W. H. Townsend, J. W. Coleman To Receive Honorary Degrees

Lincoln U. Will Honor 2 Authors

The Courier-Journal Lexington Bureau.
Lexington, Ky., June 2.—Two Lexington authors—William H. Townsend and J. W. Coleman Jr., Lincoln Memorial University Monday morning. Mr. Townsend, an attorney and member of the widely known law firm of Stoll, Murf, Townsend, Park and Mooney, has a national reputation as a writer and collector in the Lincoln field and one of his books, "Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town," is especially regarded as an important contribution to the Lincoln story. He has the largest privately owned collection of Lincolniana in the south—Lincoln Memorial University deems you worthy of the Degree, Doctor of Literature."

"John Winston Coleman Jr., B. A. and M. A., University of Kentucky, archivist and builder of collections of Lincolniana; member of the Lincoln Memorial Library; compiler of Lincolniana books; President of the Sons of American Revolution; member of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Southern Historical Society, Mississippi Valley Historical Society, Fisk University, and Sigma Nu fraternity; author of "Stage Coach Days in Kentucky" and other important contributions to Kentuckiana—Lincoln Memorial University deems you worthy of the Degree, Doctor of Literature."

Upon Mr. Townsend's diploma will also appear the following:

"In recognition of his distinguished career in the field of law, history, and his outstanding contribution to our knowledge of Abraham Lincoln."

Upon Mr. Coleman's diploma will appear the following:

"In recognition of his devotion to the Ames of our Founding Fathers and his contribution in the field of historical research."

Others to receive honorary degrees at Lincoln Memorial University are: Hon. Breckinridge Long, of Washington, D. C., Doctor of Laws, Fletcher Hodges Jr., Curator of the Stephen Collins Foster collection at the University of Pittsburgh, Doctor of Literature, Rev. Edward S. Moreland, Cincinnati, Ohio, Doctor of Divinity; Dr. Robert F. Patterson, Knoxville, Tennessee, Doctor of Humanities, and Dr. Reinhard L. Luthin, Columbia University, New York City, to receive the 1945 diploma of honor of Lincolniana, because of his authorship of "Lincoln and the Campaign of 1860," published early this year.
BACHELOR OF ARTS

Name:  Address:
Gladys Bradley  Harrogate, Tennessee
Margaret Jane Butler  Hampton, Tennessee
Katy Dyer  Maynardville, Tennessee
*Joseph Hugh Edds  Harrogate, Tennessee
Mary Frances Hair  White Pond, South Carolina
Inez Rebecca Heatherly  LaFollette, Tennessee
**Naomi Knighton  Rockford, Illinois
Alma Lucille Lambdin  Gibson Station, Virginia
Jean Elizabeth Lyon  Persia, Tennessee
Edythe Madden  Hazard, Kentucky
Hazel Irene Miller  Laurens, South Carolina
**Maurice Alexander Natanson  Brooklyn, New York
Mabel Esther Osborne  Blackwater, Virginia
Mary Ruth Osborne  Blackwater, Virginia
**Mildred Owenby  Blue Ridge, Georgia
Ruth Emmogene Pope  Max Meadows, Virginia
Ruth Rogers  Boyd's Creek, Tennessee
**Mona Sewell  New Tazewell, Tennessee
Sidney Simandle  St. Charles, Virginia
Edith Elizabeth Sowder  LaFollette, Tennessee
Sharon Jean Sutherland  Clinchco, Virginia
Anna Ruth Vannoy  Harrogate, Tennessee
**Flora Sybil Varner  Ashland, Georgia
*Mary Edith Varner  Ashland, Georgia
Mildred Williamson  Middlesboro, Kentucky

*Diplomas awarded in absentia:
Ruth Amis  Johnson City, Tennessee
Frances Jane Ewing, Phm. 2/c  Brooklyn, New York
Wanda Alvena Heatherly  Baltimore, Maryland
Mary Loxie Palmer, S/Sgt  Washington, D. C.
Ora Gertrude Ward  Washington, D. C.

HONORARY DEGREES
John Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Ky.  Doctor of Literature
Fletcher Hodges, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.  Doctor of Literature
Breckenridge Long, Washington, D. C.  Doctor of Laws
Edward S. Moreland, Cincinnati, Ohio  Doctor of Divinity
Robert F. Patterson, Knoxville, Tenn.  Doctor of Humanities
William Henry Townsend, Lexington, Ky.  Doctor of Literature

DIPLOMA OF HONOR OF LINCOLNIANA
Reinhard H. Luthin, Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.

Lincoln Memorial University
Harrogate, Tennessee

JUNE 4, 1945
HONORARY DEGREES

The subscribers of the Lincoln Herald will be pleased to learn that Lincoln Memorial University during its fifty-fourth annual commencement, (June 3 and 4, 1945), conferred honorary degrees upon William H. Townsend and I. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, Kentucky, and Fletcher Hodges, Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All three of these men who are quite active in historical circles received the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Lincoln students have long been familiar with the works of Dr. Townsend. His book, Lincoln and His Wife’s Home Town is today recognized as basic Lincolniana. Other important publications which he has contributed are Abraham Lincoln, Defendant, Lincoln The Litigant and Lincoln and Liquor. In addition to the above contributions, he wrote the preface and the last three chapters of William E. Barton’s important book President Lincoln. Ranking high as a Lincoln authority, Dr. Townsend is often called upon to give his opinion as to the quality of a current Lincoln production, to write a preface for a new book, review books and contribute articles to both newspapers and magazines.

The Townsend collection of Lincolniana ranks first in Lincoln’s native state and its genial owner has no peer as friend and fellow Lincolnian to all who visit him at Lexington.

Dr. Coleman is well known in Kentucky and Southern historical circles. Possessor of one of the finest collections of Kentuckiana, he is the author of Slavery Times In Kentucky, Stage Coach Days In Kentucky, and Lexington In The Civil War, as well as numerous historical pamphlets. His collection of historical pictures is one of the largest in the State.

Dr. Hodges, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, has for many years been associated with Mr. Josiah K. Lilly in the building of a great music collection centering around Stephen Collins Foster. At the present time he is curator of the Foster Hall Memorial, located on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Other distinguished men who received honorary degrees during the commencement were, Breckinridge Long, Washington, D. C., Edward S. Moreland, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dr. Robert F. Patterson of Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Lincoln Herald
June, 1945
Lincoln Memorial University
Harrogate, Tenn.

A Fayette County lodge at Blue Springs, or Horadale—

On Russell Cave Pike (Old No. 58) 1924

This old Masonic lodge was located at "Horadale" on Russell Cave Road, near Centerville.
“What is it?” asks everyone when viewing for the first time a strange device in the museum of the Louisville Free Public Library.

This ingenious object was invented by one of the most famous Kentuckians of all times, Joel T. Hart, internationally known sculptor. As a measuring device it did much to revolutionize the art of the sculptor. Its purpose was to obtain the outline of a head from life.

It consisted of a metallic shell, which surrounded the head with a space between. The shell was perforated for a large number of pins. Each pin was pushed inward until it touched the head, or clay model, and there fastened.

The invention was intended principally to assist the artisan who duplicated in marble the sculptor’s clay model. Thus he could secure a more perfect copy.

Concerning the invention, Joel wrote to his brother Thomas in 1857:

“The sculptor, Powers, and the rest of them, hate it like the devil, however friendly they may appear towards myself, because they see that I can do three times as much work by its application as any of them can do, and more perfectly; but the whole troupe in all this time have failed to break me down. Their influence was so strong, however, that during three years I got but one bust to make and have not yet received a cent of the five hundred dollars I am to be paid.”

Three Months of School

Information surrounding Hart and his invention was brought to light by a W.P.A. project in the Public Library. This project is assembling biographical sketches of Kentucky writers, painters, musicians and sculptors. Expense of publishing the results is to be borne by the Government, although the printing and binding will be done in Louisville. A copy of the volume will be placed in each school, college and library in the State.

Joel Tanner Hart was born near Winchester February 10, 1810. His father, Josiah Hart, was a Kentucky pioneer and a successful civil surveyor, although fortune made it impossible for him to give Joel a liberal education. The latter obtained only three months’ schooling, although he studied diligently at nights.

Joel's precocity was observed very early. At 5 or 6 he would occupy parts of each day in modeling animals in clay, succeeding astonishingly well with the anatomy of a horse.

When Hart reached his majority he went to Lexington, finding employment in Pruden's marble yard. His skill with the chisel and mallet being immediately recognized, he was assigned to the ornamentation of headstones. He had the good fortune to meet a young sculptor two years his junior, Scholal Vall Cleveenger of Cincinnati, whose mission in Lexington was to model a bust of Henry Clay. He determined to undertake to model a bust himself and chose for his subject Gen. Cassius M. Clay. Then he visited the Hermitage and obtained the consent of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the required sittings. The work so pleased Jackson that he commissioned Hart to execute the bust in marble. On returning to Lexington he modeled in clay a bust of John J. Crittenden; following this, one of Robert Wickliffe. His next work was that of the Rev. Alexander Campbell.

$5,000 Job

On visiting Richmond, Va., he was commissioned by admirers of Clay to produce a full-length statue, for which he was to receive $5,000. He began his model in clay, having the original sit from day to day until the work was completed. He then made plaster molds of the figure in sections. To finish the work in marble he felt it necessary that he visit Florence.

Although he had begun the study of anatomy in the Medical College of Transylvania University, he felt that it would be better for him to study further before undertaking such an important work. Accordingly he went to London and spending fourteen months in medical college. Before returning to Florence he visited Paris.

The statue of Clay which Hart was authorized to execute was not completed until 1859. It was then shipped to Richmond, and now stands under canopy in the Capitol grounds.

Hart had intended to open a studio in New York, but on receiving an order from Louisville for a statue of Clay he decided to return to Florence to execute the work, for which he was to receive $10,000. Hart's finances enabled him to try to realize an ambition he had cherished twen-
ty-five years. It was to represent "Woman Triumphant," taking the American woman's type of beauty.

In a letter to Mr. Clay he thus describes his conception:

"I gratified my passion in modeling a life-ideal virgin and child in a group—not a Christian virgin and child, however. The figures are nude—Beauty's Triumph. She, being assailed by Cupid, rests her left foot on his exhausted quiver, and holds his last arrow in triumph, for which she pleads, leaping, reaching after it. It gives the most graceful and finest possible attitude, both in the woman and the boy. The idea is modern and my own."

Statue's Romantic End

A friend remonstrated with Hart for consuming so many years in the execution of this work, to which the sculptor responded:

"Why, my friend, it takes God Almighty eighteen or twenty years to make a perfect woman. Why should you expect me to finish one in less time?"

In March, 1877, he died and was buried in Florence. Thomas G. Stuart, member of the Legislature from Clark County in 1884, obtained an appropriation of $1,200 for moving the body to Frankfort.

"Woman Triumphant" received amazing compliments in its day. The art correspondent at Florence of the London Athenaeum said in 1871 that he "considered it the finest work in existence, and in 1868 he had begged Mr. Hart to finish it at once but, since it grew more beautiful each year, feared to urge its completion, the sculptor's better judgment."

The principal figure of the group of a well-proportioned woman whose borders on the ethereal. Her head is the conventional type; her left hand is raised high, holding the arrow out of reach of the child. Her right arm and hand hang limp and expressionless.

The sequel of the story of "Woman Triumphant" is unique. A few years after Mr. Hart's death, the women of Lexington succeeded in raising a sum sufficient for the purchase of a marble copy. It was brought from Florence and for safety enshrined in the supposedly fireproof Court House. There it stood for many years, the pride of the city.

One day the fireproof Court House caught fire. It was saved after heroic efforts, but the timbers of the cupola had fallen within, crushing the beautiful marble lady and her mischievous little companion into a thousand fragments. These were eagerly seized by the citizens and carried away. Not a chip was left. It was said that a clever artisan could have patched them all together again and made the figure almost good as new; but the prized bits could never be traced.

A sketch of the life (1749-1830) activities of this pioneer printer, newspaperman and early historian of Kentucky. Founder of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, August 11, 1787, the first newspaper west of Pittsburgh. Bradford served in the Indian Wars and was appointed Deputy Surveyor under George May. He published various books, pamphlets, broadsides, etc. His “Notes” on Kentucky published serially in the Gazette are considered valuable today and represent an important source of information on early Kentucky history.
Cincinnati, 18 Nov. 1864

I give full power to Mr. Bullard to collect the money due to me for

during the stay of Henry Clay in

Giacomo Boffi.

Money, and the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars,

$160

A. Bullard

Signatures of the three men (of Cincinnati) who carved the statue of Henry Clay for the original Henry Clay monument in the Lexington (ky.) Cemetery.
$190.  
Lexington: Nov 19, 1861

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Pay to A. Bullet or Bearer
One Hundred and Ninety
Dollars,

H. T. Hill
H. R. Duncan


Messrs. A. Bullet, Carabin Giannini and Giacorno Bossi, all of Cincinnati, were paid $1,009.00 for "the casting in plaster & cutting in stone the figure [statue] of Henry Clay" for the Henry Clay Monument erected (1857-1861) in the Lexington Cemetery; John Haly, of Frankfort, the general contractor.
July, 1940

My Photos—on Kingston Farm

[Image of a steam thresher engine]

Photo 1940—Frick Steam Thresher Engine—Fayette County, Ky. At Sherburne, Ky. on Russell Cave Road.

Burned April 6, 1981—

[Image of a burned covered bridge]

Burned April 6, 1981

Covered Bridge, Sherburne, Ky. Built 1867
THE HENRY CLAY MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

This accompanying illustration represents the monument which is about being erected in the Cemetery at Lexington, Kentucky, in honor of Henry Clay. It is built by subscription; a sum of over fifty thousand dollars having been raised for the purpose by subscription among the friends of Henry Clay throughout the country. Some two to three years ago a design was selected by the Committee; but an appeal to the subscribers in that design was not ratified, and another design chosen, which is the one we illustrate. The monument will be of iron; a rumor—which we can hardly credit—reaches us to the effect that it will not be painted. Surely the executive committee will run no such risk.

The cornerstone of the monument is to be laid on the Fourth, in presence of the assembled authorities, military and civil, of the State of Kentucky, and of the leading men and citizens generally of that and the adjacent States. The arrangements have been completed on a probable crowd of a hundred thousand persons. Nor will these expectations be disappointed. Away in the West the name of the glorious orator of Kentucky is yet a household word in the mansion of the rich man and in the cabin of the poor settler; there will be many a heart that will beat quick, and many an eye grow dim, when the orator of the day, Mr. Choate, on this Fourth, shall speak of the great heart and the noble intellect of the immortal Henry Clay.

(JULY 4, 1857.)

UK Awards Three Kentuckians Honorary Degrees

University honorary degree recipients at the 80th. annual commencement exercises: left, J. Winston Coleman, Jr. '20, Lexington, author and historian, Doctor of Literature; center, John B. Hutson, '17, New York City, former assistant-secretary-general of the United Nations, Doctor of Laws; and Barry Bingham, president of the Louisville Courier Journal, Times and WHAS, commencement speaker, Doctor of Laws.

THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS
Four Bits
By Eli Bee

Portraits Lost, Too
When Charles R. Staples and J. Winston Coleman get together, interest is equal on right and left. For instance, everybody knows that when the courthouse burned on May 14, 1897, Joel T. Hart's beautiful sculpture, "Woman Triumphant," was destroyed. But also lost in the fire, according to a Staples-to-Coleman memo, were portraits of 13 noted Kentuckians, Vice Presidents Madison C. Johnson and John C. Breckinridge, C. C. Rogers, Jesse Bledsoe, J. O. Harrison, William T. Barry, George Robertson, F. K. Hunt, Robert Wickliffe, C. B. Thomas, Richard Menifee, Henry Clay and Hart.

Another Big Fire
While we're on the subject of fires, the greatest catastrophe in early-day Lexington was the burning of the Grand Masonic hall, a three-story building on West Main Street between Broadway and Spring streets. It caught fire the night of Aug. 29, 1838, and in three hours was in ruins. It had been completed, "to last through the ages," only 10 years before at a cost of nearly $40,000. Incidentally, a lottery had been conducted to build the hall, but it wasn't too successful and the holder of the win ticket, Dr. Lewis Marshall, took over the building.

Saved, By Gosh
Apparently the public didn't have too much confidence in the fire department in those days. The three volunteer fire companies, the Kentuckian, the Resolution and the Lyon, realizing the Masonic hall was beyond saving, devoted their time to wetting down surrounding buildings, including the many wooden tenements on nearby Broadway. "Greatly to the surprise of everyone," according to the Lexington Observer and Reporter, "they succeeded," despite the fact that burning shingles and sparks were falling like rain over a fourth of the city.

'No Fire Pressure'
An interesting sidelight on another big fire was furnished by Mr. Coleman, who provided the Masonic hall information, too. When the Opera House building, also known as the Odd Fellows hall, at Main and Broadway burned on Jan. 15, 1866, one of the papers reported that "for some reason there was no fire pressure on the water works." The pressure was so weak, it stated, that streams of water from the hoses wouldn't even break the windows on the ground floor. And so the whole shebang burned down in two hours. (This building is pictured in Mr. Coleman's Sunday historical feature in today's paper.)

Lex. Herald-Leader
Jan. 30 - 1949


George W. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky under the Confederacy.
CELEBRATES 75th ANNIVERSARY—Broadway Christian church, top photo, today celebrates the 75th anniversary of its founding. The Rev. J. W. McGee, lower left inset, preached the church's first sermon in its original building, the old First Presbyterian church, now used as a new building. A new building, lower right photo, was erected after a fire destroyed the second church in 1914. The Rev. Orval Morgan, top right inset, has been pastor of the church since 1924.
SUNDAY HERALD-LEADER

26 Sun., May 6, 1945

Mortonsville, Almost Capital Of State, Now 110 Years Old

VERSAILLES, Ky., Feb. 28 (AP)—Mortonsville, the tiny Woodford county village which missed becoming Kentucky's capital by becoming Bennett's capital, by 80 days, now has 110 years of history.

A single vote erased the town's one bid for national-wide fame. It was shortly after the War between the States when the question of changing the capital became a burning issue. Louisville and Lexington never had been satisfied with it at Frankfort about their representatives pressed the controversy.

Squire Ford, Woodford county's representative, had a keen sense of humor but not too much patience. He grew more and more tired of the heated discussion and at length burst into eloquent speech on behalf of Mortonsville. He praised the town and its people, and offered it to the state as the capital.

The member's welcome speech—}—they heard it—interested and enthusiastically put it to the vote. When the count was completed, Mortonsville was chosen as minister of the necessary votes in the House. There was much talk of a second vote, but fortunately for the town. Though he loved and appreciated his home village, Mortonsville, he was only too well aware that it had fallen far short of the aspirations cherished by its founder.

Mortonsville was incorporated Feb. 28, 1835, by the Kentucky General Assembly. But the plan of the town established by Jeremiah Morton, the founder. The early settlers came years before from Calpeper, Orange and Amherst counties, Virginia, and were attracted by the Indian report of Gen. Charles Scott, revolutionary veteran, who lived at nearby Scott's landing on the Kentucky river.

Morton dreamed of a great city—a shipping point of the future. He visualized the Kentucky river as a direct highway to New Orleans.

Although the town was only five miles from the river, many fortunes were made from shipments of hemp rope, barge products and from a tannery set up near the town.

But the early river traffic which brought about the town's growth also caused its downfall. The age of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

6 Wed., Feb. 28, 1945

of steam brought the steamboat and finally the steam engine and railroads. Morton had reckoned without the latter and as railroads touched other towns and passed Mortonsville by, commercial activities deserted her.

Jeremiah Morton's greatest regret was that he had no children. The only heritage of Morton in Woodford county is Mortonsville—the child of his dream.
Ten Banks Were in Operation Fifty Years Ago in Lexington

Second National Is Only Institution That Has Kept Same Title And Location Since 1888

CITY NOW HAS SIX BANKING CONCERNS

Insurance Company Was First Financial Firm Licensed In Kentucky

By C. N. MANNING

Including two private banks and not including the Security Trust and Safety Vault Bank, which had recently been organized but whose name did not appear, there were nine banks doing business in Lexington, 50 years ago, according to the city directory for 1888. Their names, locations, names of officers and directors are given below, and should give current bank officials or the coming ones may be interested to the present generation. It should be borne in mind that, at that time, the dividing line between east and west in numbering houses in the streets in Lexington was Mill Street instead of Limestone, and that Main Street marked the separation between north and south then as now. Here is the list taken from the city directory of 1888:


"Bankers Listed

In addition there were listed as Banks:

"R. H. Courtney, 24 N. Upper street.


"The following classified ads in the directory and you research historical information noted:


"Under the head of "Banks and Bankers" and "Banks and Trust Companies," the following names and addresses appear in the December 1887 edition of the city directory:


"Union Bank and Trust Company, 215 West Street. Only the Second National Bank remains unchanged in name and location after the lapse of 50 years. Of the earlier list, the First National Bank, the Fayette National Bank, the Lexington City National Bank, the National Exchange Bank, Third National Bank, together with the Phoenix National Bank, the Central Bank, and the Lexington Banking and Trust Company (the last having been merged into the First National Bank and Trust Company, no longer doing business), have been owned by the Fayette National Bank at the northeast corner of Main and Upper streets. The National Exchange Bank of Kentucky, the oldest bank of D. A. Sayre and Company went into liquidation in 1899. The private bank of D. A. Sayre and Company, organized nearly 50 years ago, occupied a building on Cheapside near Main. The company soon afterwards merged with the Security Trust Company. The present Security Trust Company building in 1820. After his death in 1870, the business was continued by his nephew, Ephraim D. Sayre, until the death of the latter in 1889, when the bank was liquidated.

The Bank of Grinstead and Bradley was an important institution in its day. It was established in 1863 and had its banking house on Upper Street between Main and Short, in what was generally known as Jordan's Row—later denominated "Silk Stocking Row" on account of the number of dry goods houses in that location.

Headley, Anderson and Company also conducted a banking business on Short street opposite the courthouse for several years.

The combined capital, surplus and reserves of banks now in active business in Lexington amount to more than $5,000,000 and their deposit liability aggregates about $71,000,000. These banks rank high in the financial circles of the state and nation.

Of the past and present bankers of the city, at least five have been called to the presidency of the Kentucky Bankers Association: E. D. Sayre, A. S. Winston, J. W. R. Sayre, W. H. Courtney and John C. Nichols, all of whom, with many others, have contributed to bringing to the banks of the city and state the high reputation which they now enjoy.

Lex. Leader
June 30, 1938

present Security Trust Company building in 1820. After his death in 1870, the business was continued by his nephew, Ephraim D. Sayre, until the death of the latter in 1889, when the bank was liquidated.

The Bank of Grinstead and Bradley was an important institution in its day. It was established in 1863 and had its banking house on Upper Street between Main and Short, in what was generally known as Jordan's Row—later denominated "Silk Stocking Row" on account of the number of dry goods houses in that location.

Headley, Anderson and Company also conducted a banking business on Short street opposite the courthouse for several years.

The combined capital, surplus and reserves of banks now in active business in Lexington amount to more than $5,000,000 and their deposit liability aggregates about $71,000,000. These banks rank high in the financial circles of the state and nation.

Of the past and present bankers of the city, at least five have been called to the presidency of the Kentucky Bankers Association: E. D. Sayre, A. S. Winston, J. W. R. Sayre, W. H. Courtney and John C. Nichols, all of whom, with many others, have contributed to bringing to the banks of the city and state the high reputation which they now enjoy.

Lex. Leader
June 30, 1938
Razed 1901-1902
The T.U.E. American Papers
Anti-Slave Papes (1840's

North Mill St. - Lexington.
Office of C.M. Clark.

Both from Sketches of KY's Past.

Faithful Site of Man of War - Few horses have been honored by a statue to their memory. One of these illustrious memorials was erected to Fairplay, the sire of Kentucky's immortal "Man of War". At Fairplay a statue of a rearing horse in the horse cemetery at Hamburg place in Fayette County is located. A frequent stop on the stage line was the "Still Standing" inn located on Lexington-Maysville Pike in Nicholas County.
2 Kentucky Alumni Honored By Lincoln Memorial University

For outstanding contributions in the field of historical research and the authorship of a number of books, two Lexington alumni of the University of Kentucky, William H. Townsend, '12 and J. Winston Coleman, Jr., '20 were given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tennessee, at the fifty-fourth annual Commencement, on June fourth.

Mr. Townsend, an attorney and member of the widely-known law firm of Stoll, Muir, Townsend, Park and Molney, has a national reputation as a Lincoln Scholar, writer and collector of Lincolniana and owns the largest private collection of its kind in the South and one of the most complete and valuable in the Nation.

Mr. Coleman, who is now engaged in farming, is a collector of Kentuckiana and has one of the largest private collections in the country. He is the author of a number of books relating to Kentucky history and is at present engaged in preparing a book: A Bibliography of Kentucky History which will list, with annotations, all the books and pamphlets bearing on Kentucky history, or the lives of Kentuckians.

Mr. Townsend received his LL.B. degree from the University in 1912, and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1930. He is a member of Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and took an active part in journalism and debating while at the University. Of his books, probably the best known is: Lincoln and His Wife’s Home Town which was regarded as an important contribution to the Lincoln story. Others of his works are: Abraham Lincoln, Defendant; Lincoln, the Litigant; Lincoln and Liquor and co-author of Dr. William E. Barton’s President Lincoln, in two volumes.

Mr. Coleman graduated from the University in 1920 with the degree of B.S. in M.E., and in 1929 received his M.E. degree. After having been actively engaged in the engineering and contracting business for a number of years, he is now farming in Fayette County, the culture of tobacco and hemp being his speciality. He is the author of a number of books relating to Kentucky history, the...
more important ones being *Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass*; *Slavery Times in Kentucky* and *Lexington During the Civil War*. Aside from his books and pamphlets, Mr. Coleman is a frequent contributor of articles on Kentucky history to magazines and newspapers, and has the additional hobby of using photography as an adjunct to history. While at the University he was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity, and is now a member of a number of historical societies and organizations, including the Bibliographical Society of America.

Upon Mr. Townsend's diploma from Lincoln Memorial University, appeared this special citation: "In recognition of his distinguished career in the field of jurisprudence and his outstanding contribution to our knowledge of Abraham Lincoln," while Mr. Coleman's read: "In recognition of his devotion to the America of our Founding Fathers and his contribution in the field of historical research."

Others who received honorary degrees from Lincoln Memorial University along with Mr. Townsend and Mr. Coleman were: Hon. Breckinridge Long, former ambassador to Italy and Assistant Secretary of State under Cordell Hull from 1940 until early in 1945; the Rev. Edward S. Moreland, pastor of the Walnut Hills Christian Church, Cincinnati; Fletcher Hodges, Jr., curator of the Foster Hall Collection, at the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. Robert F. Patterson, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

"The Kentucky Alumnus" August, 1945
Vol. XVI, No. 3
University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Alumni Notes

Engineering Graduate Honored

For his contribution in the field of historical research and the authorship of a number of books on Kentucky history, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on J. Winston Coleman, Jr., by the University of Kentucky at its eightieth annual commencement on June 6th. Mr. Coleman received his B.S.

in M.E. degree from the University in 1920 and his M.E. degree in 1929. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Literature degree from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred in 1945.

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

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

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

Good Attendance-Excellent Speeches Marked the Program

In the words of Hon. Myers Y. Cooper, "We certainly had an alltime high Commencement, with an abounding spirit of good fellowship. Each occasion seemed to be perfect."

From President and Mrs. McClelland's breakfast to the Senior Class on Saturday morning to Monday's closing exercises each hour was filled with events of interest. Numerous distinguished visitors, old graduates, former students and parents of students came and stayed through the entire period.

On Saturday night, June 2 at 7:30 o'clock the Alumni Association held its Annual banquet with Crosby Murray, retiring President presiding as toastmaster. Numerous old graduates made talks and presented various classes in attendance between 1913 and 1945. At 8 o'clock Earl Holston Smith's "Lincoln Players" presented "Merry Wives of Windsor" in the open air theater before a large receptive audience.

On Sunday morning at 10:30 the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Dr. Edward S. Moreland, Pastor of Walnut Hills Christian Church, Cincinnati. Dr. Moreland stressed life's challenges as (1) To make Democracy live in America; (2) Preserving peace and (3) the challenge of personal adequacy. "Will we turn our backs on the world? Today is the challenge to greater living. We must feel we have a rendezvous with life and accept its challenges—for this cause came you to this hour."

On Sunday evening, Dr. and Mrs. Grady Cox and their students gave the Annual Concert. This musical event was attended by a large audience and was declared to be one of the best Concerts ever given in Duke Hall.

On Monday morning at 10:30 the Board of Trustees, Faculty and Senior Class, in caps and gowns, assembled in Carnegie Library and marched across the Campus to Duke Hall, where the Commencement address was delivered by Hon. Breckinridge Long of Washington, D. C. Using the subject "Opportunity and Responsibility of Youth in the past World War," Mr. Long declared that plans for peace and for recovery must be carried out by the younger generations. "The hand of present-day youth will guide the plans of their full fruition. Responsibility for their development will be relinquished gradually to younger hands and with that charge will go a great opportunity for service."

"Never before has youth been confronted with an opportunity to build on such stupendous scale—to recreate cities, to reconstitute nations, to increase peace-term productions, to stimulate world wide commerce to conserve international peace and to bring a war-torn people to a realization of a revived and fortified civilization."

The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred on the following graduates of the class of 1945: Bachelor of Arts: Gladys Bradley, Harrogate, Tenn; Margaret Jane Butler, Hamps-ton, Tennessee; Katy Dyer, Maynardville, Tennessee; "Joseph Hugh

Shown above are the friends of Lincoln Memorial University who were selected for special honor at the June, 1945, Commencement. Top row, left to right: Rev. Edward A. Moreland, D. D.; Fletcher Hodges, Jr., Litt. D.; William H. Townsend, Litt. D.; Breckinridge Long, LL. D.; J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt. D.; Dr. Reinhart H. Luthin, Lincoln Diploma of Honor; Dr. Robert F. Patterson, L.H.D.

Bottom row: Hon. Myers Y. Cooper, member of the Board; Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, President of the University; Dr. Ferdinand W. Lafrentz, President of the Board; Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, Executive Vice President.
Han. Breckinridge Long delivering the Commencement Address at Lincoln Memorial University. In speaking of Cumberland Gap and L. M. U. Dr. Long declared: "He who passes here, no matter which way he goes, passes to a land of freedom and opportunity."

Edds, Harrogate, Tennessee; Mary Frances Hair, White Pond, South Carolina; Inez Rebecca Heatherly, LaFollette, Tennessee; **Naomi Knikhiton, Rockford, Illinois; Alma Lucille Lambdin, Gibson Station, Virginia; Jean Elizabeth Lyon, Persia, Tennessee; Edythe Madden, Hazard, Kentucky; Hazel Irene Miller, Laurens, South Carolina;

**Maurice Alexander Natanson, Brooklyn, New York; Mabel Esther Osborne, Blackwater, Virginia; Mary Ruth Osborne, Blackwater, Virginia;

**Mildred Owenby, Blue Ridge, Georgia; Ruth Emogene Pope, Max Meadows, Virginia; Ruth Rogers, Boys Creek, Tennessee; **Mona Sewell, New Tazewell, Tennessee; Sidney Simandle, St. Charles, Virginia; Edith Elizabeth Bowder, LaFollette, Tennessee; Sharon Jean Sutherland, Clinchco, Virginia; Anna Ruth Vannoy, Harrogate, Tennessee; **Flora Sybil Varner, Ashland, Georgia; Mary Edith Varner, Ashland, Georgia; Mildred Williamson, Middlesboro, Kentucky.

Diplomas awarded in absentia were: Ruth Amis, Johnson City, Tennessee; Frances Jane Ewing, Phm. 2c, Brooklyn, New York; Wanda Alvena Berry, Baltimore, Maryland; Mary Roxie Pomeroy, S-Sgt., Washington, D. C.; Ora Ward, Washington, D. C.

Honorary degrees were conferred on the following: John Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky—Doctor of Literature; Fletcher S. Hodges, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Doctor of Literature; Breckinridge Long, Washington, D. C.—Doctor of Laws; Edward S. Moreland, Cincinnati, Ohio—Doctor of Divinity; Robert F. Patterson, Knoxville, Tennessee—Doctor of Humanities; William Henry Townsend, Lexington, Kentucky—Doctor of Literature.

The diploma of honor of Lincoln was given to Reinhard H. Luthin, Columbia University, New York, New York.

Among the distinguished visitors who attended Commencement from a distance were: E. Channing Coolidge and Newton C. Farr, Trustees from Chicago; Dr. F. W. LaFrentz, Chairman of the Board, William E. Schenck and Arthur F. LaFrentz, Trustees from New York; Col. Wade H. Cooper, Trustee, and Dr. and Mrs. Breckinridge Long of Washington, D. C.; Carl W. Schaefer, Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio; Gov. Myers Y. Cooper, Trustee, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward S. Moreland of Cincinnati; Dr. and Mrs. George Truman Carl, Chicago; Harry E. Bullock, Trustee, Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Olive Corruthers, Chicago; Dr. Reinhard H. Luthin, Columbia University, New York; Mrs. Dorothy Laman Tillard, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Geiss, Chicago; Miss Mildred Murray and Miss Elizabeth Bond, Columbus, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winkler and daughter, Lebanon, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., all of Lexington, Kentucky, and Fletcher Hodges, Jr., of Pittsburgh.
A good example of the arch-type truss bridge across Chaplin River, at Sharpeville, Ky., Washington County; Below, a medium length bridge near Raddell's Mills, Bourbon County.


Old Presbyterian Church, 1788-89, on W.E. Simms farm, near Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky. Razed 1920-23.
The centennial observance of Kentucky's statehood was celebrated on Cheapside here in 1892 and three paintings, brought from Philadelphia, were presented to the State of Kentucky. They hang today in the state historical museum at Frankfort. In the background can be seen the Northern Bank building and, in the right background, is the building that stood 46 years ago on the site of the present Leader office. The day was a rainy one and spectators used their umbrellas while listening to the speakers.

Old view of "Cheapside"—Hex—14—probably before the Civil War. Ca. 1860?
by John S. Wilson, druggist and amateur photographer
Checks on two Lexington banks of the 1860's (neither in existence today (1942)-)

$500
Lexington, May 4th, 1857
BANK OF KENTUCKY
Three hundred dollars, for printing and painting 1,000 engravings.

2nd Grand Masonic Hall - Lex, Ky.
N.E. cor. Walnut & Short - razed 1891
Built 1840

Thos. B. Megowan's Jail - Lex, Ky.
N.W. cor. short and limestone

At Botler, Ky. - Length 552 feet
Built 1871 - Longest in U.S.A. - razed 1937
1843; Ky. Bank Note for $1.00

First National Bank of Lexington,

Lexington, May 28th, 1873

No. 50

Pay to Mrs. Catherine Varson or Bearer,

Fifty dollars

RF Colesman

Sold by E. Frary.

David S. Coleman—my grandfather

LEXINGTON CITY NATIONAL BANK
PAY TO THE ORDER OF

D. W. Scott—Sheriff [in]LC
$316.76

Three hundred and sixteen—76 Dollars

For taxes on bonds for 1904-7-8-9 and 1910

Judith A. Coleman

Checks of David S. Coleman & his wife (Judith A. Coleman) (my grandfather & grandmother)
OLD MILL PHOTO WINS NATIONAL AWARD—Pictured here is Brown's Old Mill near Bardstown, as photographed in 1898 by Dr. Louis H. Mulligan, Lexington physician and amateur photographer. This photo won Dr. Mulligan a $100 prize as the outstanding picture of a Kentucky grist mill in a nation-wide contest conducted by a milling concern. The picture will be added to the milling company's permanent collection for use in educational exhibits for schools, libraries, study groups and camera clubs.

Lexington Herald-Leader, DEC-30-1945

GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON.
Photographed from a picture by an unknown artist, but supposed to be by West.

ISAAC SHELBY,
The first Governor of Kentucky. Photographed from a picture by John H., owned by H. F. Durrett.
Team Pulling Contest
SAT., SEPT. 22
At 12:30 P. M., Prompt
AT WILLIAMSTOWN SCHOOL GROUNDS
Ladies are cordially invited to attend
$80 Cash Prizes to be given in each class $80
Lunch Served On Grounds By P. T. A.
W. L. Johnson
Winston Coleman Describes Resort Springs Of Kentucky

OLD KENTUCKY WATERING PLACES. By J. Winston Coleman Jr. Privately printed.

Early in the 19th century, after the hardships of pioneer days in Kentucky had given way to a measure of leisure, a number of watering places or resorts were established in various parts of the state, and the people of Kentucky and other sections of the south came to them in search of relaxation, renewed health and pleasant companions.

It is with these resorts, which flourished in Kentucky for a century, that J. Winston Coleman concerns himself in this pamphlet, which is reprinted from the current issue of the Filson Club Historical Quarterly.

As early as 1805, visitors were attracted to Olympian Springs, in Bath county, where Col. Thomas Hart had erected a "boarding house" with a dining room sufficiently large to seat 100 persons at a time. Even in 1803, a stagecoach left Lexington each Thursday morning for "The Bath of Kentucky" and arrived at the resort "the same day."

Olympian, however, was not the only spring of importance in Kentucky although it was one of the longest-lived and most prominent. There were Greenville Springs and Harrodsburg Springs, which were combined in 1828 or 1829 under the name of Graham Springs, and which continued in operation intermittently until 1934.

There also were Estill, Crab Orchard, Escalapia, Blue Licks and others, the names of which are still widely known, and there were dozens of others whose names have been forgotten by all but a few oldsters and historians.

Life at the resorts could not but have been delightful, for to the springs came the beauties of the south, the eligible and handsome young men, the wealthy planters, the distinguished statesmen and the sporting bloods.

For their entertainment there were dances each night, music throughout the day, games and frolics along shaded walks, and for the improvement of their health there were salt, sulphur, chlorbrotal, alum and many other types of springs.

"Old Kentucky Watering Places" is a delightful pamphlet, and it is greatly hoped that Mr. Coleman has become sufficiently interested in the subject to enlarge his article to include a greater volume of information about the resorts, the people who visited them and the romance that surrounded them. The recently published "Springs of Virginia" will not, I think, make such a book unprofitable.

—BURTON MILWARD.

By Edward Troye

Lex. Herald-leader, Jan-18-1942

Liquor Prescription Blank for the pints.

"Prohibition Days."

A Physician's prescription

E375946
EARLY SCENES IN THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY

No. 1. The First Great Flour Mill
In the West. The Tarascon Mill
at the Falls of the Ohio River. 1816.

Built by Louis Tarascon & brother, at shipping port Ky. below Louisville. Erected 1816.

Now enclosed in a stone building – [since 1954]

The Kentucky Alumni
U. of Ky.
Nov. 1945

Note: date should be 104-22 not 104-21.

Walter Payne Coleman
44 Fayette County
Formerly lived in this building.

He was a graduate of the University of Kentucky and spent over 12 years teaching at the University.

His wife, Mrs. Virginia May Coleman, was a graduate of the University of Kentucky and was well known in its community.

He was a member of the Kentucky Bar Association and served as its president.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia May Coleman, and his son, John Howard Coleman.

Born: Jan. 15, 1901.
Died: August 22, 1945.
246 Fayette County Men Gave Lives To The Cause Of Victory And Peace

Two hundred and forty-six residents of Fayette County lost their lives in World War II, according to a compilation based upon records maintained by the Lexington Lions Club in connection with its War Casualty board on the civic house-lawn.

Although most of the Fayette counties were victims of combat, a number died in accidents in this country or of illness resulting directly from military service.

The names follow:

Adams, H. B.
Alfrey, Malcolm P.
Ammons, Charles R.
Anderson, Charles R.
Archdeacon, John J.
Arnold, Charles F.
Barlow, William R.
Baker, Earl H.
Baker, Ernest H.
Baker, William Harold
Bar, Gobel D.
Beasley, Virgil K.
Beauford, James B.
Benton, Murray
Best, Jack
Bippus, William F.
Bischof, Grover C.
Bishop, James, Jr.
Blake, Harold M.
Blythe, Winslow
Boots, George Elmo.
Boughton, Harry E.
Bowlin, James R.
Bradley, Frederick W.
Brough, Samuel E.
Brown, Bernard
Brown, Gerald H.
Brown, Russell Norman
Bruce, Eila
Brumfield, Ray Welch
Bryant, Fred
Burk, Harold H.
Burgin, Ray
Calvert, Reynolds
Calvert, Walter R.
Candiate, C. F.
Carter, Raymond
Cawood, Albert B.
Childers, Jack
Chiles, Andrew
Coggins, Alfred C.
Coiller, Robert Dale
Collins, Allen
Collins, Paul Harold
Collins, Frank Carrol
Columbus, Frederick
Coulter, Clayton C.
Conley, Patrick H.
Connor, Edwin F.
Cook, Howard S.
Coons, George L.
Cook, Floyd J.
Coy, Elmer Walker
Craig, Percy D.
Crutchler, Luther F.
Currie, William
Curry, James Cole
Daugherty, George W.
Daunt, Raymond H.
Davis, Carl N.
Delfin, Ben Perry
Devine, Harold S.
DeVore, Mark Twain, Jr.
Dickman, Grant William
Durrum, James M.
Dutton, Kenneth C.
Eider, William B.
Elkin, Z. F.
Emerson, C. L.
Evans, John R.
Evans, Robert J.
Evans, William L.
Eyl, Robert A.
Farris, Marvin H.
Fersterhorn, Robert E.
Fisher, Lewis S., Jr.
Fothergill, Samuel
Foyett, Elmo D.
Fraley, Eugene
Franklin, Paul C.
Gamboe, Vernon E.
Gardner, Richard E.
Gardner, James C.
Garrett, Lawrence J., Jr.
Gillespie, Milton B.
Gilvin, Odie P.
Ginter, Louis B.
Glass, Lewis Robert
Glaze, Charles C., Jr.
Gordon, Henry
Grose, James E.
Gross, Leslie M.
Guthrie, Curtis P.
Gumm, James
Hackney, Hal
Hall, Louis A.
Harrison, Clinton M., Jr.
Hart, Frank P.
Harris, James T.
Harrod, Billy Porter
Hattan, Joe
Hightower, Edward, Jr.
Henderson, Frank H., Jr.
Henderson, Joseph W., Jr.
Hendrick, Robert W.
Hensley, Wayne
Hicks, J. Graham
Hill, Fred B.
Hillard, Paul
Hillman, Henry R.
Hile, Carl M.
Holder, Clyde
Hollan, Dan Stanley
Holley, Otis R.
Hopewell, William
Horine, John Sherman, Jr.
Howell, A. J.
Hudnuttson, Pryor
Hudnuttson, William
Hudson, Kenneth
Huffman, Edgar P., Jr.
Hunley, Robert P.
Huston, George C.
Jacobs, Kenneth L.
Jackson, Mark E.
Jenkins, Richard E.
Johnson, Augustus William
Johnson, Edgar Riley
Johnson, James H.
Jones, Bryant C.
Jones, Forrester
Jone, Gilbert
Jones, Kenneth B.
Jones, Strother Mitchell
Joseph, Herman M.
Karr, Edgar P.
Kearney, Andrew E.
Kelley, Billy S.
King, Russell
Lacey, John P., Jr.
Lamb, O. B., Jr.
Lawrence, Virgil L.
Liggett, Charles
Lilley, Halley, H.
Little, Gusta
Lolick, Phil
Lowery, John Irvin
Lunsford, John H.
Lyle, Carey E.
McClellan, Robert W.
McCord, David C.
McCord, William J.
McCoy, Edward H.
McCrosky, William H.
McFarland, James
Mckinna, Joseph J.
Mckinney, Martha J.
Michael, S. T.
Moffett, John H.
Moffett, William C., Jr.
Morgan, Edward
Moore, Carlton C., Jr.
Mott, James
Mountjoy, Jesse Thomas
Mourning, Monroe
Nickell, Doce A.
Nisbet, Sam L., Jr.
Noll, George F.
Norton, Raymond Eugene
Oldham, Robert Maurice
Osmore, Ed
Payne, Joseph H., Jr.
Payne, Sam Robert
Peck, Alexander H.
Perrine, Sam H.
Peters, Raymond H.
Peters, William H.
Pimmell, Walter R.
Poulton, Eugene E.
Purvis, William
Randell, Joseph J.
Redding, William
Reed, James A.
Rehm, Walter G., Jr.
Reid, John J.
Riddell, Cecil
Riddell, Eugene E.
Riley, Riddle
Riley, Thomas H.
Roberts, Fred C.
Rose, Carl B.
Rose, Robert Thomas
Roverne, James T.
Sailes, Philip R., Jr.
Sammons, Edward R.
Sanders, George B.
Scheer, George F., Jr.
Schreck, Otho
Sharp, James Richard
Shepard, Alva C.
Smith, Edward H., Jr.
Smith, Gilbert
Smith, Horace
Smith, Orville E.
Snapp, Virgil
Snead, Albert
Snowdon, Roy F.
Sparks, Elton O.
Sparks, Eugene Thomas
Stacy, Lester
Steele, Henry P.
Stephenson, William LeTelle
Stevens, Hubert
Stevens, Edward L.
Stewart, Conlee
Stucker, Norman C.
Turner, William C.
True, Clinton D.
VanArsdale, Marion C.
Waller, St. Clair
Wallace, Joseph R.
Wallace, W. T.
Whitaker, Homer W.
White, John H.
William, James M.
Williams, Carlton C., Jr.
Young, George O.
Young, Leo

Lex. Herald Leader JAN-6-1946
Lex. Herald Leader June 30, 1938

246 Men Gave Their Lives
To the Cause of Victory and Peace
In the Foreground are the Ruins of M. H. Tandy & Co.'s Tobacco Warehouse in Hopkinsville; behind them the burned Warehouse of Woolridge & Co., both Firms important Producers, and the Freight Depot of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

All that was left of Tandy & Fairleigh's Tobacco Factory at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, after a Raid of the "Night Riders." In the Rear are the Ruins of the Acme Mills and Elevator Company, which had a daily capacity of 1200 Hogsheads of Tobacco.

THE TRAIL OF THE "NIGHT RIDERS"

HARPER'S WEEKLY. 1908
For twenty years Col. Thornton FitzHugh Johnson, the founder of Bacon College, was engaged in educational pursuits in Georgetown. Colonel Thornton F. Johnson married Miss Margaret Fauntleyroy, of Georgetown. He now has a son, Col. Billy Johnson, until recently a prominent man of Dallas, Texas. He held several important offices in Dallas, but his age has compelled him to retire from office. His eyesight has been failing him.

At the recent celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the union of Kentucky University and Transylvania, Lexington, Prof. A. R. Milligan, in an address setting forth a detailed history of the University from its inception as Bacon College, gave the following sketch of Colonel Johnson, which will doubtless be read with interest by his pupils of the Female College and Military Institute, who are living:

"Beginnings in Georgetown."

"In the October vacation of 1836 information came to Professors Thornton F. Johnson, Samuel G. Mullins and a third, who was doubtless Dr. Samuel Hatch, that their acceptance of the plea which Alexander Campbell was then making for the restoration of primitive Christianity on the basis of the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice was to cost them their places in Georgetown College. The three professors anticipated dismissal by resignation."

"Bacon College Established."

"Meanwhile Thornton FitzHugh Johnson, the real founder of Bacon College, had passed from its faculty into its board. Born in Orange county, Virginia, May 29, 1805, and reared there in a family whose near connection included eminent men, he was in 1833 admitted a cadet of West Point, where he remained until 1837. Coming to Kentucky in 1829, he became a charter member of the Christian congregation at Georgetown, and was professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Georgetown College until the establishment of Bacon College."

"Prof. Johnson bought a large brick dwelling which stood, until its destruction by fire on December 21, 1856, on the South side of Chilton street, opposite the lot that is between the rear portions of the grounds on which the Baptist and Christian churches now stand. This house stood on the ground on which the house owned by Dr. Robinson Bros. now stands, and was owned by the late Squire Lemon at the time it was burned.

In 1837 he carried out his earlier intention of establishing a female seminary in Georgetown. To this successful undertaking he added another when in 1847 he opened the Western Military Institute. In the autumn of 1849 Col. Johnson removed his Military Institute to Blue Lick Springs, and the next spring his Female Collegiate Institute to Millersburg. The seminary he abandoned when in March of 1861 he moved the Military Institute, in whose corps of instructors were James G. Blaine, Bashrod Johnson and Robert Dale Owen, to Drennon Springs. In the county of Henry, where on the fourth day of the following October Col. Johnson died in the forty-seventh year of his age. His remains rest in the Georgetown cemetery beneath a marble monument which records the town with whose educational history he was an important part.

The Graphic
Georgetown
May 2, 1957

---

**The First Shingled House in Kentucky**

Twelve miles southeast of Lexington there stands, on the north side of the gentle hill of Raven Creek, the first shingled roofed house ever erected in what is now Kentucky. It is one story and a half high, built of hewn black locust logs. It is thirty feet long, eighteen feet wide and fifteen feet to the eaves. The foundation is of gray limestone, laid without mortar. The sleepers are small black-walnut logs with the tops sawed flat and the bark still remains on the other ones. The floor is of pine or oak. The door is a heavy plank sawed with a whip-saw. The joists for the second floor are hewn black locust, eight by four inches, and spaced thirty inches apart. The second floor is the same as the first one. The rafters, which are set quite steep, are hewn red oak about four inches square. The sheathing is composed of four-inch strips an inch thick, split with a "row" from red-oak logs, and are spaced six inches apart. The first roof was made of red-oak shingles, which were hung on the sheathing with history pins, the holes for which were bored obliquely through the shingles.

In 1780 Jonathan Wright emigrated to Kentucky County, Va., from near Richmond, Va., and took out a patent for four hundred acres of land, in what is now Fayette County, Ky. On this he built the house mentioned above, but only lived in it a few years when he sold his farm to Samuel McCreasy, who had emigrated to Kentucky County from Maryland. It remained in the McCreasy family until 1809, when it passed into the hands of Mrs. Mary Gess, who sold it a few years afterwards to its present owner, Mrs. Martha Hale, who now resides in this old house. A few years ago Mrs. Hale had the house weather-boarded. The entire structure is in a most remarkable state of preservation, nearly every log in the building being sound and without blemish. The shed-room was built about the first of the present century, as was also the stone chimneys, the first chimney to the house having been "cut-and-dry"—split sticks and laid with mud. The kitchen, which is detached, was also built about the first of this century. The old house is located on a southeast hillside, and faces south.

---

**Bracken Baptist Church — Mason County**

At the village of Minerva stands this unique church built in the mid 1970's by the Reverend Lewis Craig, pioneer Baptist minister, who brought the travelling church from Spotsylvania County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1791. Craig was pastor of this church from 1793 through 1807. This church built in the form of a Great Temple has been abandoned for a number of years and is in a bad state of repair. In an old cemetery near-by lies the remains of the Reverend Lewis Craig.
Frankfort, Ky., May 26th 1862

N. P. Hill, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Several months ago I wrote stating that I would be in Lexington and call on you to sign a receipt in full for Clay Monument. This I have somewhat forgotten. However, I will be in Lexington in a few days and will call on you for that purpose, also I will ask it of a favor of you, by letting me have any paper which might be useful to me hereafter, naming checks, receipts, as receipts for me. Also there was some notes for the advance of money payment with Rev. J. M. Lancaster as security which has never been returned to me. I will then you trouble you in this respect, and by so doing you will much oblige yours.

Respectfully yours,


$100 was the worthy Salute of Adams during the erection of monument.

Lexington, J. July 1857

BANK OF KENTUCKY

Pay to Julius W. Adams, Archt. & Design.

On Demand

W. P. Hill

Lexington, May 18th, 1860

Julius W. Adams, archt. & designer of the H. CLAY monument.
Some Facts About the Early History of Lexington and Vicinity

BY W. H. POLK

THE history of Lexington is crowded with events of a highly interesting character, many of which have never been chronicled by the pen of the historian. Many, also, have been erroneously described by writers who essayed to put them on record.

True history should consist of a plain, impartial relation of the connected transactions of human society. For lack of space in this paper, the writer cannot go into a lengthy account of the history of Lexington during her one hundred and thirty years of existence.

During the first two decades following the initial survey here, in 1775, the pioneer inhabitants of Lexington were largely employed in conflicts with invading Indians from the regions now embraced in Ohio, Indiana and other parts of the Northwest, influenced to their predatory expeditions by British gold.

The first surveys and locations here were made in the summer of 1776, by Capt. John Floyd, one of 200 acres for himself and another for a member of his party, John Maxwell. The former sold his survey to Col. John Todd, who later added a part of it to the town lands. The latter, at the permanent founding of Lexington, occupied his grant, which included the present State University grounds, and was one of the most prominent and highly respected men of the early history of Lexington. He and his wife Sarah are said to have been the first couple married in Lexington fort. He died in 1819 and was buried in his private graveyard on Bolivar Street. In his will he bequeathed this burying ground to the city as long as it was used as such, and when no longer used for that purpose, it was to revert to his heirs. The American Tobacco Company buildings now cover the graveyard. The city finally quit burying there, and, without title or warrant of law, sold it to the Lexington Welling Factory. The bones of many prominent pioneers there interred, including those of John Maxwell, were dug up during excavations for buildings and dumped over with the dirt into a quarry pond. The tombstones were broken up and built into the foundation of the Wheel Factory, on the east side. These facts show the utter disregard of Lexington for the sacred resting-places of her founders. The truth is a little unpleasant to hear, but justice requires that it be told.

In the fall of 1775, John McClelland, his family, and a company of young men came down the Ohio in a flat-boat and located at the "Royal Spring," now Georgetown. In the party was Robert Patterson, a young man who later figured largely in the history of Lexington. This party reached the Royal Spring in November and at once built a defensive cabin for protection against Indians.

During the following winter the cabin was enlarged into a station and made stronger against attack. The party separated into small squads and began exploring and locating claims about their station and on North and South Rikhorn Creeks and their vicinity. Patterson, the McCollums and others located lands on Cane Run, Town Fork and adjacent to this place. Patterson laid a claim covering the present Lunatic Asylum, but sold it and located another that lay west of South Broadway, including the present Davis Fair Grounds and extending west of the Versailles Pike. He built a cabin near West High Street, where Hon. Madison C. Johnson lived, and later erected a stone house that now forms a part of the residence of Miss Omie Hayes, corner of High and Patterson Streets. This property, including all his lands, he sold in 1804 and moved to Dayton, Ohio, after being impoverished by security debts. There he died on November 9, 1827, aged nearly 78 years. Of all the founders of Lexington, he was the most distinguished.

McClelland's Station did not long remain immune from the savage foe. In December, 1776, the Mingo chief Pluggy, with a band of warriors, attacked the place. John McClelland was mortally wounded and died within a few days. Several others were wounded. Discouraged by that event, in the following month (January, 1777), the company abandoned the station and took refuge at Harrodsburg.

Before the attack on McClelland's, however, the supply of ammunition was running short, early in the month of October Robert Patterson, Joseph McNutt, David Perry, James Warnock, James Templeton, Edward Mitchell and Issac Greer started to Pennsylvania to procure a fresh supply. At the mouth of Hocking the party was attacked by savages at night. Patterson was shot in the shoulder and a tomahawk was stuck between his ribs, but he escaped. McNutt was killed and scalped and Warnock, mortally wounded, died soon after. The wounded finally made their way to Wall's Creek and Patterson lay in care of the surgeon at Fort Pitt nearly a year. Recovering, he returned to Kentucky, joining his comrades at Harrodstown.

In the spring of 1776, while Patterson, the McConnells, Leidays and others were exploring and locating in this vicinity, they built a cabin for William McConnell between the Leestown road and Pepper's Distillery, and west of the present Catholic Cemetery. Sitting around a fire in this cabin (and not around a blazing brush heap, in the summer of 1776, as some have stated), the party chose the name "Lexington" for the town they proposed to found here. They planted corn the same spring and when winter approached returned to Harrodstown for safety.

Three years later, early in April, 1779, Robert Patterson and about twenty-five men left Harrodstown, came here, built a block-house at the corner of Broadway and High Streets, and made a permanent settlement. A survey was made of the proposed town, nearly all of which lay north of Town Branch and extended east to about the Kentucky Association race track.

The population increasing rapidly and the block-house being too small to shelter all, in April, 1782, Col. John Todd collected workmen and built "a large fort," as he descripted it to the Governor of Virginia, in a letter to the latter. This fort was built on lot No. 41 of Capt. Robert Todd's survey of the town made the following year. It covered the present sites of March's and Vanderer's stores, on West Main Street, just east of Bowser & Co.'s store. The next two lots, 42 and 43, were included in the stockade enclosure—for the use of the fort—"as Capt. Todd states in his survey." Lot No. 41, arranged as where the garrison stands," is the way Capt. Todd lays down the site of the fort.

Lexington existed provisionally from March 26, 1781, until May 6, 1782, when the Virginia Assembly gave a charter to the town, a Board of Trustees was elected, Col. John Todd being chosen as chairman, and his brother, Capt. Robert Todd, was made Surveyor and ordered to lay off the town into streets and lots.

All was now ready for rapid town improvement and the hopes of Lexington's pioneers beat high. Various meetings had been held by the Trustees and many lots were disposed of to settlers, the conditions being the building of a house and the assumption of a share of the cost of public buildings. The Trustees granted the munificent sum of $200 in gold or silver, or the equivalent thereof in Continental Currency, to build a court house. One hundred dollars to build a court house!

The first court house was evidently of logs. The second, built in 1788, was of stone. The third, erected in 1806-7, with detached offices for Circuit and County Clerks, was of brick. A tower was added in 1814, and a clock was placed in this tower in 1817. This house was occupied at the July term of court in 1807. In the years following its walls echoed to the eloquence of Clay, Brown, Barry, Montifee, Hardin, Marshall, Joe Davises and other great Kentuckians.

After standing for ninety years, this brick structure was torn down and a new and fine stone structure was commenced in July, 1883, and completed in June, 1885. It cost over $112,000. Owing to the upper part of the building not being fire proof, this new building caught fire on May 14, 1897, and was destroyed, together with Joel T. Hart's beautiful statue, "Woman Triumphant," which stood in the rotunda. On September 29, 1897, a contract was let for the construction of the present fine building, which was completed at a cost of over $260,000 and occupied in February, 1900.

D. A. R. SOUVENIR
LEXINGTON, K.
OC. 23-1908.
Fayette County Has Its 'Ghost Town'

Village Was Built
By Lewis Sanders
In Early 1800's

Fayette county, too, has a "ghost town." Why not — it has everything else to attract tourists — historic houses, horse farm "parks," cascades, caves, the beautiful Elkhorn, purebred cattle, vistas of breath-taking scenery — and Lexington, the snappiest town of its size in America, with unequalled hospitality to cap it all.

The "ghost town" is Sandersville, two miles north on the Georgetown pike, with the Sandersville road running through it to the Green River Road, and the Wright house. Also, the church that was built as part of the village remains.

Colonel Sanders, through the "West" in the early 1800's, or built or owned several three-story brick buildings on Main Street in Lexington by the time the 1800 directory was published — and also several of Lexington's choicest lots — built Sanders, as he called it, in 1815.

A brief description of it was given when the town — lock, stock and barrel — was sold by court decree to the heirs of Lewis Sanders, ownership. It read:

"SANDERSVILLE COTTON FACTORY For Sale, two and one-half miles from Lexington. . . .

That large and splendid Cotton Factory, 110 feet long 40 feet wide and five stories high, the basement of stone, the balance of brick, with an all-wing for Pickers and Linters Machines containing 1,660 Throstles, Spindles (etc., etc., etc.), Machinery, steam Footing House, Steam Smith, Tail of Engineer: Power sufficient to drive all, all in success, and working about eighty bales of cotton per month; sheds to store 1,000 bales of cotton, six Brick Stores, four Brick Houses, suitable for twenty-six families; School House and Church; two fine Dwelling Houses and a tract of as good land as is in Kentucky, containing from 40 to 50 acres.

Colonel Advertises
Colonel Sanders advertised, "To Mechanic" in April, 1815: "I will sell at public auction on May 15 at Sanders, a beautiful village which lies between two and one-half miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road. - TWELVE BUILDING LOTS, each about one-fourth acre each . . . A great many Mechanics of every branch employed at my factory and from the numerous families residing there."

The majority of the residences left in the "ghost town," and the five-story factory was removed two stories by Hilleisenmeyer's Nurseries and is used as an office building today.

Colonel Sanders failed in 1819, and in 1819 when the factory and village were sold by court order, Charles Wilkins bought the property and conveyed it to Postlethwait, Brand and Co. This company, composed of Postlethwait, John Brand, Dr. Elisa Warfield and Major John Tilden, in 1820 that it was put in full operation. Anyone interested in succeeding owners may find that story in histories.

However, the fame of Colonel Lewis Sanders lies not in Sandersville, with six. Anders owned — directly across the Georgetown Pike from Sandersville, the first factory, having been built in 1816. The first owners were Judge Harry Innis, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, Capt. John Fowler, Col. Hubbard Taylor and Capt. Jack Jolliett.

Pressed For Cash
Colonel Sanders had offered his plans and accounts book to anyone for cash, so a good description of it is of record — also of the house he built in that year and which still stands. He advertised "44 acres 21/2 miles from the Court House, on the Georgetown Road, on which is a valuable Garden, having been nine years in selecting the most choice fruits, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Gages, Apples, Quinces, Grapes, &c. Also a variety of Shrubbery and Flowers &c., an Excellent Root House, with Sheds and large Stone Stable; Carriage and Cow Houses; a Stone House for a gardener; two Log Houses, together with an intended Dwelling House, calculated for a large family."

The dwelling house in Sanders' Garden, then under construction, could be completely finished in four months, Colonel Sanders said. His description shows what a handsome house it was:

"It fronts the Georgetown Road, and has an oval room in the center, 25 by 30 feet, with a dome ceiling; two octagon rooms, connected with the oval room by sliding back and adjoining which is a two-story brick house, 35 by 55, with a ten foot passage, having six rooms on each floor. The basement of the back building is of stone; nearly the whole of it is above ground with several convenient rooms and passages above; also cells under the whole of the front."

When Colonel Sanders failed financially, all of his holdings were sold, including Sanders' Garden, which Col. James Morrison bought. Col. Morrison told him he could remain there as long as he desired, but he removed to Sanders, Ky., near Carrollton, in 1823 and Col. Morrison sold the property to Robert Scott, who leased it. Elijah Noble, who in 1825 had prepared and served dinner to Gen. Lafayette, attended by thousands in the woods on West Main Street opposite the Lexington Cemetery, leased the house and grounds. He was a noted tavern-keeper, as well as caterer, and called his Sanders house, "The Sign of the Golden Eagle." Henry Clay visited here, on July 12, 1827, he served the dinner to Henry Clay — an occasion long memorable in the annals of Lexington. The "bill of fare," enjoyed by 2,000 people in the garden grounds, consisted of 500 lbs. of bacon hams, 300 lbs. beef, 26 shotes and roasters, 14 lambs, seven veal, 120 chickens, 300 plates of pastry, 350 loaves of bread, 15 large loaves of corn bread, potatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers, onions, etc., amounting to eleven bushels; 200 heads of Early York cabbages "together with the usual assortments of pickles in sufficient quantity."

Clay's speech drew more than four columns in a local newspaper. The committee of arrangements was composed of 26 of the most distinguished citizens of Lexington and vicinity. Despite this display of Clay "boosting," locally, General following here. General Jackson was entertained at Capt. John Fowler's Garden at a barbecue July 21 the same year by the citizens of Fayette county and the affair was attended by probably an equal number.

Sanders' Garden, which had been established in 1808, was the scene of the farewell dinner of the Fifth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers by the citizens of Lexington on Aug. 14, 1812.

Hart Is Killed
Capt. Nathaniel G. S. Hart's ill-fated Lexington Light Infantry was part of this regiment. Capt. Hart, brother-in-law of Henry Clay, was a captive of the British-led Indians at the battle of the Raisin and a number of his fellow-officers and men had been tomahawked in cold blood while awaiting transportation to British headquarters.

Capt. William Elliott, who was a college-student of Captain Hart, had lived with Col. Thomas Hart's family, at the southwest corner of Second and Mill streets, had been appealed to by Captain Hart. He promised to get carriage for Hart and the others, but departed leaving them to their fate. Hart finally paid an Indian $600 to let him have a horse and to accompany him to the British lines, but some of the other Indians — all of whom were drunk — killed Hart and took the money away from his captor.

"FINE MANSION — Col. Lewis Sanders' dwelling, "Planchenta," in Sanders' Garden, was one of the finest mansions in Fayette county when built in 1815. Though remodeled over the years, it has not lost any of its handsome attractiveness"

Lex. Herald-Leader
In Sandersville On Georgetown Pike

AIR VIEW—What remains today of the once flourishing village of Sanders is shown in this air photo. The scene is along the Sandersville pike, showing the Hillenmeyer Nurseries office building—the five story structure on the left—Sanders, reduced to two stories—and the remaining village houses opposite.

BRICK DWELLING—The former Wright house is the only one of the old brick dwellings remaining today in Sanders, Fayette county’s “ghost town.” It is on Sandersville Lane, once Sanders avenue in the heydey of the village.

Single Arch Camp Nelson Bridge—This 245 foot single span bridge, built at Camp Nelson, was opened in 1933. At that time it was thought to be the longest wooden cantilever bridge in the United States.

Bridge 1838–1933
over Kentucky River
A Wernwag bridge

8 Miles South of Nicholasville
HIS WORK LIVES ON

There are many examples throughout the state of the sculpture of one of February's sons, Joel T. Hart, one-time builder of chimneys

By GAIL RANSDELL
Free-Lance Writer

"Seek him not here," persuades the inscription on the Joel T. Hart tombstone in historic Frankfort Cemetery, "but where he lives in his own art's immortality."

This stone-cutting son of Kentucky, who built fences and chimneys in Bourbon County with the same stroke of a master that he used to chisel in imperishable marble the image of some of our greatest statesmen and his own ideals of womanhood, left a trail that begins at Winchester, where he was born, and leads to a simple, unadorned studio of the long-ago in Florence, Italy. It was here he gave the best of his life to his masterpiece, "Woman Triumphant."

Hart lived in the frugal manner of the poor, but counted among his closest friends the leading men and women of his generation, both at home and abroad. The first great artist of Kentucky, he is listed, even by coincidence of birth month, with the all-time great. His birthday anniversary was last Thursday. He was born February 11, 1810. His early struggles included many of the characteristics by which other famous February children are remembered.

He had the proud family background like that of a Washington, the desire of a Lincoln for education, the love of a Longfellow for poetry, and a romance that might have been of St. Valentine's own making.

Often praised by a friendly press in his heyday, Hart no longer is so famous for his sculpture. His style is outmoded, and his masterpiece was destroyed by fire without a copy ever having been made. But his name lives on in Kentucky—and so does his work, both in sculpture and as a lovely stonecutter.

His mother, Judith Tanner Hart, was a descendant of some of Virginia's best blood. His father, Josiah, inherited 800 acres of land—where Winchester now stands—and was financially able to give his older children the best education then possible. But before Joel, the youngest, was old enough to go to school, the family lost everything through an unscrupulous agent who made some bad investments.

Joel only went to school three months.

Dorothy Hart Drew's portrait of Joel T. Hart is in the Old Capitol at Frankfort.

His father was too honest to send him when he could not help pay the teacher. The smallest of the Hart boys learned to read from borrowed books. When he was old enough to go to work he hired out to those whose libraries afforded him an opportunity in the evenings to further his study. Eventually he became, like Lincoln, one of the most learned and cultured men of his time. And always he was very particular in his stone work. In his teens he worked a great deal in Bourbon County, where chimneys and fences still reflect his skill.

Near North Middletown, at one end of the farm home of H. A. Fletcher, is a well-preserved chimney Hart built 125 years ago. According to tales often told before its fireside and handed down through the generations, this mason with dreams of becoming a sculptor selected a suitable cornerstone for the chimney and spent several days squaring it and engraving thereon his name. The engraving continued to appear on every two or three rounds on the inside of the chimney.

A friend said, "Joel, I can't see your name in spending so much time carving your name and hiding it from view."

Hart answered, "These engravings are not for the eyes of the present generation. If I succeed as a sculptor I want posterity to find within this rude urn the first specimen of my artistic skill."

Residents of Little Rock, also in Bourbon County, point to another Hart chimney on a cabin in the Thurman Hinkle yard, a Hart-carved chimney mantel in the Joe Sharp home, and a stone house Hart helped to build on a farm now owned by the Hopkins sisters. After the house had been abandoned, a wooden lean-to was added to each end. The Misses Hopkins now use it as a barn.

More of Hart's work with stone is found in Lexington where, through his work at Pruden's Marble Yards, he furnished rich men's residences with palatial steps and erected monuments over their dead. Then he threw down the tools of a stonecutter and took up those of a sculptor.

A varied collection of Hart's early handiwork is treasured by his great-niece, Mrs. Lula Weaver Mitchell (Mrs. Strother Mitchell), Lexington. She has his first painting, which he did at the age of 8; a pen-and-ink sketch he did of his grandmother—who was his sister, Mary Morgan Hart Weaver. Also, she has a likeness of three cherubs he carved as a child with a penknife, a marble likeness of the Bible which he chiseled, and a hand-carved cherry rolling pin. She has numerous gifts he sent her Aunt Dian Weaver, his favorite niece, from Italy. They include rare pieces of mosaic, a grandfather's clock, twisted Roman gold pins and earrings.

Also, she has the picture of Mary Smithers, Uncle Joel's sweetheart, neatly framed in teakwood. He always carried it.

He fell in love with pretty Mary Smithers while he was working in Lexington. She promised to marry him, but for several years he failed to make enough money to support them, at last deciding to continue his study in Italy, hoping thus to get ahead. A great lover of verse, he wrote several poems to his Mary, lauding her charms and assuring her of his lasting love. One of these, "To Mary on

The Courier-Journal
FEB-14-1954
merly of Lexington, after visiting Hart's studio at Florence in 1877 wrote this about Hart and his masterpiece:

"He spent most of the nights on the cot beside a great masterpiece. All this time, he had sleeping quarters upstairs, reached by a ladder. The reason for the cot beside the masterpiece:

"He seemed to have his whole attention riveted upon this one central object. Even while we were talking to him he would get up, go to a tub of water, fill a squirt-gun and sprinkle the clay model all over.

"He gave us to understand that in the many years he had been working upon it, it had never been permitted to dry."

Seldom has an artist been lauded in his lifetime as was Hart, whose work was compared favorably with that of the world's greatest sculptors. Without doubt, he still ranks as one of Kentucky's greatest artists, perhaps its greatest sculptor. But how does his work now rank with that of the world's greats? Here's the view expressed in part in a thesis by Louise Bruce in 1946 while a student in the University of Louisville:

"Joel T. Hart, the first noted Kentucky sculptor, was fortunate in receiving his greatest fame during his lifetime. His reputation was due partly to the egotistic style of the press in the mid-Nineteenth Century, partly to lack of competition in Kentucky, and partly to his own merit. Hart's name by no means will rank with Phidias, Donatello's, Michelangelo's, or Rodin's. But his contemporaries thought him worthy of equally high praise, because most of them knew great European sculpture of antiquity and the Renaissance only from engravings, not produced well enough to develop a critical sense. Therefore the only real comparison he stood in this country was with the American sculptors of his own period. . . . It is true that he could render a fine likeness, although his understanding for problems of classical sculpture never went very far. . . .

Like the love of his life that ended in sorrow, the masterpiece of his life's work met with tragedy. It eventually came into the possession of the ladies of the Hart Memorial Association in Lexington, and was placed for safekeeping in the supposedly fireproof courthouse. But the building burned, and a part of the cupola fell on "Woman Triumphant," smashing it to bits. Critics of his day had used extravagant language about it, calling it the greatest piece of sculpture since Michelangelo carved his immortal "Moses." Hart once refused $20,000 for it.

Other great works of Joel T. Hart are carefully preserved in Kentucky today. Among them are "Il Penseroso," representing a handsome woman with downcast eyes, which is on display at the University of Kentucky Library, Lexington. In the Old Capitol Museum at Frankfort are busts of Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. The well-known statue of Henry Clay is at the Jefferson County Courthouse in Louisville, and at the Louisville Free Public Library are his "Morning Glory" and a copy of "Venus de Medici."

William C. Kendrick of Louisville, for-
Hart invented an ingenious machine to speed the work and heighten the skill of statuary processing, which was patented in England. The first bust upon which he used his invention was that of Col. J. W. Grigsby, a faultless piece of work, now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D.C. Other works can be found at various places in the United States and in Europe. However, his invention met with disfavor from many artists.

He put down his chisel for the last time March 2, 1877. He was buried in the English cemetery at Florence, Italy, by the side of his good friend, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Later, the State of Kentucky raised $1,200 to bring his remains to the Frankfort Cemetery, where he was interred with impressive rites.

Joel T. Hart’s “Il Penseroso,” a lady with downcast eyes, now is at the Louisville Free Public Library.

Three busts by Hart are in this scene at the Old Capitol. Next to the doorway, on the left, is the bust of Andrew Jackson. Under the portrait of Henry Watterson on the opposite side are, first, Henry Clay, then J. J. Crittenden.
Hart carved his name on the inside of this chimney, pointed out by Strother Mitchell.

Photos Above by The Author; Others by C.J. Photographer

Miss Fay Richardson looks at the mantel Hart carved in a home at Little Rock, Ky.

This is the original—no copies were made—of Hart’s invention to speed and make more accurate the work of statuary processing, now at the Louisville Free Public Library’s Art Museum. Col. Lucien Beckner, head of the museum, is posing with Hart’s creation.
IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Gratz kitchen originally was a dining hall and kitchen of Transylvania University. It was opened in the fall of 1818, the same year a combination administration-classroom-dormitory building designed by Matthew Kennedy opened. A mate to the kitchen, which was on the Mill street side of the park, was destroyed in the mid-fifties. The present kitchen, which now serves as headquarters for the Lexington recreation department, had three main rooms on ground level and others in the basement. The 1837 menu read: For breakfast, (at 8 o'clock) coffee, milk, wheat and corn bread; butter, and either beef steaks, mutton chops, bacon or salt beef; for dinner, (at 2 o'clock) wheat or corn bread, two varieties of meat, fresh and salt; soup, three kinds of vegetables, poultry, when abundant, twice a week; and plain dessert once a week; for supper, (at sunset) tea, milk, wheat and corn bread, butter and corn mush. A price list wasn't available. In 1847, however, a school bulletin said that a room in a private home with meals and everything included except washing ranged from $3.25 to $5 per week.

Lex. Leader - Feb 18, 1954

STAMPING GROUND looks like this around 1900. Before many of the Main Street buildings were destroyed by fire, Deputy County Court Clerk Horace Gatiwood, who loaned this picture to The Graphic, lived in the two story house at the end of the street. Bert Johnson ran the blacksmith shop at left and just beyond it was the Jerry Haine Hotel.

The Graphic, Georgetown, June 1955
This picture was made during the first lawsuit trial held in the present Fayette county circuit court room. The date was February, 1900, shortly after completion of the courthouse building. The case was the Phoenix National Bank et al vs. the North Western Life Insurance Company over a policy held by the late J. R. Jewell. Dr. T. H. Kinnaird was on the witness stand and Judge Watts Parker on the bench. Others in the picture included W. C. P. Breckinridge, John T. Shelby and Sam Yantis. Several changes have been made in the courtroom since that date. The scales of justice emblems in front of the judge's stand have been removed. The painted designs around the border of the ceiling also are gone. Three or four years ago, a soundproof ceiling was installed below the original one, to improve acoustics and provide space for air conditioning equipment.
America's entry into World War I was just months away when a train shipment of 45 Overland cars arrived in town and was put on display on Cheapside, top picture. S. E. Drake, Richmond road, who had the Overland agency here at that time, lined up the cars for this picture after parading them around town. That same year, 1917, one of Drake's customers was Gov. James B. McCreary. Seated in the car in front of the governor's mansion, are McCreary, back seat, and Drake and the chauffeur. The chauffeur is at the wheel, which was located on the right side in those days. Drake, one of the earliest car dealers in Lexington, had his sales office at 234 East Main street. Drake had the Overland agency from 1908 to 1925. The cars were considered in the medium price range and in 1917 cost from $1,200 to $2,500.
A streetcar’s defective brakes were blamed for this accident at the C. and O. railroad crossing on South Broadway in 1907. The streetcar motorman was killed and several persons injured. The picture was taken from the west side of Broadway looking east.

One person was killed and 16 injured in an accident at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway crossing on South Broadway near Water street on May 9, 1907. An electric streetcar struck a combination mail and baggage car of a C. and O. passenger train about 11:20 o’clock that morning.

The brakes on the northbound streetcar failed to hold going down the Broadway hill.

George Wells, 25, of 236 East Sixth street, motorman on the streetcar, was killed. The injured included the mail clerk of the train, Julian Childers, the streetcar conductor, George Clayton, and George Bain, prominent auctioneer and banker of Lexington.

Bain was a passenger on the streetcar. Many of those passengers had just arrived in town on a train at the South Broadway station.

The Lexington Leader reported, "The brave motorman saw that the collision was bound to take place, and, striving to save the lives of his passengers, wrestled vainly with the useless brake."

And:

"The streetcar crashed into the baggage car. The side of this car was crushed like an egg shell and the streetcar collapsed like a paper bag."

Caught Between Cars

The motorman was caught between the cars. "One leg was literally torn from its knee socket and later found under the wreck," the paper said. He died shortly after he was taken to the hospital.

The Leader also said:

"The crash--... was heard as far up Vine street as Limestone. The shrieks and cries of the injured were heartrending."

Also:

"Almost on the instant that the accident happened, the police became aware of it. Captain Ford, who was on duty at police headquarters (then located near by on Water street), ran to the scene, and sent back an officer for as many policemen as could be found."

The train was only delayed about an hour because of the accident. The coaches not damaged in the wreck were "taken around the Belt line, landing the regular passengers at the station and proceeding on to Winchester."

According to newspaper accounts, rumors were widespread on the day of the wreck that officials of the street railway company were "aware of the fact that the (streetcar’s) brakes were defective."

The general manager of the company, however, said that a recent inspection had shown the brakes were in good order.

Two days later a coroner’s jury ruled that defective brakes caused the accident.

Earlier, the street railway company reported that it was paying hospital expenses for the injured and burial expenses for the motorman.
KIRWAN ADDRESSES ROUND TABLE—Members of the Kentucky Civil War Round Table heard a talk last night by Dr. A. D. Kirwan, professor of history at the University of Kentucky, at a Lafayette Hotel dinner meeting. Shown above are William H. Townsend, president; H. B. Kinselvying, Shelbyville, executive committee member; J. Winston Coleman Jr., vice president; Dr. Kirwan; and Dr. Holman Hamilton, program chairman. (Herald Photo).

Lex. Herald, Jan-22-1957

Lexington Herald, March 18, 1958

ROUND TABLE HEARS HESSELTINE—Dr. William B. Heseltine, right, biographer of President U. S. Grant, spoke at a dinner meeting at the Kentucky Civil War Round Table here last night. Shown with the speaker, who has done extensive research on the Confederate prison at Andersonville, are J. Winston Coleman Jr., left, vice president of the Round Table, and George Swinebroad. (Herald Photo).
This building on South Mill street between Water and Vine streets was used as a railroad passenger station for many years. It was built in the 1830s or 40s by the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, the first railroad out of Lexington. The Central Kentucky Railroad Company later shared the station with the L. and O. Both railroads eventually became part of the Louisville and Nashville system, and the L. and N. continued to use the building until the present Union Station opened. The old building now serves as a warehouse.

Lex. Leader, March 10 - 1954
Built in 1835


Mr. P. J. Spurr, Adm. de voisins of Jas. Beatty,

To J. Clarke & Co., Drs.

To Advertising in the Lexington Intelligencer, "Notice to purchasers, commodities.

Received.

J. Clarke & Co.

1835 - Bill for Lexington Intelligencer
Dec. 26, 1835
People could almost count the number of Lexington firemen on both hands when this picture of the city force was made in May, 1896, at the old fire station on Short street. The men who made up the force were, front, Dock McMurtry, Tim Maher, Jack Slavin, Ed Thompson and a man by the name of Bunnell, and, back, Chief G. W. Muir, William Lanckert, Jim Gilroy, Dee Swope, Ass't Chief Frank Sutton and Engineer Bill Metcalf. They were equipped with one steam engine, according to J. J. Mahoney, an oldtimer who now lives on the Old Frankfort pike; drew $45 a month, worked 21 hours a day and got every 10th day off. The old building is still standing and is now occupied by the Office Equipment Company.

The John Cabell Breckinridge monument and the tall building in the center are the only things on Chesapeake that haven’t changed much since this picture was made, about 1900. The City National Bank building at left and the office building next to it have been replaced by the Bank of Commerce. The building at right, which housed the E. B. Drake farm implement store, has been replaced. The center building, which was occupied in those days by a tailoring company and the Beauchamp and Walton law offices, is still standing. The water fountains beside the monument have been removed and part of Chesapeake itself, after a resolution was passed by the fiscal court on Feb. 9, 1928, has been converted into a park. The Breckinridge monument was erected in 1887, 12 years after Breckinridge’s death. He was the 14th vice president of the United States and served from 1857 until 1851 under President James Buchanan.

This work, a history of the 10.33 mile railroad from Cadiz, in Trigg County, Kentucky, to Gracey, in Christian County, is the only miniature book in the vast lore of railroading. Bound in full leather, the book measures two and one-eighth by three inches, with a metal outline of a steam locomotive on the outside front cover.

William C. White, around 1900, saw the need for transportation in and out of Trigg County, to ship out timber, cross ties, hay, tobacco and other community products. With this in mind, Mr. White soon raised the needed capital to build the short line railroad. Late in 1901, the road was completed and ready for business; it held the U. S. Mail carrying contract from its inception until late in 1941.

Passenger business boomed in the early years until about 1920, when automobiles and good roads cut deeply into the passenger trade of the railroad. During the mid 1930's the fare from Cadiz to Gracey was 20c per person. Today there is no passenger business and the line is thriving solely on freight service.

The Cadiz Railroad used seven steam locomotives, but in July, 1954, the road was modernized with the addition of two diesel engines, and the old "iron horses" were relegated to the scrap heap.

In 1965, controlling interests in this Kentucky short line railroad passed from the White family to Cadiz Spring Products, a product of Hoover Ball and Bearing Company, which will continue to use the line to haul their finished products.

This miniature book, History of the Cadiz Railroad, will soon become a collector's item and a valuable addition to any Kentucky library.

Lexington, Kentucky

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

The Filson Club History Quarterly

July, 1967

Kentuckiana Collection

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

3d Book-Plate
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we

Thomas Hall

are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the just and full sum of $100 current money, 1820

to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, &c. jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated this 10th day of April 1820

THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound John Hisbee hath obtained a licence to keep a Tavern at his house in the County of Fayette;

NOW, if the said John Hisbee shall constantly find and provide in his said Tavern, good, wholesome, cleanly lodgings and diet for Travellers, and Stableage, provender or Pasture for horses, for the term of one year from date of these presents, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his said house, or suffer any person to tipple or drink more than is necessary, nor at any time to suffer any disorderly, behaviour to be practised in his house with his privity or consent, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Teste,

John Hisbee

Seal

Orlando Brown Home One Of First Designed By Shyrock

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 9 (Special) — One of the first residences designed by Kentucky's noted architect, Gideon Shyrock, is the Orlando Brown House here.

The historic Georgian house was built by Kentucky's first U.S. senator, John Brown, for his son, Orlando.

The home remained in the family until it was left to a legend to the Colonial Dames of Kentucky, who operate it as a shrine to Kentucky's golden age.

The walls of the two-story brick structure are 14 inches thick. The Federal influence is shown in its classic entrance, its facade and the arch in the front hall, but its general feeling and interior detail are early Greek revival.

Orlando Brown (1801-1867) practiced medicine and law before he became joint proprietor and editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Crittenden and national commissioner of Indian affairs by President Taylor. His son Mason became state treasurer and Orlando Jr. served as a Civil War officer.

The sons may be recognized in juvenile silhouette and as small boys with their dog in the portrait by T. S. Moise and T. T. Fowler in the house. It also has three likenesses of Orlando Sr., painted by Fowler, by Louis Moran and presumably by John Neagle. But the prize of the collection is the portrait of Senator Brown by Kentucky's favorite native artist, Matthew H. Juet.

Among other treasures in the house are Duncan Phyfe tables, and candelabra brought from France by Orlando's uncle, James Brown, minister to France under President Monroe.

Also on exhibition are the century-old medical scales and phials used by Dr. Preston Brown.

Lex. Herald-leader
July-10-1960

Shelby-Jackson Purchase •What is shown in the map above is the Jackson Purchase area in Western Kentucky. It rightfully should be called the Shelby-Jackson Purchase, as Kentucky's first Governor, Isaac Shelby and General Andrew Jackson each had an equal part in securing the land from the Chickasaw Indians.

Jackson Purchase 1818
A SPOT IN KENTUCKY

Memories of a far distant day must cling around "Whitehall," the old home of Gen. Cassius Clay; memories of a lavish day when Alexander II was Czar of all Russia, and Clay, known as Kentucky's most colorful figure, was Lincoln's ambassador to his court. This was the home he left, an old house built in 1787 by Brig. Gen. Green Clay. After his return he rebuilt the place to its present proportions, a great red brick, 22-room mansion dripping with ornamental trimmings. Today it stands in the center of a farm, back from the Lexington Road, near Richmond, reached by following tractor ruts through a field of beef cattle. There is no sign of an old road and no indication in the front lawn of the driveway which must have existed in that day of fancy carriages and lavish entertainment.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct 4, 1959

Colonel Sharp's House - In the early morning hours a knock came to Colonel Sharp's door. The colonel clad in his night shirt opened the door and was confronted by Beauchamp wielding a knife. The Colonel was thrown to the floor and stabbed to death.

408 Madison Street, facini
West side old Capitol bldg.
Funeral Invitation.

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

D. H. COULTER, ESQ.

at Cherry Spring Church, tomorrow (Sunday) at 12 1/2 o'clock

Funeral services by Rev. W. George.

SCOTT COUNTY, KY., February 6, 1875.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938

On N.E. cor. Short + Market

Cherry Spring Church (razed ca. 1939) was located at Newtown, Ky. A Presbyterian (brick) church.

see p. 107 for photo.

Lancaster, 1853.

On or before the 1st day of September, 1854, I promise to pay H. T. Duncan, President CLAY MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION, or order.

Twenty five Dollars, value received, negotiable and payable at the Northern Bank of Kentucky, without defalcation.

Thos. T. Redd

Pledge to build the Henry Clay monument in Lex. Cemetery.
Old Building Was A School
Converted recently into doctors' offices and residential apartments, one of Lexington's most venerable homes, appropriately located in the historic section surrounding Gratz Park, belies its age and its record of distinguished service for more than a century and a quarter.

The commodious house was built before 1800 by Dr. Frederick Ridgely, who came to Lexington from New Jersey and was connected with Transylvania University medical school. Dr. Elias Warfield purchased it from him in 1808. It is known today as the Berryman House, as it has been in the Berryman family for about 60 years. C. H. Berryman says it is the oldest brick house in Lexington, and that Elkhorn Place, two miles from Lexington on the Richmond road, is the oldest brick house in the surrounding vicinity of the Bluegrass capital.

In the heyday of Lexington's cultural leadership as the "Athens of the West," this house was the seat of Ward's Academy, a fashionable school that numbered among its students Mary Todd, who became the wife of President Abraham Lincoln. Across the street—at the southwest corner of Second and Market streets—is another historic residence which in those days was a French academy. The latter was the home of the famous poetess, Rosa Vertner Jeffrey. Across Second Street, at the northeast corner, is the former home of Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, world-famous surgeon who was at the head of Transylvania University medical school.

All three houses are in excellent state of preservation and have been used at various times by writers to illustrate outstanding examples of fine old architecture.

LEX-LEADER, June 30, 1938

William Roszell will be buried at Cherry Spring Church tomorrow, March 20th at 10 o'clock a.m. A funeral discourse will be delivered. Newtown, Ky., March 19th 1866.

Comments on Transylvania Pioneer University of the West (Pageant Press, Inc., 120 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York — Price, $4.00)

"...a real contribution to the history of Kentucky and early education in the West...a fine job—the definitive job on Old Transylvania." — Dr. J. Winston Coleman Jr., July 18, 1955.
REPUBLICAN MEETING-HOUSE — FAYETTE COUNTY

This old brick church is located in the southeastern part of the county on the Higbee Mill Pike, a short distance east of the Clay's Mill road. It was built in 1827 by dissenting members of the near-by South Elkhorn Christian Church. The church was built for the use of any denomination or minister, to be "republican" in principle, as opposed to monarchy. In 1829, there were reported two hundred members under the leadership of Barton W. Stone. By 1882, there was no definite congregation and services were held there only occasionally. Today the building is used by various churches, school groups and other organizations.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION — SCOTT COUNTY

In the village of White Sulphur, on the Iron Works Pike in Scott County is this old church — the oldest Catholic Church in Kentucky, erected in 1819. In the late 1820's a group of 25 Catholic families from the East on their way to Nelson County stopped off here and being attracted by the beauty of the country and fertility of the soil, decided to settle here. Father Theodore Bedin labored among these early Catholic settlers and helped them establish their church which was erected at a total cost of $3,600. The church building is neo-Gothic in style of architecture. Today St. Francis parish counts but a handful of people and mass is still celebrated in this cradle of Catholicity in central Kentucky.
In 1776, Kentucke County was formed from a part of Virginia's Fincastle County; then four years later split into three counties.

By 1792, when it became a State, it had been divided into nine counties and the spelling had been changed from Kentucke to Kentucky.

The year Kentucky became a State, Washington, Scott, Shelby, Logan, Clark, Hardin and Greene were formed; in 1793, Harrison; in 1794, Franklin and Campbell. They multiplied until now there are 120.

Jury Commissioners Start Work On Monday

Four jury commissioners will start work Monday to select 2,000 names to go into the jury wheels of Fayette Circuit Court's two divisions.

Named to select 1,000 names for Judge Joseph J. Bradley's criminal, common law and equity division were S. A. Boles and Justin R. McCarthy. Selecting a similar number for Judge Chester D. Adams' common law and equity division will be J. Winston Coleman, Jr. and Robert D. Short.

The work of preparing the jury roles will be done in Judge Adams' office.

Ashland, Clay's Lexington home, was built in 1806 and rebuilt in 1857. This engraving is from the book, "Monument to the Memory of Henry Clay," 1856.

Wheat Field, Winburn Farm, Lexington.

Lex. Herald-Leader
Apr. 10, 1955

The Mulberry Hill house where George Rogers Clark lived many years. It stood on the site of Camp Taylor, near Louisville on Poplar Level Road.
June 13, 1943

On a trip on house boat on Kentucky River
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., 1943

Jennings Barkers' Outfit, Athens-Fayette County, Ky.
July 1942

--- Threshing Wheat crop --- J.I. Case engine