking River, in Bath County. Construction of the furnace was started in March of that year by Jacob Myers, who had moved into the area from Baltimore.

In May 1781, Myers sold seven-eighths of his interest in the enterprise to John Cockey Owings, a large landholder in Maryland, and a group of Kentucky citizens including Christian Greenup, who was later to be Governor of Kentucky, Walter Beall, and Willis Green. The shareholders called themselves "John Cockey Owings and Company, owners and proprietors of the Bourbon Furnace."

The neighborhood was not considered safe from attack by Indians, so to protect the men during the building of the furnace a strong blockhouse was built, and men with guns kept a vigilant look-out day and night.

After the furnace began to operate, some time during 1782, the blockhouse and armed sentinels continued to be used, but there is no record of an attack.

For the furnace came from two near-by ore banks. The waterpower needed to operate the furnace blowers was furnished by Slate Creek, which proved to have the unfortunate habit of running dry every once in a while, thus causing the machinery to shut down. The iron made at the furnace had a poor reputation for strength, but was very hard.

Pig iron from the Bourbon Furnace supplied the early settlers of Kentucky with many of the castings they needed, including stoves, cooking utensils, flat irons and the like.

To open up additional markets for their iron, however, the company in 1798 built a forge three miles up Slate Creek from the furnace. There pig iron was converted into bar iron. Both castings and bar iron were hauled in wagons to the principal stores then operating in nearby towns in the state, and products of the furnace and forge were also hauled to the Licking River, seven miles away, and floated in flatboats to Cincinnati and Louisville, on the Ohio River.

MADE ABOUT SIX TONS EVERY 24 HOURS:

Tells Of Old Furnace At Raccoon

MOLDERS MADE SKILLETS, LIDS, OVENS

BY GEORGE BAYS

The Raccoon community is the location of the old Raccoon Furnace, and, needless to state, is much different today than it then was.

There have been two schools here, located opposite the home of Charles Pruitt on Raccoon Creek on the east side of the road. The first building was of logs, the second is a frame structure. Early teachers here were Liza Balme and Nina Mitchell.

Among the early families of this community were Col. Bill Worthington, who managed the furnace here from 1875 to 1878; James Green, Eliza Coffee, Ben and Joe Belford, brothers, Henry Pruitt, Amos Coffee and Dick Mitchell.

Oldest houses here are the Belford home, where George Belford now resides, and the Pruitt home, which once was a log house. All houses then were owned by the Raccoon Furnace Co. Charles Pruitt, of Greenup, tells of the old Raccoon Furnace as follows:

"In 1884 Henry Pruitt, my father, came to this furnace at the age of 17. At that time they had nine molders. That was before any cookstoves were made. They cast their iron in sand, making about six tons every 24 hours. They cut and corded wood by the cord and burned it into charcoal to melt their stock with. This six tons of iron was used up daily by the molders for skilles, lids and ovens, big salt kettles, etc., which the people used in cooking and baking.

This furnace broke up in 1878, with the last man to operate it being Col. Bill Worthington. After he gave up the furnace he began the practice of law and later was elected Lieut. Gov. of Kentucky, under Gov. William O. Bradley.

"I still own what they called molder gates; they are wedge fashion, thick at one end and thin at the other. I also have the axes of one of their old-fashioned cinder buggies. I found it where it was covered up in a bed of 12 or 15 feet of cinder. It had been in their blacksmith shop. I also have one or two lynch pins, used to go through the axles of the wagons; also one hand-made pole ax used by the furnace company."
Furnace Built in 1840, Blew Up in 1860

Benjamin Franklin Ulen, Old Darkie, Tells Of Old Pennsylvania Furnace

COAL HAS REPLACED IRON, AS INDUSTRY

BY CHAS. H. ROBINSON

Note: Most of the information which follows was obtained from Benjamin Franklin Ulen, a kindly old darkie, with a remarkable memory.

The Pennsylvania Community, location of the old Pennsylvania Furnace, 80 years ago was a booming iron community; today its main industry is coal.

The community overlooks Culp Creek and the Culp Creek road, about two miles east of Argillite.

This community was first settled about 1830 by a family headed by Red Culp, from whom Culp Creek derived its name. He was a hardy, red-haired, one-armed man. No one knows whence he came nor whither he went. He built a house at the mouth of the little branch which has its source to the north end flows past the schoolhouse on the east. A man by the name of Clark soon came, and he too then disappeared. Not long afterwards the Kentucky Improvement Co. erected its furnace here, and houses sprang up like mushrooms. Among the first families were the Hoops, who came from Irouton, Ohio.

Ben Ulen, who lives just south of Greenup at the mouth of Still Hollow, was the son of Henry Ulen, who was a slave. His great-grandmother belonged to John Young, supposedly the first settler on Little Sandy. Ben’s mother was the slave of George Womack of North Fork of Oldtown.

The Pennsylvania Furnace was built around 1840 on the south side of Culp Creek just above the schoolhouse. The only reminders of it today are a few black spots in the soil, where charcoal was burned, and some diggings running around the hill at a regular elevation where iron ore was dug. This industry, like the land, was owned by the Kentucky Improvement Co. It seems to have been leased to Patton and Lampont, and this is likely where the furnace got its name, as John S. Patton was from Huntingdon County, Penn.

Around 1860 the furnace blew up and the office and store burned. At about the same time the land was transferred to the Eastern Kentucky Railway Co., and under this new title the furnace was first managed by James Hoop under the supervision of Mattox and Short.

In the next few years the furnace reached its zenith. A tram road was built from the furnace to the E.K. Railroad at Argillite. This road was like a railroad excepting that wooden rails were used. The cars were moved by men walking between the rails.

About 200 men were employed at the furnace at this time, with some of the early workers being Nathaniel Ditty, Russell Campbell, John Anderson, Robert Anderson, Andrew Anderson, and George Riggle.

Script was used for money at this furnace.

About 1879 business began to lag, and stopped entirely when the furnace boiler exploded. It was not repaired, and shortly afterwards all material was transferred to Hunnewell by the E.K. Railroad.

The store, business office, and post-office were located in a building just below the furnace. The building was torn down by Mr. Gillaspie in recent years. The James Hoop residence seems to have been the last building to go: it burned in 1932.

The coal industry has now supplanted the iron industry in this community. The coal industry started about 1870, by Calvin Ross, who opened a mine on the hill on the left side of Cossatote Hollow. In 1903 the “Truck Age” stimulated this business, and today there are about 25 mines in operation here and coal is hauled to nearly all parts of Kentucky and the surrounding states.

In the early history of Greenup County, the iron played an important factor. The industrial expansion was going full blast when the war between the states broke out. Today, the old furnaces are just a silent monument of an era of prosperity, affluence and wealth. There were also tanneries, flour and grist mills, lumber yards, shoe and stave plants, in addition to the furnaces. A tannery at springville, is reported to have once been operated by the “father of President Ulysses Grant.”

At Limeville, a thriving and prosperous lime business was in operation and under the ownership of the Tong and Merrill families. Two family names, which still are familiar in the county. The finished lime was transported to all points along the Ohio River. Crushed limestone was used for the roadbeds of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The history of the furnaces in the county is most interesting. They were of the charcoal type. An excellent fictional history, relative to this era has been written by Clifford Stafford, of Wurtland. The novel received national attention. It is titled, “The Iron Master of Cinnamon Furnace.”

Greenup County, was the most important section of what is known in history as the “Hanging Rock Iron Region.” The furnaces amassed wealth, prestige and held more or less a baronial control over the workers.

The earliest furnace known in the county was Argillite, which was built in 1818, only 15 years after Greenup was organized. The builders of this plant were John and David Trimble, brothers, and Richard Deering.

Here is a complete lineup of the furnaces, dates constructed and their owners.

Old Steam. 1824. Shively brothers.
Peculiar. 1824. McMichael and Cowan.
Bellefonte. 1826. George and Paul Poage.
Amanda. 1826. Lindsay Poage.
Enterprise, 1832. John Clingman.
Hunnewell. 1832. John Campbell.
Caroline. 1834. Henry Blake.
Globe. 1834. George Darlington.
Raccoon. 1834. David Trimble.
Hunnewell. 1834. John Campbell, John Peters.
Sandy. 1844. John Campbell.
Buffalo, 1851. Hollister and Co.
Kenton, (the last). 1856. Waring.

It is interesting to note, that Greenup County comprising precincts and schools still retain the names of the old furnaces: Argillite, Old Steam, Pulaski, Bellefonte, Raccoon, Huntsville, Kenton Furnace, and Globe, Pennsylvania.

Twas an era in the history of the county, which is now long dead and will never return again. From the middle 20’s of the 19th century to the early 80’s, Greenup County was an important factor in the development of the Hanging Rock Iron industry.
This is an over-all view of the front and side of the main building, originally built and occupied by Shakers, who also were celibates. It's on U. S. 68 near South Union.

At one time, in the mid-1800's, there were more than 300 Shakers at South Union. The number gradually dwindled until by 1920 there were only 16. That was when it was decided to dissolve the Society in Kentucky and sell the property.

Thus did one experiment in human relations come to an end in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Squire

There's tales they tell of Cassius Clay,
And how with bowie knives he'd play;
But now in old Kentucky's heart
We have in one his counterpart—

A Squire whose fame is shown by books,
That he has written for our looks.
If it is history you seek to know,
Then look at how he makes it glow!

There's Stage-Coach Days upon the shelf
With books that tell of Bluegrass wealth.
To learn the facts of Slavery Times,
You'll find the answer in his lines.

This art is multiplied with charm,
And finds its place at Winburn Farm.

J. Winston Coleman is his name,
If you've not guessed by now the same.

Wayne E. Temple
Crittenden, Clay And Other Prominent Men Gathered At Cole's Tavern On The Old Lexington-Leeston Road

Mrs. Ermina Jett Darnell is the mother of Franklin County Judge John D. Darnell and an enthusiastic historian. She is an honorary member of the Kentucky Historical Society, and her principal interest is genealogy.

BY ERMINA JETT DARNELL

When Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, and other prominent men of their time started out to mend their fences, they often visited Cole's Tavern on the old Lexington-Leeston Road. Midway was not yet in existence, and since the tavern was on the main thoroughfare it was a popular gathering place for politicians and businessmen of Woodford county to meet and confer with their friends from Fayette, Scott, and Franklin. For this reason that stretch of the road from the vicinity of Midway to its junction with U. S. Highway 60 was known locally as "Cole's Road."

Richard Cole came from Virginia, and in 1785 assisted Humphrey Marshall in surveying the site of Frankfort. He settled in Woodford and established his inn, "The Black Horse Tavern," which continued in the family for more than 60 years.

But if it was famous for its famous men it was the vicinity noted. It was Mary J. Holmes' own territory, and in the government there was enough of romance and heartbreak to have filled many more volumes than this one.

Zerelda Cole, a great-granddaughter of Richard Cole, lived at the tavern, and at the age of 18 was to be married to the Rev. Robert James, who had just received his degree from Georgetown College. Zerelda's cousin, Martha Scroggs, was engaged to Harrison Bell, and the two girls planned a double wedding. But as the additions to Zerelda's trousseau became more complete, Martha realized that the contrast with her own simple outfit would be too striking, so she withdrew from the agreement.

The old tavern is gone, but in the big church, a spring, in which Zerelda and her husband are said to have kept house before they went to Missouri, and became the parents of the fabulous Frank and Jesse.

A tragic death in the neighborhood also was buried a young girl who met a tragic fate. A member of the Tutt household, she had received an invitation to a very important party. In those days a bit of sun tan was considered a disgrace, and our heroine was determined to have the whitest skin of all. Accordingly, she shut herself up in her darkened room for three weeks, abed, no doubt, admiring younger sistas. When the great day came she was indeed "the fairest of them all," but the sudden exposure was too much, and she died of pneumonia within a few days. (The tale of the story always added, "And a huge tree grew up out of her grave.")

Some two miles farther on, though not visible when the road, stands "Buena Vista," the summer home of the Lincoln. The story is told that once when Mrs. Lincoln was on her way to see a friend, a sudden storm came up. She hastily took refuge with the Cruthers, who lived near by, assuring them that she wasn't at all afraid of lightning, but the thunder just terrified her!

Just beyond "Buena Vista" was the old Forks of Elkhorn Baptist church, organized by William Hickman in 1788 and now established in a new building at Dickeyville. In this churchyard was buried Rev. John Gano, chaplain in the Revolution, who had the distinction of immding George Washington. It seems that they were having a discussion, and Washington, though an Episcopalian, had stated he believed immersion to be the true form of baptism. Whereupon Gano said in effect, "See, here is water!" with the result that they went down into the creek, the rite was performed, and then each man went dippin' to his tent—and to his meditations.

A little farther on may be seen the traces of the old railroad, the first in Kentucky. This portion was abandoned when the railroad was made to enter Frankfort through the tunnel.

An early passenger describes the little wood-burning engines and the small, narrow cars: "We consumed two hours in going from Frankfort to Lexington, 29 miles."

Near the end of the road, and originally fronting on it, now separated from it by the railroad, stands "Lingside", the home of Thomas Major. It was the social center of the neighborhood, having one of the first pianos in Kentucky. In those days the ties of blood were strong, and extended visits were customary, with relatives, as one observer said, "coming in the spring, but bringing their fall clothes with them." Thomas Major, being a practical man, obtained a license and for many years operated a tavern in connection with his home. That this was a financial success may be judged by the fact that its owner had the reputation of being the only man in the Blue Grass who could get the best of old Adam Harper in a horse trade.

Lex. Leader, Dec-26-1952.

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Kentucky Duels

LEXINGTON (Ky.) J. Winston Coleman Jr. (Winburn Farm, R.K. 3) has written and published "Famous Kentucky Duels: The Story of the Code of Honor in the Bluegrass State." The code duello lasted some 75 years, from 1790 to end of Civil War, and the author takes up in detail the ten most famous duels, John Rowan vs James Chamber, Andrew Jackson vs Charles Dickinson (Tenn. went to Ky.), Henry Clay vs Charles Dickinson, etc. An appendix describes in less detail other noted duels. Bibliography and Index. Ltd. 400. List $3."
Random Book Talk

By Fred G. Neuman

Have you ever wondered whether there was any written account of such and such a Kentucky town? No doubt you have had such curiosity. It can now be settled by reference to "A Bibliography of Kentucky History," just published by the University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Ky. And every lover of the Bluegrass state is indebted to Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., for compiling the work, 316 pages of the most useful information imaginable. It is a handsome volume, attractively printed and sturdily bound, price $10. No library should be without it.

Incidentally, the author in his preface expresses thanks to people whose help served a good purpose, among them Mrs. Raymond Root, of Paducah, whose private library is a warehouse of books about the state. Indeed, Mrs. Root's contribution may account for the splendid manner in which west Kentucky writers are represented. For once, this section of the state receives just recognition. Paducahans especially will revel in its pages.

This painstaking compilation describes all books relating to Kentucky since 1784. All told, close to 4,000 such publications are available and Dr. Coleman, who handled and read all of them, tells where they can be found—in private and public libraries, on the shelves of colleges and universities, and so on. The contents of this book are a down-right revelation.

It never occurred to many readers that there are histories of Mayfield and Marshall county, for example, until the pages of Dr. Coleman's work were turned. The late Mrs. C. E. Purcell wrote a book of stories about Kentucky and an account of Reelfoot Lake. Mrs. Blanche Eddy King, now living at Cairo, wrote "Under Your Feet," an absorbing story of the Ancient Buried City at Wickliffe. Miss Mary Wheel-

The Paducah Sun-Democrat,
Dec. 4, 1949

When Zereida Cole married the Rev. Robert James, they moved into this little brick place where they kept house until they moved to Missouri and begot the fabulous brothers, Frank and Jesse James. The house stands on U. S. 421, not far from the Midway intersection.
Many Illustrious Kentuckians Buried In Historic Cemetery At Frankfort

By CORINNE QUARLES

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 14 (LNS)—High on a bluff overlooking the Kentucky River and close to Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, lies a beautiful "city of the dead." Incorporated in 1844 by an act of the legislature of the state, it is said to be the second oldest of its kind in the United States.

The original tract of 32 acres has grown in size to approximately 150 acres, and its population from a scattered few to more than 15,000. Here dwell in peaceful repose many men and women; proud parents of sons and daughters; the victims of war and the motion of the time.

One by one they have come, bowed in death, to this "city of the dead," their names and deeds forgotten by many, their contributions to their country and state long since forgotten. Yet they are here, in peace, their spirits forever hallowed by the love and respect of their countrymen.

When he lost his valuable Kentucky land grants through technicalities, Boone was not able to sell them. His wife, Rebecca, died in 1820. His son, Daniel Boone, died in 1820. Their graves in Warren county, Missouri, are in the city of the dead, about 1844. The Commonwealth of Kentucky began to feel that Boone and his family really belonged to Kentucky. The legislature made a strong appeal to the people of Missouri and to Boone's descendants to find the bodies of the brothers in Kentucky, and the Kludge elucution overcame Missouri opposition.

The bodies of Rebecca and Daniel Boone were reinterred in 1845 with the remains of their parents. The bodies were interred in the "Kainz" or the "Kainz" or the "Kainz" or the "Kainz" on the site of the old home. In 1896, a replica of the monument was erected at the Kentucky State Capitol.

John Brown was born in Virginia in 1777. He fought in the American Revolution and was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates. Brown first fought for the rights of the Virginia colonists in 1782 and became a figure of national importance in the history of the United States. He was the first United States senator from Kentucky.

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abrupt cliff over the river on the northwest border is located a memorial to the Kentucky dead of all American wars. It is usually called the Perpetual Light as it is a permanently lighted shrine. It is patterned after a similar memorial in Iceland dedicated to the fishermen of the coast who failed to return. The memorial was sponsored by the local Eugene Mitchell Post No. 1983, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It consists of a square masonry base surmounted by a globe of light. The actual work of construction was done by Edward Yount assisted by Carlisle Gilbert and Charlie Snelling, the latter a Spanish-American War veteran. It was dedicated with fitting ceremony on Nov. 11, 1845. It is maintained by Franklin County Post No. 4075, Veterans of Foreign Wars. It is the only war memorial in the cemetery locally conceived, constructed and maintained without either state or professional assistance.

The galaxy of the dead in this Westminster Abbey in the capital of Kentucky includes, in addition to the few herein mentioned, cabinet members, ministers to foreign countries, national and state officials, legislators, famous jurists, judges, law makers, statesmen, writers, inventors, soldiers, leaders in the church and medical profession, and business men of unimpeachable integrity.

A walk from the Alexander lot south along the lower terrace is a walk through history and beauty and brings to mind both art and poetry.

Bivouac Of The Dead

Theodore O'Hara, a gifted Kentuckian of Irish descent was both a lawyer and newspaper man and later a soldier and a public servant. He wrote "The Bivouac of the Dead" to commemorate the burial, in the military mound surrounding the State Monument, of the Kentucky soldiers who fell at the Battle of Buena Vista. His grave is fittingly within the military mound.

The following lines from O'Hara's "The Bivouac of the Dead" are an appropriate epitaph for him, as well as for all the dwellers of Frankfort's "City of the Dead":

The muffled drums sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards the solemn round.

The bivouac of the dead."
Speaks Mill Was Picnic Place

Speaks Mill on Powdermill creek about the turn of the century and throughout the "horse and buggy day", witnessed frequent picnics by the older young folks. We have a picture furnished by Robert May, which had belonged to his mother, Mrs. Woodson (Lucy McKee) May, of a picnic held here probably in the late 1890, that probably would not reproduce here well enough for most of the people to be recognized. So we are listing their names here:


Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McLean of Catching Hotel, Miss Borden (Married Presley Stillings), Jim Johnson, Chris Pearl, Jim Pugh, Carrie Baugh, Jim Wren, Ann Jackson Pollard, Nettie Crowder, Mary Baugh, Mary Pigg Parsley.

Geo. Smith, Dan Brown, Will Oakley, Lucy McKee May, Kate Farris Pear, Lucy Farris Hammock, Julia Boreing Williams. Many not married at the time. We give the names as had been written by Mrs. May.

Mrs. Schmoker served picnic lunch for the group and was helped by "Dude" Gilbert.

Speaks Mill, the only important over-shot water mill in Laurel county, was built in 1863 by Jesse C. Speaks and Dr. J. D. Foster. Dr. Foster furnishing the mill-stones and some cash. The stones were hauled from London to the mill by Grant Lovelace and Granville C. Johnson. Record book for the mill, in the Mountain Life Museum, contains charges for "meals" while putting in the saw mill:

John Mullins, 12, other hands 9, boarding Nix 15 days, boarding Lock 4 days. Amount of corn ground during three successive months was 724, 838 and 853 (Bushels?). A store probably was at one time operated in connection with the mill, and entries indicate these prices: Shoes $2.25 to $2.75, suspenders $1, pants $3 to $6, coats $6 to $8, pocket knife $1.50, drawers $2.40, hats $2 to $3.75, boots $5, shirts $1.25, and 4½ days work $2.25.


125. Coleman, J.W. - The Desha-Kimbrough Duel. Lex., 1951, Wss., 14 pp. Concerns an "affair of honor" in Scott County in 1866. 4.0


127. Coleman, J.W. - Lexington's First City Directory. Lex., 1953, Wss., 13 pp. facs. Issued in 1806 when "Athens of the West" contained 104 brick, 10 stone and 187 frame and log houses. 5.0


Some of my writings.
Woodland Villa Near Paris
Owned By Thompson Family

By GENE MANEE
PARIS, Ky., April 29 (LNS) — Woodland Villa, located five miles south of Paris on U. S. 27, was the home of Sen. James H. Thompson and his family until his death in February, 1906. It is now owned by his widow. He purchased the place from Edwin G. Bedford in 1902. The Bedfords owned the house for 50 years.

The house is one of the few remaining in Kentucky that represents the true Victorian Gothic architecture. In 1817 the Thompsens built two wings consisting of two extra guest rooms with baths and a sunroom across the back of the house, 20 by 30 feet.

The main structure was built of timber cut from the dense wooded area surrounding the home. The doors are of solid walnut, mellowed with age.

Today the home is surrounded by large ash trees with a few walnut trees scattered through them.

Over the hand-carved sunburst mantel in the dining room hangs a portrait of Mrs. Thompson's grandfather, Abram Luneford Ferguson. It was painted in 1850. A companion portrait of his wife, Mary Keller Matson Ferguson, hangs in the drawing room. Her parents, Thomas Matson and Rebecca Spears Matson, owned the pair of vases on the mantel shown in the picture.

Hand-carved sunburst mantel in Woodland Villa

Woodland Villa On Lexington road near Paris

Lex. Leader, Apr. 29 - 1953

On west side Lex-Paris Pike 5 miles s. of Paris.
Kentucky's oldest Disciples of Christ church, the Cane Ridge Meeting House in Bourbon County, soon will be enclosed in a superstructure of native Cane Ridge limestone. Pictured are the meeting house, covered with a network of steel girders, and an architect's sketch of the shrine to be built. The cornerstone for the superstructure was scheduled to be laid today.
Cornerstone Services Are Scheduled Today For Superstructure At Cane Ridge Church

By Russell Rice

The cornerstone was scheduled to be laid today for a superstructure over the Cane Ridge Meeting House in Bourbon County. The church is the oldest in Kentucky identified with the Disciples of Christ.

The cornerstone, which weighs almost 1,000 pounds, was hewn from the Cane Ridge limestone of which the superstructure will be built. The ceremonies are scheduled to begin at 5 p.m.

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, St. Louis, editor of the "Christian-Evangelist," will deliver the principal address.

Others participating in the program will be the Rev. Rodes Thompson, Paris; Roy Royalty, Irvine; Mrs. D. D. Dungan, Ashland; Freddie Pierce, Danville; Forrest L. King, Lexington; John W. Jones, North Middletown; and Prof. C. L. Pyatt, Lexington.

Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, Lexington, will preside and music will be provided by Gentry Shelton and members of the choir of Central Christian Church, Lexington.

Box To Hold Documents

A durable copper box containing important church documents will be sealed in the cornerstone.

Among these documents are the following:

- Copies of the program of the day and of the address to be delivered by Dr. Cartwright.
- A copy of the special edition of the Christian Evangelist which contains the principal message delivered at the Sesquicentennial Celebration on June 28 at the church.
- A copy of "World Call" which contains a cover reproduction of the family heirloom portrait of Barton Warren Stone.
- A copy of the program of the State Convention of the Christian Churches of Kentucky. The convention was held June 25-28 at Paris.

Also to be included is a copy of "Voices of Cane Ridge," compiled by Rodes Thompson.

Objectives Listed

Dr. Hopkins, director for the preservation project, said the undertaking is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

- Cover the Cane Ridge church; uncover Barton Warren Stone, who was the earliest advocate of the plea for Christian union, which became the plea of the Disciples of Christ, and to recover "this early passion for Christian union among more than 2,000,000 members of the religious body now found in 30 countries around the world and constituting the strongest religious body to arise on American soil.

Old Mulkey Meeting House, built 1798, is oldest log meeting house in Kentucky. It was named for Philip Mulkey, leader of the Baptists from North and South Carolina who settled here in 1773. Congregation Record Book contains names of members written in pokesherry ink.

In Monroe County, Ky. - About 3 miles from Tompkinsville.
AN
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
With a List of Writings
By
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
Member
American Antiquarian Society
President
John Bradford Historical Society

WINBURN PRESS
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
1954
Works of J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.
Bookplate

This is my first bookplate used.
The leading article in a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post, entitled "The Land Where Laughs are Born," presents Kentucky as the state of the story teller and several of her favored sons are introduced who have excelled in the art of humor. Among the earlier generations the names of Watterson, Cobb and the still active Bakley appear. A contemporary picture of a younger group at a story telling bee at Lexington contains at least four Kentuckians known to Lincoln students: Thomas Clark, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Holman Hamilton and William A. Townsend.

ROUND TABLE SPEAKER FETED — Dr. Claude G. Bowers, (second from left), historian and former U. S. ambassador to Spain and Chile, was guest of honor at a reception given by Edward Dabney, left, at his home yesterday. Shown with the pair are J. Winston Coleman, new vice president of the Kentucky Civil War Round Table; W. H. Townsend, Round Table president; and Dr. Holman Hamilton. Dr. Bowers spoke last night at the Civil War Round Table dinner. (Herald Photo.)
Coleman's photos keep them in mind

In 1922 Dix River was like this. Three years later, when Herrington Lake was formed by construction of Dix Dam, the old bridge and the mill were covered by the water.

Kings Mill
Boyle County

King's Mill—Boyle County
Now on bottom of Herrington Lake.

Oldest Presbyterian church building in Kentucky is that of Walnut Hill Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hill Pike six miles east of Lexington. It was built in 1801.

Restored ca. 1928-30

Fayette County Tavern licenses for 1837-38

List of tavern keepers licensed by the Fayette County court, authorized to keep tavern in said county according to law.

County Judges

John Deum August Court 1837.
Richard Whites September Court 1837.
John Real September Court 1837.
Leveris E. Baker September Court 1837.
Thomas Graves December Court 1837.
H. J. Elgin Land Court 1837.
John Morgan Land Court 1837.
Frederick H. Parson Samm Court 1838.
James W. Henderson January Court 1838.
Mose George April Court 1838.
William W. Houseman Land Court 1838.
George Parson May Court 1838.
Haley Palmer Samm Court 1838.
John Atchison Samm Court 1838.
John Steele Samm Court 1838.
Alexander Franklin Land Court 1838.
Isaac Barnell Land Court 1838.

No evidence of tavern licenses for July 1838.

By Wm. Rodgers Esq.

Penrose licensed as auctioneer in Fayette County Court 1838.
Daniel Bradford August Court 1838.
Garland Childs May Court 1838.

By Wm. Rodgers Esq.
The exquisite paintings of Paul Sawyier exemplify in superlative degree the natural charm of Frankfort, picturesque little Kentucky River city which is the seat of State government, and of scenes surrounding the capital.

Sawyier was a great favorite in Frankfort during his lifetime. His benefactor during the era of the first world war was J. J. King, wealthy civil engineer and banker. The artist lived in a small houseboat on the river and painted in another houseboat. King watched him paint many of the delicate watercolors owned by the banker today.

Sawyier left a priceless heritage of from 2,000 to 2,500 paintings, portraits, landscapes and sketches. King owns 60 of the 100 watercolors by Sawyier, valued at from $100 to $500 each, and knows where the others are to be found.

Sawyier died in New York in 1917, and was re-interred in Frankfort Cemetery June 9, 1923. The late Gov. Edwin P. Morrow delivered the eulogy, saying in part:

"Paul Sawyier — poet, artist, genius, loving son of the hills and woods and streams of Kentucky — the Commonwealth receives his remains to rest forever in its soil with pride and love. On his grave the bluegrass will wave forever. The songbirds he loved will choir about him. Leaves of red and brown and gold from beech and sycamore and chin — his trees — will drift about his silent resting place in the autumn's golden glow. Winter's snow will weave a winding sheet to wrap him warm . . . and softly rest all that remains of him who greatly loved and beautifully wrought for Kentucky."

An editorial tribute to Sawyier commented: "His watercolors reflect the shades of delicate color and sometimes rugged beauty that are met on many a twist and turn of the Kentucky River, a houseboat on the bank, the old bridge at Frankfort, the sheer cliffs of Kentucky River marble, and the sublimated loveliness of Elkhorn creek. These he loved and these he painted."
Red Carpet Rolled Out For Chief

President's Party To Arrive Here At 3:05 P.M.

Lexington today awaited the arrival of President Eisenhower after a week spent in preparations for a welcome on a scale never before attempted for the visit of a political figure here.

The presidential plane, "Columbine," with President and Mrs. Eisenhower aboard, was scheduled to touch down at Blue Grass Field at 3:05 p.m. on its flight from Cleveland, Ohio.

Residents of Kentucky, on hand in Lexington in full strength, expect the President's speech at Memorial Coliseum at 3:30 p.m. to provide a tremendous lift for GOP candidates John Sherman Cooper and Thurston B. Morton, and the Kentucky Republican congressional candidates.

Nationale

Nashville's address will be carried on nationwide telecasts from 3:30 to 9 P.M. It will be picked up on regional radio broadcasts after week-long preparations for rolling out the red carpet the city has yet seen.

Republican leaders spent the weekend in a flurry of last-minute activities. One of the final plans made was the listing by Judge Louie Nunn, Republican state campaign chairman, of the persons who will be on the platform at Memorial Coliseum during Eisenhower's address. They are:

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. George Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston B. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. John Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Siler, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Craft, Mr. and Mrs. Jule Appel, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Blankenship, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Anderson, J. Basil Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bird, Thomas A. Dawson, Mrs. Stanley D. Pace, John Diederich, Dewey Daniel, Mrs. Craig Schmidt, Mrs. Fred Lucas, Judge Louis Nunn, Mrs. Jack H. Wilkinson, John H. Kerr Jr., David Prewitt, Thomas J. Carnes, Howard Van Antwerp, Mrs. Tom Dunil, Mrs. Helen Tarter Cooper, former Gov. Penn D. Sampson, former Gov. Simeon E. Willis, Sen. W. A. Standfield, Judge Edgar R. Denney, Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Frank D. Peterson, Mary Carter, Gen. Howard Snyder, Dr. Kevin McCann, Jack Martin, James Hagerty and a White House staff member.

The Schedule

Here is a guide to the events scheduled during the President's visit:

3:05 p.m.—"The Columbine" arrives at Blue Grass Field.

3:15 p.m.—President Eisenhower quotes briefly to the assembled airport.

Mrs. Eisenhower receives a bouquet of flowers from a group of "First Voters." Those presenting the flowers will be Robert R. Garrick, UK student; Pat Wylie, Transylvania College student; Mrs. Ann Gentry Hayes, housewife, and Mary Elizabeth Ward, UK student.

3:25 p.m. (approximate)—"Eisenhower Bandwagon" leads parade to Phoenix Hotel, along the following route:

Versailles Pike into West High Street, across Jefferson Street Via Winton Avenue, to West Main Street, east to Phoenix Hotel.

The President speaks briefly on arrival at hotel.

3:45 p.m.—U. S. Secretary of Treasury George Humphrey addresses a dinner in Convention Hall of Phoenix Hotel, at which the President and First Lady will appear.

Guests at the dinner will include the Kentucky Republican senatorial and congressional candidates, county party chairmen and chairwomen, and county campaign chairmen and chairwomen.

6 p.m.—Coliseum opens.

6:30 p.m.—"First Voters" parade starts from Phoenix. More than 2,000 college and high school students will participate.

6:45 p.m.—Until President's arrival, 100-voice University of Louisville chorus, UK band, and a number of local and state high school bands will perform.

7:45 p.m.—President's motorcade forms in front of Phoenix Hotel, from which Ike and official party will leave for Coliseum at 7:55 p.m.

On arrival at Coliseum, Dr. Frank D. Peterson, US vice president, and Mrs. Peterson welcome the Eisenhowers on behalf of University, Mrs. T. Owen Hackney, Gold Star war mothers and secretary of Fayette County Citizens for Eisenhower Nixon Committee, presents roses to Mrs. Eisenhower.

8:30 p.m.—President Eisenhower's address.

9:05 p.m.—President and Mrs. Eisenhower leave Coliseum for Blue Grass Field for flight to Washington.

The Dinner Program

Republican headquarters today announced the program for the dinner at the Phoenix Hotel and for the Coliseum events prior to the President's speech.

The dinner will open with the playing of the National Anthem, followed by an invocation by Dr. Frank A. Rose, chairman of the Fayette County Republican campaign committee; Sen. John H. Kerr Jr., chairman of the committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates. Nunn will introduce Dewey Daniel, chairman of the central committee; senatorial candidates Cooper and Morton and the congressional candidates.
October 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Coleman,

Your book, "Old Homes of the Blue Grass", appears to be a fascinating pictorial account of beautiful sites to be found throughout your grand state. The President and I were enchanted with Kentucky's homes and its verdant countryside, and were warmed by the hospitality of its citizens. Your inscribed work will combine for the President and me our interest in your state, and in friends like you who are to be found there.

The President joins me in sending you all good wishes.

[Signature]

Mr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Winburn Farm
Lexington, Kentucky
Mr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Winburn Farm
Lexington, Kentucky

Oldtimers say that the engine and train shown above was the first to run over the old Cumberland and Ohio railroad from Lebanon to Campbellsville and Greensburg. The view above is at Bluff Boom in Green County where the projected dam across Green River will cover the tracks and cause the railroad to be rerouted. The date of this picture is about 1875.

THE NEWS-JOURNAL, Campbellsville, Ky.
Thursday, August 4, 1960
Lexington was somewhat of a "hick town" when this picture was taken about 1870. The photographer was looking east on Main street toward Limestone street. At right, the four-story skyscraper, still standing, was the St. Nicholas hotel, built by C. D. Wilgus. Beyond, at Limestone street, is the Phoenix hotel, which burned May 11, 1879, and beyond it is the old Main Street Christian church, on the site of the Union Station. The St. Nicholas hotel later was called the Florentine hotel, has since been known as the Leonard and the Lexington hotels and now is the Henry Clay hotel. Parnell was entertained there in February, 1880, before the Phoenix hotel had been rebuilt.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938
St. Augustine Church, Lebanon, Ky.


The history of St. Augustine's parish is closely interwoven into the life of its first pastor. In 1794 Rev. Charles Nerinckx, being driven from his parish of Meerbeck in the Netherlands by the in-fidel and ravaging armies of the French Revolution, and not finding a place to exercise his sacred ministry left war torn Europe, July 2, 1804 for America. On the evening of July 5, 1806 he arrived at Father Badin's cabin door at St. Stephen's. His first mission work was assigned in this part of the vast missionary field of Kentucky, extending from Har-din's Creek to beyond the Kentucky River.

In 1813, Benedict Spalding, the uncle of Archbishop Spalding laid out a town and called it Lebanon from its forest of cedars. Four acres of ground were set aside for a church. The county was Washington until 1834 when the southern half of it was formed into Marion County. The foundations of this truly Catholic settlement were laid by the humble and self-sacrificing sisters of the Sisters of Loretto, Father Nerinckx, who first speaks of Lebanon in 1818, just before his departure for Europe. He calls it an incipient town, composed almost entirely of Presbyterians and Catholics.

In 1816 Father Nerinckx appointed Clement Parsons, Clement Hamilton and Clement Hill trustees for the first Catholic Church in Lebanon. He said Mass frequently at Lebanon during these years, but he began his new brick church only after his return from Europe in 1817. He brought with him from Europe for the church in Lebanon, vestments, a chalice, a clock for the steeple, and a painting and relics of St. Hubert in whose honor the church was dedicated. Father Nerinckx's successor, Rev. David A. Darcy, ordained in 1818, finished the church in 1820.

Bishop Flaget, in his account of the great Jubilee which he caused to be preached in Kentucky in 1826, informs us that Father Nerinckx's congregations were the banner ones, and at this small church, at the close of the Jubilee, 290 Holy Communions were received.

Father Nerinckx's successors in Lebanon have nobly continued the work so well begun. St. Hubert's Church soon proved too small for the rapidly increasing congregation. In 1834 Rev. Robert A. Abel was assigned the task of erecting a larger edifice, which was completed in 1836 and dedicated St. Augustine. He remained until 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Hutchins (1851-1864) and Rev. John F. Reed (1869-1872), during whose pastorate the present church building was erected. Rev. Peter De Franse (1873-1884).

Rev. Joseph A. Hogarty was transferred from Springfield to Lebanon in August 1894. His first labor was to remedy the school problem, as a deficit upon it had been increasing from year to year before his arrival. The school was in charge of lay teachers. He soon saw that to better conditions financially and otherwise, it would be advisable to engage the Sisters of a Community as teachers. As a result he procured the services of the Sisters of Loretto for the education of all the children of the parish. The Sisters of Loretto had charge of a day school for girls known as St. Augustine's Academy in Lebanon since October 16, 1894, when Sister M. Felicitas (Webb), Sister M. Symphorosse (Warren), and Sister M. Anselm (Hanley) were sent to open the school.
JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT, TODD COUNTY—This monument stands at Fairview in the center of a 20-acre state park, near U. S. 68 and about midway between Elkton and Hopkinsville. It was erected to the memory of the president of the Confederate States of America by popular subscription (mostly Confederate veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy) at a cost of around $200,000. It is the third highest monument in the world and the highest cast-concrete structure of its kind. Work was begun on the monument in 1917. A year later, in September 1918, when it had reached a height of 170 feet, work was stopped due to a shortage of materials. The Davis monument was completed in May 1924, although less than 2½ years' work went into the project. Maj. C. F. Creecy was the architect, assisted by Ernest McCullough: G. R. Gregg, Louisville, was the general contractor and builder. The great obelisk, built along the lines of the Washington Monument, is 35 feet and 1-inch square at the base, exactly one-tenth of its height. It was tapered up to 22 feet at the 314-foot mark where the square portion of the shaft was completed and where the last 26 feet came to a point. The walls range from 8½ feet thick at the base and 2 feet at the top. A 12-inch copper cap on top as the connector for a lightning arrester raised the total height to 351 feet. An elevator runs from the ground to the observation room near the top of the monument, from which Elkton and Hopkinsville can be seen on a clear day. Near the base of the monument is a replica of the two-room house on the Todd-Christian County line where Jefferson Davis was born on June 3, 1808, the son of a well-to-do planter.
BOOK REVIEWS


In June, 1803, Greenup County was formed from Mason County and it extended from the Mason County line on the west to the Big Sandy River on the east, along the Ohio River for a distance of forty miles. It was named for Colonel Christopher Greenup, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, statesman, and third governor of Kentucky in 1804.

The history is divided into ten chapters; some of the more interesting to this reviewer are: "A New Land"; "Travel"; "Interesting Items and Social Life"; and "Villages." The last chapter is devoted to "Families," and contains a wealth of genealogical information and biographical sketches of the early settlers and their descendants in this county. The illustrations are interesting and well-chosen. Special attention is devoted to the early history and growth of the various settlements in the county, as Argillite, Coal Branch, Frost, Fullerton, Gray's Branch, Hopewell, Limeville, South Portsmouth (Springville), Siloam, Russell, Wurtland, and several others. The authors by careful research and diligent study have ferreted out much valuable information from the county court records and have incorporated this work into their book. Churches and schools have their fitting place in this county history, as well as the pension records of soldiers in all the wars from the Revolutionary through the Spanish-American War. It is a well-written, well-documented and highly interesting account of a Kentucky county and should be a welcomed addition to any Kentuckiana library.

Lexington, Kentucky

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

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**Slave Market**

The following prices based on appraisals of slaves in the settlement of estates in Fayette County appeared in The Louisville Weekly Journal, September 3, 1845:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Male Slaves</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 9 years old</td>
<td>$150-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 to 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 19</td>
<td>250-350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 to 35</td>
<td>475-750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 40</td>
<td>750-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>500-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Female Slaves</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 10 years old</td>
<td>$100-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 16</td>
<td>300-475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 25</td>
<td>475-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 45</td>
<td>600-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 60</td>
<td>300-175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*The Courier-Journal*

*July 27, 1952*
AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST Communication of The American Lodge of Research, F. & A. M., held in the Jacobean Room, Masonic Hall, 71 West 29th Street, New York City, on Thursday evening, November 29, 1951, A. L. 5951, the following officers were present:

WARD K. ST. CLAIR                 Acting Master
HOWARD P. NASH                    Acting Senior Warden
WILLIAM L. CUMMINGS               Acting Junior Warden
PETER E. KEVILLE                   Secretary
HECTOR Q. JACKSON                  Treasurer
LOUIS NEILSON                      Senior Deacon
HAROLD V. B. VOORHIS               Acting Junior Deacon
SAMUEL S. DEHOFF                   Acting Chaplain
JACQUES FRANKEL                     Marshall
WALTER KOONS                      Acting Organist
WALTER P. LUDWIG                    Tiler

The Lodge was opened on the Third Degree in due and ancient form with brethren of this Lodge and visiting brethren.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

A full and favorable report having been received upon the petitions of Bros. Taylor B. Grant and Temple R. Hollcroft for Dual/Active membership in this Lodge, the committee was discharged and a ballot spread. Bros. Grant and Hollcroft were declared duly elected to Dual/Active membership.

Applications for Corresponding Membership were received from one Grand Lodge and 16 Master Masons. Upon show of hands, the following were declared elected to Corresponding Membership:

GD. Lodge of Scotland A. F. & A. M.  
OSCAR AARON                        ARTHUR H. KIEL
JONAS H. ANSCHIEL                   EARL C. MARVIN
GEORGE A. BARNESWALL               ERIK PALMER
EDWARD V. BOEHMENBERGER            J. MARQUIS SMITH
J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.             STUART STURGES
PUBLIO CORTINI                     ARTHUR C. UPSON
RAYMOND W. HOUTHURST               FRANK L. WILDER
DONALD S. JUDD                      MAURICE M. WITHERSPOON


The Worshipful Master's absence was due to his being on active duty with the military forces of the U. S. A.

Bills totaling $114.34 were read, approved and ordered paid.

No further business appearing, these minutes were read and approved, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at 10:00 p. m.

Weather: Clear and cold.

Attendance: 25.

PETER E. KEVILLE, Secretary.

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APRIL, 1951—JANUARY, 1952

WARRANTED MAY 7, 1951, BY THE
GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
STATE OF NEW YORK.
The University of Kentucky Press

Announces

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY

by

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, Jr.

(Frontispiece, appendix, index. Pp. xvi, 516. $10.00.)

This work is a painstaking compilation of all the books and pamphlets relating significantly to Kentucky history from 1784, when John Filson’s *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke* was published, until 1948. All aspects of the state’s history — political, military, economic, social, and cultural — are treated in the more than 3,000 titles that have been examined and listed. The bibliography is provided with suitable annotations and cross references, and library symbols show the location of copies of the works cited.

*A Bibliography of Kentucky History* will be of especial value to librarians, research workers, book collectors, bibliophiles, book dealers, and all who are interested in the history of Kentucky.
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., B.S. in M.E., M.E., Litt. D., Litt. D.,
Russell Cave Road, Lexington, Ky.
Winburn Farm - 240 Acres.
2 1/2 miles N. of Lexington, Ky., of Russell Cave
Fayette County, Kentucky.

Self in Living Room at Winburn Farm.
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Feb. 12, 1941
on north side of East Short St., and about
500 feet east of Dewees Street.

Located on N. side of East Short St.
Several hundred yards east of Dewees St.

"White Cottage" - early home of Farmer Dewees,
later, the Old Good Samaritan Hospital or Protestant Infirmary
E. Short Street, extended - Lexington, Ky.
Here, I was born on Nov. 5, 1878. J. Winston Coleman, Jr.