much land between the rivers. Kelly must have been greatly impressed with Miss Gracey. At least, a short time later, or so the story goes, he was on his way to Eddyville to see her. The exact year of that visit isn't at all definite, but it is believed to have been around 1840.

The Eddyville of that era was a bustling community, the center of a prospering iron industry that had grown up around the smelting of surface ore that was plentiful in the area. Kelly was impressed not only with Miss Gracey but also with the possibilities of the section. He wrote to his brother John to drop everything and come to Eddyville.

The result was that, though neither was familiar with iron making, the Kelly brothers bought out the Eddyville Iron Works (actually located nearer the present town of Kuttawa) and went into business. Later they erected the New Union Iron Works, also near Kuttawa, and the Sewanee Iron Works, five miles or so below the mineral springs which later gave the town its name. That was around 1844 or '45.

And, incidentally, Kelly married the girl he had followed to Kentucky.

The Kelly furnaces, using a process William had invented by which larger sugar kettles could be made, were pretty well known by then. As a matter of fact, the business had expanded to the point that considerable help was needed. The most obvious answer to this labor problem would have been slaves. But Kelly was strongly opposed to slavery and tried to escape being a slaveholder by importing a hundred or so Chinese to help out at the furnaces. He supposedly thus became the first employer in this country to make this experiment, but international complications prevented his putting it into practice on a larger scale.

That section of Western Kentucky enjoyed the iron boom for several years. The Kellys, like the other ironmasters, did pretty well. The iron kettles made by the Kellys were used widely. Furnaces in the Eddyville-Kuttawa area not only used local raw material, but ore was brought down the nearby Tennessee River from fields in Alabama and the South. The furnaces that pock-marked the section belched noisily with activity. Grand Rivers, in Livingston County, was laid out, its founders seeing in it a future Pittsburgh and capital of the then-thriving industry.

Kelly refined his iron in what was called a "finery fire," nothing more than a small furnace in which about 1,500 pounds of pig-iron was placed between two layers of charcoal. The charcoal was set on fire, the blast turned on, and more charcoal added until the iron was refined as much as possible—a slow, old-fashioned process which ate up vast quantities of charcoal.

It was, indeed, this extravagant use of charcoal that brought an end to the Kelly prosperity of this pre-Civil War period.

In a comparatively short time, most of the wood near the furnaces had been burned. The nearest source for more was seven miles distant. To cart his charcoal seven miles meant almost certain bankruptcy.

Moreover, at about the same time, the surface ore began to peter out. Kelly, and the other ironmasters, started to dig for it beneath the surface, only to discover that the ore underground wasn't of the same composition. Lower level ore contained a much higher percentage of impurities that required even more of the scarce and expensive charcoal in refining.

The Kellys, according to one story, felt the pinch and brother John was all for pulling out. William, however, was determined to stick. His decision to stay wasn't entirely an obstinate, defiant gesture. A new idea was playing around in the back of his mind. This idea had come to him one night as he watched the mass of yellow molten iron in the furnace. As he watched, it began to turn white at one point where air was leaking through a crack in the furnace. The mass glowed and soon became incandescent.

Then and there Kelly had seen an accidental demonstration of how oxygen would unite with carbon, silicon and other impurities in iron and produce steel. From that Kelly concluded that, if made to be brought together properly with carbon in molten metal, oxygen would create heat and thus cold air alone would replace the fuel to a great extent.

That was in 1847, or thereabouts.

Put bluntly, most of Kelly's neighbors thought him crazy as a loon when he told them that cold air, instead of chilling hot iron, actually would act as a fuel. However, there were two persons who listened with interest and understanding—two English iron workers.

In a short time, to prove his argument, Kelly invited in a number of ironmasters who had been loudest in the jeering to attend a public demonstration of the new process, which he called the "pneumatic process." Those who showed up saw an egg-shaped iron vessel, larger than a barrel, into which molten metal was poured. Then Kelly turned a cold blast of air, blown from a rig he had devised himself, into the mass. Fire spouted furiously from the mouth of the container, then died down. A blacksmith stepped forward when the mass had cooled, took a piece of the metal and hammered it into a perfect horseshoe. Next he made nails from the converted iron and nailed the shoe to a horse's hoof while the spectators watched with open-mouth amazement.

They had seen pig-iron—which can't be hammered into anything—changed into maile-
able steel—which can be shaped by beating—without the use of a single ounce of fuel in the refining step. More importantly, they had seen the door opened for the first time on an entirely new idea, an idea which eventually was to supply the world with an abundant and cheap supply of its most useful metal.

But those pioneer spectators didn’t grasp the magnitude, the staggering dimensions of what they had seen. To them, it was just not believable. The whole idea of making something hotter by adding cold air was too absurd. They still weren’t convinced.

And worse still, Kelly immediately began to feel the prejudice that often is directed against new discoveries. Many of his best customers refused to accept steel, or refined iron, or whatever it was, made by the new process even though it passed all the customary tests.

For months Kelly refused to give in, to return to old steel making habits. He held out even when his father-in-law called in a doctor to examine his “disordered mind.” Finally, however, he surrendered—that is, apparently he surrendered. He became, outwardly at least, the level-headed, practical iron maker of old, and soon won back the confidence of his family, friends and customers.

That was the Kelly the public knew. Only the two English iron workers, who had believed in him from the very start, knew that he had moved his pneumatic “process machinery back into a secluded part of the between-river section and there continued with his experiments in his spare time. Progress in this manner was slow, but by 1851 he had built his first converter—a square brick structure, four feet high and with a cylindrical chamber into which the molten pig-iron was poured to be mixed with air. The bottom was perforated for the blast. Kelly would turn on the blast from his home-made rig, then pour in the melted pig iron with a ladle. The greatest difficulty was to keep a blast strong and even enough.

These secretive backwoods experiments continued, even after the two English helpers left Kentucky and went to New York. There they looked passage for England. In all, Kelly built seven converters in his hiding place, all slight improvements over the earlier ones. It is significant that in all the years he had been tinkering with his process—some seven or eight—Kelly never had taken out a patent.

That led to the unkindest cut of all.

In 1856, Sir Henry Bessemer, the Englishman, took out an American patent on the “pneumatic process” of making steel. Investigation developed that Bessemer a year earlier had been granted an English patent for the process. And still more investigation proved that the process was identical—from start to finish—to Kelly’s.

A claim to priority of invention was filed with the U. S. Patent Office by Kelly. The office, in turn, launched an investigation into the matter, eventually granting Kelly U. S. Patent No. 17,628 and declaring him to have been the original inventor.

Both Bessemer and Kelly applied to the patent office to have their patents renewed in 1870. Bessemer’s application was refused on the grounds that he had no right to a patent on the process. Kelly’s was renewed.

Steel makers and railroad men united in a loud chorus of protest. The dread of having to pay higher royalties drove them to attack Kelly’s claim. Bessemer, whose right to royalties now was at an end, was hailed as the original inventor. Out of this opposition sprang the belittling of Kelly that cost America credit for one of the world’s great inventions.

Still, Kelly’s claim to priority by several years was supported by the patent office and, in later years, by the most eminent authorities in the steel industry.

To safeguard Kelly’s interests, a syndicate was formed and steel first was manufactured under his patents in a foundry at Wyandotte, Mich. But no amount of belated recognition could overcome the fact that credit for the revolutionary process initially had gone to the wrong man.

Later in his life, Kelly moved to Louisville. The Courier-Journal of Saturday, February 12, 1888, carried this account of his death:

“Mr. William C. Kelly, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Louisville, died at 9 o’clock last night at his residence at 7th and Chestnut Streets of general disability.

“Mr. Kelly has always been identified with the leading interests of the city and has been
THE RUINS of the old Bellefonte furnace near Ashland, probably the most famous of all the early steel works in Kentucky. The largest in the area was at Mount Savage.

connected with some of the best business firms. He was at the time of his death at the head of the ax factory of W. C. Kelly and Company, 18th and Arbegust Streets. He was the inventor of the pneumatic process of steel making, an invention which has revolutionized the iron industry of the world. He is survived by a wife and five children. Kelly was buried in St. Louis Cemetery in Louisville. Years later, in 1921, his wife was buried in the same plot. A granddaughter, Mrs. Albert L. Bass, from whom much of the information for this story came, still lives in Louisville.

In reality, Kentucky's iron industry was fading even during the days Kelly was fighting to perfect his process. Larger and richer ore fields were found in other areas and the furnaces moved closer to the source of their raw material.

All this happened in spite of the fact that iron ore still can be found in fairly abundant quantities in Kentucky. This ore was noticed by the earliest settlers and its development was among the first uses to be made of the state's natural wealth. Jacob Myers came to Kentucky in 1792 and staked off a plot on Slate Creek in what is now Bath County. Iron ore was discovered and nine years later he started building a small iron furnace, the first in the State. Next year operations began and continued at the furnace for nearly half a century.

In 1817, a furnace was built in Greenup County and during the 1820's the iron industry expanded to considerable proportions in Northeastern Kentucky. Furnaces were erected in Greenup, Boyd, Carter and Lawrence Counties. Still later, in the 1830's, the industry broke out in Western Kentucky.

Largest of the Northeastern Kentucky furnaces was Mount Savage, near Grayson in Carter County. Perhaps the most famous furnace of all was Bellefonte, not far from Ashland.

Little except the hollow ruins remains now of the industry which, by 1850, probably had caused 100 or more furnaces to spring up in Kentucky. The industry reached its peak early in 1860, although some furnaces operated spasmodically around Eddyville and Kuttawa as late as 1890.

Right now Kentucky's iron industry is confined almost entirely to the American Rolling Mill Company's monster plant at Ashland. This plant, which turns out about 750,000 tons of pig-iron a year, no doubt produces far more than all its crude, stone predecessors.

Appropriately, the largest of the plant's three blast furnaces is named Bellefonte, and is said to be one of the largest and most modern in the world.

See next page for illustrations.
NEAR Owingsville stood the Bourbon iron furnace, one of many that once dotted Kentucky. This one made cannon balls for Andrew Jackson.

THE FIRST tilting converter built by Kelly. He discovered the process by accident, then developed it. However, like many pioneers, his fellow workers disregarded it.
CHECK YOURSELF!
See How Much You Know About The History of Lexington
Below is another in the series of questions about past events in Lexington, prepared for The Lexington Leader by Charles E. Staples. Read them over, see how many you can answer, then turn to Page 10, col. 2, for Mr. Staples' answer.
1. What year was a total eclipse of the sun visible in Lexington?
2. What street is named for an animal?
3. Where was Spagel Hill?
4. Where was the Old Gunboat?
5. What extinct business was formerly on the north east corner of Short and Limestone streets?
6. Where was Aterville?
7. What was an early name of the Second Presbyterian church?
8. What real-estate addition to Lexington was named for a Frenchman?
9. Where was Lexington's first Methodist church erected?
10. What year was coal first introduced into Lexington?
11. Where was the Bowell House?
12. How did Corral street get its name?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Below are the answers to historical questions on Page 1:
1. 1869.
2. Mero, street was opened during the excitement over the introduction of that breed of sheep.
3. West High street, south of railroad tracks.
4. Sayre's silversmith shop, 19 feet by 12 feet located just to the present Purcell building.
5. formerly Brothers, carriage manufacturing works.
6. On north side railroad tracks, opposite Pepper's distillery.
7. The McChord church.
8. Mentor Park was named for Waldemar Mentor.
9. On southwest corner of Short and Walnut streets, a one-room log cabin.
10. In the fall of 1790, George Elkins bought three boat loads from Sturgeon Creek to Clay's Ferry and hauled it to Lexington.
11. Front of the Red hotel, now Drake hotel.
12. It runs through the area used as army corral during war of 1861-1865.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER
Old Documents Reveal Cost Of Early Episcopal Church
Original Contract
Found In Papers
Of Wilson Library
By FRED JACKSON
History-conscious Lexingtomeans and particularly those who formed the pilgrimage which inspected the new church and additions to Christ Episcopal church last Tuesday will be interested in the document reproduced above, and a similar one not shown here.
These small pieces of handmade paper, nearly 150 years old, indicate the first brick Episcopal church in Lexington was built in 1802 or 1803, instead of in 1808 as previously estimated.
The document above is the contract of Maddox Fisher and begins with the simple statement: "I bind myself to make and lay the brick for the American Episcopal Church in Lexington on Robert Todd's lot on Main street for the sum of forty five shillings per thousand." It was witnessed by the church's first minister, the Rev. James Moore, who served just as the president of the reorganized Transylvania University and to the presidency of the moral philosophy, logic, and belles-lettres. Kentuckians generally remember him as the president of the University of Kentucky and to the presidency of the moral philosophy, logic, and belles-lettres.

James Lane Allen said that by the year 1824 they had moved into the little town of Lexington and used a small frame house located on the site of which Gen. Todd disappeared. The documents give no indication as to the reason the Main street lot was not used.

This first small brick church was replaced in approximately 1828-29 and it, in turn, was razed in 1847 to make way for the present church building.

A transcript of the diary of the architect, Maj. T. Lewinski, Polish refugee, contains the following entry for Oct. 12, 1846: "Attending Church Committee finally closed specification that delivered up the document, and closed accounts—An eclipse in my career."

This diary, also in the Samuel M. Wilson collection in the University library. The church-related documents are among the archives in the Samuel M. Wilson collection in the University of Kentucky library and were presented as evidence in the lawsuit of Fisher vs. Todd in 1803. According to the testimony, Gen. Todd refused to make a payment previously agreed upon. He discovered that, instead of using his site on Main street as contracted, he had erected it on the present site of Christ church, "a much worse situation," according to Gen. Todd.

Other prominent Lexingtonians of that day mentioned in the lawsuit, many of whom have descendents in the congregation today, included William Morton, Walter Warfield, James Bullock, Abner LeGrand, John W. Bradford, John W. Hunt and Benjamin Stout. Henry Clay wrote one of the documents.

The few Episcopalians in Fayette county had first met together on the farm of Capt. David Singly near the present home of Winston Coleman on the Russell Cave Road.

Lex, Leader, Mar. 5, 1949
Fire Destroyed Historic Peyton Log House

PHOTO FROM J. WINSTON COLEMAN’S HISTORICAL COLLECTION

OLD PEYTON HOUSE ON KENTUCKY RIVER

Fire believed to have been started by careless intruders Sunday night destroyed the 183-year-old pioneer log dwelling, known as the Peyton place, near U. S. Lock No. 9 at Valley View on the Kentucky River in Jessamine county.

The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Reynolds, operators of the Hillside Riding Academy, at The Pines, U. S. Highway No. 27 about three miles south of Nicholasville, today estimated their loss at more than $10,000. Some insurance was carried. Nothing was saved from the historic structure, one of the oldest houses in Central Kentucky, a two-story log. Lost are rare antiques and early pioneer equipment, once owned by Mrs. Reynolds’ family. She is the daughter of Mrs. Katherine B. Hessle, sometime secretary to the Lexington city manager, now residing at The Pines.

River folk near by said trespassers picnicked on the grounds Sunday and they were thought to have entered the house and built a fire in one of the large stone fireplaces. Two stone chimneys and the foundation were all that was left standing. The house was used by the Reynolds as a summer home and river camp. It previously was owned by Hope Wiedemann, Lexington.

Lex. Leader, Mar-9-1949
(Wednesday)

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
February 1926.

PASS TO ENTER COURT HOUSE AREA

POST No. 3. Corner of Broadway and Main Streets will pass bearer into Court House Square.

Richard C. Stoll,
Judge, Fayette Circuit Court.

Martial law was declared in Lexington during the trial of Ed Harris, Negro, who (on January 19th, 1926) attacked the Bryan family on Coldstream Farm, on the Newton Pike. Harris killed Mr. Bryan, his 2 little children and then raped Mrs. Bryan. Feeling ran high and threats of lynching were in the air; state guards were called out to preserve order during the trial. Harris was hung (the last legal hanging in Fayette County) on a scaffold in the jail yard on East Short Street on March 5th, 1926.
KENTUCKY ALL OVER
by EDWIN FINCH

INFURIATED JUSTICE

In the early morning hours of Saturday, July 10, 1858, William Barker, a character of shady reputation, stabbed and killed on a street in Lexington John McChesney, a police officer. An angry mob collected and feeling ran high; fire bells were rung and cries of "Hang him" and "Lynch the murderer" were heard as the crowd rushed Barker to the Fayette County Courthouse. From the west side of the building a heavy timber was thrust out of the second-story window. A rope was tied to the beam and the other end was put about the prisoner's neck. Barker was then shoved out of the window, but as he swung out in space the rope broke. The victim fell to the earth, "striking his head upon the stone pavement, crushing his skull, and no doubt rendering him insensible to further punishment."

The mob procured a stronger rope and hauled the prisoner up again. Barker was "then and there effectively hanged." The crowd of several, hundred persons dispersed, leaving a human corpse dangling in the air for hours on a bright July morning. "It was an appalling sight," remarked the Kentucky Statesman, "and one we trust never again to witness."

Goff Keeps Home Ties
LIFE WITH FATHER KNICKERBOCKER
By Rhea Talley

NEW YORK

ONE thing you can count on at exhibits of the Salmagundi Club, a New York organization of top-notch painters, is that one of Saddu Goff's portraits will be there. Odds favor the subject's being a Kentuckian, for Mr. Goff comes from Eminence, Ky., and has kept his ties with the home state strong. In his duplex studio on West 67th Street many Kentuckians have sat for their portraits, and most summers Mr. Goff goes to Lexington to fill commissions there.

Recently, however, Mr. Goff has been working on a project that would seem quixotic. Generally, he gets paid, and a pretty good price, for his portraits. But once a year he makes a point of doing a picture just the way he wants, without having to please sitters or relatives and, far from being paid, he has to pay model's fees. Last year the model was a Junior Leaguer who didn't need the money, but Mr. Goff figured the fees would make her realize who was boss. In this case the finished portrait belongs to Mr. Goff, but often the sitter's family decides to save up and buy it for the living room.

When Mr. Goff paints as he pleases, he generally makes the background light. In a commissioned portrait families generally cling to a dark background, despite the artist's arguments; they feel it is safer with the decorative scheme, just as people cling for so many years to dark colors in draperies. He can put a hat on a paid model if he feels like it, too; anyone paying for a portrait usually doesn't like detail so dating as millinery.

Dreary Days Don't Count

Sitting time for a portrait, according to Mr. Goff, isn't as long as you would think. A head-and-shoulders picture takes a week of sittings,

This is Goff's portrait of Dean T. P. Cooper of U. of K. College of Agriculture.

several hours a day; a three-quarter portrait
takes two weeks. This doesn't really refer to the calendar week. Mr. Goff works by natural light streaming through the big window in his studio. On dreary days the light doesn't stream, so the painting session must be postponed till the sun shines. Allowing for this, and for the social engagements of the sitter, a portrait usually stretches into a month's time.

Two of his newest portraits in the Bluegrass are those of Mrs. Alfred Marks of Lexington and portrait of Mrs. William T. Yale was one of 16 exhibited at the Newton Galleries.

Mrs. Bedford Brown of Georgetown. There's also a portrait of the late Mrs. Waller Rodes of Lexington made from a photograph.

In one of his shows at the Newton Galleries, nine of 16 pictures had Kentucky subjects. These portraits were of Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan of Lexington; the late Rev. H. F. Almon Abbott of Lexington; the late Mrs. Dismore Steel of Lexington; the Rev. Mark Collins of the Christian Church in Lexington; the late Alfred C. Zembrod, professor of romance languages at the University of Kentucky; Mrs. Harry R. Kendall, a former Kentuckian who lives in Chicago; Mrs. William T. Yale, the former Mary Crosswhite of Lexington; Mrs. J. Harrison Bailey of Frankfort, who is now in Detroit, and the late Mrs. Rebecca F. Washburn of Paducah.

Other Kentuckians Painted

Some other Kentucky subjects have been former Governor Keen Johnson and Mrs. Johnson; Daniel O'Rear, Judge Edward C. O'Rear, Thomas P. Cooper, dean of U. of K. College of Agriculture; Jere A. Sullivan, Mrs. Frances E. Beuchamp, Judge Rogers Clay, former Governor James McCready, who was later senator; Mrs. Leslie Combs, and Col. John A. Allen.

A portrait with great sentimental value to Mr. Goff is that of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Goff of Eminence. During his childhood in Eminence Mrs. Goff probably thought an artistic career most unlikely for young Sudwith; his interests were too athletic. He actually made Kentucky's all-star state baseball team during his high-school days, and at Transylvania College (which then was Kentucky University) he played baseball and football.

But with World War I over, Mr. Goff went to Cincinnati to study painting. He followed this with eight years at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and he still will tell you of the wonderful portraitists who worked in Boston in those days.

Was Instructor Here

In the 1920's Louisville was Mr. Goff's home. He was an instructor in the Louisville School of Art and later was director and instructor of the Louisville School of Painting and Drawing. In 1927 he sold the latter to the Louisville Conservatory of Music and went to Chicago for a 10-year stay. For eight of those years he was on the faculty of the American Academy of Art.

The duplex apartment, in a block inhabited mostly by artists, became the Goff studio in 1940. Except for the studio at home in Lexington, he expects to stay there.

Goff portraits are academic. When you see one you know who the subject is. Most of his portraits include the hands, for which Mr. Goff is noted. Out of the dark backgrounds sitters insist on, the flesh tones of face and hands emerge with a three-dimensional quality.

The Courier-Journal

MAR-20-1949
Reorganizers of the century-old Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge are (left to right, standing) Dr. Thomas D. Clark, Charles R. Staples, J. Winston Coleman, John Wilson Townsend, and (seated) Sydney S. Combs and William H. Townsend.

Society Founded In 1787 Re-Established

Lexington historians dug deep into the city's history Thursday night and came up with the Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge.

They dusted off the society, which was founded by 38 Kentuckians in 1787, and re-established it to "Preserve and foster the rich traditions, heritage and atmosphere of the Blue Grass."

The reorganized society will be a nonprofit organization "whose members are willing to contribute their efforts and resources toward the cultivation of public interest in the historical buildings, relics, papers and achievements that have made Kentucky famous."

Among the society's founders were three future governors, Isaac Shelby, James Garrett and Christopher Greenup and such prominent figures as Caleb Wallace, John Fowler, James Speed and William McDowell.

Present at the reorganization meeting at the Lexington Public Library Thursday night were William Townsend, Sydney Combs, Charles Staples, Thomas Clark, Dr. Winston Coleman and John Wilson Townsend.

They announced a board of directors will be elected to govern the policies of the society. The society plans to incorporate soon.

Lex. Leader, MAR-26-1949
Kentucky In Africa

An 1848 plan to set up a colony for freed slaves didn’t get far

By BETTY FEIN

IN 1848 a world traveler might have visited Kentucky. But instead of viewing fields of bluegrass, clover and cultivated tobacco, he might have seen bamboo houses, giant vines and wild vegetation. This was “Kentucky Liberia” in 1848.

This transplanting of Kentucky in Africa was the result of work by the Kentucky Colonization Society, which was one of several such organizations operating in the United States between 1815 and the Civil War. Their aim was to emancipate the Negro slaves in America and return them to Africa, setting them up there so they could live and prosper. Chief Justice John Marshall was at one time president of such a society. Among the papers in the Samuel M. Wilson collection in the King Library, University of Kentucky, is a membership certificate in the American Society issued to Isaac P. Shelby, son of the first Governor of Kentucky. It was signed by Henry Clay.

The object of this work was, of course, to put an end to slavery in the United States and prevent the outbreak of a struggle over the problem. Both objectives failed.

The Wilson collection also contains letters written by freed slaves to their former masters.

A letter written from “Kentucky Liberia, Western Africa,” March 22, 1848, gives the following description of the transplanted Kentucky: “We are settled about 12 miles from the Sea Shore on the north bank of the St. Pall river in a perfect wilderness living in bamboo houses. Tell Uncle pleasant that we have snakes here from 15 to 20 feet and can swallow a man deer or hog with ease. Deer are as common as hogs or sheep in pasture in Kentucky and there are a good many leopards also and monkey without number.”

OTHER letters sent by the freed slaves to their former masters picturesquely depict the trials encountered during their colonization attempt. Primitive tools slowed their progress, disease reduced their numbers. Many were overcome by the strange new life they faced and for which they were unprepared. Others were satisfied with the personal dignity and independence that accompanied their new existence.

That colonial life fell short of expectations is suggested by Moses Jackson to Elliott West, “Nickolesville,” March 22, 1846. “The present State of affairs here is not very flattering. The people here from all that I have seen and heard take but little interest in the improvement of the country and neglect almost entirely the Cultivation of the ground. They use neither horses mules nor oxen and they say these animals cannot stand it [to] perform labour in this Climate. Now Sir you can judge how a man feels who has been raised to the use of these animals in Cultivating the ground. I want you to send me out some grindstones and choping axes.”

Reflecting misgivings concerning the situation, the former slave adds, “Please tell Absilom Woodfork that I cannot as a friend recommend him yet to come out here until I have seen farther and that I would advise him not to make preparations to come until I write to him agane.”

But proving man’s innate desire for independence, Nelson Sanders writes from Monrovia, Liberia, January 5, 1848, to Mrs. Susan Fishback, Lexington: “...Liberia is unquestionably the happiest territory for the black man that could be selected on the globe, we enjoy liberty here, in a degree which it is impossible in the order of things for the Negro to enjoy [in] any other Country, here is the place whence the man of Color, especially a black Color, originated, here he should terminate if possible...”

However, Kentucky in Africa failed to survive.

The Courier-Journal
(Magazine Section)
MARCH 27, 1949

Harvest Field—On the farm, there’s little time for anything but the serious business of bringing in the harvest. Still, you might be able to get a few good shots.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Ky.
September 10, 1949. Film. 1100 at 1/11.
Half A Hundred Distinguished Old Residences, Many Built By Pioneers, Still Stand In Fayette

Some of Landmarks In This County Are Listed By Writer

By C. Frank Dunn

Fayette county, sans Lexington, has a heritage of at least fifty distinguished old homes, most of which actually date back to pioneer days. Nevertheless, with a multiplicity of patriotic societies meeting frequently to honor their Kentucky ancestors, and an equal number of business organizations that regularly announce programs to preserve for posterity, yet permit the razing of such priceless shrines, not much is being done to save them.

If any one of the business men who cashes in on the lucrative tourist trade that now deals in lavish income to communities were to spend a half hour at the Lexington Public Library and see the daily procession of out-of-state visitors seeking information on famous old houses to visit, he would turn his business over to clerks pronto and assemble such a gathering of citizens, to capitalize this gold mine, as never was seen before.

The city-county planning and zoning commission, seeking to stop the destruction of historic old houses, has earmarked some 30 of these shrines, lesser known, for preservation. Accompanying this article is a group of photographs of some of them, and the article tells the story of one of them and lists the location of each of the others.

The story has to do with the home of Capt. John Edmonston, murdered by his Indian captors in the War of 1812. Edmonston county was named for him. The house was built in 1797 on 250 acres—the site of the ‘Burnt Station’ of Lewis Craig Sr.—given to him by his father-in-law, James Montgomery, of Washington county, Va.

Located on Winchester Pike Edmonston’s dwelling—half brick and half frame—is located seven miles out the Winchester pike. Your curiosity will be aroused by the fact that it is “on the side.” The reason is that it was built to face the two ancient roads there—Stroud’s road (Winchester pike) and the road to Bryan’s Station (Boy-stone pike). The latter was opened by Gen. Levi Todd to McGee’s Station and Boonesborough, and was the one over which the pioneers from those forts hastened to the relief of besieged Bryan’s Station in August, 1782. The U. S. Dragoons in 1793 had their cantonment here on the ‘Burnt Station’ site.

Captain Edmonston was killed Jan. 22, 1813, after having been wounded at the Battle of the Raisin, in the same barbarous manner that his fellow-officer, Capt. Nathaniel G. S. Hart, died at the hands of Indian captors. Captain Edmonston had asked his friend, Tom Morgan, to burn his body, which he did at an old dry-house. The remains of Captain Hart were removed six years later to Detroit by appreciative citizens there, and later brought to Kentucky for burial. Captain Edmonston’s widow and other members of his family rest in graves on the old Edmonston home place that once were marked with U. S. Sen. William A. Richardson, grandson of Captain Edmonston, was born here Oct. 11, 1811. After graduation in law at Transylvania University, he removed to Illinois, which state he represented in both houses of Congress. He served as a major in the Mexican War. Before his death in 1875, he came to Lexington to hunt up his birthplace, but missed it as he went out the Richmond instead of the Winchester pike, and did not learn of his mistake until after his return home.

Almost every one of the designated “monuments” has an equally interesting story. It would be a good idea to look it up and take a personal pride in being able to tell it when you drive your visiting friends around the county. In one of these historic homes the President of the United States was publicly entertained 180 years ago; in another the famous Gen. John T. Mason Jr. resided 137 years ago. Aren’t they worth knowing about?
(1) — CAPT. JOHN EDMISTON, for whom Edmonson county was named, built this brick-frame in 1797.

(2) — JOSEPH ROYAL FARRAR'S "White House" (1788) on "Buckeye Cabin Creek."

(3) — "HARMONY HALL" (being restored), home in 1810 of John Carlisle, father of John G. Carlisle.

(4) — "RETREAT," erected by Capt. Moses Hall in 1792.

(5) — "BLACK ROCK TAVERN" (1790) famous inn of William B. Price, George F. Keene, etc.

(6) — COL. HUGH MULDROW HOME (1787) until recently had been in Bosworth family 110 years.
(7) CHARLES NEAL HOUSE (1788) on Manchester Spring Branch.

(8) RICHARD GRAY—stallion "Saxe Weimar"—located here at Manchester Spring in 1788.

(10) REAR OF "ELK VIEW," George Caldwell's residence of 1785.

(11) RANDOLPH HARRIS HOUSE (1792—modernized 1870's) built by George Caldwell.

(9) "LOCUST HILL," presented to Nathaniel Ferguson, by his father, Bryant, in 1790.

(12) ROBERT TILTON'S classic cottage of 1784 still faces Town Branch, as originally.
(13) — Col. Thomas Lewis' 1788 residence faces his mill site, on Wolf Run and Town Branch.

(14) — Birthplace at "Frogtown" of David R. Atchison, president of the United States for a day.

ARCHIE HAMILTON

THE LEXINGTON: The Best Car With the "Best Old Name in the World"

Sold By
PHOENIX MOTOR CAR CO.
Incorporated
256 East Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

ONCE PRODUCED HERE—The "Lexington" automobile was built here during 1909 and 1910. Then the plant was moved to Connersville, Ind. The Phoenix Motor Car Company, which sold the car, quit business in 1919 after selling its property to the company that was to form the Lafayette Hotel. This ad was taken from a history of the police and fire departments published here in 1911.

LOOKING BACKWARD

BY R. LEE DAVIS

Do You Remember—
When David N. Zimmerman, before being appointed assistant postmaster of Lexington, a position he held for a number of years, operated a job-printing establishment over Wrenn & King's store, at the southeast corner of West Main and Mill streets?

When Police Chief J. J. Reagan, while walking along Main street, nabbed a diamond thief, who successfully escaped with his booty from the jewelry store of F. J. Heitz, located at 129 East Main street?

When J. Alexander Chiles was for years the only Negro lawyer at the Fayette County bar and carried to the supreme court of the United States a case involving the constitutionality of the separate coach law?

When J. Sherman Porter was truant officer for the Lexington board of education and used to ride a bicycle about the city in the discharge of his official duties?

When the Kentucky Hatchery Company bought a site on the north side of west Fourth street, near Broadway, and erected a chicken hatchery, which is now one of the substantial business institutions of Lexington?

When Dolly Dandridge, once famous White House cook and one of the best known Negro women in Lexington, operated a restaurant for white patrons, on the east side of south Limestone street, and her place was extensively patronized by University of Kentucky students?

LEX. LEADER

(15)
Five Charcoal Furnaces Once Operated in Carter County

By G. W. E. WOLFFORD

In the days of charcoal furnaces there were five of them in the area of what is now Carter County. The fuel for these furnaces was charcoal. It was produced from wood cut from the vast forests then standing on the hills and valleys of the county. Ax-men would go into the woods and cut all timber, large and small, into four-foot lengths. Then a plate would be lifted off called a "coal hearth." The wood was stacked three tiers high, sloping cone-like to the ground covered with leaves and then the leaves covered with dirt and the pit was fired. It required several days to burn a pit, and then they dug out the coal and hauled it in wagons to the furnace. They used beds on the wagons which would hold probably 200 bushels of coal. This product was very light, weighing about 20 pounds to the bushel. This was then dumped into the furnace stack, together with iron ore from the nearby hills and a certain amount of limestone. After being intensively heated for some time an opening was made at or near the bottom and the iron ran out in a stream. So hot it was thin as molasses. This was run into a bed of sand, called "pig bed." This is the reason the product was called pigiron. Charcoal iron was regarded as a high grade material, but its cost was too high after production was begun with bituminous coal.

Pactolus Furnace

The first furnace to be constructed in the area was at Pactolus, on the bank of Little Sandy River, two miles north of Grayson. I was never able to contact anyone who could remember this furnace in operation, but there are plenty of cinders there showing that iron was produced in it. The Pactolus furnace was probably built in Greenup County, as this part of Carter was Greenup until the formation of Carter County in 1850.

Pigiron produced there was floated down Little Sandy to Greenup on small barges and there loaded on boats to be marketed up and down the Ohio River.

Charlotte Furnace

This furnace was located on the bank of Straight Creek about 8 miles west of Grayson, and the iron produced there was hauled to Pactolus on the Eastern Kentucky road which had been extended to Grayson about 1850. This place, generally called Iron Hill, was quite a place. I recall that Uncle Tim Everman, who taught school in Carter County for over 40 years, told me once that he quit the school at Grayson and took the Iron Hill School because it had more pupils and paid more than the Grayson School. Now Grayson has some sixteen or eighteen teachers and Iron Hill only one and I understand that there is talk of abandoning it.

Boon Furnace

Boon Furnace was built some time in the 1850's. It was located in Greenup County, a few yards from the Carter County line, but most of the village was in Carter County. There was a lot of lawlessness in the Little place. The line between Carter and Greenup ran up Grassy Creek to the dividing ridge between Carter and Lewis to a line crossing Buffalo at a point below the mouth of Grassy and running with the dividing ridge between Grassy and Three Prong to the Lewis County line. The old furnace stack is still standing there. The furnace was repaired and relined some time in the 70's and no fire was ever put into it. It is clear inside, being lined with sandstone. A few of the old company houses are still there, but most of them have either rotted down or been torn away. The iron produced there was hauled on wagons to what was called Boon's Landing on the Ohio River and shipped by boat.

There was no railroad along the Ohio River at that time. Col. Frank C. Russell, who died in Louisville last year, was born at Boon Furnace, although he never saw the place to know what it was until about twenty years ago. I had become acquainted with him in 1918, and when I was introduced to him as being from Carter County, he said he was born at Boon Furnace in Carter County but was taken away from there when about one year old.

Some years afterwards he came and asked me to go with him to Boon Furnace, which I agreed to do. He had a large fine car and I had a good sized car. Knowing the roads out there were not good, I engaged a friend with a T-Model Ford to take us there. We made the trip, returning by way of Carter Caves, now a State park, and also by the Cascade caves. Mr. Russell told me after we returned that he had traveled through Italy, Switzerland and Germany, crossing the Alps, but he had seen more that day than he had ever seen in one day in his life.

Mount Savage Furnace

This furnace is on Straight Creek about a mile east of Hichins. It was operated until sometime in the 1890's. Iron from it was hauled on wagons at first over Nigger Galus Hill and then down Stinson to the Owingsville & Big Sandy Turnpike to Coalton which was then the terminal of the A.C. & I. Railway. The furnace was operated until the C. & O. Railway was constructed along the side of it. The laborers' houses at Mt. Savage were all built of logs. It was once an incorporated village. I remember making a canvas of that precinct. There were only two voters in what was once the town of Mt. Savage.

Star Furnace

This furnace was located on Star Branch, 10 miles east of Grayson, and iron from it was hauled to the A.C. & I. Railroad.

The old stone stacks of all these furnaces are still standing, except Pactolus, and they appear to be in good condition. These furnace companies owned large tracts of land from which they cut the timber and mined coal. The Boon tract included over 30,000 acres, mostly in Carter, but part of it was in Greenup and Lewis. The others owned smaller tracts but all of them were quite large. A great deal of valuable timber was cut and burned into charcoal.

On a business trip some 40 years ago I had occasion to visit a place in Michigan where a charcoal fur-
Mr. Coleman, an engineer turned fossil hunter and historian, says an old history book owned by his father led him to an interest in history. During his boyhood in Lexington, he would take the book—a first edition of Collins' "History of Kentucky"—up to bed and read of Indian fights and pioneer settlements. After a while, he decided to collect other histories of Kentucky, and when he found periods and subjects that had not been studied or documented, he began to work on history.

Mr. Coleman, whose hobby has won him two honorary degrees, has no specialty other than Kentucky history in general. He packs subjects for study and writing as he becomes interested in them. But his interests have led him to develop a collection of Kentucky which is the largest private collection of its kind in existence. It contains books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, many old photographs and many pictures he has made, using his other hobby—photography—as an adjunct to his study of history. He also writes "Historic Kentucky," a regular feature of The Sunday Herald-Leader.


College Heights Herald.
October 19, 1951.
Bowing Green, Kentucky.

DEAL IN KENTUCKY.—A duel was fought on Saturday last in Garrard County, between Dr. J. D. Taylor, of Harrodsburg, and John M. Harrison, Esq., of Danville. They were brothers-in-law, and it is said that a separation between Taylor and his wife was attributed by Taylor to misrepresentations of the part of Harrison, which led to the duel.

The Louisville Journal says: "A few days ago, Taylor challenged Harrison, and the parties met on Saturday last, a previous meeting having been prevented by the vigilance of the civil authorities. They fought with pistols at ten paces. Harrison was shot through the body at the first fire. At our last date he had lived two days but there was no doubt that the wound was mortal. The whole of the lower part of his body was paralyzed, and his speedy death was considered inevitable."

This duel was fought on Saturday, September 6th, 1815, in Garrard County, Kentucky.
Lexington: A Brief History
Of Its Churches And Religions

By CHARLES E. STAPLES
Author of
"History of Pioneer Kentucky"

The traditions of the Episcopal Church in Lexington began with the year 1794. It was then that a few small frame buildings had suffered from the effects of the American Revolution, as only forty-one of ninety-six ministers in Virginia adhered to the cause of the colonists. When the war ended, the emigrants began the trek over the mountains to Kentucky. There was no one in authority, nor were there any preachers to send into the wilderness.

Five of Lexington's businessmen of this faith purchased the old building and persuaded the Reverend James Moore to become their pastor. He also served as president of Transylvania Seminary, and gave his best efforts to further the interests of both institutions. He became the hero of James Lane Allen's "Flute and Violin," but the author took considerable liberties with the facts of Mr. Moore's life.

A little brick house replaced the frame building in 1808. The parish was organized in July, 1809, by the election of a vestry. In 1829, the organization of the diocese was affected, and a new church erected on the site of the little brick building. This building was used until 1847 when the cornerstone was laid for the present church.

Methodist Beginning

The Methodist Church commenced its history in Lexington in 1799 with a feeble but devoted little band of Christians. They assembled in a dilapidated log cabin on Short and Dewees Streets. Holding to the doctrine that slave owners could not be received at the Communion table, they were very slow in developing as Kentucky was a slave owning state. While many approved and appreciated the tenets of this church, they were compelled to place their church affiliations elsewhere.

Circuit riders for this denomination had visited Lexington as early as 1782, but had received little encouragement because of their strict requirements. The first annual conference held west of the Allegheny Mountains was held near Lexington by Bishop Francis Asbury in 1790. It was then that arrangements were made to hold regular services in Lexington.

In 1806 a new brick church replaced the log cabin. This edifice was used until 1819, when a new and larger structure was erected on Church Street near Upper. This was used until 1841, when the congregation voted to move to High Street where they have remained. The present church was erected in 1928.

Lexington Lutherans

The year 1795 saw the organization of the German Lutheran Church in Lexington. By means of a lottery enough money was obtained to build a small frame building on High Street. This site is now occupied by the First Methodist Church. The Lutherans used their church as a school until it was burned in 1813. The members scattered among other churches. Many affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1808, another small group organized, and with some outside assistance raised enough money to erect a small brick building on East High Street fronting Woodland Park.

Hebrews were few in Lexington for many years after the town was established. However, the requirements of their faith were not ignored. In 1864, they assembled at the home of one of their number and observed the Day of Atonement. From that time to the present, this day, the most solemn of the whole Jewish year, has been duly commemorated. In 1879, a congregation was organized and met for worship in Bradley's Hall every Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Christian Church

The history of the Christian Church dates back to 1825. In that year two feeble bodies were attracting attention because of their "new notions"—their objections to all rites, forms and ceremonies. They maintained that all should enjoy the right of private judgement, and the Bible alone was the only rule of faith and practice. The "Christians" were under the leadership of Elder Barton W. Stone, while the "Disciples" followed Alexander Campbell. It was soon agreed that the opinions of the ecclesiastical leaders should not be allowed to disturb the peace of the church.

In 1831, the "Christians" had gathered sufficient strength to erect a two-story brick building on High Street. The next year the two organizations were welded into the Christian Church of today. In a short time their numbers increased until they numbered the largest sect in this area.

The churches of all denominations have made large contributions to the development of fine character and strong civic-minded citizenship. They have made Lexington a good place to live.
Pictured above is Charles R. Staples, 646 Central Avenue, Kentucky historian and author of the story of Lexington churches and religions now featured exclusively in the Community News.

Note: Holding my Ky. Bible from same paper, same date.
Miley Murders, Mob, ‘Whistling Pig’ Were Exciting Circuit Trials

By Norms W. Pace

Ever hear of the “Whistling Pig murder”? Remember the mob that tried to lynch Will Lockett? The Fant slaying in the Paramount Rooms? Or the Miley murders? Those are the questions you’re likely to hear when a group of courthouse oldtimers begin discussing famous trials held in Fayette Circuit Court since the turn of the century.

The “Whistling Pig case” usually draws the first queries from a younger person, perhaps because its name sounds like the title of a fictional murder mystery. Actually, however, there was no pig—either whistling or silent—involved. Here’s what happened:

On the night of March 1, 1934, a Negro woman heard three shots and saw a car dragging a man along Price Road. Finally, the man—later identified as Charles Walter Taylor, 29, 60% North Limestone Street—fell loose from the car, dead.

The next day, a grand jury indicted four people for his murder. They were his wife, Mrs. Ida B. Taylor, who operated the Whistling Pig confectionery, 603 North Limestone; his stepson, 15-year-old Charles Robert Smith, and two Negroes, Wiley Graves and Robert Jones, Commonwealth’s Atty. James Park gave this story of the crime: Mrs. Taylor hired Graves and Jones to kill her hus-

band. Graves did the actual shooting; Jones assisted him. Mrs. Taylor’s son was the “go-between,” he took the payment money to Graves and Jones.

Graves, defended by Attys. Robert M. Oder and O. F. Byars, went on trial first, in April, 1934. He admitted he shot Taylor, but he received a death sentence.

The boy, with Harry B. Miller, his defense counsel, went on trial next, but his jury could not reach a verdict. Mrs. Taylor was the third defendant tried. Although she maintained she was innocent, she was declared guilty and ordered to serve a life term.

Things happened rapidly after that: Mrs. Taylor, still claiming innocence, said she would appeal; the others pleaded guilty to the murder charge and drew a life sentence.

Incidentally, while the “Whistling Pig trial” was in progress in Lexington, federal officers were trying to capture John Dillinger.

Fant Slaying

In the Paramount Rooms, 116 West Main Street, between the present location of Graves-Cox and the Main Limestone intersection, William Nelson Fant, son of a wealthy Flemingburg banker, was slain on Dec. 21, 1935.

The crime was reconstructed like this: About a dozen men had gathered in a suite of the Paramount Rooms, apparently to play cards for money. Two robbers entered the room, forced the men to kneel facing a wall and took them one at a time into a toilet, searched them and removed all valuable items they found.

Fant objected when one of the robbers removed his diamond ring; he struggled; one of the men shot Fant.

Five minutes later, Roger Bran- non, alias Tom Brown, of Hamil- ton, Ohio, and Raymond Davis, alias R. C. Davis, were arrested on a Lexington street. They were indicted for murder. Brannon was accused of doing the actual shooting, and Davis both got death sentences. Judge Richard C. Stoll presided at the trial. The case was prosecuted by Commonwealth’s Atty. Maury Kemper, Judge John McCarthy of Flemingburg and County Atty. James Park. Defense attorneys were Harry B. Miller and John B. Connaughton of Hamilton, representing Branon, and George B. Smith, Frank McCarthy and W. A. Minhas, appointed by the court to defend Brannon.

Horses Worth Most

For the record: Mr. Comstock appointed Attys. William B. Martin, Milton Quinton Jr., Charles Wylie and James Hanley.

Anderson was defended by two Louisville lawyers, W. Clark Otto and William R. Strickland.

Civil cases seldom create a lot of interest. But Clark DeLong says: "They’ve got a fun thing about one thing: Fayette jurors think more of horses than they do of people"
He cites these examples: Many years ago four persons were killed by a train; their families received $11,000 damages. The same year, four race horses burned to death in a train; their owners collected $15,000. While the Main-Vine viaduct was being built, a mule stepped in a hole and broke its leg; its owner got $400. A man broke his leg on the same project; he collected $200.

FOOD WAS SOLD HERE FOR MORE THAN 60 YEARS—The city market house, also known as Jackson hall, was closed Feb. 1, 1941, after a survey revealed $10,000 would be needed to repair the structure to conform with standards of the city's new ordinance affecting food-handling establishments. For several years the building had barely met operating costs. It was built in 1879 and the second floor was used for a long time as a community gymnasium. The building was sold at auction in 1941 to David Ades and was razed in April of that year.

This view on Limestone Street.
"FARMINGTON," near Louisville, Ky.
WHEN I published my "Thomas Jefferson, Architect" in 1916, reproducing Jefferson's designs in the Coolidge Collection, I ventured to suppose that certain related drawings there reproduced were abandoned designs for Poplar Forest, Jefferson's retreat in Bedford County, Virginia. For the plan for the house at Poplar Forest, begun in 1804, Jefferson ultimately adopted a regular octagon—the first such house plan in the United States—which he had initially intended to use at Pantops, one of his farms near Monticello. The designs mentioned, with their octagon salons, drawn on the same type of co-ordinate paper as the Pantops—Poplar Forest plan, I thought might have been studies for Poplar Forest, then laid aside.

Suggestions are constantly being made that this or that house beyond the Blue Ridge in the valley of Virginia, or beyond the Alleghenies in Kentucky or Ohio, was built from plans by Jefferson.

In most cases it takes but a glance to see that such houses have nothing to do with Jefferson. Thus the house built by Judge Hugh Halloway, near Winchester, Va., has been ascribed to Jefferson on the strength of its temple form and the tobacco capitals in the ornamentation of the interior, although it is obviously a garbled provincial derivative of the pavilions of the university.

There are many similar claims, without foundation. The owners of several such houses were indeed in correspondence with Jefferson about other matters, but he had hundreds of such occasional correspondents. His papers have been searched pretty fully for any allusions to house plans, but no new instances of such allusions have been found, with the following exceptions:

In Kentucky, the John Brown homestead, Liberty Hall, in Frankfort has been stated to have been "built in 1796, on a plan furnished by Thomas Jefferson to John Brown . . . ." the law student . . . . always his honored friend . . . . one of the founders of the Commonwealth. The house is a characteristically post-Colonial one of two stories, gabled at front and ends, chiefly with Adam detail, and none of the character of Jefferson work. Jefferson and John Brown, however, exchanged numerous letters, 1788-1806, some of which we evidently lack. One, just lately observed, does refer to a house plan which Jefferson evidently enclosed to him:

Monticello April 5, 97

Dear Sir,

Tho' you thought you had made such progress in your plan that it could not be altered, yet I send you the one I mentioned, as you may perhaps draw some hints from it for the upper room in your. The method of building houses 2, 3, or 4 stories high, first adopted in cities, where ground is scarce, and therefore in most reason copied in the country, where ground abounds, has for these 20 or 30 years been abandoned in Europe in all good houses newly built in the country, and very often even in the cities. In Paris particularly all the new and good houses are of a single story. That is of the height of 16 or 18 ft. generally, and the whole of it given to the rooms of entertainment; but in the parts where there are bedrooms they have two tiers of them from 8 to 10 ft. high, each, with a small private staircase. By these means great staircases are avoided, which are expensive and occupy a space which would make a good room in every story. Nor is a single-storied house as expensive as those higher, when [ . . . ] them from the cellars and offices below, and saving of partition walls, and charge [change?] the higher one of the [ . . . ] ening of the walls below, the expence of mounting materials so high, space for chimneys great staircases &c. The wall of a single storied house should be brick and a half thick from the water table upwards, a four storied house must have the lower story 3 bricks thick, the second 2½, the 3rd 23 bricks and the fourth 1½, a difference of 50 per cent. 4 rooms in a 4 storied house have 16 side walls, and in a one storied house 12 side walls, a difference of 33½ per cent. But all this you can calculate yourself. As you left Philadelphia later than I did, I can communicate nothing new to you.

Wishing you every felicity I am with great esteem Dr. Sir Your affectionate friend & sert.

Th: Jefferson.

显然是，Jefferson的计划，尽管到了太晚，也是在一次故事的安排和一个例子中，我们也会看到他后来为John Speed of Louisville. 任何这样的散落计划应该非常适合作为对Brown等人的思维过程，Jefferson的计划。与Jefferson的信件。在这么小的事情上，你就可以知道，它是相当重要的，以识别Brown等人的思维过程，Jefferson的计划。它似乎是为了一个省会的工作，Jefferson的思维过程。任何信件Jefferson和John Speed were listed in the calendar of his correspondence in the Library of Congress which might indicate that Jefferson himself had been concerned.

A few days later, plans of Farmington, Kentucky, drawn by Mr. Tyler, an architect, were made available, and first shown to Milton L. Grigg of Charlottesville, who at once recognized their scheme with two octagons, back to back, "as being based on Jefferson's plan, a conclusion which I concurred on seeing them the next day. The essential scheme of this plan of Jefferson's, unique in his work, is its having the two octagonal rooms back to back, separated by a hall, and each flanked by square bedrooms, within a generally square mass, 50 x 62 feet. All these
features, and even these outside dimensions, recur in the plan of Farmington, though it has been modified by having the octagons at the sides instead of at the front and rear, and thus having its hall, narrowed and subdivided, from front to back. Whoever modified the plan was evidently a competent builder, for the changes are ingenious. The omission, in execution, of Jefferson's favorite alcove bedrooms is not surprising. It is the details, due to this executant, and departing from Jefferson's canons, which betray the hand of a provincial follower.

Jefferson's plan is drawn in pencil on the brown-lined co-ordinate paper he so frequently used from 1792 to after 1820, so that it gives no internal clue to the date of its composition. Various combinations of octagonal elements had preoccupied him from his earliest designs to his latest. The small fragment with studies for such combinations of which one is certainly the germ of the Farmington plan, is on paper without a watermark and does not assist us to date the design more closely.

John Speed, who built the house, was descended from James Speed, who had settled in Surry County, Virginia, about the end of the 17th Century. John's father settled near Danville, Ky., about 1873. John married Lucy Gilmer Fry. The names Gilmer and Fry both suggest an origin in Albemarle County, Virginia, and a close connection with the Jeffersons. The closest friend of Peter Jefferson, Thomas's father, was Joshua Fry, who left numerous descendants, among whom Lucy Gilmer Fry was doubtless numbered, as one of her sons was named Joshua Fry Speed. This son was an intimate friend of Lincoln, who visited at Farmington in 1841. The house has lately become the property of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Smith.

This was the floor plan of Farmington about the time Mr. and Mrs. Smith bought it. The living room shown in color on the previous page is the octagonal room on the right. The bedroom below it, to left of doorway, is the one shown on the opposite page. The Lincoln bedroom is across the hall from it.
Order No. 20, Outpost

Permit the Carter Supply Co. to load and unload [weapons] in front of
their place of business.

By Command of Gen. Thomas Jones

[Signature]

[Date]

Original pass issued to Mr. Frank Carter, proprietor of
the Carter Supply Company, 847 N. Short Street, Lexington. The
mob action of February 9th, 1920, which tried to storm the
court-house and lynch Will Lockett, a Negro, resulted in the
death of 6 persons and a number wounded. The city was put
under military law for two days. Lockett was being tried
for killing a ten-year-old girl, named Hardiman, in
the South Elkhorn part of Fayette County.

See my pamphlet: "DEATH AT THE COURT-HOUSE."

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Last Days, Death and Funeral of Henry Clay, by J. Winston Coleman, Jr. Win-
burn Press, Lexington, Kentucky, 1951. 30 pages, including notes.

This is a contribution to a phase of Clayiana not usually dwelt upon in detail.
In perusing the pages it was amazing to note that after Henry Clay's death of
consumption in Washington, D.C., June 29, 1852, his remains were removed by
steamboat and train through some twenty principal cities, including five state
capitals, to the final resting place in Lexington, Kentucky. This 1,200 mile journey
was the greatest display of funeral pageantry the country had ever known. It is
interesting to note how similar were the circumstances at the death of his son,
James B. Clay, some of whose letters will appear in the January issue of The
Register.

Henry Clay was buried in the Lexington cemetery on July 10, 1852. Plans
were immediately made for erecting a handsome monument. The cornerstone
was laid July 4, 1857, and the memorial was completed on July 4, 1861, at a cost
of about $58,000.

Clay was first buried in the public burial vault, but several days later the
remains were removed to the family lot. There they remained until the death of
his wife on April 8, 1864, when they were removed to the marble sarcophagus in
the vaulted chamber of the Henry Clay monument, almost three years after its
completion. Mrs. Clay was put in another sarcophagus and placed nearby at right
angles to her husband.
PAMPHLETS


Another good story from the gifted pen of Mr. Coleman, who has done much research on this phase of Kentucky history. Two friends, both raised in Harrison County, not far from Cynthiana, met one day in 1866 in the old Smith House, Cynthiana. An argument ensued, as each had fought in the Civil War on opposite sides of the conflict. This argument ended in the challenging of Captain Desha by Sergeant Kimbrough, a duel which was fought on the James K. Duke farm, the locale made famous by other duels fought on these premises in the old days. This was probably the last duel fought in Kentucky under the strict code duello. Sergeant Kimbrough was badly wounded in the hip which caused a permanent lameness, while Captain Desha came off without a scratch.

Both men left Harrison County, Kimbrough never to return but Desha came back after a time and was pardoned by the Governor for his duelling activities, which were strictly against the laws of Kentucky. Both men lived to old age and both are buried in Battle Grove Cemetery, Cynthiana. Captain Desha served with distinction in the Confederate Army. He was the grandson of an ex-Governor of the state. The prominence of the families involved made this incident the topic of conversation for a long time after the event. A good story well told.


The first monograph treats of the last appearance in criminal court of a distinguished and eloquent orator, who won his last case even against public clamor for the conviction of the accused, who had shot and killed a young friend in cold blood on the streets of Lexington after a drinking bout in the old Phoenix (the Chiles) Hotel on Saturday afternoon, January 10, 1846. The second pamphlet relates to Henry Clay’s last year of life, while he was still a Senator, his last sickness which covered some seven months, keeping him confined to his hotel suite in the old National Hotel in Washington, his death which occurred on June 29, 1852, and his funeral. Henry Clay had gone to Washington to attend the Thirty-second Congress, had answered the rollcall of the Senate, but his health being so poor, he at once became confined to his rooms where he spent the entire winter season. He never appeared again on the Senate floor.

Henry Clay was called on to defend young Lafayette Shelby, the wayward son of General James Shelby and grandson of the old Governor, veteran of the War of 1812, who had been a friend and patron of Clay. This young man had shot and immediately killed his young friend Henry M. Hor-
me, in front of the hotel. There had been no argument. Shelby merely following Horine to the street, demanding the reason why Horine had looked at him so intently. Receiving a casual answer he drew a pistol and shot down his friend.

Six months later when the accused came to trial, Henry Clay as chief counsel for the defense, proved by his eloquence that old age had not dimmed his power to swing a jury. His argument was not directed to condoning the crime but to the great public service of the Shelby family. He succeeded after an address of two hours and fifteen minutes in causing the jury to become so divided in opinion that after three days and three nights they reported no verdict could be reached.

The greatest array of legal talent ever assembled in Lexington represented the accused. Clay was then almost 70. For his final address to the jury the trial had been moved to Morrison Chapel at Transylvania University to take care of the great demand for seats. The old war horse, champion of many a legal and political battle, did not disappoint the crowd. Women were said to have been weeping.

The result of this mistrial caused a popular uproar in central Kentucky. Judge Buckner, who had conducted the trial, and the eight jurors who had voted to acquit the defendant, were burned in effigy in front of the Court House amid mob scenes. A great miscarriage of justice was the public verdict, and many people demanded that the wayward grandson of Kentucky’s first Governor be properly punished. This excitement lasted for many days.

Members of the Bar of Fayette and Scott Counties soon came to the aid of Judge Buckner, voicing their confidence in his integrity and ability. When the accused was finally released on bond he quietly disappeared. In the meantime his case was continued from term to term because of the tenseness of public opinion, but when the case was finally called for retrial five years later, the accused could not be found. His bail of $10,000 was paid into court by a brother. Young Shelby appeared in Kentucky once in the 1860’s but the case was cold. No action was taken and the murderer left for Texas, never to return to his native state.

Thus Clay, the master of Ashland, preserved his long record of never having lost a criminal case in the last 30 years of his practice.

Henry Clay’s last year of life was marred by declining health. He is said to have had a foreboding when he departed for Congress in the fall of 1851. Confined to his hotel throughout the winter, he died there June 29, 1852. His death marked the passing of a great political figure, known in Ohio and neighboring states almost as well as he was in Kentucky. Many people would have liked to see him become President.

Much public mourning followed his decease. A funeral service was held in the Senate chamber, and from Washington the remains were taken to Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville and then to Lexington, each of these cities witnessing sincere public mourning for this great national figure. The funeral from Ashland, on July 10th was the largest one ever seen in the Bluegrass city. All business houses were closed, the whole town being given over to public grief for the city’s distinguished dead.

Lee Shepard
General Jackson—His Duel with Dickerson.

Seeing some recollections of Calhoun and other illustrious men in your magazine, I desired it forwarded to you a leaf of my "Scrap-book," before some incident might render impossible its appearance in print. It is the duel of General Jackson and Dickerson, the details of which I received from the lips of Dr. James Overton, a man of fine education and parts, who, I am told, the fact that the life-long torment of 

dysempathy and the loss of my property are not the least part of the reason for my putting my property into public affairs, may justify me as to be considered the father of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which the country, in 1818, and settled in Nolens's Bend of Cumberland 

River, opposite to the Hernando. Being in a Democrat and gentleman, he was a frequent and welcome visitor at the house of the hero of New Orleans. He died two years ago, an octogenarian, in full possession of all his strong mental faculties. General Jackson was always communicative on the subject of this duel, and the Doctor related it to me as he heard it of his own uncle, General Thomas Overton, a neighbor and kinsman, as well as second in this affair of old Hickory.

General Jackson and Dickerson's father-law had some misunderstanding, probably about horses and horse-racing. This non-in 

formal reception to the adroit, he, al 

though not repaired to Jackson, spent there six months, chief employment being taking care of his pistol. Returning to 

Nashville, Dickerson dispatched one of his 

friends to Jackson with a letter extremely abusive of the General, and reposing on the virtue of his beloved wife. The messenger 

stated that if the General would not reply with a challenge, the latter would be published in the mathews. The challenge was sent.

Colonel Archibald Overton, who was a brother to General Jackson, was at that time a sort of lawyer in General Jackson's office, saw the 

information given to the second, General T. Overton. It concluded in these words, "accept no apology; nothing but his blood will satisfy me."

Time and place was appointed, and the affair, it seems, was well known in Nashville; for a house friend to give it publicity, Dickerson offered $500 as a bet that he would kill his antagonist. Jackson's and T. Overton's knowledge whatever of the affair. On the appointed day, General Jackson and Overton, without saying a word or creating a stir, ridden silently back on the scene of their journey, started for the rendezvous. Dickerson was not on the ground, and they waited a considerable time before he and his second arrived. General Overton, who was as jocular as ever, and as solemnly as a stump, walked up to receive them with, "Gentlemen, why do you let us wait so long; is it your manners to let old men wait for young ones?"

His policy was to confound Dickerson, but he would not succeed. "Dickerson was one of the bravest of men, and, being one of the few to the most skillful I have ever seen," were the words of General Jackson, which assertion, coming from one who passed through the stormy years of the revolution without a fortune, and who, on account of the unjust attack upon his friend, forever despised the man—does for to establish the unquestionable bravery of Jackson's antagonist.

The next policy of General Overton was to gain the point or give the word, and the third to extract Dickerson's first fire, and to guard against General Jackson firing too soon. The General's double spring pistol should not be sprung.

Dickerson threw up his, according to his own acknowledgement, and, turning twice, back to his side; the blood was rushing from his side in a torrent. The ball had passed through the body below the ribs and lodged just under the skin above the opposite hip. All
The doctors of Christendom could not have saved his life. General Overton went forward and looked at him. A glance was sufficient. He rejoined Jackson, saying, "He'll want no more of you, General."

They walked to where the horses were tethered. Overton was on one side of Jackson and the surgeon on the other. Neither spoke a word. The surgeon saw that one of Jackson's shoes was full of blood. "My God, General you are hit, pointing to the blood."

"Yes, I believe he has punked me a little," Jackson replied. "Let's look at it, but say nothing about it."

He opened his leg, and Dickinson's aim had been perfect. He had sent the ball precisely where he supposed Jackson's heart was beating. The thickness of his body and the looseness of his coat deceived him. It was a bad-looking wound. Two ribs were broken and the breast-bone was raked. Jackson mounted his horse and rode to the hanger.

Upon approaching the house he went up to a negro woman, who was chewing, and asked whether the butter had come. She said it was just coming. He asked for some buttermilk. While she was getting it for him he futilely opened his coat. She saw that his shirt was soaked with blood. While she was getting it, he lighted a candle, he caught her eye, hastily buttoned his coat. She dipped out a quart of buttermilk and gave it to him. He drank it off at a draught, and then went to the house and had his wound dressed.

He sent a friend to inquire concerning Mr. Dickinson's condition, and to offer the services of his surgeon. Dr. Catler replied that Mr. Dickinson's case was past all surgery. General Jackson then sent a bottle of wine to the physician for the use of his patient. Dickinson died to death. The flow of blood could not be stopped. He suffered extreme agony, and uttered distressing cries all day long. At nine o'clock that night he asked why they had put out the lights. The end was at hand. Five minutes afterwards he died, cursing with his last breath the ball that had entered his body. His wife had been summoned. On the way to Harrison's Mills she met a procession of silent horsemen escorting a rough emigrant wagon that contained her husband's remains.

Jackson gave as a reason for conceal ing his wound that, as Dickinson considered himself the best shot in the world and was certain of killing him at the first fire, he did not want him to have the gratification of knowing he had touched him. "I should have hit him," he said, "if I had shot him through the brain."

Jackson was taken to the Hermilage. His wound proved to be even more severe than was at first anticipated. It was a month before he could leave the house. The wound healed falsely. Some of the viscera was displaced and so remained.

During the exciting season in 1825 when John Quincy Adams was elected President over Jackson and Crawford by the action of Henry Clay, the wound broke out again. Jackson was elected late one night with a member of Congress in Washington in deep converse over the situation.

It is said the member promised Jackson Clay's support if we would agree to make Clay Secretary of State. This would have elected the General. As three States were voting for Clay, three for Crawford, seven for Adams and eleven for Jackson. Long did the Congressman plead with the old man. It was useless. Jackson would not give an inch. At midnight the member took his leave.

The ball lamp of the hotel had been extinguished, and the General went stumbling up stairs in the dark. Upon reaching the top he supposed that he had yet to ascend a stair or to turn an awkward step forward. The visceræ which had been displaced by Dickinson's ball, and had falsely healed, were again severed from the breast bone, and the internal wound was thus opened. The General staggered to his room. Over a week elapsed before he was able to leave his bed.

He had several attacks of bleeding at the lungs caused by the wound. Many times he was brought by them to the verge of the grave. The affection was probably aggravated by his mode of treating it. When threatened with an attack he would bare his arm, bandage it, take his penknife out of his pocket, call his servant to hold a bawd and bleed himself freely. Often during his Presidency he performed this operation in the night without any assistance. Twice while President his friends despised of his life, and during the greater part of his term he was deluded to a degree that would have prevented most men from transacting business.

During the first six years after his retirement from the Presidency his health was not much worse than it had usually been in Washington. Every attack of bleeding at the lungs, however, left him a little weaker than he had ever been, and his recovery was slower and less complete. During the last two years of his life he could never be said to have rallied from these attacks. He grew very weak, and had slight relief from pain. A cough tormented him day and night. He had all the symptoms of consumption. Six months before death the consumption symptoms had developed. They increased, and he finally died on June 8, 1846, thirty-nine years and nine days after the duel.

**Four Bits**

*By Eli Bee*

*Kentucky Almanac* First

Earlier this month, someone asked what was the first book printed in Kentucky. It was the "Kentucky Almanac," published in 1788 by John Bradford, and the second was Thomas Johnson's little book of poems, "Kentucky Miscellany," printed the next year by Bradford. According to John Coleman Jr.'s pamphlet, John Bradford, Esq. This pamphlet, issued two years ago, incidentally, the only printed life of Kentucky's first publisher and it shows Bradford to have been quite a fellow.

**Busy Man**

Besides establishing and putting out the Kentucky Gazette, which started Aug. 11, 1817, he was a mathematician of note, the inventor of a steam rope-gripping machine, surveyor, a land speculator, operator of post routes and a post office, and a valuable historian. He also made an effort, apparently futile, to organize a sort of press association of "printers and booksellers in the Western Country. He found time, too, to help establish the Lexington Library and Eastern State hospital and to support the transfer of Transylvania from Danville here.

**Historical Articles**

Unfortunately, since everybody in the small town of Lexington in those early days knew everything that happened here, a lot of information that now would be of inestimable value was not saved. Bradford, however, realized that some day people would want to know these things, and between 1826 and 1829 he wrote a series of 63 "Notes on Kentucky," for the Gazette. Fifty-eight of these articles have been located and were gathered together by the judges of the Barron Wilson, but haven't yet been reprinted.

**Under Church Wall?**

Mr. Coleman points out that no one knows for sure where John Bradford was buried, but he strongly suspects it was on West Main street, where the First Baptist church now stands. In 1912 he records, while the church was being built, a horizontal gravestone was found, inscribed with Bradford's name and a reference to the fact that he was the first printer in the West. The significance of the letter I was not recognized at the time, and a wall of the church was built over the vault, and is still there.

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_AUG 31-1952_
WHITE COTTAGE, LEXINGTON—This ante-bellum Lexington residence with columns in the center and a wing on each side stood on what is now the north side of East Short street, extended, and just a little east of Dewese. It was the home of Farmer Dewese, prominent Lexington banker and businessman and was listed as one of the 26 finest residences in the 1838-39 city directory. Later this house was the residence of Howard Gratz who published the Kentucky Gazette. This view of the old home shows it before Short street was cut through and when the front yard extended all the way down to Main street. In June, 1889, members of the Christ Church Women's Guild opened the Protestant Infirmary in this building and it continued under their management for nearly eleven years. At the close of the nineteenth century, the women of Christ church transferred the management of the infirmary to the care of all of Lexington's Protestant churches. Under their combined management the name of the institution was changed to the Good Samaritan hospital and one or two other buildings were erected adjoining White Cottage and used in conjunction with the hospital. After nineteen years at the site where the infirmary was first opened by the guild, the Good Samaritan hospital moved to its present quarters on South Limestone street. By the middle 1920's White Cottage became badly dilapidated and had partly collapsed. It was razed about 1938 or 1939 and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company now occupies this site.

Here I was born—November 5, 1898.
THIS WINTER SCENE OF HOPEMONT, home of John Wesley Hunt and his grandson, John Hunt Morgan, was made from a print found this year in the attic of the house when restoration work was begun. The original picture was made prior to 1887, probably around 1880, and shows the handsome doorway on the Second Street side, since replaced by the two-storied bay.


Maxwell Place, home of U. K.'s president, was built in 1872 by Judge Mulligan, author of "In Kentucky."

Courier-Journal, Mar-17-1957

HISTORIAN DISCUSSES GEN. JOHNSTON—Dr. Charles P. Roland, second from right, professor of history at Tulane University, spoke at the Kentucky Civil War Round Table dinner last night on "Albert Sidney Johnston, General of the Confederacy." Shown with the historian prior to the Lafayette Hotel dinner are, from left, A. Z. Looney, J. Winston Coleman and President William H. Townend.

Lex. Herald, Sept-20-1955
An ACT concerning the erection of the District of Kentucky into an independent State.

WHEREAS it is represented to be the desire of the good people inhabiting the district known by the name of the Kentucky District, that the same should be separated from this Commonwealth whereof it is a part, and be formed into an independent member of the American confederacy, and it is judged by the General Assembly that such a partition of the Commonwealth is expedient in the interest of the remote and more fertile part of the said District, and by the interjacent natural impediments to a convenient and regular communication therewith;

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That in the month of August next, on the three respective Court-days of the Counties wherein the said District, and at the respective places of holding Courts therein, Representatives to continue in appointment for one year, and to compose a Convention, with the powers, and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, shall be elected by the free male inhabitants of each County in like manner as the Delegates to the General Assembly have been elected within the said District, in the proportions following: In the County of Jefferson shall be elected five Representatives, in the County of Nellson five Representatives, in the County of Fayette five Representatives, in the County of Southern five Representatives, in the County of Lincoln five Representatives, in the County of Madison five Representatives, and in the County of Mercer five Representatives. That full opportunity may be given to the good people of the said District, to exercise their right of suffrage on an occasion of such importance, each of the officers holding such elections, shall constitute the same from day to day, passing over Sunday, five days including the fifth day, shall cause this Act to read on each day, immediately preceding the opening of the election, at the door of the Courthouse, of each town, and shall take up two copies at least of this Act in some public situation at the place of election, twenty days before the commencement thereof. Each of the said officers shall deliver to each person duly elected a Representative, a certificate of his election, and shall moreover transmit a general return to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District, to be signed by him before the Convention. For every neglect or neglect of any of the duties hereby enjoined on such officers, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person suing for the same. The said Convention shall be called by a majority of voices, and shall require the attendance of thirty Representatives. When the Convention shall be convened, they shall meet and may proceed, after electing a President and other proper officers, and setting the proper rules of proceeding, to consider, and by a majority of voices, to determine, whether it be expedient or not to be expedient for, and be the will of the good people of the said District, that the same be erected into an independent State, on the terms and conditions following:

First. That the boundary between the proposed State and Virginia, shall remain the same as at present existing, and the District from the residue of the Commonwealth.

Second. That the proposed State shall take upon itself a jurt proportion of the public debt of this Commonwealth.

Third. That all private rights and interests in lands within the said District, derived from the laws of Virginia, prior to such separation, shall remain valid, and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this State.

Fourth. That the lands within the proposed State of non-resident proprietors, shall not in any case be taxed higher than the lands of residents at any time prior to the admission of the proposed State to a voice by its Delegates in Congress, whereof such non-residents reside out of the United States; nor at any time before or after such admission, where such non-residents reside within this Commonwealth, within which this Flapulation shall be reciprocal; or where such non-residents reside within any other of the United States, which shall declare the same to be reciprocal within its limits; nor shall a neglect of cultivation or improvement of any land within either the proposed State or this Commonwealth belonging to non-resident citizens of the other, subject such non-residents to forfeiture or other penalty, within the term of six years after the admission of the said State into the Federal Union.

Fifth. That no grant land, nor land warrant to be issued by the proposed State, shall interfere with any warrant hereafter issued from the Land Office of Virginia, which shall be located on land within the said District now liable thereto, on or before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Sixth. That the unlocated lands within the said District, which shall be appropriated by the laws of this Commonwealth to individuals or descriptions of individuals, for military or other services, shall be exempt from the disposition of the proposed State, and shall remain subject to be disposed of by the Commonwealth of Virginia, according to such appropriation, until the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and no longer; and thereafter the residue of all lands remaining within the limits of the said District, shall be subject to the disposition of the proposed State.

Seventh. That the use and navigation of the River Ohio, so far as is the territory of the proposed State, or the territory which shall remain within the limits of this Commonwealth, lies thereon, shall be free and common to citizens of the United States, and the respective jurisdictions of this Commonwealth, and of the proposed State, on the lands as aforesaid, shall be vested only with the States which may possess the opposite shores of the said River.

Eighth. That in case any complaint or dispute shall arise at any time between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the said District, after it shall be an independent State, concerning the meaning or execution of the foregoing articles, the same shall be determined by six Commissioners, of whom two shall be chosen by each of the parties, and the remainder by the Commissioners to be appointed.

And it is further enacted, That if the said Convention shall approve of any article of these, shall be approved of by the United States in Congress assembled, and shall make application for a state, over the proposed State, and the said articles become a solemn compact mutually binding on the parties, and incapable of being evaded or restrained by either without the consent of the other. Provided always, that prior to the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the United States in Congress assembled shall at their last session refer to the said convention the said articles, and such changes or alterations thereof, as shall be made by the said Convention, and shall also transmit a copy of the said convention, and of the laws under which the amendments were made, to the said convention, and to the Federal Union. And to the end that no period of anarchy may happen to the good people of the proposed State, it is to be understood that the said Convention shall have authority to take the necessary precautional measures for the election and meeting of a Convention at some time prior to the day fixed for the determination of the authority of this Common-
wealth, and of its laws over the said district, and posterior to the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, aboved, with full power and authority to frame and establish a fundamental constitution of government for the proposed State, and to declare what laws shall be in force therein, until the same shall be abrogated or altered by the legislative authority, acting under the constitution, so to be framed and established.

This Act shall be transmitted by the Executive, to the Delegates representing this Commonwealth in Congress, who are hereby instructed to use their endeavors to obtain from Congress a speedy Act, to the effect above specified.

Jan. 6, 1786. Passed the House of Delegates.
JOHN BECKET, Speaker.

Jan. 19, 1786. Passed the Senate.
H. BROOKE, Speaker.

CHECK YOURSELF

See How Much You Know About Early Events in Lexington

Below is another set in a series of questions about early events in Lexington, prepared for The Lexington Leader by Charles R. Staples. Read them over, see how many you can answer, then turn to Page 2, Column 3, for Mr. Staples' answers.

1. What portions of the brick court house demolished in 1883 still remain?
2. When was Upper street extended north of Third street?
3. When did the Second Presbyterian church burn?
4. What sporting event took place in Lexington during July, 1800?
5. Where was the Clarenden hotel?
6. Where was Transylvania medical school?
7. Who was Lexington's first United States senator?
8. When was St. Patrick's day first celebrated in Lexington?
9. When were school books first published in Lexington?
10. When did Lexington's first commercial telephone company begin operations?
11. What Lexington newspaper first used steam as power for presses?
12. What religious denomination built the first brick church in Lexington?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

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

1. The clock face is now hanging on the wall at the Lexington Public Library, the fence is around the public square at Millersburg, and part of the walnut staircase is in a house at 408 south Mill street.
3. May 21, 1817.
4. W. N. Lake walked around the court house yard for purses, against all comers.
5. On southwest corner of Limestone and Short streets.
6. Early classes were held in Trotter's warehouse at southeast corner of Mill and Main streets, last classes in building on northwest corner of Broadway and Second.
8. In 1700 at Megowan's tavern.
10. In the spring of 1832. Ben Fieckman and Henry Miller were the day and night telephone "girls."
12. In 1868 the Episcopal church was completed at Market and Church streets.

Another one of Mr. Coleman’s lively accounts of historical events in Kentucky. This monograph describes the mob action in Lexington on February 9th, 1920, and the events leading up to it. The mob action was the culmination of an intensive excitement of the populace due to the heartless assault and murder of little Geneva Hardman. This little ten-year-old was waylaid on her way to school and became the victim of a tragedy on February 4, which stirred the countryside as it had not been roused for many years.

The extended man hunt which followed the crime lead to the arrest of Will Lockett, a negro, who confessed the murder (before his execution he confessed four other like crimes). Lockett was taken to the jail in Frankfort because of the great excitement in Lexington, and when brought back to Lexington for trial a few days later, it was necessary for the Governor to call out the state troops to guard the prisoner and preserve order at the Court House.

In spite of the military protection a riot broke out at the Court House on the 9th, which claimed the lives of six men, mostly bystanders, and some fifty wounded. In the meantime Lexington had been put under martial law. More than 1,000 soldiers were on duty as the tension mounted hour by hour. After the brief trial 400 troops took the prisoner to Eddyville where Lockett became the first person from Fayette County to face electrocution. 875 regular soldiers from Fort Taylor pitched their tents on Stoll Field, recent scene of many football triumphs of the University of Kentucky. It was thirteen days after the riot before the last of the soldiers left Lexington, and martial law lifted.

A factual account of a deplorable incident in the Bluegrass city, one that it is hoped will never happen again in Kentucky or any other state.

LEE SHEPARD

THE DISASTER AT RICHMOND, KY.

We give in this paper an account of the disaster to about seven thousand of our new troops in Kentucky. Unfortunately, the troops just arrived in the state and training have been hurried into Kentucky without discipline or complete organization, to meet a disciplined rebel army. Unfortunately, this portion of the Army was left to be surprised and attacked by a greatly superior force. The generalship which should have known that a powerful force was approaching to the attack, and made dispositions for defense was entirely wanting. In a war which is the case of our greatest and best disciplined armies has been characterized as a war of workmen,
COURTHOUSE MOVED

The county seat was moved to Maysville in 1848 and the first court was held on April 10 of that year. The old courthouse at Washington still stands, however, as a monument of the town's former prominence. The present courthouse at Maysville, an imposing building of the colonial type, was built in 1838. First built as a city hall, it served as such until 1847, when the county seat actually was moved from Washington to Maysville. Two elections were held to change the county seat, one of which failed, and the matter was twice taken to the Legislature before the change was made.

There was no clockmaker in Maysville when the courthouse was built, and until 1850 the city was without a town clock. In that year Maysville purchased a clock built by a Flemingsburg blacksmith. It had been built for the courthouse in Fleming County, but, when the Fiscal Court of that county refused to pay the price he asked, it was purchased by Maysville. He made the parts of the clock almost entirely of wood, and that he did his work well is attested by the fact that the clock until a year ago was in operation and by the housewives setting the clocks in their homes and it was the official time of the city. Exposure to weather affected the clock and for the past year it has not run. However, County Judge H. P. Purnell and members of the Mason County Fiscal Court stated that the clock will be repaired and placed in a glass enclosure. The town clock is atop the historic courthouse.

PLENTY OLD

Its first settlement, a double log house and blockhouse, was built in 1784. Daniel Boone resided here in 1786. In 1788 the town of Maysville was established, and the first schoolhouse was opened by Israel Donaldson, who had been held in captivity for a long period by the Indians.

At that time Maysville was the principal point for immigrants to land after their trips down the Ohio River. Most of the merchandise and supplies for the interior of pioneer Kentucky also passed through this frontier city.

Here, also, the bands of warlike Indians of the Northwest frequently crossed the Ohio on their hostile excursions into the white settlement of interior Kentucky.

Maysville's exposed position retarded its growth for many years and it was not until 1818 that its steady and permanent improvements may be said to have commenced.

Maysville was incorporated as a city in 1833, 44 years after the establishment of Mason County in 1789.

NO MORE TROLLEYS

Jan. 1, 1937, saw the end of the street-car line in Maysville which had served for over half a century from the horse-drawn car to the electric car and to gasoline buses. We could go on and on enumerating the many improvements within recent years, which includes, with the year just passed, a new city municipal building, the first in the city's history, which building also houses the fire department. But Mayville and Mason County, noted for hospitality, geniality and cordiality, bid the stranger welcome to find for himself or herself a soil unsurpassed for productivity; a perfect system of hard-surfaced roads; splendid schools, churches, hospitals, theaters and beautiful homes; practically every type of essential business activity. They will see those early advantages which we spoke of earlier have been recognized and improved upon by each succeeding generation until today Maysville stands a monument to the foresight and constructive efforts of an industrious, hospitable and generous people.

It was in the Circuit Courtroom of Maysville's 101-year-old Mason County Courthouse (left) that Stanley F. Reed, United States Supreme Court Justice and William H. Rees, judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, tried their first cases.

Completed in 1848 for use as a town hall, the building was later changed to the Court- house, the county seat being removed from Washington to Maysville. On the first floor are located the police station, offices of Federal agencies and the office of the judge of Mason County. Until their removal to the Municipal Building, corner of Third and Bridge Streets, the County Council and City Commission met here.

The third floor is utilized by the grand and petit juries and by the Federal agencies.

The first train with Pullmans passed over the Chesapeake & Ohio tracks here July 19, 1898. Moving on, history tells us that a franchise was granted for local telephone privilege in 1893; William Jennings Bryan made his first speech in this city Sept. 15, 1896; the first automobile brought to Maysville on Aug. 5, 1902, and owned by Thomas M. Russell; the opening of the new postoffice on East Third Street, which stands and is in use today, came in December, 1905, located here at the insistence of the then Congressman of the district, James N. Kehoe of this city, now president of the Bank of Maysville; the building of the first brick streets in the city, at the head of Wall Street on Third, May 31, 1906; the burning of barns of Mason County farmers by night riders in 1903; establishment of a paid fire department in 1910; start of free mail delivery to houses in 1913, and of the ferry service across the Ohio River being suspended, after 150 years of service, Nov. 25, 1931, when the Maysville-Aberdeen suspension bridge was opened by the Kentucky State Highway Department.

Moving from the old to the new Maysville, we must first remind you that only three years ago Maysville was one of the many cities along the Ohio River struck by the most disastrous flood in river history. Disastrous floods had visited Maysville before, but none had equalled by several feet the height attained by the Ohio in January, 1937.

from:
Cincinnati
James - Utah
April 25, 1940
Photo by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

duPont Lodge, Cumberland Falls State Park

KENTUCKY STATE PARKS—

Fancy Building Was Occupied By Hair Store

This fancy edifice stood at the northeast corner of Upper and Church streets. The "Hair Store" was operated by Ketcham and Hoyt. The O. L. Bradley residence stood at the rear, where the buggy is parked and where the Marshall-Featherston garage now stands.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938
Concrete Span Has Replaced Covered Bridge

The old wooden bridge that spanned the Kentucky river at Camp Nelson is shown above. Built 100 years ago by Louis Wernwag, a noted bridge builder, it was the only span across the Kentucky river when the War Between the States broke out. During the war, a masked Federal battery on the Jessamine county side of the river was aimed at the area shown here. The bridge was torn down several years ago after the present concrete span was constructed.

The old wooden bridge that spanned the Kentucky river at Camp Nelson is shown above. Built 100 years ago by Louis Wernwag, a noted bridge builder, it was the only span across the Kentucky river when the War Between the States broke out. During the war, a masked Federal battery on the Jessamine county side of the river was aimed at the area shown here. The bridge was torn down several years ago after the present concrete span was constructed.

Signature of my grandfather - Walter Scott Payne, who resided at Mapleton Stock Farm, 1 miles, Versailles Pike, Lexington. He was my mother's father.
LEXINGTON, KY.

1854 - BURNED: 1917, REBUILT.

East Side, N. Market St., near 2nd.

ST. PETER Catholic Church.
South of 4th St., 3rd Ave.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Erected ca. 1837 - Razed 1930.

ST. PAUL Catholic Church.
Lexington, Ky.

N. Side W. Short St., erected 1865.
Facing Spring Street.

Lost of the Kentucky River.
Show Boats, at Valley View.

On Kentucky River.

Win. Bryant, Captain & Owner.