Two weeks later the busy surveying party was reported to be some fifteen miles east of the place. Groves instructed Gabe, his prize slave, to hitch the oxen to the cart and get a barrel of whisky from the distillery.

"Set it down by the big oak, and let it stand there," he ordered.

"Yassuh.

The barrel was duly placed by the side of the tree that afternoon, and its presence, unguarded and unexplained, created considerable curiosity throughout the neighborhood. Jim Mitchell called at Tucky Haven to have the mystery explained by Groves himself, but he was told that the master was away.

"Massah's been gone since yestiday, suh," Gabe said.

"All he say time is that sh is the like massah himself while he gone, an' sh sho is, suh. All sh knows 'bout the barrel is that thst it is tbe twm time came fur hit 'tain drunk up. Massah didn't say when, but he sho did say hit gonna be drunk up, an' I'm'se pawful anxious fur de time t'git on round!"

This information but deepened the mystery, so Mitchell called at the house and made inquiries of Mrs. Groves, who informed him that the Captain had gone to see the surveying party.

Groves returned to Tucky Haven the next day.

"Well, honey," he told his wife, "I've been and seen the surveyors, had a long talk with them, and told them there's a barrel of the finest whisky ever brewed in Kentucky waiting here for them. They are to consume it where it stands, providing it is Kentucky, and not Tennessee, in which they are drinking it. They did not commit themselves definitely, but after I talked to them nearly all night they did agree to come over and sample the whisky. They are mighty fine listeners, I will say that for them."

**Surveyor makes visit**

In a week Tucky Haven was visited by the surveyor Groves had met at Franklin.

"Well, Captain," said the surveyor, "I've come to see where this fine whisky of yours is, and what it is like. We have halted our survey at the beech tree, as you suggested."

Groves led the surveyor to the oak. The whisky was sampled, generous glasses having been drawn for guest and host.

"Such whisky as this, sir," brightened the surveyor, "I have never before tasted."

"Neither have I, sir," acquiesced Groves. "It is mighty fine whisky. Yes, indeed, mighty fine! Let's have another glass."

The second glass consumed, the surveyor requested that he be permitted to take a couple of bottles back to his party. To this Groves readily agreed.

"All we are asking you to do, sir," said the Captain, as he handed the surveyor two quart bottles filled with the amber liquid, "is to bring the line down here to where this barrel will be standing in Kentucky. That will take Tucky Haven into Kentucky, too. Then your party may stay here as our guests until you have enjoyed this excellent whisky to the last drop, if it takes all month."

"Captain," replied the surveyor, "we will think your proposition over this evening. I still don't think we can do it. But if we decide that we can, we will be here for dinner tomorrow. This whisky is a powerfully potent argufier."

The following day, in good time for dinner, the surveyors, bringing the State of Kentucky with them, reached Tucky Haven, where they were welcomed with appropriate and enthusiastic ceremonies. Groves immediately dispatched his hounds, which he had trained to carry messages, with invitations to all the families within the triangle, urging them to join in the festivities.

Whisky then flowed freely for a week. When the barrel finally ran dry, and the surveyors had struck out for the gum tree at Sam Short's, they left behind that sharp point at Simpson County in the State border, 190.9 miles from Louisville, and 37 from Nashville, which would puzzle many a traveler as to its reason for existing.

**Kentucky happy**

On the Kentucky side satisfaction with the outcome was widespread, because it made Captain Groves and his neighbors in the triangle very happy... and besides increased a little the territorial area of the State of Kentucky.

"So you see, Jim," Groves summed up to his brother-in-law the day after the surveyors had gone, "I am a resident of Kentucky after all, and I get your slave. The surveyors, bless their hearts, came here with the State line to get whisky. Yes, sir, Jim, that barrel of good whisky sure bent the State line far enough to take me back where I belong—in sweet, old Kentucky!"

The controversy over the State line was settled, at leastsofar as the people in the little triangle were concerned, but it persisted in bobbing up for discussion elsewhere. When new maps appeared, the jog in the line along Simpson County attracted wide attention and demanded explanation. The General Assembly of Kentucky finally was prevailed upon, in 1839, to appoint a special committee to examine that part of the line, between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, adjoining the counties of Trigg, Simpson, etc.

**Line is approved**

The report, to which J. Bright and L. Mansell set their hands on December 4, 1839, was approved by the General Assembly January 15, 1831:

It read, in part:

"The commissioners retraced the line along Simpson County, until they came to a certain beech tree, in the line, near Drake's Creek, and found that the reputed line here took an offset, south 29½ degrees west to a certain black jack standing in the road leading from Nashville to Lexington, and from thence taking another offset northwardly to a certain gum tree standing in Walker's original line. It appears that the territory, included in this triangular space, between the beech, black jack and gum, contains some ten or fifteen families, and has always been considered belonging to Kentucky..."

"... Not conceiving it to be our duty, nor feeling disposed to settle the question relative to the true line of separation between the two States, adjoining this part of Simpson County, we concluded to lay down correctly objects necessary to be understood for its final settlement by the proper authority, and then to extend and mark Walker's original line, which was readily found, from the Beech to the Gum; and thence westward to the termination of the Simpson County line."

The "final settlement" agreed to by citizens of both Kentucky and Tennessee, was, that it be presumed that Dr. Walker's original line formed this triangle, and therefore, it be permitted to remain.

See next page for map and illustration to accompany this article.
A whole barrel of the finest whiskey ever brewed in Kentucky was too much for the surveyors.

To accompany the article on preceding page.
Mother Of General Morgan On Steps Of Home

Mrs. Henrietta Hunt Morgan, mother of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, posed for this picture on the front steps of Hopemont, her home at Second and Mill streets.

Lex. Leader June 30 1938
Morgan-Hunt house.
U.W. Cor. Second and Mill Sts.
Lexington's Best-Remembered Fires Listed By C. R. Staples

March 3, 1828—Keen's Tavern (Phoenix hotel).
May 29, 1829—Transylvania College (then in Grantz park).
1834—City Hall (Old Transylvania Medical College), Market and Church streets.
May 22, 1865—Transylvania Medical School (Northeast corner of Second and Broadway) being used as Army hospital.
Sept. 9, 1871—Dr. Chipley's hospital and residence (on Paris road near city limits).
May 14, 1871—Barnes and Wood drug store and buildings from First National Bank east to alley.
Sept. 17, 1872—Northeast corner Main and Limestone (burned halfway to Short street).
Sept. 14, 1873—Broadway hotel and buildings to Short and Broadway.
1875—East side of Limestone from Main to Short street.
Sept. 11, 1883—Streetcar stables on Race street, north of Third, including 14 streetcars and 36 mules.
Aug. 16, 1881—East half of block bounded by Main, Short, Spring and Broadway, to Wendover's stable.
Jan. 18, 1886—Opera house, southeast corner Main and Broadway.
May 7, 1889—W. B. Nelson hemp factory, Main and Megowan.
Sept. 21, 1889—J. Nash Wilson dry goods, Cox and Company; loss $77,000. (Clothing store now Graves, Cox and Company).
Nov. 25, 1895—Courthouse stables on fire twice within two weeks; evidently arson attempt.
Dec. 24, 1895—University Experimental stables and contents, South Limestone.
May 14, 1897—Fayette county courthouse.
June 7, 1901—Ogle Brothers cooperage shop on West Main and 21 small cottages on Georgetown and Todd streets.
Aug. 13, 1904—Tattersalls Sales Stables on South Broadway.
Feb. 10, 1906—Cunny, Tunks and Norwood wholesale grocery, in sub-zero weather.
Feb. 7, 1907—Southern Railway passenger depot, also in sub-zero weather.
Feb. 8, 1909—Yellman's hemp factory on Seventh street, ditto in sub-zero weather.
Jan. 11, 1916—Ben All theater.
Feb. 7, 1916—Broadway Christian church at Second and Broadway, in sub-zero weather.
May 22, 1917—Merrick Lodge building at Limestone and Short; sparks burned Second Presbyterian church on Market street.
Jan. 20, 1918—Good Shepherd church on East Maxwell street.
March 12, 1918—W. B. Nelson hemp factory.
May 9, 1922—Stables of Cal Milan at racetrack.
Feb. 11, 1923—Congleton Lumber Company.
March 5, 1923—Southern Railway freight depot.
Nov. 28, 1925—Methodist Church at Broadway and Church streets.
March 9, 1929—E. L. Martin Grocery Company.
Aug. 21, 1929—Southern Bedding Company.
Dec. 22, 1929—Jefferson Davis public school.
Dec. 20, 1929—Lexington Cadillac Company on East Main at DeWesse street.
Nov. 22, 1929—Consolidated Coach Company garage on Loudon avenue.
Nov. 27, 1929—University of Kentucky gymnasium.
June 16, 1929—Bayham Shoe Store, Ideal Restaurant and United Cigar Store.
Feb. 11, 1929—St. Joseph's hospital.
Aug. 5, 1930—Racetrack stables.
Dec. 9, 1931—Fred Bryant Motor Company.
Dec. 29, 1933—George Payne tin store and Busy Bee restaurant.
Dec. 23, 1934—Trotting track stables.
April 23, 1934—Jas. E. Pepper and Company distillery warehouse.
Nov. 19, 1933—Marshall-Feather store.
Feb. 10, 1936—Constitution street school auditorium.
Nov. 20, 1937—Munns Brothers packing house.
Nov. 20, 1937—Harrison public school.
Nov. 18, 1939—College of Music on West Second street.
Jan. 20, 1940—Acme Press Company (eighth street zero).
Jan. 20, 1940—Citizens Ice and Coal Company.
March 11, 1940—Hernando building.
Oct. 12, 1940—Grandstand at Trotting track.
Nov. 21, 1940—Thurman junk yard storage.
April 10, 1943—Fayette Tobacco Warehouse.
Dec. 21, 1945—Ben Eubank Lumber Company.
Feb. 13, 1946—University of Kentucky warehouse—storage.
Sept. 21, 1946—Walker Hardware Company and Tafel Electric Company.
Feb. 10, 1947—Guignol Theater on Euclid avenue.

Dr. Waller B. Hendron's residence at "Crestlands"—Russell Cave Pike
Nov. 22-1940

"Highland Place"—Newtown Pike
Belle Breezing House—S. W. Cor. Megowan + Wilson

Glenmary—3 miles Newton Pike
burned: February 16, 1970

Lex. Herald-Leader 1/24/1948
THE HUNTERS
OF KENTUCKY,
Tune-- O Miss Bailey.

Ye Gentlemen and Ladies fair who grace this famous city,
Just listen if you've time to spare, while I rehearse a ditty,
And for the opportunity, conceive yourselves quite lucky,
For'tis not often that you see, a hunter from Kentucky.
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky,
O Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky.

We are a hardy free-born race, each man to fear a stranger,
What'er the game, we join in chase, despising toil and danger;
And if a daring foe annoys, what'er his strength or force is,
We'll show him that Kentucky boys are alligators, horses.
O Kentucky, &c.

Suppose you've read it in the prints, how Pakenham attempted,
To make old Hickory Jackson wince, but soon his schemes repented,
For we with rifles ready cock'd, thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the general flock'd the hunters of Kentucky.
O Kentucky, &c.

Suppose you've heard how New-Orleans is fam'd for wealth and beauty,
There's gals of every hue, it seems, from snowy white to sooty;
So Pakenham he made his brag, if he in fight was lucky,
He'd have their gals and cotton bags in spite of old Kentucky.
O Kentucky, &c.

But Jackson he was wide awake, and wasn't scared at trifles,
For well he knew what aim we take with our Kentucky rifles;
So he led us down to Cypress Swamp, the ground was low and mucky,
There stood John Bull in martial pomp; but here was old Kentucky.

We rais'd a bank to hide our breasts, not that we thought of dying,
But then we always like to rest, unless the game is flying,
Behind it stood our little force; none wish'd it to be greater,
For ev'ry man was half a horse, and half an alligator.
O Kentucky, &c.

They didn't let our patience tire before they show'd their faces,
We didn't choose to waste our fire, but snugly kept our places,
And when so near we saw them wink, we thought it time to stop'em;
It would have done you good, I think, to see Kentucky drop'em.
O Kentucky, &c.

They found at length 'twas vain to fight, where Lead was all their booty,
And so they wisely took to flight, and left us all the beauty,
And now if danger ever annoys, remember what our trade is,
Just send for us Kentucky boys, and we'll protect you, ladies.
O Kentucky, &c.

The Kiss.

One kind kiss before we part,
Drop a tear and bid adieu;
Though we sever, my fond heart
Till we meet shall pant for you.

Yet, yet weep not so, my love,
Let me kiss that falling tear;
Though my body must remove,
All my soul will still be here.

All my soul and all my heart,
Every wish shall pant for you,
One kind kiss then, ere we part,
Then a tear and bid adieu.

Printed and Sold wholesale and retail at No. 253 Water-street.

Original song broadside, "The Hunters of Kentucky," 1812.
By William H. Townsend

On April 6th, 1941, Mr. C. Frank Dunn, whose articles on the historic houses of Lexington have been highly interesting features of the Sunday Herald-Leader, announced the discovery of Madame Mentelle's "long-famed select boarding-school"—the original house in which "Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Lincoln, spent the crowning years of her girlhood.

Mr. Dunn referred to the "attractive old gabled dwelling, wings and all," as a "relief of Lexington's most glorious period, redolent with the memories of Mary Todd, the Mentelles and General Marquis Lafayette." He stated that, while it had been more than a century (1832-36) since Mary Todd went to school there, "the house has not been altered one whit from that day to this," that "it actually remains today untouched, although somewhat neglected," and he expressed apprehension that "something might happen to it" and "thus impair or destroy this preeminent asset to Lexington, before its existence could be made known.

"If Lexingtonians," declared Mr. Dunn, "are not shrewd enough to mark and capitalize such a colorful Mary Todd Lincoln shrine, they do not deserve the happiness of lasting hand of time and age has so gracefully spared them," I hastily applaud Mr. Dunn's invaluable efforts to preserve our historic shrines and the people of Lexington owe him a great debt of gratitude for his long and tireless research and unswerving by those old places from oblivion.

But Mr. Dunn's discovery of the "Mentelle house" is my opinion, a case of mistaken identity—a triumph of hope over reality. This "attractive old gabled dwelling, wings and all," which he says has remained untouched—not altered one whit for over a century, had none of the features of the "Mentelle house," as described by Mrs. Russell, quoting Mr. Dunn again, "turned over this house and five acres of land to the Mentelles."

For a good many years Mr. Bernard J. Treacy had these premises and a large adjacent area under lease. The picture of the house, an engraving showing "Ashland Stock Park Farm, B. J. Treacy, Prop.," with which Mr. Dunn illustrated his article of April 6th, was taken from a small volume published by John Lethem in 1877 entitled: "A Review of Lexington, Kentucky." It is not drawing hand of time and age has so gracefully spared them, In delineation of objects, utterly fails to indicate the true proportions of this house, and attempts to present a "birds-eye" view without the sketcher being in the position of the bird. The buildings and training track. It shows in the background a number of strange looking animals, one resembling a giraffe, another a rhinoceros.

Treacy Family Lived There

Mr. William J. Treacy, vice president of Tattersalls, says that his father and family lived in this house much of the time during the seventies and eighties and that his father built both of the wings about the year 1835. From Mr. Treacy I understand that this residence, prior to the addition of the wings has been a narrow hall and two rooms downstairs, a similar hall and two small bedrooms upstairs, with a dining room, kitchen and pantry or washroom in the ell. Mr. Treacy says that in all the years he lived in and has known this place he never heard that it was the "Mentelle house" or that it had any sort of historic association.

Certainly Bernard J. Treacy, who served in the Commissary and Quartermaster Department of the Union Army during the War Between the States, a man widely known, according to the author of the "Review," as "a close observer of men and things," never told his children that within these walls Madame Mentelle had entertained Lafayette, conducted her famous boarding school and taught the wife of Capt. Treacy's old Commander-In-Chief.

It is submitted that the size of this little story and a half dwelling is sufficient alone to cast grave doubt upon its alleged distinguished past and places the burden of proof heavily on the affirmative. Local genealogists have long known that after the Mentelles moved to the Richmond Pike property their immediate family at the same time, consisted of nine members—Mr. Mentelle, Mrs. Mentelle, one son and six daughters. And fortunately we are not left wholly to conjecture as to the Mentelle family of the Mary Todd years.

In the autumn of 1834, Gustave Koerner came to Lexington as a "young man," a "man of letters," a "scholar," to enter Transylvania University. Koerner lives in his "Memories" that General "John A. Dix" Transylvania farmer, student, James S. Allen, of Winchester, boarded at the Mentelles. He mentions two daughters of the family besides Mary Russell Mentelle who married Thomas H. Clay, according to Mr. Dunn's article, in 1837.

Koerner spoke French fluently and records that the Mentelles were so glad to have French spoken all round." They danced the "quadrille," the "old lady playing for us on the violin and calling out the figures, and being as much pleased as we were. They told me," he adds, "to make their house more beautiful in the Spanish figural sense; and I went out very often and spent many pleasant hours at their house with them and other visitors."

Three Small Bedrooms

Assuming, as surely we must, that at least one room in the main part of the house was reserved as a parlor or living room, only three small bedrooms then would be left for Mr. Mentelle, Mrs. Mentelle and their three daughters, the law student, James S. Allen, his friend, Gustave Koerner, and other visitors, and a flock of boarding school girls, including Mary Todd, so large that it was probably necessary, as Mr. Dunn believes, to have a spacious "downtown place for student registration"—and there would have been no space at all for even one clerk, or perhaps.

According to Mr. Dunn, Col. John Todd's daughter turned over this house to the Mentelles in 1865, but the present building, both in architectural outlines and manner of construction, refuses the theory that was held, though it now stands not only upon the exact site but also on the original foundation. The massive walls of Mr. Clay's old, now ruined, was supposedly designed by the most famous architect of his day, built of brick and mortar, instead of weatherboards, laths and plaster—a house not even in existence when the Mentelles moved to that vicinity—survived to the end and the elements more than eighty years ago.

On May 29, 1856, Abraham Lincoln delivered an eloquent extemporaneous address at the Bloomington Convention which stirred the reporters so deeply they forgot to take it down. For years it was known as the "Lost Speech" until Major J. H. Whitney announced that, from memory and fragmentary notes, he had reconstructed this speech almost word for word. After he had delivered it at the Convention's 40th and historical celebration, he stepped down off the platform and asked a delegate if he had been one of the delegates on that eventful occasion: "Well, what do you think of the "Lost Speech"?"

"The old fellow rubbed his chin reflectively, "Henry," he replied, "that speech of Lincoln's is still lost."

So, in my opinion, is Madame Mentelle's famous boarding school.
ing School "Still Lost"

Recent Photograph of Dwelling Identified by Mr. Dunn as the Famed Mentelle Boarding School for Girls.

The Frankfort & Louisville Packet,
STEAMER
TOM METCALFE,
JOHN A. HOLTON, Master.

HAVING undergone
through repairs, has
resumed her place in the
line, and will continue to
leave Frankfort on Sundays and Wednesdays,
and return to Louisville on
Mondays and Thursdays, giving full attention
to Passengers and Freight.
sept 16 29

Lexington Observer and Reporter, will
insert the above three months, mark price,
and charge this office. — Frank Commonwealth.

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE.

Little, undersigned offer for sale the most
reasonable terms, the superior Fire Engine
"Kentucky," built by John Agnew of Philadelph
ia. She is the most powerful steaming Engine in
Kentucky — now in first rate order, and original
life cost $600. For an exchange of 200 Dollars, she
can be converted into a suction with suction hose
from which, before time, and slips furnished. Also a
quantity of riveted Hose and a Hose Carriage —
the whole will be sold together or separately as
may be desired. All information respecting the
aparatus may be obtained from either of us.
signed.

JOSEPH ENNIS,
W.M. LANCHESTER,
F. ROBERTS.
April 19, 1817

Lexington Commonwealth and Danville Tribune
insert 3 times, and charge this 1

Letter from Mr. Clay. — A gentleman
from Baskingridge, N.J., wrote to
Mr. Clay, nine months since, asking him to
furnish some information on the culture
and manufacture of hemp and flax in Ken
tucky. Mr. Clay sent the following reply,
which we find in the Newark Advertiser:

ARELAND, 14th Aug. 1845.

Dear Sir — I have received your letter. It
is not correct as you supposed, that the culture
of hemp and flax was introduced into Kentucky
by me, although for many years I have cul
tivated hemp, and manufactured flax. There is a
very great amount of hemp produced in Ken
tucky, more than in any other state, but flax
is not cultivated more extensively than it is
perhaps in New Jersey. Nor have our people
made greater progress in the manufacture of
linen. There is a great deal of course tow
cloth made, but very little fine linen. Now
and then a piece is made in some private family.
There is no manufacture of linen — rather
for wearing or bedding in this State.

I agree with you that linen is one of the ob
jects of manufactures, to which the industry of
our country ought to be in due time applied.
I am respectfully your ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.
The Mentelle School House

Probably Burned Before 1844

By William H. Townsend

In his article of last Sunday on the Mentelle house, Mr. C. Frank Dunn says that he has no intention of prolonging the discussion hereinafter, but in truth, this discussion has already been extended to ridiculous length, but it is not for me to say when it shall end. Mr. Dunn can make it easy on himself, or otherwise, as he may prefer. Freely admitting all sincerity and good intentions, the plain, unvarnished truth is that this house, as a shrine, is a fraud, and I shall continue to denounce it as a fraud so long as its authenticity is asserted.

I have carefully read Mr. Dunn’s article of last Sunday and if it contains one single lie, it is a disservice to the subject. He says, in effect, that the house occupied by W. Mentelle Jr. is not the house where the school was kept. This is not true. The house occupied by W. Mentelle Jr. is not the house where the school was kept.

Frankly, I do not understand Mr. Dunn’s process of reasoning. Is it possible that one can prove a certain house to be the “right” house by proving other houses to be the “wrong” house? I submit that this long dissertation on the house of W. Mentelle Jr. is wholly irrelevant hereto.

It is interesting, however, to know that Mr. Dunn finally drops his “wings,” notwithstanding the fact that he has heretofore presented them to the public as a “tourist objective de luxe.” After his position had been repeatedly shelled, he now admits that the wings of this house were added by Mr. Trescot, just as Mr. William J. Trescot said they were, in the early ‘80s. Thus, we not only have a vindication of Mr. Trescot, but a corroboration of Dr. Ruxford Newcomb, the architect of the Mentelle house, as quoted in my original article as saying: “This house could not have been built as early as 1825, the present exterior is the original, it could not have been built before the late 80’s and my guess is the main part before the late 80’s. THE WINGS ARE, OF COURSE, MANIFESTLY LATER.”

Again, Mr. Dunn’s alleged documentary evidence which he says is sufficient to “convince the most pertinacious condescending objector of the validity of the Mentelle House on Lincoln Avenue.” But in the examination of this documentary evidence, as I have heretofore stated, “we need only look at the man who is looking for a house, not merely a tract of land.” This evidence, as the reader will observe, is not evidence of the tract of land in which reference is made to the “corner of the Mentelle place” and to the southwardly boundary of the Mentelle place. But, although the description mentions “a toll gate,” “a plank fence,” “a large residence,” and “the house, a large residence, without mention, much less description, of any HOUSE,” according to Mr. Dunn’s original article, the Sims house on Lincoln Avenue is located in the same vicinity as the Mentelle place, and there are no houses occupied by W. Mentelle Jr. which have in any degree whatsoever been an issue between us. He says that this house, or houses occupied by W. Mentelle Jr., not only the house, or houses occupied by W. Mentelle Jr., not only the house now occupied by W. Mentelle Jr., nor the house where the school was kept.

If the Mentelles, as Mr. Dunn says, lived on Mrs. Wickliffe’s land, if Robert Wickliffe swears, there was only one house on this land fit for human habitation, it would seem that the house was the Mentelle house. And if this be true, then the Mentelle house, according to Robert Wickliffe, burned down prior to Mrs. Wickliffe’s death, which was in the year 1844, eight years after Mary Todd finished school.

And so, we finally come, as all of us must, to the end of the trail. By last, last minute hustling, Mr. Dunn has had the Lincoln Avenue house published by the new Kentucky Highway Commission, Booklet, well, that ought to make everything all right. Cold, austere, historical facts vanish and integrate beneath a devastating avalanche of $300,000 de luxe booklets designed to attract visitors and their vacation spending money to Lexington.

And I hope I am living when the first busload of eager, wide-open tourists arrive at this “colorful Mary Todd Lincoln shrine.” Of course, the “daddy” of this “discovery”—stepping lightly over a modern floor, through a modern doorway cut with a modern saw and built with modern nails, on to a modern building—will welcome his “conservationists” and “their vacation spending money” to this 136-year-old structure! He will announce at the door of this house that there is such a strong historical affinity between him and this house that he is “eight un-or eight unseemly,” that he proclaimed its existence to the world and engaged in a lengthy discussion as to its identity without being able to recognize a recent photograph of it: without ever having been inside the house: and with reason, having made any examination whatsoever of the kind and nature of its construction.

He will explain that, except for the doors, this “beautifully preserved” structure remains untouched—just as it stood in those infant years of the 19th century when funeral wreaths still flourished in the graveyards of Georgetown. He will refer briefly but feelingly to General Lafayette’s visit there and to the reunion with his exasperated countrymen as sadly sweet as the efflorescence of lilac time. He will dwell, not if they look Mary Todd’s “crowning years” at Madame Mentelle’s large and famous boarding school. He will point out, as indeed he should, that the little story of the mansion contained the dining room and kitchen, that one of the front rooms was a living room or parlor and the other front room was probably a combination classroom and ballroom.

Then—and here is where I would like to leave the study—will tell the tourists just how, in the two remaining rooms—small, half-story bedrooms—Mr. Mentelle, Mr. Mentelle’s tall and dainty daughters, the two Transylvania law students, James S. Allen and Gustave Koerner, and the entire student body of the little Mentelle school girls, including Mary Todd, all slept as one big happy family! And maybe in order to get their minds off the appearance of 28, or more people lodging in two small bedrooms, he will relate, as he did last Sunday, the story of how the mare attempted to climb the spacious stairway, “the rail of which was a fine, carved, fragile wood.” It will be fun to see the tourists when they start looking for this stairway—verily a “mystery” stairway in a “Mystery House.” They will not find it in the hall and even the weary credulous tourists will know at a glance that this narrow shallow passage was called a hall never had a stairway. They will not find it in either of the front rooms, nor in the wings, nor in the kitchen, where it looks closely in one corner of the dining room, and maybe move a bed with a tall wooden headboard, they will see a small, unsheltered door from which steps ascend between solid walls almost straight up to the half-story bedrooms! And then the poor tourists’ imaginations may lead them to think about the mare, because they will know that had she been a mouse, she would have climbed those steep steps without first gnawing under the door.

I am truly sorry that Mr. Dunn does not understand the true history of this house, I am sure you are too. But when he publishes his book of shrines. But, if he insists on putting this “rotten apple” in his barrel of houses and, by so doing, makes up the whole work.
Transy Gets Jouett Portrait
Of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley

Through the generosity of Mrs. James B. Haggin of Versailles, Transylvania College yesterday acquired a Matthew B. Jouett portrait of Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, who for 23 years was a member of the Transylvania medical school faculty. The portrait, which is the seventh Jouett in Transylvania's collection, was purchased from the estate of Dr. Robert Peter, former dean of the Transylvania medical college and a colleague of Dr. Dudley's.

In announcing the gift, Dr. Raymond F. McLain, president of Transylvania, said the Dudley portrait was regarded as one of the finest works by Jouett, who was himself a Transylvania student and who became known as Kentucky's foremost portrait painter. During his lifetime, Jouett painted 200 portraits, several of which hang in the Metropolitan museum.

Dr. Dudley was the son of a Baptist minister. His boyhood was spent in Kentucky and his first interest in medicine was evidenced when he became an apprentice to Dr. Frederick Ridgeley, one of the early medical men in Lexington history.

In 1806 he occupied the chair in anatomy and physiology at Transylvania and so began an illustrious career in teaching and surgery. For four years, 1810 to 1814, he studied in the great medical centers of Europe at Paris and London. Before his return to this country he was elected to membership in the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Returning to Lexington in 1814 he established his private practice and three years later joined the faculty of the Transylvania medical school. For 33 years until he resigned in 1853 he was regarded as one of the outstanding surgeons and teachers of his day. Many medical and surgical innovations were introduced to America through his efforts. Dr. Dudley was one of the first physicians to use boiled winter
A KENTUCKY LINCOLNIAN

The story of William H. Townsend's great collection of Lincolniana at Lexington, Kentucky.

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

The country doctor's big bay horse, hitched to a sturdy side-bar buggy with steel-tired wheels, swung with long easy strides down the narrow, dusty turnpike a few miles from the village of Glensboro, Kentucky. The doctor's little boy—clad in a shirt of figured calico, cottonade breeches, buck-eye hat—his bare feet propped against the old, battered medicine case—sat beside his father on the vehicle's low leather seat.

At the forks of the road the doctor pulled up the big bay to chat with a farmer digging post holes in a fence row. He had just unearthed a ten pound cannon ball, which had been fired from the opposite ridge forty years before in the bloody skirmish of Chesterville's Store on the eve of the battle of Perryville. To the farmer, this find was just another piece of junk. He was quite willing to sell it—thought it "oughta be wuth a dime." As the buggy rattled off down the ridge, the doctor's little boy held the rusty relic very close beside him. A new collector had been born!

It was about this time that William H. (called "Bill" then and now) Townsend,
proud owner of the old cannon ball, started a scrapbook which vividly reflected his family background and environment. At the outbreak of the Civil War his two grandfathers and other kinsmen—all slave owners—had, without exception, espoused the Southern cause. The Salt River valley in Anderson County, where young Townsend lived, was thickly populated with elderly veterans of Morgan's Cavalry. At election time the village postmaster—an old Union soldier—regularly cast the one vote which prevented the Glensboro precinct from going unanimously Democratic. It is, therefore, not surprising, as one thumbs today the yellowed pages of this old ledger, that the first item Townsend pasted in his scrapbook was a picture of his boyhood idol, Robert E. Lee, and that the newspaper clippings which follow, relate entirely to published reminiscences of Confederate exploits!

It was not until 1919 that "Bill" Townsend, then practicing law in Lexington, Kentucky, purchased his first Lincoln book in a second-hand store at Asheville, N. C., a worn copy of Francis T. Miller's The Portrait Life of Lincoln. A year later he acquired another item: the Paternity of Abraham Lincoln, by Dr. William E. Barton, and on November 16, 1920, the author received this copy through the mail, with the request that he autograph it for the owner. Little did this noted Lincoln scholar dream that some day the dedication page of one of his most important books, The Lineage of Lincoln, would read: "To my friend, William H. Townsend, who has traveled with me over thousands of the miles that made this book possible, and who knows the labors, adventures, disappointments and occasional rejoicings which our pilgrimages extending over several years have brought."

As Dr. Barton inscribed the Paternity for his new correspondent, he was particularly glad to make contact with a resident of Lexington, Kentucky. He had just made a futile search in Mercer County for the descendants of Henry Sparrow and Lucy Hanks, the maternal grandmother of Abraham Lincoln, Examination of records in Washington showed that Sparrow, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, had cashed his last pension check in Lexington, county seat of Fayette County, in the autumn of 1840. By finding Mr. Townsend, a lawyer who knew the people and court records of Fayette County, Dr. Barton hoped to find the Sparrows—and so it turned out, but not in the way the Doctor anticipated.

The Sparrow records and Lincoln's material kinsmen were not in Lexington or Fayette County. These relatives still lived on the soil their forebears had wrested from the wilderness—that section of Mercer County which had been cut off to form a part ofAnderson, when the latter county was created in 1827. For more than thirty years, Oliver L. Townsend—the country doctor—was their family doctor. He had stood at the deathbeds of two of Nancy Hanks' half-brothers, one of her half-sisters, and had brought into the world many of Abraham Lincoln's cousins—including one set of twin double cousins of the Great Emancipator.

It was this acquaintance with Dr. Barton and journeys with Barton back to the Sparrow country in Anderson County that definitely started "Bill" Townsend on the road to Lincoln research and the making of a collection of Lincolniana, which now numbers more than twenty-five hundred items. This collection consists of practically all the rare campaign "Lives"; letters, documents and manuscripts written by Lincoln, his partners and associates; original volumes owned by Lincoln and his law firms; oil portraits—one of Mary Todd during her girlhood in Lexington painted by her niece, Katherine Helm—one of Mrs. Lincoln's father, Robert S. Todd, by the noted Kentucky artist, Matthew Jouett, which hung in the old Todd residence when Lincoln came to visit there with his family.

There are original photographs—one autographed by Lincoln and certified by his Secretary, John Hay; another of Willie Lincoln, which Mrs. Lincoln, after his death in the White House, autographed: "Our Willie" and presented to the picturesque Kentuckian, Cassius M. Clay; daguerreotypes—one of Lincoln's step-sister, Matilda Johnston, and her son, John J. Hall, which hung over the bed in which Lincoln's step-mother died in the old cabin on Goose Nest Prairie, Illinois; books, pamphlets, engravings and etchings, bronze statues, busts, plaster casts, relics, broadsides, scrapbooks—two from the famous Oldroyd collection—and other interesting miscellaneous items which overflow both the Townsend residence and his law offices.

The original autograph material in this collection includes the signature of Thomas Lincoln, which is so rare that this specimen and one other are the only signatures of Abraham Lincoln's father in any public or private collection; the original deed executed by Lincoln's step-mother, Sarah Lincoln, and his step-brother, John D. Johnston, to John J. Hall, conveying the two forty-acre tracts of land about which Lincoln sharply wrote Johnston on November 25, 1851, saying: "Mother" has "already let you take that, hook and line."

Here also are the letters that Lincoln wrote his Lexington attorney, George B. Kinkead, about the litigation in which, for the only time in his life, his personal integrity was assailed, one letter reading: "I find it difficult to suppress my indignation toward those who have got up this claim against me"; the penciled note Lincoln wrote Douglas when one of their separate speaking dates accidentally collided at Sullivan, Illinois, following the Fourth Joint Debate at Charleston and a riot occurred between the Lincoln and Douglas factions; the letter to Kentucky's great statesman, John J. Crittenden, that Lincoln wrote the day after he had lost the Senatorial race to Douglas, which contains the oft-quoted paragraph: "The emotions of defeat at the close of a struggle in which I felt more than a merely selfish interest, and to which defeat the use of your name contributed largely, are fresh upon me; but even in this mood I cannot for a moment suspect you of anything dishonorable"; and the letter Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Deziah Vance on June 9, 1860—his last as a lawyer—in which he says: "I never keep anybody's money an hour longer than I can find a chance to turn it over to him."

The document which Townsend cherishes above all others in his collection grew out of one of the most moving incidents of Lincoln's life in the White House. In February, 1862, the Union's darkest hour, President Lincoln's two little sons, Willie, 11, and "Tad," 9, fell ill. On February 20th, Willie died. The condition of "Tad," remained critical and Lincoln, in an agony of grief and anxiety, sat by his bedside night and day. In a few weeks "Tad" was slowly, fretfully convalescing, but the cares of state bore heavier than ever on the President's weary, stooped shoulders.

On March 8th, the armored Confederate Ram, "Merrimac," practically destroyed the Union Fleet at Hampton Roads. The Federal cause seemed doomed. On the morning of March 10th, Washington was hysterical over the news that the "first battle of the ironclads" had been fought the previous day between the Merrimac and the "Yankee Cheesbox," the Monitor. Reports of the encounter were meager and conflicting. Lincoln had snatched a few moments from the telegraph office for an important conference with a delegation from the border States concerning his recent message to Congress, urging Federal pecuniary aid to all slave States adopting gradual emancipation.

It had scarcely started, however, when the President's Secretary came in and quietly whispered to his chief. Lincoln excused himself and left the room. "Tad's" nurse stood in the hallway. "Mrs. Lincoln insists that I see you, sir," she said apologetically, "Tad won't take his medicine." Silently the President and the young woman in white muslin walked down the long corridor.

"You stay here," he said when they reached the sickroom, "and I'll see what I can do." Then he went inside, softly closing the door behind him. He was gone only a few minutes and came out smiling broadly. The old twinkle flashed again from beneath his dark, shaggy brows. "It's all right now," he an-
nounced cheerily, "Tad and I have fixed things up." Then he hurried back to his conference.

The nurse entered the room. From the depth of the pillows "Tad's" wan, little face was beaming. Clutched in his small, thin hands was a bank check which read:
"Pay to 'Tad' (when he gets well) Five Dollars." It was signed: "A. Lincoln."

With this original check, Townsend has also Robert T. Lincoln's letter presenting it to Mr. C. C. P. Holden, of Chicago, on March 25, 1870. Recently the eminent Lincoln collector and authority, Judge James W. Bollinger, wrote Townsend: "I think your check to 'Tad' when he gets well is the most interesting thing yet found above Lincoln's signature. Really, if I owned it, I would not trade it for the Hooker letter. And I often think of it."

For many years there has been much speculation among Lincolnians as to the circumstances under which Jesse Weik became the owner of that valuable quantity of Lincoln-Herndon manuscripts recently sold to the Library of Congress for $65,000.00. Now long ago Townsend discovered and acquired Herndon's letter to Weik, dated June 7, 1889, which contains the answer to this long standing query: "I will sell you," writes Herndon to Weik, "all of my right, title and interest in & to the whole of the Lincoln records, including letters, evidences, proofs, affidavits, etc. for one hundred dollars cash paid down. I greatly need the money and would not say cash paid down. The records—the materials etc. will be of great value in the future & will be a kind of fortune to you. I have no place to keep the things—am old. I said once I would do something for you and I do it now in this proposition. Twenty-five years of toil for $100 is nothing."

The Townsend collection is particularly rich in associate volumes. They cover well Lincoln's life from those nights by the Illinois fireside to that tragic Good Friday evening at the White House. First to be noticed is the original volume which, as biographers agree, profoundly influenced the youthful Lincoln during the formative Illinois years—his first law book—David Turnham's copy of the Revised Laws of Indiana. In this book Lincoln read for the first time the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the first State Constitution of Indiana. Also the Ordinance of the Northwest Territory, which contained the provision: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, other than in punishment of crimes." Beveridge says: "Through this volume Lincoln acquired a fair understanding of the elements of law and government." Tarbell says: "He did not merely read the documents in the Revised Statutes, he studied them, pondered them, saturated himself with them."

Pasted inside of the front cover of the "Revised Laws" is William H. Herndon's "History of this book," relating how the volume was given to him by David Turnham when "in the year 1865 I was in Spencer County, Indiana, Lincoln's old home, gathering up the facts of young Abraham's life."

Laid in are three autograph letters written by David Turnham to Herndon in the fall of 1865, referring to the "old Law book that I had when Abe and I were associates."

Side by side with the "First Law Book" are half a dozen books from the law library of Lincoln & Herndon autographed for the firm by the junior partner. One of these, which also belonged to the firm of Logan & Lincoln, has a "book-mark" torn from a sheet of paper on which Lincoln has written a list of legal authorities. In addition to these law books, is the second volume of the Revised of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, on the inside front cover of which Lincoln has made notations in ink and also written: "A. Lincoln. Springfield, Ill. 1852."

Another choice item is a copy of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, inscribed and presented by Lincoln to his old friend, "Capt. Job Fletcher."

When the New York World's correspondent sat down in the Executive office of the White House after Lincoln's funeral, he noticed three books lying on the President's desk, a parliamentary manual by Charles Lamont, and two books of humor, one by Orpheus C. Kerr and the other by Artemus Ward. The Lamont book inscribed: "For His Excellency, President Lincoln, with the compliments of the author" and autographed on the same page "Hon. I. N. Arnold from Robert T. Lincoln. Nov. 8th, 1871," is now in the Townsend collection. Close beside this volume Townsend keeps an envelope postmarked "Cleveland, O," and addressed to "Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.," which Andrew Johnson's private secretary, W. G. Moore, found on Lincoln's desk when the new President moved into the White House. Across the face of this old envelope, in a clear bold hand, Lincoln has written in ink two words, which to this day are unexplained: "Personal Beauty!"

Townsend is extremely wary about the admission of relics into his collection and those he has have passed the most gruelling tests of authenticity. Here one finds a white kid glove that Lincoln wore at a Presidential Reception and split at the thumb when he gave a genuine Sangamon County handshake to an old Illinois friend. It was presented by Mrs. Lincoln to Jesse K. Dubois, Lincoln's Springfield neighbor, close personal and political friend and pallbearer. It was acquired from Jesse's son, Lincoln Dubois, last surviving member of the family. Other items are: A play bill of Ford's Theatre for the night Lincoln was shot, with the imprint of "E. Polkinhorn & Son"; a linen bandage used at Lincoln's deathbed presented by the President's family physician, Dr. Robert K. Stone, to Lincoln's pastor, Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley, and acquired from Dr. Gurley's daughter, Mrs. Emma Gurley Adams; an ancient wooden trunk covered with undressed cowhide, which Lincoln filled with wearing apparel and other personal belongings and carried over to the home of his wife's first cousin, Elizabeth Grismley, a few evenings before he left for Washington in February, 1861. Upon the death of "Cousin Lizzie," it became the property of her son, John Todd Grismley, and was acquired from him.

Another interesting relic is a large, elaborately engraved sheet of parchment in its original brown and gold frame, which certifies that: "His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, Pres't of U. S. A., is constituted a Life Director of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." This certificate was presented by Mrs. Lincoln to Corp. William H. Hughes, a member of the 7th Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, which served as Lincoln's bodyguard. This outfit kept up its organization for many years after the War, holding annual roll calls on the White House lawn. With this relic, Mr. Townsend also has Corp. Hughes' silk fringed "Lincoln's Bodyguard" badge and his honorable discharge from military service signed by Andrew Johnson, September 6,
From the size, value and rarity of the Townsend collection, one would naturally suppose that the owner had devoted to this undertaking all the leisure hours he could snatch from the law practice in which he has been all these years, and is now, so actively engaged. But the fact is, in addition to collecting Lincolniana, Mr. Townsend also has found time for research and writing which have achieved for him a notable distinction in the field of Lincoln authorship. Doubtless, this love of research—this deep delving into legal archives and newspaper files, musty bundles of old letters and manuscripts—is directly responsible for the important historical discoveries, which Townsend has from time to time unearthed and published. It was this relentless lawyer-like quest for facts—all the facts—that revealed the law suit in the Fayette Circuit Court in which Lincoln so completely vindicated himself upon the charge that he had embezzled his client's money, and which also located a sheaf of his letters to his Lexington lawyer in an attic desk unopened for seventy years.

To the same methodical investigation may also be attributed the story of the arrest of Lincoln during the Indiana years on a warrant charging a violation of Kentucky law in the illegal operation of a ferry, his trial and acquittal in the Kentucky Court of Squire Samuel Pate; the vital revelation of Lincoln's firsthand contacts with the institution of slavery during his long visits to Lexington, his wife's home town; and the discovery of Lincoln's hitherto unknown affiliation with a church organization. This and other new material about the Great Emancipator have been related by Townsend in many newspaper and magazine articles and in his books: Abraham Lincoln, Defendant; 1923; Lincoln the Litigant, 1925; Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town, 1929; and Lincoln and Liquor, 1934.

In fulfillment of a promise to Dr. Barton in his last illness, Townsend completed Barton's unfinished President Lincoln in 1932 and wrote the preface. Referring to this undertaking, The New York Times Book Review, February 12, 1933, in its review of the book, observed: "Mr. Townsend has himself made important contributions to the Lincoln bibliography, and his present chapters have a literary distinction which calls for special praise."

Townsend, during his years of Lincoln work below the Mason & Dixon line, has had some occasion to be reminded of the Biblical observation about the honor of a prophet in his own country. He good-naturedly accepts the "quips", of friends who know his "rebel" antecedents and his lifelong affiliation with the Democratic Party. They also "josh" him over communications which come from Republicans far and near, who—assuming Townsend to be a staunch member of their Party—invite him to make political speeches at Lincoln Day Dinners. He has skirmished sharply and effectively, now and then, with various anti-Lincoln "die-hards" still left south of the Ohio River. And there are two persons very near his heart who have never read a line of anything he has ever written concerning Lincoln!

On a bleak winter night in the tragic '60s, two teen-age girls carried their three-year old brother, Oliver, from the family's burning dwelling—surrounded by "Yankee" Home Guards, who claimed that "rebel" soldiers had been harbored within its walls. These two aunts of William H. Townsend are still living—one 96, the other 93—but the name of Abraham Lincoln has never been mentioned once between these dear, "unreconstructed," old ladies and their favorite nephew—the only son of their deceased and only brother. One of them has a little shoe box in which she has carefully collected newspaper references to her nephew since his college days, but there is no clipping that contains the faintest hint of his interest or authorship in the Lincoln field!

"Bill" Townsend—a natural born raconteur—with his compact build, ruddy complexion and hair now white, prematurely gray since his late twenties, is a striking figure in any group. Possessed of the keen sense of humor and warm sympathies of his Welsh-Irish ancestry, unusual felicity of speech saturated with the picturesque and forceful imagery of his beloved Salt River, he is at his best when sitting around informally with friends, depicting some colorful character of his native village or relating Lincoln anecdotes and his own adventures in the Lincoln country that he has travelled so extensively with Barton, Beveridge and other noted authors.

Townsend warmly cherishes his long friendship with Carl Sandburg. The two get together whenever possible. After one such occasion, Sandburg writes this note: "Dear Bill—Your pint of Kentucky Tavern is not half finished, but I will remember you long after it is gone. That was a grand afternoon of talk, many fragments of it sticking close with me now. Good going to you. As always, Carl."

Since the Great Emancipator was himself a Kentuckian, it is particularly fitting that this nationally known Lincoln scholar and his fine collection should be located at Lexington, the old home town of Mary Todd Lincoln.
Madame Mentelle’s School Is “Still Lost”

Declarations William H. Townsend

Rebuttal To Recent Article Of C. Frank Dunn Submitted

By William H. Townsend

After reading Mr. C. Frank Dunn’s article of April 6, announcing the “discovery” of the “Mentelle house”—that “colorful Mary Todd Lincoln shrine”—my reply to his answer of last Sunday, many Herald-Leader subscribers may feel as did Lincoln himself when, on a famous occasion, he said of another house, “If we could first know where we were and whether we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it.” It is the purpose of this brief rebuttal to chart our bearings so that we may know, if possible, “where we are” and the public then may “better judge what to do” about the marked “tourist objective” discussed.

In his reply of last Sunday, it is evident that Mr. Dunn still sails in a fog so dense and dripping that he is unable to distinguish “locally” from “national” and “residence” from the corners of a “house” from the corners of a “house.”

In my article of May 25, I referred to the Mentelle house from R. Wickliffe and wife, recorded July 6, 1839, and made the mild observation that all that I could say with any degree of certainty was that in 1839 the Mentellees were living, and had lived for many years, somewhere on “about five acres of land,” situated, as the deed said, “opposite The Honble. Mr. Clay’s.” This sincere opinion was expressed objectively and impersonally, but with that degree of apprehensive diffidence which timid persons always feel when crossing swords with an encyclopedic scholar, so formidable that he warns his admirers he does not “go off half-cocked.”

Additional Identification

Now what additional identification does Mr. Dunn offer in his reply? He says that I “unwittingly” supplied the answer by proving that the Mentellees occupied the house more than 100 years, that Mr. Dunn and the Mentellees got through entertaining General Lafayette and almost that long after Mary Todd went to school.

“Casual comparison,” he says, “of the house pictured above (1882) and the one Mr. Townsend published shows they are identical, so far as I can tell.” Certainly they are identical, to the extent that they relate to the same house. Yet Mr. Dunn “unwittingly” supplied the answer by proving that the Mentellees occupied the house more than 100 years, that Mr. Dunn and the Mentellees got through entertaining General Lafayette and almost that long after Mary Todd went to school.

“Casual comparison,” he says, “of the house pictured above (1882) and the one Mr. Townsend published shows they are identical, so far as I can tell.” Certainly they are identical, to the extent that they relate to the same house. Yet Mr. Dunn “unwittingly” supplied the answer by proving that the Mentellees occupied the house more than 100 years, that Mr. Dunn and the Mentellees got through entertaining General Lafayette and almost that long after Mary Todd went to school.

“Casual comparison,” he says, “of the house pictured above (1882) and the one Mr. Townsend published shows they are identical, so far as I can tell.” Certainly they are identical, to the extent that they relate to the same house. Yet Mr. Dunn “unwittingly” supplied the answer by proving that the Mentellees occupied the house more than 100 years, that Mr. Dunn and the Mentellees got through entertaining General Lafayette and almost that long after Mary Todd went to school.

“Casual comparison,” he says, “of the house pictured above (1882) and the one Mr. Townsend published shows they are identical, so far as I can tell.” Certainly they are identical, to the extent that they relate to the same house. Yet Mr. Dunn “unwittingly” supplied the answer by proving that the Mentellees occupied the house more than 100 years, that Mr. Dunn and the Mentellees got through entertaining General Lafayette and almost that long after Mary Todd went to school.
president and his party "went out to see the fine horses at Mr. Mcdowell's and then went across the road from the grounds of that gentleman to see the horses of Capt. Barney Treacy."

Remembered by W. J. Treacy
Mr. William J. Treacy says he remembers this occasion well and that his father served liquid refreshments at the stables. Instead of at the house "because he did not consider the house suitable for the entertainment of the president of the United States."

So, contrary to Mr. Dunn's claim, the presidential party was actually entertained, not at the "old Mentelle dwelling," but at Ashland, they went across the road, not to see the house, but to see the horses, and Mr. Treacy selected his fine stables, not the house, as the place "good enough in which to entertain the president of the United States," he said. "Robert Lincoln," though Mr. Dunn claims he did not "go off half-cocked in the first place," it hardly will be denied that he did in the second place.

A Lincoln Story
The intolerance of kindly, constructive criticism exhibited by my long-time and truly valued friend, Frank Dunn, in the present instance, and the tenacity with which he clings to his house and his "wings," even after all support has fallen away, remind me of a story that Lincoln used to tell around the courthouses in central Illinois.

During the 50's the lyceum platform became exceedingly popular in the middle west. Noted men and women came from far places to deliver addresses on cultural subjects.

Even local talent was pressed into service and Lincoln himself took the platform with an address on "Discoveries, Inventions and Improvements." A rural judge in one of the counties of the old Eighth judicial district got himself up a lecture on China and one evening after he had delivered it, a lady in the audience said to him: "Judge, do you realize that you said the Great Wall of China was a mile high?"

"Did I say that?" inquired the judge.
"You most certainly did," she replied.
"Well," said the judge, firmly, "if I said the Great Wall of China was a mile high, I won't take off any of a brick."
First Pact of Lexington's Citizens Is Preserved in Courthouse Records

PACT CALLED FOR DIVISION OF LOTS

Fear of Indians Mentioned; Historic Agreement Published For First Time

By SAMUEL M. WILSON
(Written Speciality for The Herald.)

This is a sequel to last week's article and we are now ready to pass to a consideration of how the "Lexington Tract" proper originated.

In Section 5, of the Virginia Land Law of May, 1729, it was provided, in part, as follows:

And whereas several families, for their greater safety, have settled themselves in villages or townships, under some agreement between the inhabitants of laying off the same into town lots, to be divided among them, and have, from present necessity, cultivated a piece of ground adjoining thereto in common, Be it Enacted, That 640 acres of land, where such villages or towns are situate, and to which no other person, hath a previous legal claim, shall not be entered for or surveyed, but shall be General Assembly, that right and justice may be done therein; and, in the mean time, there shall be allowed to every such family, in consideration of their settlement, the like quantity of land as is herein allowed to other settlers, adjacent or convenient to their respective village or town.

It is known that the permanent settlement of Lexington was begun certainly as early as the month of April, 1729, but this "settlement" was not, by legislative enactment, regularly established as a town until the month of May, 1729. This Act of the Virginia Assembly recognized the existence of the town of Lexington as a fact accomplished. What, then, had transpired in the interval of three years between the initial settlement of April, 1729, and the legislative enactment of May, 1729?

First Board Meeting.

The first meeting of the first Board of Trustees of Lexington, composed of Robert Patterson, Levi Todd, Henry McDonald, David Mitchell and Michael Warhace, was held on March 26, 1729, and, at this meeting, it was ordered "that the town land be laid off in lots, like 1-lots to contain one-third part of an acre each; and that they be granted to each male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, and each widow, every young man who can make it appear he is not under the immediate control and jurisdiction of some other person, who, by reason of the circumstances of the case, is not under the immediate control and jurisdiction of any other person, who, by reason of the circumstances of the case, shall be therefor required; that a number of lots, not less than thirty, be reserved for public use, and such other purposes as may hereafter be requisite."

This further significant resolution was adopted on the spot. "Any person removing from the town, while it is deemed necessary to reside there, may fortify all claim in said town."

Proposed Plan Dropped.

Proper persons, it is said, were selected for the work of laying off the town lots, but the proposed plan has not, apparently, not carried into execution for more than six months after this meeting.

On the 20th day of March, 1731, the trustees adopted a plan for the town, and the lots defined in it were described by the name of each inhabitant who were required to pay a proportionate part of the money necessary to build the public houses and the expense arising toward good order and regularity in the town. The names of those who acquired lots at this time are to be found in the records of the Trustees. From these it is learned that the county was delivered in the above-mentioned suit of Greenup v. Cool. It seems that the first lot of the town was made by William Pendleton, either in 1729 or 1730. On the 29th of December, 1729, was in accordance with Pendleton's survey or not is not positive.

There is evidence, however, that some town lots had been laid off and assigned to settlers. The "Lexington tract" was definitely known as early as 1721, 1730, and probably earlier. Indeed, in his History of Lexington, published in 1792, at page 229, of Chapter I, Part II, of Perrin's History of Fayette County, Kentucky, "The Lexington tract was the first surveyor of Lexington and laid off the town." But upon what authority is not stated. This statement is made does not appear.

On March 23rd, 1731, the date of the second annual meeting of the Trustees, it is recorded that the following exchanges and re-grants of lots were made:

"Francis McConnell & Lacy Wimmen, the lot west, letter p and lot 400."

"No. 5 to Samuel Johnston, in lieu of dot."

After the exchange given to Joseph Turner, in the town of No. 16 in-lot; No. 14, in-lot given to Daniel Vance in exchange for No. 11, in-lot; No. 24, in-lot, is to be called New Town; W. Smith, is to be called Old Town."

"First time published.

Since it does not appear that any historian of Kentucky has ever published the contents of this ancient document, it is believed to be of sufficient interest and importance to warrant its publication at this time. If nothing better is accomplished, such publication will be a step toward its preservation for future times. This paper, signed with the name of one of the inhabitants of Lexington," is as follows:

Article 1. Agreement this day made by the inhabitants of the town of Lexington, in the County of Kentucky, as follows: That we do agree to lay off the said town into a certain number of lots of half acres each, at the joint expense of the inhabitants; and that the said lots, when laid off, are to be numbered, and that we draw for the same, allowing the settlers of last year the benefit of the said land to draw the said land for three years. Our plan to be allowed to draw for a lot unless he is an inhabitant of the town 12 months or raise a crop of corn on his lot each year."

The settlement of the town was not completed, however, until the first day of June. And whereas, there may be disputes and difficulties arising out of the first month of our settlement, it is hereby resolved that we do agree to lay off the town into a certain number of lots of half acres each, as herein before set forth; but that hereafter any dispute or difficulty shall arise among the said settlers, we do resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof. And whereas, we do hereby resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof. And whereas, we do hereby resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof. And whereas, we do hereby resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof. And whereas, we do hereby resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof. And whereas, we do hereby resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof. And whereas, we do hereby resolve that the court of record shall have jurisdiction thereof.

Penalty on Attaching.

All articles which we dispose of shall be sold to the highest bidder for the sum of one hundred pounds of current money of Virginia.

Witness our hands this 25th day of January, 1729.

James Patterson, Sr., Ch. Johnston, William Elliot; John Stevenson, William Davis, Robert Thompson, Samuel Hays, James Nibley, William Rix, John Lewis, Lindsay, 2 (guests)—knew; James Johnson, John Powell, John Morrison, 2 (guests); William Martin, 2 (guests); Thomas Starr, 2 (guests); Charles Moore, John Niblack, Hugh Shaw, Michael Warnock, 3 (guests); Alexander McFarland, John Wimer, Mr. Wimer, 4 (guests); James Wason, 2 (guests); Matthew Caldwell, James Beverley, John Bower, Thompson, 2 (guests); John Newell, 2 (guests); Hugh Thompson, 2 (guests); David Vance, James Vance, Thomas, January, John Foreen, 2 (guests); Thomas Trimble, James McConnell, 2; Thomas Trimble, Mr. Wimer, Mr. Wimer, 4 (guests); Thomas Trimble, Mr. Wimer, 4 (guests)."}

(Certified). "The foregoing is a true copy from the original in my office, which is under the care of falling, C. and J. O., in the lists of forty-seven (47) sub-heads of the foregoing articles, some familiar names were other and other, some familiar are conspicuous by their absence. The names of William McConnell, Sr., Francis McConnell, John McConnell, James Patterson, William Patterson, Levi and Robert Todd, Joseph Lindsay, John Morrison, and the Hendersons, Staples, and Mitchell, is no longer a part of the town, and it is probable that Francis McConnell, father of James, the "signer," and John Maxwell, some members of the Lindsay family, and others, were making their headquarters at McConnell's Station. The Beekman Station Indians were also, in all probability, allied either with Bryan's Station or with McConnell's Station. Unfortunately, however, the present time, was acting as Commissioner, of Supplies under George Rogers Clark, with the center of his command at Harrodsburg, and his troops had already seen many of the settlers, the five-acre lots and every man allowed the privilege of clearing on any part of the town land. And whereas, the settlers of last year were allowed the privilege of clearing on any part of the town land, the town lot is to be laid off as regular as possible. And whereas, it (may) not be convenient to lay off the five-acre lots at this time, the settlers may be allowed to clear the land at any time the convenience of the settlers will allow. And whereas, they (may) not be convenient to lay off the five-acre lots at this time, the settlers may be allowed to clear the land at any time the convenience of the settlers will allow.
James Masterson, in a deposition given on July 27th, 1819, stated that he first came to the county in the fall of 1776, and shortly afterwards returned to North Carolina. He reappeared in 1783, and built a station on South Elkford, about two miles southeast of the present village of Kings Robert Todd, brother of Levi, had cast in his fortunes with the county.

**Stated in Deposition**

In December, 1780, as we learn from the Civil Records, a statement made by William Rose and Robert Patterson, went to recommend the site of the present town of Lexington, for its location about two miles from the East Main Street, which belonged to the late Judge Robert B. Bullcock.

Colonel John Todd, having been appointed Commandant of the county by the Virginia General Assembly on December 14th, 1778, was continuously in duty in the county from about the middle of May, 1779, until December 1779, and, on his return to Kentucky, he went to help settle in Harrodsburg. According to the deed of February 25, 1789, John Todd, as assignee of John Marshall, proved a claim to the town of Lexington and its surrounding area.

On March 6th, 1783, Colonel John Todd seems to have sought to have the town surveyed for the purpose of reserving it for the Lexington County. He sold his claim to the town to George Washington, who appointed him as Surveyor-General. The town was surveyed by Joshua Reed, who named it "Lexington." The town was eventually named after the battle of Lexington, which occurred in 1775.

On the day of the battle, the troops were commanded by a man named Daniel Morgan. The battle was fought against the British forces, who were commanded by a man named John Burgoyne. The battle was a significant turning point in the American Revolutionary War, as it marked the first time that American troops fought against a British army.

On the day of the battle, the American troops were commanded by a man named Daniel Morgan. The battle was fought against the British forces, who were commanded by a man named John Burgoyne. The battle was a significant turning point in the American Revolutionary War, as it marked the first time that American troops fought against a British army.

**Lexington**

The little town of Lexington was an important center of transportation and trade, serving as a stopping point for travelers en route to the South. It was also a center for the production of tobacco and other agricultural products.

The town was laid out in 1783, with a town hall, a market square, and other public buildings. The town was originally called "Lexington," after the famous battle of the same name.

The town was eventually named after the battle of Lexington, which occurred in 1775.

On the day of the battle, the troops were commanded by a man named Daniel Morgan. The battle was fought against the British forces, who were commanded by a man named John Burgoyne. The battle was a significant turning point in the American Revolutionary War, as it marked the first time that American troops fought against a British army.

On the day of the battle, the American troops were commanded by a man named Daniel Morgan. The battle was fought against the British forces, who were commanded by a man named John Burgoyne. The battle was a significant turning point in the American Revolutionary War, as it marked the first time that American troops fought against a British army.
Man O' War, World's Most Famous Race
Horse And Sire, Dies At Age Of 30

Death Comes Quietly
At Faraway Farm
For Famed Big Red

Man O' War, America's foremost thoroughbred, is dead. Death came to the big red 30-year-old stallion at 12:15 p.m. yesterday in his stall at the Faraway Farm of his owner, Samuel D. Riddle of Lexington and Philadelphia.

Death brought an end to a three-fold career. Starting in 1919 as a two-year-old, Man O' War won 20 of the 21 races he entered, established five world records and retired after two years to become the leading money winner of that time. His third career was to his public who regarded his life as his open book.

"Pope," the name the stable boys tagged on him, had been ill since last summer.

Retired May 23

He was retired to a rocking chair life last May 23 to spend his last days in the sunny paddocks of the Faraway Farm paddocks where he had lived for most of his 30 years.

Patrick O'Neill, farm manager, said the horse "hadn't been right" for the last month. He suffered three attacks before his death.

O'Neill said Man O' War would be interred in a paddock at the base of a statue that will be erected. A French sculptor, Robert Lascaux, was commissioned to do the big horse in bronze and is expected to finish the work by early spring.

Man O' War's life span was compared to the equivalent of 105 years in human years.

Caught Public's Fancy

The best known and perhaps the greatest of American thoroughbreds, Man O' War caught the fancy of the racing public as he few horses in turf history. His name was synonymous with racing, like Babe Ruth and baseball, Joe Louis and boxing.

In his brief racing career Man O' War won $248,665 to become the first thoroughbred to earn $200,000 or more on the track.

He appeared on the scene a few years later when stakes were worth only a few thousand dollars more he probably would be the world's leading money winner.

Sired Many Winners

Man O' War sired the winners of more money than any other American stallion living or dead. His offspring won in the neighborhood of $2,250,000 with the most of them each won $100,000 or more.

These were War Admiral (1934), $215,946; Crusader (1929), $206,581; Riddle (1929), $197,968; Clydesdale (1929), $122,112, and Bateau (1925), $120,790. He sired a filly by 368 mares. His last stakes winner was Fairy Man- hurst out of Star Fairy, foaled in 1946.

Many bets have been won and

lost over arguments as to whether Man O' War ever won the Kentucky Derby. He did not. He was never entered.

Hundreds of thousands of tourists visited Faraway Farm to pay their respects to Samuel D. Riddle's thoroughbred.

50,000 Visitors Yearly

An estimated 50,000 visitors a year and seldom below 100 a day visited Man O' War before he was retired from his public in the summer of 1947 because of ill health. Riddle, a carpet manufacturer and No 1 fan of the horse, placed Big Red's welfare first. One of the reasons given for his early retirement was the heavy weights assigned to him by the handicappers.

"I was told," Riddle once said, "that he would carry more weight than any horse had ever carried before. I knew such weight would break down his legs and I would rather let that happen in the world — so I retired him."

The son of Fair Play — Mahubah carried 130 pounds or more in nine of his 21 starts and once carried 138 pounds. He raced at distances from five furlongs to a mile and a half and five-eighths. He seemed to de-light in leaving his opponents far behind.

The charts show that in the 1920 Lawrence Realization he beat Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords' Hookwind by nearly a quarter of a mile.

Uspet Only Conqueror

The long-striding chestnut lost his only decision as a two-year-old, when Uspet lived up to his name and led Man O' War to the wire by a half-length in the six furlongs of the Sanford Memorial Stakes at Saratoga, an event worth only $700. At past, Man O' War forced Uspet to travel the three-quarters in 1:11 1/2, fastest time that the superman record in winning at the same distance.

Man O' War was foaled at August Belmont's nursery stud near Lexington, in 1917. His sire, Fair Play, had a reputation but his dam, Mahubah, was just an ordinary performer, winning only one race and $700. Belmont consigned the well-built offspring of the pair to the Saratoga yearling sales, where Samuel Riddle, master of the Glen Riddle farms, was the successful bidder at $5,000.

As a two-year-old, Man O' War won nine of his 10 starts, including the Hopeful at Saratoga and the Belmont Futurity. The latter two stakes had no such value as they gained later, with the result his earnings totaled only $8,325.

Outclasses Opposition

It was as a three-year-old, however, that he made his greatest reputation. He was not named for the Kentucky Derby but won the Preakness, Withers, Belmont, Stuy- veant Handicap, Dwyer, Miller, Travers, Lawrence Realization, Jockey Club Stakes and Potomac Handicap and whipped Sir Barton, a four-year-old, in a memorable match race at Kelbollow, Canada, for a purse of $80,000. His three-year-old earnings amounted to $106,140.

Records fell before his firing feet in five of his three-year-old starts. He was clocked in 1:38 4/5 for the Withers Mile, stopped the mile and a half mark to 2:28 4/5 in the Jockey Club Stakes, and reeled off the mile and five-eighths of the Belmont in 1:49 1/2; covered the mile and an eighth of the Dwyer in 1:49 1/2; lowered the mile and a half mark to 2:28 4/5 in the Jockey Club Stakes, and reeled off the mile and five-eighths of the Lawrence Realization in 2:40 1/4.

Only once was Man O' War really pushed and that was by John P. Grier in the Dwyer at Aqueduct. Until the last 50 yards of the mile and an eighth, the pair raced on almost even terms. John P. Grier stuck his nose in front of an eighth of a mile from home but Jockey Clarence Kummer went to the whip for one of the few times he found it necessary, and the big red horse pulled away to win by nearly two lengths.

Beats Sir Barton

Sir Barton, winner of the 1919 Kentucky Derby, figured to give his younger rival a severe test in the mile and a quarter duel at Kentlworth but Man O' War left the issue in doubt. He jumped into the lead soon after the start and was breathing at the finish, seven lengths in front.

That was the great colt's last race. Riddle received offers of many rich purses, but refused them all.

There was little or no betting when Man O' War was listed to run, especially during his three-year-old career. The shortest odds offered against him were 1 to 1,000 in the Belmont Stakes. It was said he nearly broke the part-mutual money at 4 to 1, when Sir Barton race when he paid $2.20 for $2, the shortest odds possible under the Canadian conditions.

Thousands of dollars poured into the machines actually making the odds shorter than they showed in the payoff.

As a progenitor Man O' War's early years were crowded with success. His get were not so prominent later but still brought bids at every yearling sale.

LXN EREAD LDRS "Nov-2, 1947"
Man O' War's Record

1919 (TWO-YEAR-OLD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
<th>Wt.</th>
<th>Fin.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Purse</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>:59</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Keene Memorial</td>
<td>51/2</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1:05 3/5</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Youthful</td>
<td>51/4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1:06 2/5</td>
<td>3,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqueduct</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>8/10</td>
<td>1-15</td>
<td>1:31 3/5</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqueduct</td>
<td>Tremont</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1:13</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>U. S. Hotel</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1:12 2/5</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2-1/4</td>
<td>1:11 1/5</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>Grand Union Hotel</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1:12</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>Hopeful</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1:13</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Futurity</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1:11 3/5</td>
<td>26,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1920 (THREE-YEAR-OLD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
<th>Wt.</th>
<th>Fin.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pimlico</td>
<td>Preakness</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
<td>1:51 3/5</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Withers</td>
<td>Mile</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1:55 4/5</td>
<td>4,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>2:04 1/5</td>
<td>7,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Stuyvesant</td>
<td>Mile</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>1:41 3/5</td>
<td>3,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqueduct</td>
<td>Dwyer</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1-1/4</td>
<td>1:49 1/5</td>
<td>4,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>1 3/16</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>1:56 3/5</td>
<td>4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>Travers</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1-24</td>
<td>2:01 4/5</td>
<td>5,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Lawrence Realization</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1-100</td>
<td>2:40 4/5</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>Jockey Club Stakes</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1-15</td>
<td>2:28 3/5</td>
<td>5,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H'vre d'Grace</td>
<td>Polomaec</td>
<td>1 1/8</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>1:44 4/5</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenilworth</td>
<td>Gold Cup</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>2:02</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Man O’ War is Embalmed

Local Mortician Prepares Horse For Burial Monday

Man o’ War set another record in death last night, becoming the first thoroughbred to be embalmed for preservation for his burial Monday. D. M. Lowe, Lexington mortician, said he used the same method and fluid used to preserve human bodies. But he added, it took 23 bottles while an average of two is used for persons.

(A bottle of fluid, Lowe explained, is put up in concentrated form and when diluted equals about one gallon.) Lowe said the operation required about two hours, only slightly longer than the average embalming time of humans. The big horse’s eyes and mouth were closed and he “looked just like he was taking a nap.”

Dr. William McGee, Lexington veterinarian, who attended Samuel D. Riddle’s famous thoroughbred, said he directed the preservative measure.

He added: “Mr. Riddle always ordered the best of everything for the horse. I know he wouldn’t have wanted anything else.”

McGee said it was the first time he ever heard of a horse being embalmed.

In Chicago, a spokesman for the American Veterinary Medical Association said “thousands of horses have been embalmed for medical study, but this is the first instance brought to our attention of a horse being embalmed in preparation for burial.”

The veterinarian said plans ever were made to destroy Man o’ War, even after it became apparent the horse could not live. “Mr. Riddle’s one order was to make him as comfortable as possible as long as we had him,” said Dr. McGee.

“If old age ever killed anything, it could be blamed for his death.”

McGee said Man o’ War lost weight in his three-month illness, and continued to eat a good deal for an old horse.”

He said his health had been excellent until the last three months but each attack left him a little weaker. “It became apparent Friday, he added, the horse could not be saved.

Mortician D. M. Lowe, Lexington, Ky.

‘Biggest Hoss In Wuld,’ Harbut Said Of Big Red

The late Will Harbut, Man o’ War’s groom for 15 years, used to point at the big red thoroughbred and draw:

“Here’s the biggest hoss in the world, and I got the biggest job in the world. I’d rather have this job than be president.”

Will would draw:

“Here’s the greatest hoss in the world.”

Will Bob Groves, Harbut’s successor as groom to the No. 1 thoroughbred and Farm Manager Pat O’Neill were present when the end came quietly and without pain to Man o’ War. Dr. William McGee, Lexington veterinarian, had visited the horse earlier in the day after spending much of the last two days with him.

Owner Samuel D. Riddle was at his home in Pennsylvania. He plans to come to Lexington this week. Man o’ War will be buried in an oak casket lined with yellow and white, his racing colors. The casket was completed several days ago.

The big horse died without a nickel’s worth of insurance. He had won over handicap money in his time. He was well past the insurable age. The rates jump steeply on American horses at 16 years and usually none is written on thoroughbreds past 19.

“Man o’ War has done more for this community than any creature—man or animal,” Ed Wilder, secretary of the Lexington Board of Commerce, once said. An American Legion post here was named in his honor and many road markers in northern Kentucky indicated the city as the “Home of Man o’ War.”

Of Man o’ War’s 389 offspring, there were 44 stakes winners, 112 winners, 111 non-starters and 119 non-winners. His first get were foaled in 1923 and the years of 1925 and 1926 probably were his greatest from the money winning standpoint. Among his best-known sons and daughters were War Admiral, Crusader, Mars, Clyde Van Dusen and Raisian.

The story is told that Riddle des...
Man O' War To Lie In State At Faraway Until Funeral Services At 3 Tuesday

A 30-CARROT PARTY

Man O' War's last big day was on March 29, when he had a 30-carrot birthday party. Visitors, not permitted at Faraway Farms in recent years, were allowed to come and pay their respects then and he got an extra measure of visits. They hung a wreath of red roses on the old barn door and that just about completed the festivities and what turned out to be his last big public appearance.

For after that he began to fall, and while visitors were permitted at specified times, the groups who saw him after that were small ones.

Though Man O' War is dead his line will live on through his progeny. Riddle, who had him insured for $250,000, recently figured that his sons and daughters had won $2,088 races and a total of $3,042,497 in prize money.

Man O' War won $250,000—and race purses were low in his time—before he was retired to stud as a four-year-old.

SIRE OF WAR ADMIRAL

His most famous colt was War Admiral, winner of the 1937 Kentucky Derby and himself a sire of great horses.

Among the other horses he sired were Crusader, Mara American Flag, Edith Cavell; Battleship and Scoop, all established winners. Riddle said he had no idea how many horses Man O' War actually had sired, but through 1938, four years before he was retired from stud, he had been the father of 229 horses, 176 of them becoming winners.

It was estimated that more than 9,000,000 visitors from far and wide over the world had seen Big Red at Faraway Farm and Riddle promised years ago that the grandson of the great sire would die in his "body will remain at Faraway as long as the wind blows and the grass grows."

The oak casket was completed two days ago, shortly after Man O' War suffered his fatal heart attack. The coffin was lined as if for a human—yellow with white and black satin, the colors under which he raced.

The stallion will be buried Monday.

MAN O' WAR CASKET—This handsome, natural finish oak casket was completed several weeks ago for Man O' War when it became certain the great thoroughbred would live only a short time. Lined with Owner Samuel Riddle's racing colors, it measures three and a half by six by nine and a half feet.

The embalmed body of Man O' War lay in state today at Faraway Farm as the racing world paid final tribute to the great thoroughbred before his interment at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

The $5,000 casket, hand-carved by specialists, became one of the turf's great performances and sires of all time, will be buried in his private paddock, at the base of a statue to be erected to him later. He died after a heart seizure Saturday.

The farm gates will be open to visitors until time for "Big Red's" burial Tuesday afternoon. Arrangements for the rites are being made by Ira Drymon, chairman of the Sturgill, president of the Board of Sturgill, president of the Board of Commerce.

Mr. Drymon said short tributes would be paid Man O' War by A. B. Hancock Jr., president of the Thoroughbred Club of America; Leslie Combs II, representing the State Racing Commission; a representative of the Keeneland Association; J. A. Estes, editor of the Blood-Horse magazine, and Charles over the base already in place to receive the statue.

Nearing 31 and having enjoyed for years a life of ease, Man O' War died at the farm where he spent most of his life in stud and in retirement. He stood 16½ hands and during his last years had lost little of his normal 1,300 pounds. He had weighed around 1,100 pounds when in training. Although his name was almost synonymous with the Blue Grass, he never raced on a Kentucky track.

Herbert Haselline, French sculptor, is completing a bronze statue of the famous thoroughbred for unveiling in Lexington about the first of May. The statue will be about one-fifth larger than life size and will be reddish-gold in color.

Man O' War was embalmed Saturday night and the American Veterinary Association in Chicago said it believed this was the first time a horse ever was embalmed for burial. Local turfnuts could recall no other time when a thoroughbred lay in state before burial.
KENTUCKY FURNITURE

The Woods

In the spring of 1775 a young woodsman, Felix Walker, making his way with Daniel Boone through the Cumberland Gap to the land south of the Kentucky River, remarked in his diary on the towering forest through which they were blaspheming the Wilderness Road. Later travelers too made similar entries in their journals. The botanists François Michaux and his son, for example, listed the varieties of trees and plotted their distribution. Gilbert Imlay, as an inducement to settlers, described the possibilities of the lumbering trade. Harry Toulmin, in his early book describing Kentucky, placed great emphasis on the country's forest resources. Even young Henry Clay recorded his impression of Kentucky's majestic forest. Thus today we have a reasonably complete picture of the unbroken Kentucky wilderness — a rugged fertile country with as fine virgin timber as any on the North American continent.

Enormous cherry trees grew in long, full boles, free of disfiguring knots and windshakes, with thick red hearts which were not too tough to be cut and shaped by primitive tools and which colored beautifully with age. There were walnuts, both black and white, the black being especially prized. Everywhere maple grew in abundance, crowding itself among the other trees of the forest, its grain straight and smooth and nicely figured with burls and birdseyes. In a semi-seasoned state it could be easily worked, and when seasoned became almost as durable as iron. Poplars grew abundantly along the slopes of the eastern highlands and on the rolling hills of the Bluegrass, towering over all the others. The rich, greenish-white heart of the poplar aged nicely, its white sap timber colored with age, and it could be quarter-sawn with the primitive whip or pit saws and easily mortised, notched, and carved with hand tools. Though it denoted easily because of its softness, its surface would endure many scratchings. Together with hemlocks and pines, ash trees gathered prodigious moisture from the soil and thrust their leafy heads upward at a phenomenal rate. Oaks in countless varieties, from the massive old nestors of the Bluegrass savannah lands to the tall and angular red oaks of the sterile hills, provided the utility wood of the Kentucky country.

It was to this land of tall timbers that the Kentucky settlers came. Having wood in abundance, they were prompted in its use and destruction. Fine woods like cherry, walnut, and maple were used as often as oak and pine in log walls. In the cutting and rafting of the giant poplars there is a story of demured lands, and also a romantic one of wild, drunken logmen running the tides of the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers to the markets at Frankfort and Nashville.

The settlers who came with axes, drawing knives, foot adzes, augers, and turning lathes became the first craftsmen west of the mountains. Pegging broad boards on chest tops and panels to drawer facings, scraping away the saw marks with crude tools, they converted the native Kentucky woods into pieces of furniture which have aged gracefully and endured for generations.

From cherry some of the most durable furniture was produced. Walnut was used not only for furniture but also for gunstocks, handle, and paneling. Maple was made into gunstocks, beds, tables, chests, chairs, and sideboards. Maple and poplar afforded the back linings, braces, hidden crosspieces, and runners for walnut and cherry furniture.

The long, straight bodies of the ash were cut into logs and reared in solid walls of pioneer homes, or split into puncheons and fitted into sturdy floors. When sawmills came into general use after 1810, puncheons gave way to planks, and broad, straight-grained ash boards were pegged into place to endure for many generations in old family homes. Poplar yielded humber of wide dimensions, maple provided flooring and other lumber, and oak was sawed into flooring, paneling, and cross timbers.

By the time Kentucky became a state in 1792 the furniture trade was fairly well established. Recognized cabinetmakers were practicing their art and advertising in the early newspapers. Across the Ohio the expanding frontier was turning back to the older settlements for household equipment. Upon the wood foundation which nature endowed it, Kentucky developed a state pride in its good furniture and good cabinetmaking, in contrast with those regions in the South where such resources were lacking. Kentucky's old furniture, made from richly colored and marked native woods, provides one of the state's most intimate connections with its heroic frontier period.

— THOMAS D. CLARK

The Makers

The first Kentucky cabinetmaker we know of was Josiah, whose last name, alas, has been lost to posterity. An Englishman who spent two years in New York before coming to Kentucky in the late 1700's, he settled in Green County, in that part which is now Adair. Josiah made beautiful furniture, of which two pieces are shown here.

Since Kentucky cabinetmakers used no labels it is impossible to identify the work of many men whose advertisements appear in early newspapers. In The Kentucky Gazette (Lexington), January 23, 1790, we read: "Daniel Wellble the Cabinet-maker resides at Strode Station." August 11, 1794, John Spangler begins "making cabinets and furniture." March 15, 1795 "Joseph Putnam ... also doing cabinet work." January 10, 1799, John Goodman advertises "A fine quality of cabinet work, desks, tables, chairs etc." On March 15, 1803, the cabinetmaking shop of Porter Clay, a brother of Henry, was destroyed by fire. County court orders for January term 1804 show "Robert Holmes wheel and chair maker" and Archibald McIvane, a cabinetmaker. The Lexington Directory of 1819 lists "Eliah Warner Cabinet and wooden clock maker." The Gazette of January 15, 1819, announces "C. B. Elgee, cabinet-maker removes ..." The Lexington Observer and Kentucky Reporter of August 21, 1833, records that "Jones March formerly of Gaunt and March makes Fancy and Windsor chairs," and illustrates one of the "Fancy" chairs. Tradition says that Mathias Shryock, father of Gideon, Kentucky's first architect, was another cabinetmaker.

In Franklin, The Guardian of Freedom for March 16, 1806, carries this notice: "William Medcalf informs citizens of Frankfort he has commenced the cabinet business on his own account." There is no record of his predecessor. November 18, 1806, William Lowery advertises in The Western World of Frankfort. In the March 3, 1808 issue of the same paper, "Isaac Holmes Windsor-chair maker has commenced business on High Street," and "Francis Ratcliffe removes his business of cabinet-making." February 19, 1807, "Lowery and Hazen Cabinet Makers, Frankfort, will furnish the public with furniture of any description at either of their shops, made in the nearest manner and newest fashion; which either of them will sell on lowest terms for whiskey or cash;" Louisville did not have a newspaper as early as Lexington, but in The Western Courier for December 31, 1813, "A. Rettinger Inform's his friends and the public that he has now on hand a large supply of stuff for Cabinet Work ... in all its different branches. ... He also makes Carpenter's Tools." In the same newspaper for January 24, 1814, "Toss. Overstreet Cabinet Maker ... has removed to his new brick shop. ... Three or four journeymen will find constant employment. One or two apprentices would be taken." This notice appears in the same paper for December 21, 1815: "M. ANTOINE LONGE ... still continues to make and repair PIANO FORTES of the latest fashion. He will also execute all kinds of CABINET MAKER'S WORK." In the city directory of 1832 two cabinet men are listed; in 1836, three; then a scattering of two or three in each directory until 1841 the list becomes quite long. These men advertised among other things, fancy and Windsor chairs, varnishes and repairs, venetian blinds, pianos, marble manufacturing, and cabinetmaking.

These advertisements are but a sampling of those that appear in Kentucky records; a complete listing remains to be made. In addition to the cabinetmakers in the towns most plantations had one or more well-trained slaves who made substantial furniture from trees selected by their masters to be felled and aged on the place. There were, also, a few traveling cabinet men who stopped to work by day or job. The Kentucky Shakers produced a good deal of furniture, but this, like the pieces brought into the state, must not be confused with typical Kentucky workmanship.

Kentucky furniture was made of local woods until about 1812, when bands of mahogany began to be used as decoration. This mahogany, and some furniture too, were brought up the river from New Orleans and from the East via Pittsburgh. A few pieces were also brought over the mountains on oxcarts — though probably not so many as tradition claims.

Note: Appreciation is expressed to The Kentucky State Historical Society (Frankfort), The Filson Club (Louisville), The Lexington Public Library, and Mrs. W. T. Fowler, Lexington, for assistance in securing names of early cabinetmakers; and to C. R. Staples for permission to quote advertisements from his book Pioneer Lexington.

— ELEANOR HUME Offset
Gas Company Is Old Firm

Artificial Product Was Used In City Before War Between States

Long before the War Between the States, Lexington had one of the first artificial gas plants west of the Allegheny mountains. It was operated by the Lexington Gas Company, and fuel for heat and light was manufactured from coal and later from oil and steam. The company was acquired in 1898 by the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, which had been formed by a group from Oil City, Pa.

This group brought the first natural gas supply to Lexington. It was from a field in Menifee county which is still in use, although it is now augmented by gas fields in West Virginia and other Eastern Kentucky counties.

Those who started the company were the late Joseph Sepp, the first president of the company; E. Strong, Robert S. Hampton and Captain John Tonkin, an uncle of T. J. Tonkin Jr. Local interests were represented by John R. Allen and Judge James H. Hendrick, of Frankfort.

The original company, started in the early 1850's, served Lexington only, and at the time it was taken over by the new company, had about 1,400 customers.

The company now retails natural gas in Lexington, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Georgetown, Cynthiana, Irvine and Ravenna, and the wholesale outlets are Paris, North Middletown, Richmond, Frankfort, Versailles and Midway.

Locations of the offices of the company since organization of the present company have been, in succession, National Bank building, the old First National Bank building on Short street, 140 West Short street, and now the building at 339 West Main street.

Mill Was Landmark

MIDWAY, KY., June 20—Weisendanger's old mill, torn away in 1913 just prior to the building of the present mill on Elk horn creek, was a landmark near Midway for years.

The old mill was operated from 1799 to 1902 by Augustus Weisendanger. Philip Weisendanger, then took charge and continued to operate the old and later the new plant until his death in April of 1909. Augustus Weisendanger, son of Philip, became associated with the mill in 1913 and took over control after his father's death.

The stone buhr system of milling was employed at the plant until 1897, when the roller process was adopted. Old millstones that had been used prior to the inauguration of the roller process were used to build a combination rock and millstone fence around the Weisendanger homestead just across the road from the mill.

Morrison College, the administration building at Transylvania College and one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in the United States, is a monument to three illustrious men—James Morrison, Henry Clay and Gideon Shryock. Morrison was an early benefactor of the school and for years chairman of its board of trustees. The bequest was made at the suggestion of Henry Clay, one-time professor and long-time trustee of the school. Among the colonel's bequests was the Morrison Professorship, now held by Dr. Ernest W. Delcamp. The statement in the will, concerning Transylvania's first endowment, reads:

"I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Transylvania University and their successors the sum of $30,000 in trust for a fund to supply the Morrison Professorship. "Out of the residuary estate I give and devise to the Trustees of the Transylvania University a fund for the erection of an edifice to be known as Morrison College. Built by Lexington's own master builder and architect, Gideon Shryock, then but 29 years old, the structure was dedicated in November, 1833, and completed the following year. Cash payments and lands ceded to Mr. Shryock indicated the total cost of the structure was in the neighborhood of $31,500. The building remains in much the same form in which Mr. Shryock turned it over to the trustees, except the roof of the wings has been raised to enlarge the third floor.

During the War Between the States, the building was used alternately as a hospital by both Federal and Confederate troops. Designed upon the plan of the Parthenon, the structure through its classic architecture and purity and simplicity of design has attracted the attention of many as Lexington's handsomest structure.
A native of Lexington, Mr. Coleman has found time to become an outstanding authority on local history, besides operating his Wimber Farm. For many years he has been taking photographs of buildings, sites, monuments, which through intrinsic interest or historic association are significant in Kentucky's development. He has selected these illustrations of some of the sights an antiquarian visitor to the state should not miss. Except as noted, all are from his own extensive and invaluable collection of photographs.

Fort Harrod, Harrodsburg. In Pioneer Memorial State Park is this replica, dedicated in 1934, of the old fort which constituted the first organized town in Kentucky. Pioneer relics on view within.

Covered Bridge, Cynthiana. In constant use since it was erected in 1857, this is the oldest covered bridge in the state. Scene of the Civil War skirmish when the raider John Hunt Morgan captured Cynthiana.

Liberty Hall, Frankfort. One of the finest and most famous early homes in the state, this building carried the Virginia architectural tradition into Kentucky. Built in 1796, it was taken over by the state in 1937.

Orlando Brown House, Frankfort. Just up the street from Liberty Hall is this house erected a generation later and exemplifying the next stage in architectural development. Built in 1835.

Center Family Residence, Shakerstown. Constructed of native limestone, it has the double entrance and also the dignified proportions and restrained detail that characterize Shaker workmanship.

Old Talbott Tavern, Bardstown. Famous as a stage-coach inn on the Louisville-Nashville road, it has been in operation since 1799. Some fanciful wall paintings are preserved in an upstairs room.
OLD STATE CAPITOL, Frankfort. This fine Greek Revival building was the first example of the style to be designed by Kentucky's noted architect, Gideon Shryock. It was built in 1827-1830, is now open to the public.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Louisville. Gideon Shryock, architect. Drawing by Clay Lancaster. Though one of our most important Greek Revival buildings, it has been threatened with demolition.

DOCTOR EBRAHIM MC DONELL HOUSE, Danville. Somewhat remodeled, this building erected close to 1800 is now a state shrine. In 1809 it was the scene of the first successful ovariotomy ever performed.

JOHN BRADFORD HOUSE, Lexington. This was the home of John Bradford, who came to Kentucky from Virginia in pioneer days and in 1787 established the first newspaper in the region, The Kentucky Gazette.

HOPEMONT, Lexington. Built in 1811 by John W. Hunt, a wealthy merchant, this house is principally renowned, however, for having been the home of Hunt's grandson, General John Hunt Morgan.

THE HILL, Washington. Built in 1800. One of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the state, though less widely known than contemporary houses in Lexington, Frankfort, Bardstown.

SAYRE COLLEGE, Lexington. Founded by David Sayre in 1854, the preparatory school housed in three red-brick buildings was one of the first in America to offer full college curriculum to women.

ASHLAND, Lexington. The home of Kentucky's greatest statesman, Henry Clay, was built about 1811-1812 from plans by Latrobe. Clay lived in it till his death in 1852. The house now on the site was built in 1857.
Lexington Rifles Assembled At Courthouse

The Lexington Rifles, which later became a part of the command of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, is shown in this picture, taken in the 1850's, drilling on the courthouse square. The photographer stood at the corner of Main street and Cheapside.

Lex. Leader, June - 30 - 1938.

Check for coins in the cornerstone of H. Clay Monument.
JOHN BRADFORD
AND THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

Several years after the first permanent settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1774, the need for a printing press became obvious to many of the early settlers of Kentucky. This need and a demand for its satisfaction were voiced in the first Kentucky convention held at Danville, on December 30, 1784, when it was resolved: "to give publicity to its proceedings, it was deemed necessary to the interests of the country to have a printing press." Most of the delegates assembled realized the necessity of publicizing Kentucky's claim to statehood and that a press was essential to that end.

No immediate steps to procure either a press or a printer appear to have been taken by this convention, but in two subsequent conventions the subject was revived and prosecuted more vigorously. In 1786, the convention appointed General James Wilkinson, Colonel Christopher Greenup, and Mr. John Coburn a committee to use their best endeavors to induce a printer to settle in the Western Country and establish a press and a weekly newspaper. Philadelphia and Richmond were unsuccessfully solicited for printers, for the prospects of material success were not sufficiently inviting to induce an eastern printer to undertake the hazardous experiment of moving to the Kentucky wilderness and setting up a printing shop.

After the efforts of the committee had failed, Mr. John Bradford, then a resident of Fayette County,
called on General Wilkinson and informed him that if the Danville convention would agree, insofar as it was in their power, to guarantee him the public patronage, he would import a printing press and establish a weekly newspaper. This assurance was promptly given Mr. Bradford by the committee from the 1786 convention.

Shortly thereafter John Bradford and his younger brother, Fielding, left Lexington for Philadelphia to undertake the purchase of a small printing press. With it they returned overland to Pittsburgh, where a small supply of type was purchased from John Scull, who had just recently established the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first newspaper west of the Alleghanies. From Pittsburgh the trip was made by boat down the Ohio river to Limestone (Maysville), thence by muleback over Smith's "wagon-road" to Lexington.

There is a tradition that the convention seemed to think that the paper was to be established in Danville and it is evident that the citizens of that town were under the same impression, but Mr. Bradford had already received substantial encouragement from the citizens of Lexington, as shown in the minutes of the trustees of the town, at a meeting held on July 28, 1787, when it was resolved: "that a part of Inlot No. 43, containing two poles in front on Main Street and six poles back, adjoining No. 44, be granted to Mr. John Bradford on condition that the printing press be established in the town of Lexington, in consideration of which Mr. Bradford shall be entitled to the sole use of said lot as long as the press continues in the town . . . ."

After the arrival of Fielding Bradford from the East with the small hand press and supply of type, brother John set about to seek suitable quarters to set up and

[ 54 ]
house the printing equipment. As there was no building	on the plot of ground given him by the town trustees
and no time to erect one, he readily accepted the offer
of the Fayette County Court to use the back room of the
two-story log courthouse “at the corner of Main and
Main Cross Streets” for his office and printing plant.
Here, on August 11, 1787, nearly one hundred and sixty-
one years ago, John Bradford, pioneer editor and printer
of the Commonwealth, drew from the forms of his small
hand-operated press the first issue of the Kentucke Ga-
zette. It was a small “single fold” sheet of four pages,
hardly larger than an ordinary letterhead of today, with
the “subscription price 18 shillings per annum, and ad-
vertisements of moderate length 3 shillings.” The total
subscribers numbered 180 and the following commodies
were acceptable in payment for the paper: “corn,
wheat, country-made linen, linsey, sugar, whiskey, ash
flooring and cured bacon.”

In the first issue of the Kentucke Gazette, printer-editor
Bradford apologized for its delayed appearance:
“My customers will excuse this, my first publication, as
I am much hurried to get an impression by the time re-
quired. A great part of the types fell into pi in the car-
rriage of them from Limestone [Maysville] to this of-
face, and my partner, which is the only assistant I have,
through an indisposition of the body, has been incapable
of rendering the smallest assistance for ten days past.”
Thus it appears that John Bradford himself did all the
work on the first issue of his paper.

The Gazette itself was far from a finished newspaper,
and, like most of its pioneer companions, it was devoted
largely to eastern news and “foreign intelligence,” culled
principally from old eastern journals or from letters sent
in by the readers. Matters of local happenings were generally too well known to warrant a place in this early Kentuckj journal.

We can easily imagine the local interest this newspaper created, as it was the only one printed within five hundred miles, and was the only reliable source of information our pioneer citizens had regarding the happenings in the rest of the world. Bradford’s frail newsheet was carried to other settlements by “postriders” whom the printer-editor employed, and who were permitted to carry letters and packages, constituting the first efforts to establish a postal service in the West. These postriders made regular trips to Limestone and other points for mail, particularly eastern newspapers, and Bradford further accommodated his readers by opening a letter box in his office where all papers and letters brought to town were held “until called for.”

“Kentucke” was until 1789 the official designation for what is now the state of Kentucky, and the Gazette employed this antique spelling up to that time. Kentucky was still a part of Virginia in 1789 when the Virginia legislature officially ordered the publication of certain advertisements in the Kentucky Gazette, and the change in name was then made.

John Bradford continued to occupy the temporary quarters in the log courthouse for the first few months of the Gazette’s existence. During this period he was busily engaged in erecting a large log-frame building on Main Street (Inlot No. 27), to which he removed his printery about the first of December, 1787. Publication of the Gazette remained here for about a year and a half, when Bradford, having purchased the old log courthouse at public sale “for 59 pounds and 10 shillings,”
removed his press back to its original site; the issue of
July 11, 1789, again showed his office “at the corner of
Main and Main Cross Streets.”

After the first year or so, the pages of the Gazette were
adorned with crude woodcuts, no doubt whittled out
with jackknives by members of the news staff. Adver-
tisements did not appear in the paper for several years
as our pioneer merchants seem not to have learned the
value of advertising until the Gazette had reached its
fifth birthday. Numerous articles, some of them uncom-
mon today, were frequently mentioned in the columns
of Bradford’s infant paper, including flints, knee buckles,
buckskins, hair powder (for wigs), spinning wheels, sad-
dlebag locks, gartering, and lace berthas. Several issues
contain notices by the editor condemning the practice of
“taming bears,” “bear baiting,” and “lighting fires by
shooting rifles.”

Jacob Myers, who had recently emigrated to Ken-
tucky from Philadelphia, announced through the col-
umns of the Kentucke Gazette, August 25, 1788, that he
had begun the erection of a paper mill on a branch of
Dick’s river, a tributary of the Kentucky, and called
upon the inhabitants of the district for rags, to be con-
verted into paper when his plant should be completed in
the following November. As rags were none too plentiful
in pioneer Kentucky, it is doubtful if Myers’ venture
ever reached a successful stage. It is fairly certain, how-
ever, that paper suitable for newsprint was made by
Elijah Craig and Company at Georgetown, Kentucky,
in March, 1793, nearly six years after the Kentucky
Gazette started. Consequently, John Bradford had to
import the paper he used during the first six years of the
existence of his little news-sheet.

[ 57 ]
Some speculation had arisen among historians as to who actually set the type and ran off the first issue of this pioneer newspaper, as Bradford himself had had no printing experience. It is highly probable that John Scull set the entire first issue of the Gazette in the forms which Fielding Bradford undertook to transport to Kentucky, and it was the breaking up of this set-up that caused the lament of the editor in the first issue. When he went to Philadelphia to purchase a press, Fielding remained there for several months, from March (1787) through June tenth, learning some of the rudiments of the printing art. It is generally supposed that John Bradford and his co-partner Fielding got out the first few issues of the paper. Later, they called in Thomas Parvin of Clark County, a journeyman printer who had learned the printing business in the East, to assist them with the actual printing and mechanical work of their press.

As to the format of the Kentucky Gazette, it was patterned somewhat, in a way, after that of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Both papers ran three columns to the page, and the first issues of both papers appeared on Saturday of each week. There were no vertical rules in the first issues of Bradford's paper, which, in this respect, differed from the Pittsburgh Gazette, although the type faces of both papers bore some resemblance to each other. No complete file of the Kentucky Gazette is known to exist; the Lexington Public Library has probably the best collection, of which the first issue is lacking. The last known copy of the original issue was destroyed by fire when the office of H. H. Gratz, on Cheapside, Lexington, burned many years ago.

Not only does John Bradford deserve remembrance as the founder of Kentucky's first newspaper, as a pio-
neer printer and publisher, but he takes first rank among
the foremost as a valuable and trustworthy historian.
As a chronicle of contemporary events, the Kentucky
Gazette is a veritable storehouse of history. John Brad-
ford knew many of the pioneers personally, mingled
freely with them, conversed and corresponded with
them and thereby collected much valuable and unre-
corded history of early Kentucky.

In a series of articles in his paper called "Notes on
Kentucky," a series which began on August 25, 1826,
and ended on January 9, 1829, and numbered sixty-two
in all, Bradford produced a work of unquestionable ex-
cellence and lasting value. These "Notes" on early Ken-
tucky history contain pioneer and frontier incidents,
accounts of Indian fights and depredations, happenings
of the backwoods, and other valuable stories not else-
where recorded.

While G. W. Stipp was a medical student at Tran-
sylvania University, in Lexington, he met John Brad-
ford and was so impressed with his essays as a historian
that he collected the first twenty-three of his "Notes"
and, after returning to his home in Xenia, Ohio, in 1827,
republished them in a little book, now rare, entitled:
The Western Miscellany. This compilation, with an in-
troduction by John Wilson Townsend, was reprinted in
a very attractive form by the Grabhorn Press, in San
Francisco, in 1932.

John Bradford's first book or pamphlet imprint was
undoubtedly the Kentucky Almanac for the year of our
Lord 1788, of which no copy can be found. In 1789, he
published Thomas Jefferson's The Kentucky Miscellany,
the first volume of a literary character to be published
in Kentucky. It was a tiny pamphlet of poems, and, al-

[ 59 ]
though it went through four editions, it was so thoroughly read to pieces that only a single copy of the fourth edition of 1821 is known to have survived. A considerable number of books and pamphlets came from Bradford’s press in Lexington, many of which were of a religious nature, as well as numerous state acts and documents.

Among Bradford’s other early and interesting productions were an account of the remarkable occurrences in the Life and Travels of Col. James Smith, of Bourbon County (1799); Voyages, Adventures and Situation of the French Emigrants, from the Year ’89 to ’90 (1800); and the Narrative of the Life and Travels of John Robert Shaw, the Well-Digger (1807), a most unusual and amusing autobiography, “in which obscenity, moral essays and lists of wells dug were indiscriminately mixed.”

From 1809 to 1814 the Bradfords relinquished the Kentucky Gazette to other hands, but in 1814 Fielding Bradford, Jr., son of John Bradford and nephew of the first Fielding, became owner. Late in life the pioneer himself returned to active supervision of the Gazette, perhaps spurred on by the approaching visit to America of the aged Marquis de Lafayette. It was certainly the visit of the French nobleman in 1825 which inspired John Bradford to collect for publication in the columns of the Gazette his personal reminiscences, or “Notes,” on the early days of Kentucky.

In the course of his long and influential career John Bradford held many important offices and at the time of his death was high sheriff of Fayette County. Like Benjamin Franklin, he was a “self-taught” printer, an almanac-maker, an author, a dispenser of homely philosophy, and an active and intelligent participant in all the current affairs of his day. He died on March 19,
1830, at his family residence in Lexington at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

It is a regrettable fact that the remains of John Bradford rest in an unlocated and unmarked grave, probably within the limits of Fayette County. However, his deeds and fame have not been allowed to go unnoticed, but are kept alive by the John Bradford Historical Society, an organization formed in Lexington in 1916, to honor and perpetuate the memory of this valued citizen who first brought printing and the printing art to Kentucky and the Western Country.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is an author and collector of Americana of Lexington, Kentucky.
ONE of the packet boats that ended its career as an excursion craft was the popular Joe Fowler, "race horse" of the Ohio River, which in 1919 was rebuilt into the Crescent, shown above. The Fowler came out new in 1888, having been built at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the Evansville-Paducah trade in which it ran until 1912 when purchased by Capt. Ben S. Pope. Capt. Pope took the vessel to the shipyards at his home city of Parkersburg for a complete rebuilding. On the 182 by 31.6 by 5.5 hull were set four boilers designed for 250 pounds pressure, although, according to Capt. Frederick Way, the safety valves were set at 244. Nevertheless this was the highest steam pressure carried on the western waters at that time.

The Fowler's most widely publicized trip was its tourist cruise in June, 1914, from Pittsburgh to St. Paul and back to Louisville. The following year the steamer ran excursions from Louisville, and then entered the weekly Pittsburgh-Louisville trade. In 1916 the excursion business was shifted to the upper Ohio, then back to the Fowler's original home, Evansville, after Capt. John L. Lowery bought the vessel in 1917. Other Evansville owners took over in 1919, when the Williams brothers formed the Crescent Navigation Company.

Capt. Frederick Way, Jr., wrote two detailed accounts of the Joe Fowler's history and those Waterways Journal readers who are fortunate enough to have their back issues will find these in the November 27, 1920, and June 9, 1934, numbers, along with a good picture of the steamer itself in the later one.

At the close of 1920 excursion season Capt. Jeff Williams took the Crescent from Evansville about nine miles up the Ohio to the mouth of Green River for the winter. The crew relaxed, since they had brought the craft safely through another season, but too soon. Their meal was interrupted by shouts that the pilothouse and texas were ablaze, and before the conflagration was over the steamer had burned to the water line. It is believed an overheated stove in the pilothouse started the fire, which caused an estimated loss of $75,000, of which $40,000 was covered by insurance. Later, two of the boilers were salvaged and put on the towboat Scout, while two others went to the Betsy Ann. The whistle, which had come from the side-wheel steamer Courier, was lost.
LOOKING BACKWARD

BY R. LEE DAVIS

DO You Remember—
When Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, "hero of the Merrimac" and later a congressman from Alabama, visited Lexington upon invitation of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., and delivered a temperance lecture at the old Opera House?

When the famous Senorita stock farm, on the Iron Works pike, near Donerail, owned by Captain S. S. Brown, Pittsburgh sportsman, was purchased by L. V. Harkness and added to his extensive estate?

When Armour & Company had its local plant for years in the yellow frame building, at 122 Rose street?

When Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, America's first congresswoman, accepted an invitation of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and came to Lexington, speaking to a large crowd at the Opera House and being entertained by Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson and other suffrage leaders?

When the Central Kentucky Millers' Association had its headquarters on the fifth floor of the First and City National bank building and the late John D. Allen was secretary and treasurer?

SORGHUM-MAKING time on the Evan Duncan farm in Hardin County keeps even Maud the blind mare busy. Charles Duncan is feeding cane into the sorghum mill.

A SENSE of humor has saved Dr. Thomas D. Clark from going to extremes in his work.

"WHITE HALL," Madison County, Ky—Home of Cassius M. Clay.
Lexington, Fayette Churches

REPUBLICAN MEETING HOUSE—Situated six miles south of Lexington on the Highby mill pike near the Clays Mill intersection, the Republican Meeting House now is used by Baptist families of this section for regular Sunday services. The pastor is the Rev. Morgan Berry, Georgetown. The church was built in 1827 by some of the dissenting members of the nearby South Elkhorn Christian church and was to be "republican in principle" and "free to any minister or any denomination."

Lex. Leader, June 18, 1949

PRODUCER OF MARIHUANA

Your Registry Number is 6286

Issued by the Collector for the District of Kentucky

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

R. 3 Lexington, Ky.

World War II Hemp Grower's License
Livingston, Oct, 5, 1844.

John Rent, a friend.

Dear Sir,

Let me ask of you in a hurry what will render this a favor since I am confined at present. I am a gentleman in office in this city and have come to you to see what can be done. I am in jail. John, the jailer, has assisted the in creating from this pain. I am in jail with iron on which makes it quite uncomfortable for me. And if you can do any service to me in this thing you will wish for Wood in finding the poverty if this can be done. I shall be released my hopes, but not it is probable. And that I shall must lately I found a long and string of twenty years and may be near the three indentments against me at Mr. Webster with which can find me the sum of twenty years in poor quality work. I am well in good health and happy, and my name there are no indentments against me at this time. I am happy and feel quite well today.

John Rent.

Fairbank was a noted Underground Railroad worker in Kentucky.
William Kelly of Kentucky
-A Maker of Steel

He was the inventor of the method and equipment that is known as the Bessemer process

By Joe Creason

This is going to be a story about iron, a story which, you might say, is full to overflowing with deep and bitter irony.

More specifically, it concerns a Kentuckian by adoption who invented the process that revolutionized the steel industry. The ironclad part, however, is that this discovery popularly is credited to another man, an Englishman who didn't even hear of the new process until four or five years after it had been pretty well perfected.

Without further filibustering, here is the whole story, iron, irony and all:

The central characters are William C. Kelly, the Kentuckian, and Sir Henry Bessemer, the Englishman. It was Kelly who invented and ironed out, so to speak, the wrinkles in the air-blowing process of transforming pig-iron into steel. But it was the Englishman who received first credit for the process; in fact, his name still is linked so closely with it that even now, some 90 years later, it is known as the Bessemer process.

The case of Kelly who died and was buried in Louisville in 1888, is well known to those close to the iron and steel industry. As a matter of fact, those who should know, including the United States Patent Office, recognized Kelly as the unquestioned inventor of the process that completely changed steel making and placed this nation at the head of steel-producing countries. However, to the general public the name of Bessemer and steel are as closely associated as ham and eggs, while the name of Kelly means nothing.

Actually, there is a marked similarity between Kelly and what once was a flourishing iron industry in Kentucky; both are forgotten, or—indeed—unknown. Nevertheless, there was a time, ranging roughly between 1795 and the late 1860's, when dozens of small, crude blast furnaces in Northeastern and Western Kentucky roared with activity. Plumes of pale blue smoke curled skyward as these stone furnaces, using native Kentucky ore, produced metal for cannon, rails, plowshares and machines.

But times changed. The discovery of richer ores elsewhere meant the virtual end of iron making in Kentucky. One by one the furnaces became cold and silent. Now only ivy-mantled ruins in the Ashland area and the between rivers section of Lyon, Trigg and Livingston Counties remain as mute testimonials of the industry that once boomed.

Still, there's no getting around the fact that, because of Kelly, if for no other reason, Kentucky played a leading role in the coming of age of an industry.

Much of the Kelly story is shrouded in the haze of uncertainty. Conflicting and often radically differing accounts of his career have been written. Dates of his various experiments and details of his early life are particularly uncertain. But the broad outline of his life, the odds against which he worked in perfecting his new process and the belated credit he received is fairly well defined.

Kelly was born in Pittsburgh in 1811 and his first business connection was with a wholesale dry goods firm. It was while on vacation in Nashville one year that he met Miss Mildred Gracey of Eddyville, Ky., a member of the graduating class at a woman's seminary and whose father, a native Tennessean, owned

The Courier-Journal
(Magazine section)

February 27, 1949