SCRAP BOOK
OF
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

Historic Sketches of Lexington and Fayette County and Kentucky in General.
The Book Shelf Scrap Book

of

J. Winston Coleman

Lexington, Kentucky
Winburn Farm,

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FROM THIS HUMBLE BEGINNING GREW TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE — Pictured above is the first main building of Transylvania University, built after the school was moved to Lexington from Danville in 1789. It was located just south of Third street facing Second and overlooking the present Gratz park. Transylvania plans expansion again after the war in the construction of a gymnasium and a library building.

History Of Aged Transylvania College

Related By Acting President L. A. Brown

By Dr. L. A. Brown
Dean and Acting President
Transylvania College

For over 150 years Transylvania college has been a Lexington institution. The history of the city and the school are closely interwoven. As we look forward to the next year both can anticipate a steady expansion of the many areas of mutual helpfulness and responsibility.

The past century and a half have brought many changes in the organization and control of Transylvania. Other colleges have merged with it. From its several institutions have split away to become independent. For the information of those ever increasing number of new residents of our community, a brief summary of the history of Transylvania is proper.

First established as a public school by the State of Virginia in 1786, it is located in Lexington in 1889. Four years later the young institution was located on the present site now known as Gratz Park. One of those early buildings still stands at the corner of Main and Third streets. In 1799 departments of law, medicine, and liberal arts were added to the preparatory department and the name was changed to Transylvania University.

The Rev. James Moore, the first minister of Christ Church of Lexington, was chosen the first president of the university. During the first half of the last century the university grew in length and influence. Financial support came from the State of Kentucky, the City of Lexington from private donors, and from the old county.

Among the early presidents might be mentioned Horace Holley, a Unitarian minister (1818-27), during his successful administration the new three-story brick building was erected at a cost of $30,000. This building was located in the center of the campus (now Gratz Park), facing Second street. At this time the library was a well-stocked library. By 1831 it had burned in 1839. Its destruction led directly to the building of Morison hall a few years later (1831-35).

In 1841, the trustees committed the academic department to the Kentucky conference of the Methodist church. Under the presidency of the Rev. Henry B. Bascom, the college prospered for many years. This revival of influence continued after Bascom's resignation, in 1849. The academic department of the university was reorganized as a state school for teachers in 1856. This effort continued for only two years.

The unrest accompanying the war between the States reduced the academic program to a very meager thread. During the height of the war the buildings were seized by the federal government as military hospitals; "groans of the wounded and dying filled the classic halls which had so often echoed to the logic of Holley, and the fire of Bascom, or the eloquence of Charles." In 1865, Transylvania University consolidated with Kentucky University under the name of the latter. This younger institution had grown out of Bacon College, which was founded in Georgetown in 1836 by the Disciples of Christ in Kentucky. Financial difficulties led to its removal to Harrodsburg in 1839 and its suspension in 1850. However, a few years later fresh efforts to raise funds were successful, and Kentucky University, as the successor of Bacon College, opened in 1865.

The destruction of the college building by fire in 1864 caused the removal of Kentucky University to Harrodsburg and its union with Transylvania in Lexington the year following.

Under the presidency of John B. Bowman and with a large measure of financial support from the Disciples of Christ, Kentucky University was made up of a group of related colleges. These included a College of Liberal Arts, a College of Law, and a College of the Bible. An Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was also organized by the State Legislature under the provision of the Morrill Act and was affiliated with the new university.

The history of Transylvania from the decade following the war between the States until the present has been one of increasing emphasis on the Liberal Arts College and the elimination of the related professional schools.

In 1876 the College of the Bible was granted a separate charter by the state and has continued as an independent college since that time. The Bible college, however, continues to use the classrooms of the university and was given permission to build its classroom building on the campus of the parent school in 1895. From 1912 until 1938 joint premises were occupied by the two colleges. However, in 1938, when the College of the Bible became exclusively a graduate and theological seminary, the two colleges reverted to the earlier customs of each electing its own administrative officers. The Rev. A. J. Corey became president of the College of the Bible in 1938, and Dr. R. R. McLean of Transylvania a year later.

Sunday Herald-Leader
86 Sun., Jan. 14, 1945

• Four Bits
By Jay Jay

New Subject
J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington native and political historian, has turned to a new subject, now that his monumental Kentucky bibliography is in the printer’s hands. I caught him doing some research last week, and he explained that he planned to write the life and works of Gen. Samuel W. Price, native of Nicholasville and later a resident of Lexington, who possessed the unusual combination of a superior talent for painting and high military skill and ardor. What Historian Coleman lacks is a complete list of Gen. Price’s paintings and where they are now. He knows about the more famous ones—“King Solomon of Kentucky,” a study of the cholera-plague hero, and the portraits of President Fillmore and high-ranking fellow-officers of the artist—but says there ought to be a number of portraits in family collections, since Gen. Price is known to have painted a good many of his friends and neighbors hereabouts. If you have a painting by Gen. Price, how about letting Col.-Dr. Coleman know?

Lex. Herald-Leader
June 20, 1948

61-Year-Old Covered Bridge In State Burns

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 23 (AP)— The covered bridge over Ely’s Creek on Highway 36 near Frankfort was burned down early today. The State Highway Department said the old wooden span, built in 1887, is a total loss. Cause of the blaze has not been determined. Plans to replace it are being prepared, the department said. Destruction of the bridge by fire means that the relics in Kentucky about 37.

Lex. Leader
Aug. 23, 1948.
To my Deare Frende, Greeting:

In ye passage of ye seasons, ye monythe hath come round, when our wont is to bid ye members and conferers of ye Cakes and Ale Club to meet in friendly and neighbourly sort about ye house-fire at Landover and, after partaking of a frugal meal, to scan ye quaintie and uncouthy bookes, whether neue or olde, spread out upon ye table and hearken unto ye tall tales forthcomming anent ye same.

Obedient unto ye common bonde of booke-fellowship, it pleaseth me much to send thee a right hearty and forthright summons to drop all else and hie thee hither at seven o' the clocke, on ye even of Thursday, ye eighteenth daye of ye current monythe, commonly called February, in ye pagan calendar.

Bring with thee, I beg, whatsoever bookes and writings thou list, only minde thee it is our earnest wish that, at this time, honour in especial be paid, so far as may be, to ye beloved Father of our Countrie, ye great and noble Washington, who, mighty as was he in countless other wayeres, was himselfe a ready scribe, a true lover of booke and a master in his own right in ye realm of letters.

A line in thine owne hande saying thou wilt come will give me joy and will aide ye Goode Dame in rightly ganging ye number of cups and cakes for ye guestes.

Awaiting thy welcome knappe at my doore at ye houre set, believe me everywhere and always

Thy Faithful Frende and Most Dutiful Servant,

Samuel M. Wilson.
THE KENTUCKY SHAKERS

By EDWARD DEMING ANDREWS

The unique contribution of the Shaker sect to American craftsmanship has been made familiar to collectors largely through the writings of Edward D. Andrews, author of numerous articles in ANTIQUES and other publications and, with his wife, of the book Shaker Furniture. Most "Shaker antiques" are from New York and New England, where the movement existed longest; here Mr. Andrews tells of the activities of the Believers who carried their traditions west of the mountains.

TWO COMMUNITIES of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, commonly called Shakers, were established in Kentucky in the early years of the nineteenth century. They were founded by missionaries from the parent Shaker colony at New Lebanon, New York, which had been organized in the 1780's.

Reports of a religious revival in the regions north and south of the Ohio River had convinced the presiding ministry at New Lebanon that this area would be a fertile field for the establishment of Shaker colonies. Accordingly, on the first day of the year 1805, three of the sect's ablest preachers, Benjamin S. Youngs, Issachar Bates, and John Meacham, were dispatched to carry to the western frontier the Shaker doctrines of celibacy, confession of sin, separation from the world, and community of goods. They traveled on foot, with a horse to carry their baggage. With no precise destination in mind, they made their way through Washington into Virginia. There they learned from travelers of a sect called "Christians" that manifested phenomena of whirling, jerking, and trembling somewhat like the dancing and "exercises" of the Shakers themselves. Crossing over into Tennessee, they visited one of these Christian settlements at Bull's Gap. Believing, however, that the center of the Revival lay rather in Ohio and Kentucky, they pressed on to a "New Light" colony at Paint Lick, Kentucky. Here they attempted to preach the Shaker doctrines, but were branded as "false prophets" who were out to disrupt the sacred institutions of marriage and private property. Not until they reached the home of Malcolm Worley, a prominent leader of the Revival, at Turtle Creek in southern Ohio, did they feel that a promising opening was at hand. A Shaker colony was established there in June 1805, and others followed in Ohio and Indiana.

Work was advanced also in Kentucky. Bates speaks of traveling "this wild wooden world by day and night," carrying on the battle of the spirit against "the doleful works of the flesh." A colony was established at Pleasant Hill between Harrodsburg and Lexington in 1806, and another at Gasper Springs, or South Union, between Bowling Green and Russellville, in 1807. Landholders as well as poor whites and blacks "opened their minds," and bequeathed their worldly goods to the "one true faith." The nucleus of the Pleasant Hill community was the grant of a 140-acre farm by Elisha Thomas, and that at South Union the dedication of all his holdings by Jesse McComb.
These Kentucky communities were representative of the complex but fully integrated social organization of the Shaker church, having distinct customs and dress, architecture and industry, and a craftsmanship characterized by functionalism, simplicity, and a distinct form. Up to the time of the Civil War and the impact of the machine age, Shaker communities were largely self-sufficient, with dependence on the outside world reduced to a minimum. The two Kentucky colonies attained their greatest membership in the decade 1830-1840.

The basis of Shaker economy was agriculture. Both Pleasant Hill, with more than 4,000 acres of land, and South Union with some 6,000, were famous for their stock and produce. The English socialist, John Finch, wrote in 1844 that “the Shaker land [at Pleasant Hill] is easily known by its superior cultivation and by its substantial stone-wall fences. There are many large, handsome, hewn-stone and brick houses, farm buildings, manufactories, and workshops, all in the neatest order, some of them the best in Kentucky.”

The Shakers designed, constructed, and furnished their own buildings. Those at Pleasant Hill, of stone and brick, had the trim, undorned beauty of all Shaker dwellings, with the customary double entrances, one for the brethren and one for the sisters, but they also had arched doorways and spiral staircases of faultless workmanship. Joiners' shops turned out chairs (side and arm, with rockers for the aged and infirm), cases of drawers, chests, beds, tables, benches, adjustable wall brackets for candles — all simple, but of a quality of workmanship which aimed at perfection. Though Kentucky furniture and other crafts show regional variations due to period of settlement, local resources, traditions and skills of members, they are closely related to Shaker work in other parts of the country because of the unification of all colonies under the central authority at New Lebanon.

Shaker settlements had their own saw- and gristmills, blacksmiths' shops, and usually tanneries, shoemaking, and tailoring shops. A Tailor's Division System, published in 1849 at South Union, contains diagrams and designs to simplify and standardize the making of the brethren's clothes. A whiskey distillery was built at South Union in 1823. Pleasant Hill had hatters' and coopers' shops, and woolen, carding, fulling, and linseed-oil mills.

Shaker hands and looms produced rugs — woven, braided, and shirred — as well as bonnets and home-dyed cloth. Especially noteworthy in the Kentucky settlements were the hand and neck kerchiefs, woven in soft but luminous pinks, greens, and violets, of silk from imported silkworms.

After the Civil War a slow decline of the Shaker colonies in Kentucky began, ending in the present century with the dissolution of the Pleasant Hill colony in 1910 and of that at South Union in 1922. Today only their buildings remain, silent witnesses to an historic experiment in communal association.

Illustrations of Kentucky Shaker work from the Index of American Design, National Gallery of Art.

*Restoration View of Pleasant Hill (Shakertown), Kentucky, as it would have looked a century ago. The four roads lead to Lexington (upper right), to the Kentucky River (lower right), to Harrodsburg (middle left), and to Danville (lower left). The stone Center Family Residence, opposite the frame Meeting House, near the junction of the Danville and Harrodsburg-Lexington Pikes, forms the focus of the town. Holy Saba's Plain, for outdoor religious meetings, is behind the Meeting House. To the right of the Meeting House are the Minister's Dwelling and the Guest House. The large brick building across the road and to the right is the East Family Residence, balanced at the far (left) end of the road by the West Family Residence. The North Family Residence is the one farthest out the Lexington Pike. Outstanding among the other buildings were the stone Schoolhouse (nearest the Center Family Residence), and the first house erected, the little building at the head of the road leading to the river, both destroyed. Subsidiary buildings include wash houses, weaving houses, shops, ice houses, barns, and other farm buildings and small dwellings.*

Rendering of Pleasant Hill by Clay Lancaster.
Lexington, Ky. Nov. 3 1855

St. L. Dunn
to Adams & Co. Dr.

To Transportation on Bart for Clay Monument 87

Received Payment for Adams & Co.

Printed at the Observer and Reporter Office, Lexington, Ky.

hauling box for Clay monument, 1855
Adams Express Company

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—CIRCA 1840
Louisville and Franklin hotels shown
TARIFF OF TOLL
ON THE
Bloomfield & Springfield Turnpike Road
ACCORDING TO AN ORDER PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
JUNE 10, 1881.

GENERAL TRAVEL PASSING GATES.

For Every Horse or Mule and Rider, ........................................ 5e
For a Horse, Mule or Jack, led or driven, ................................ 3e
For each head of Cattle, .......................................................... 3e
For each head of Hogs, .............................................................. 1-3c
For each head of Sheep, ............................................................ 1-4c
For each Vehicle drawn by one horse or mule, ....................... 10e
For each Vehicle drawn by two horses, mules or oxen, .......... 20e
For each Pleasure Carriage or Harness Coach drawn by two horses or mules, 35e
For same when drawn by four horses or mules, ..................... 70e
For each Sleigh drawn by one or two horses or mules, .......... 15e
For each Wagon drawn by three horses, mules or oxen, ........ 30e
For same drawn by four animals .............................................. 50e
For same drawn by five animals .............................................. 60e
For same drawn by six animals .............................................. 75e
But empty wagons, or such as have no other loading than provender for the team shall pay only half these rates.
For each Stage Coach having seats within for six passengers, .......... 85c
For same for nine passengers, ............................................... 1.00
For same for twelve passengers ............................................ 1.75
And two cents in addition on any such for every passenger over four.

NEIGHBORHOOD TRAVEL.
For each Wagon or Cart, drawn by two animals, and loaded with nothing but the produce of the farm, for a trip going and returning, ..... 45c
For same drawn by three animals, ........................................... 60c
For same drawn by four animals, .......................................... 75c
For same drawn by five animals, .......................................... 90c
For same drawn by six animals, .......................................... 1.00

All tolls are to be paid at the several gates at the time they are passed. If not paid the gatekeeper may stop any person and prevent them from passing until payment is made.

“Whoever shall defraud or attempt to defraud the company, by passing through a toll-gate, or otherwise evade or attempt to evade the payment of tolls, or to issue the amount of tolls fairly payable by him, shall for every such offense be fined Ten Dollars.” THIS LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

THOS. S. GRUNDY, Pres.

STAGE OFFICE
AT THE GALT HOUSE,
E. M. MUNFORD, ........................................... Agent.

NASHEVILLE via BOWLINGGREEN,
Leaves every other day at 4 o'clock, A. M., and

FOR BOWLINGGREEN
every other day at 4 o'clock, A. M., forming a DAILY LINE to Bowlinggreen and Mammoth Cave. This line connects at Bowlinggreen with Stages for Russellville, Clarksville, Elkton, Hopkinsville, Smithland, etc., etc.

NASHEVILLE
Via BARDSTOWN AND GLASGOW,
Every other day at 4 o'clock, A. M.

FOR BARDSTOWN
Every other day at 4 o'clock, A. M., making a Daily Line to Bardstown, and connecting at that place with Davison & Co.'s Lines for Springfield, Lebanon, Campbellsville, Greensburg to Glasgow, and also to Perryville, Harrodsburg and Danville.

FOR FRANKFORT, DANVILLE, HARRODSBURG, SALVISA, LAWRENCEBURG & SHELBYVILLE,
Leaves every day, except Sundays, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SHELBYVILLE,
Leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FOR BLOOMFIELD
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

For Taylorsville and Chaplin
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

Schedule of Stage - This schedule was posted in the Stage Office of the old Galt House hotel in Louisville.

Burnt Tavern - This famous inn and tavern at Bryantsville, was a popular stage line stopping place in Garrard County.

Pictures from: Sketches of Ky's Past.
Toll House, Bourbon-Nicholas County - One of the last toll houses in the Bluegrass. During the years 1896-1900, people in the Bluegrass rebelled against the poor roads and tolls charged for using them.

Located on the Lexington-Maysville Turnpike Company between Bourbon and Nicholas counties.

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
OLD PRISON TOWERS BEING RAZED — The 113-year-old towers that marked the entrance to the old state reformatory at Frankfort are being razed. In this picture, the top of the left tower already has given way to the wrecking crews. The towers were erected in 1837 when the old prison, constructed in 1788 as the first penal institution west of the Alleghenies, was being rebuilt in an effort to combat the swampland on which it stood. Civic groups and historians long had fought for preservation of the towers, but their demolition was begun after a Franklin Circuit Court grand jury recommended indictment of state officials if they were not removed.
The above is Lexington's first fire "Steamer"—a Silsby suction piston and cylinder steam engine, the last word in fire fighting apparatus Seventy-four years ago. Lexington did not boast even of mule drawn street cars... Woodland Park was outside the city limits... Main street was either a morass of mud puddles or a miniature dust bowl...

This church, Rev. W. F. V. Bartlett, pastor, is a new and handsome structure, with a tall and graceful spire, located on North Mill street, between Second and Church streets. The Presbyterians organized the first church established in Lexington, and 1884 is the centennial year of its existence. Colonel Robert Patterson, the founder of Lexington, was a member of this congregation, which first worshipped in a rude log cabin, on the southeastern corner of Walnut and Short, and he and other members frequently attended services with rifles in their hands, for the Christian pioneer of a hundred years ago had to literally "watch" (for Indians) as well as "pray." The earliest pastor of the church was the talented, but eccentric, Adam Rankin, who died while en route to the city of Jerusalem. Dr. James Blythe, a President of Transylvania University; Rev. W. L. McCalla, Chaplain of the Navy of the Republic of Texas; Rev. Nathan Hall, the powerful
Received of D. S. Coleman Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars to apply on account for Second Tuition, &c. of his daughter Mary at the Caldwell Institute during the twelfth semi-annual session.

Augustine Hart.
Danville, Feb. 7th, 1866.

Grandfather David S. Coleman's receipt for tuition of his daughter, Mary L. Coleman [later, Mrs. WM. H. Gentry] at Caldwell Female Institute, Danville, Ky.

This school was later known as K. G. W. [Ky. College for Women] and now a part of Centre College.
History of the Clintonville Christian Church

(By Miss Mary Gorham)

The Reformers of Christians organized a church here early, and erected a brick building at a cost of about $2,000.00.

Among the first ministers were Elder Raines, who preached to them for eleven years. This was a union church when first built, and the land was deeded to the church by Jacob Tevebaugh. The old brick church was torn down previous to the Civil War and this frame church was built, which also cost $2,000.00.

About the year 1873 a revival meeting was held here by Elders John A. Gano and John T. Johnson and over one hundred were converted.

The present frame church is 45x70 feet, and when it was first erected the pulpit was between the doors at the entrance, and there were double doors in the center of the rear of the church, the benches having been changed when the church was remodeled just after the Civil War.

The lot where the church now stands belonged to John Finley, who sold it to Jeremiah Keesee, he later selling it to the church trustees.

The deed to this church property was recorded the 20th day of January, 1849, between Jeremiah Keesee and his wife Sara, of the first part, and John Silvesta Grimes, Montgomery Hill reth, John Smith, John Whitesides Jr., and Edward Pendleton, of the second part, who were trustees appointed by the congregation of Christians.

In 1882 Rev. Reynolds was pastor here, the membership being about one-hundred. Isaac Stipp and James Stipp preached, and flourishing Sunday School was maintained. James Renick, Horace Hildreth, Montgomery Hildreth, John Whitesides, John Donaldson and John Hildreth were elders here for many years.

A partial list of deacons who have served the church is as follows: James Nicholls, Thomas Gorham, Jasper McDonald, J. A. Trumbo, Ben Stipp, James Estes, Albert Thompson, Robert Stipp, Bernard Parrish, Sam Crawford, Noel Cravens and Walter Gibson.

The ministers who have preached here are as follows: Samuel Rodgers, John Rodgers, Aylette Raines, 1855; J. B. McGuinn, 1865; M. E. Laird, 1867; J. B. Baisden, 1868-9; Lynn Cave, 1870; John H. Crutch-er, L. H. Reynolds, 1882; A. P. Terrell, Owen Young, E. J. Fennersmacher, 1902; W. S. Willis, 1904; E. H. Buffington, 1908; Alexander Sanders, 1910; B. R. Ellett, 1912; Virgil P. Glass, 1924, and at the present Newton L. Shropshire.

The present elders and deacons are as follows: James Estes, Ben Stipp, G. W. Wagoner and Ernest Darnaby, elders; Lee Stephenson, Richard Darnaby, Harlan Kennedy, Frank Daniels, Lucien Terrell, Orrin Estes, Thomas Kennedy and Matt Adams, deacons; Trustees, Harlan Kennedy and Orrin Estes.

Kentuckian Citizen
Paris, Ky.
July 7, 1928

Courts Held at Private Residences

Prior to Selection of County Seat of Bourbon County

Prior to the selection of a County Seat, the courts of Bourbon county had been held at James Garrard's, near Talbott's Station, at James Hutchison's, and at the residence of John Kiser, near mouth of Cooper's Run.

In November, 1786 the present site of Paris was selected by the court as the County Seat, and the following order was made:

Ordered, That the place of holding courts for this county be established at the confluence of Stoner and Houston forks of Linking, and that Alvin Montjoy, John Grant and James Watson, gentlemen, be appointed to purchase two acres of land at said place for purpose aforesaid; and also that they let to the lowest bidder the building of a court house, which shall be a frame of thirty-two by twenty feet, with a shingle roof, and finished in the necessary manner, and a hall sixteen feet square of hewn logs twelve inches square.

Tests: John Edwards, C. B. C.

The buildings provided for in this order of court, were erected during the next year and the first court was held on Tuesday, October 17, 1787.

This court house stood for ten or eleven years, but was sold, when a new one was built, to John Allen, who moved to his farm on the Maysville road, one and half miles from town.

Same paper and date as above.

Lex leader June 30, 1938

KENTUCKIANA COLLECTION

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
The Square of Winburn Farm
THE WINBURN PRESS
Lexington, Kentucky
Progress of the Kentucky Traction Co.

Interurban Lines Aid in Growth of Blue Grass Section

The growth of the Blue Grass district is unquestionably bound up with the growth of its interurban lines, running into Lexington from Paris, Georgetown, Nicholasville, Frankfort and Versailles, and it is probably, therefore, not amiss to go back into the early '90's for a brief description and development of the interurban and city lines of the present Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company.

The first interurban line was installed and put in operation in 1901, running between Lexington and Georgetown. This company, known as the Blue Grass Traction Company, had such good patronage on its first venture, that in 1902 they set about the building of the second line between Lexington and Paris, which started operation in the fall of 1903.

In 1905 a representative body of Lexington citizens thought they would like to get in on this "social good thing," and formed the Lexington and Versailles Traction Company, building the traction line between Lexington and Versailles, which was put in operation in 1905.

In 1906 the Lexington & Interurban Railway Company acquired control of the Lexington City Railway in Lexington and the Blue Grass Traction Company's two lines, Paris to Lexington and Georgetown to Lexington. They subsequently acquired the Lexington and Versailles Traction Company and formed an additional company called the Central Kentucky Traction Company, which was put in operation in 1907.

The Central Kentucky Traction Company likewise started on the building of a line from Lexington to Nicholasville, which was completed and put in operation in 1908.

In 1911 the present Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company was formed, and the power business formerly operated by the Lexington Railway Company was turned over to the Lexington Utilities Company, a new corporation dealing in electric light and power.

At this same time the Lexington Ice Company was formed, taking over the operation of the ice department from the old Lexington Railway Company.

In 1926 the Kentucky Coach Company, a subsidiary of the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company was incorporated to engage in the business of motor bus operation in the City of Lexington, to supplement and augment the city lines in said city.

From time to time, the policy of the present company has resulted in material improvement in equipment and operating conditions looking ever forward to the comfort, convenience and safety of its passengers.

In 1923, the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company rehabilitated its entire railway transportation department purchasing new modern equipment, which has practically become standard over the United States. This equipment, with the quick acceleration equipment, with the quick acceleration of its cars and comfortable seating, furnishes frequent, quick and commodious transportation. To further improve the rolling stock, the company late in 1927 started on plan of repainting its rolling stock. A general color scheme was decided upon, which embraced salient features for the interurban as well as the city cars, although the color schemes are entirely dissimilar. The passenger cars of the interurban lines are painted one color, the freight cars another, and three color schemes have been adopted for city cars, with one color scheme for the motor coaches. Universal approval so far has been given to the different color schemes, as they have been put in operation.

Paris, therefore, and the other cities reached by these lines are fortunate in having such an up-to-date traction company, to cater to their needs and necessities.

The company has been very fortunate in having as its agent, Mr. G. M. Davis, an esteemed citizen of Paris, who has been its representative since 1919, and is ever alive to the company's interest, and the welfare of the community in which he now resides.

The Kentucky Citizen.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
LOTTERIES!

Kentucky State Lottery,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TOWN OF FRANKFORT
Extra Class No. 469, for 1864.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky., Saturday, August 6th, 1864.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Managers.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

**SCHEME.**

1 Prize of $4,123 20 1/100 is $4,123 20 1/100
1 " 3,000 is 3,000
1 " 2,000 is 2,000
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
1 " 100 is 100
275 Prizes of 20 are 5,500
65 " 10 are 650
65 " 4 are 260
4,940 " 2 are 9,880
27,040 " 1 are 27,040
32,896 Prizes......Amounting to $53,253 100

**TICKETS $1—SHARES IN PROPORTION.**

In the above Scheme formed by the ternary combination of 78 numbers, making 75,076 tickets, and the drawing of 13 ballots, there will be 868 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 5,076 each having two of the drawn numbers on; 27,040 each having one only of the drawn numbers on; and also 45,020 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, 75 numbers (from 1 to 75 inclusive) will be successively placed in a wheel, and the day of the drawing, 13 of them will be drawn out at random, and those tickets having on them a combination of the 1st 34 and 84 drawn numbers, will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $4,123 20 1/100.

That ticket having on it the 4th 5th and 6th drawn numbers, to 3,000
That ticket having on it the 7th 8th and 9th drawn numbers, to 3,000
That ticket having on it the 12th 13th and 14th drawn numbers, to 100
That ticket having on it the 24 48 and 64 drawn numbers, to 100
That ticket having on it the 34 64 and 84 drawn numbers, to 100
That ticket having on it the 6th 7th and 8th drawn numbers, to 100
That ticket having on it the 11th 12th and 13th drawn numbers, to 100
All other tickets, being 375, with any three of the drawn numbers on them, each 20
Those 65 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each 10
Those 65 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each 4
All other tickets, being 4,940, with two of the drawn numbers on them, each 1
And all those tickets, being 27,040, with one only of the drawn numbers on them, each 1
No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

**PRIZES CASHED AT THIS OFFICE.**
Lexington Orphan's Home Began After Cholera Epidemic in 1833

Out of a calamity that terrorized a city, an institution was founded to take care of homeless and destitute children. A dreadful disease scourged the city, and left in its wake the ravages of the dreaded disease—cholera. In less than ten days, 1,500 people had been hit, and were dying at the rate of 50 a day.

City in Panic

A paralyzing panic hit the city, and Lexington citizens were paralyzed with fear. All communications between town and country ceased for more than a month; farmers, desperate in need of laborers, were forced to abandon their grain to the stock. Famine would have been added to pestilence but for the great activity of the authorities.

Churches, although opened for public prayers, were scarcely attended. In a short time, nurses were not to be had. The coffin-makers were broken down, and the treatment of the disease by the doctors, being various and conflicting, added to the general depression.

The streets were silent and deserted by everything but horses and dead-carts. To further complicate the desperate conditions, three doctors died, three more were absent, and of the rest scarcely one escaped an attack of the disease.

Men passed their most intimate friends in silence and afar off, staring like lunatics, for the fear of contagion was upon them.

Epidemic Stopped

With the coming of the Fourth of July, the epidemic abated.

The Lexington Orphan's Home originated from the calamities occasioned by the cholera, which left children destitute and unprotected. A public meeting was held at the courthouse on July 17, 1833, to raise funds to establish an asylum for the children. It was largely attended, and close to $5,000 was collected for the purpose. A house and lot were purchased; a matron and assistant procured; and all orphan children were gathered and sheltered in their new home and surroundings.

On Short Street

Although the home has moved from its original location since its beginning, its traditions have not changed. At present, it occupies 511 W. Short next to the childhood dwelling of Mary Todd—the wife of Abraham Lincoln.

For the past 23 years the home has been in the more than capable hands of Mrs. Katye Lee. "Aunt Katye," as she is affectionately called, has two grown children of her own whom she reared in the orphanage.

The orphan home gives refuge to many children from all walks of life. The ages of the children vary from one to 28. The only stipulation is that they be at least half-orphaned. It does not take children from broken homes.

It is a non-denominational institution, with the children free to follow the religion of their parents or their own choosing. Restrictions are at a bare minimum, and the thing Mrs. Lee strives for is the making of a home outside a home for each of her wards.

Townsend Discusses Lincoln, Kentucky At Annual Banquet

HARROGATE, Tenn., Feb. 15 (Special)—William H. Townsend, Lexington, Ky., attorney and authority on Abraham Lincoln, discussed the influence of Kentucky and Kentuckians on the Civil War, and the influence of Lincoln's life and career. His early teachers were Kentuckians, and he was surrounded by Kentuckians when he moved to Indiana and Illinois.

All three of his law partners—Stephen Logan, John T. Stuart and William H. Herndon—were Kentuckians. Kentucky also produced the three women who were important in Lincoln's life: Ann Rutledge, whom he first loved; Mary Owens, whom he proposed and was rejected, and Mary Todd, his wife. Many of his most important friends and political advisers came from his native state; in the later years of his presidency, James Speed of Louisville was his attorney general.

Mr. Townsend also pointed to the influence of the Todd family, which he termed "representative of the Old South in Kentucky," and to slavery conditions which Lincoln saw in Lexington.

The Lexington attorney declared that in the passing of years, Lincoln has become the unifier of the North and the South and the Civil War bitterness has disappeared in the full acceptance of Lincoln as one of the country's greatest leaders.

Mr. Townsend was accompanied to Harrogate by J. Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington historian, and Mr. Townsend and Mrs. Coleman are trustees of Lincoln Memorial University.
435 Old Houses, Still Standing In City, Represent History From First Log Cabin

Lexington's old houses still stand as a testament to the unique architecture of the early 1800s. Among the most notable is "Lynnhurst," erected in 1800 by John Henry Clay's Ashland, one of the most distinctive of the nation's "Athens of the West," but whose distinguished occupants, who had to do with the history and fame of Lexington. It is doubtful if any city in the United States can claim—not only not claim, but exhibit—such an array of priceless assets.

Jamin Cox, saddler, who removed to Frankfort and had Col. Morrision advertise it for sale, which he did—and bought it himself. Col. Mor- rison leased it to the Rev. Harry Toulmin, who resided here while he was president of Transylvania University. The next lessee was John Robert F. A. Wood, a well-dig- ger, who said in his autobiography that the "elegant and commodious house," as Col. Morrison described it, was more than he could afford. Other occupants before 1800 were "Clerk C. Barbier," who advertised his French school here, and Charles Verneuil Lomax, French dancing master. President Toul- min's neighbors were Edward West (No. 309), the pioneer silversmith and inventor of the steam- boat, and John Jones (No. 321), inventors of the cotton spindle.

Nathanial Morrison in 1806 erected a house at 324 West High street, opposite Jones, and con- veyed it to Joseph H. Hawkins, son-in-law of Col. George Nicholas. Hawkins died in New Orleans while trying to colonize Texas and Daniel Bradford, son of the pioneer editor, took up his residence there. President James Monroe visited Lexington in 1819 and Bradford's daughter recited the fact that "my father, Daniel Bradford, one bleak winter evening in 1819 came home and, seated by a blazing fire of hickory logs, remarked that he had been requested to edit a campaign paper." He chose the postmaster as the party emblem, she said, and used it in launching the Lexington Public Advertiser in January, 1820.

"Thorn Hill" (No. 408 North Limestone street) was "out of bounds" evidently when, in 1804, William Bobb resided there and advertised his flax-seed mill as "on the Limestone Road about half a mile from the Court House." Wil- liam Lytle bought the original house from George Loby, who built it in 1795, and sold it to Judge George M. Bibb. Succeeding owner was John L. Martin, Da- vid Williams and John W. Hunt, first millionaire merchant in the West. Mr. Hunt had the lot sur- veyed in 1814, filed the plat with a sketch of the house practically as it looks today, and conveyed it to Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, say- ing that it was "erected on the lst day of April, 1812." His son, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who became vice president of the United States, was born there. Mr. Hunt later bought back "Thorn Hill" and his son, Charles L., Lexington's first mayor, died there in 1836. The Warfield then bought it and the property remained in their family for many years.

Tragedy Occurred There

During the residence of Benjamin Warfield, his neighbor, Armand, was killed by a shotgun blast from over Warfield's fence. Armand daily had hung derogatory cartoons of Warfield on the lamp-post in front of Warfield's house. Armand's son killed Warfield a few months later in a hotel at the northwest corner of Broadway and Short, and escaped in women's clothes after being put under arrest.

William Morton place—now Duncan park, for nearly a half century, was the corner of Limestone and Fifth—it was built in 1810 by William "Lord" Morton, who inherited almost all of Lexington's first public school, established shortly before the 1838 cholera plague. It was also the center of the efforts of Charles Hunt. It was here that Cassius M. Clay lay ill with typhoid fever when his leading citizens met and demand- ed that he remove his abolitionist presence, the "true American" from the state. The "Lion of White Hall" defied the committee, and they went to his cannon defended office on Mill street, broke in the door and shipped his press to Cincinnati.

If you want to select a name for the house at the northeast corner of Mill and Church streets, just toss the following names of its early occupants into a hat and draw: Porter Clay (Henry Clay's brother), Maj. William T. Barry, John D. Young, Daniel Bradford, Dr. Walter Brashier and Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, in latter days it was known as the Ephrasm Sayre residence.

The house was built by William Dailey, free man of color, in 1804. William Bobb resided there and advertised his flax-seed mill as "on the Limestone Road about half a mile from the Court House." William Lytle bought the original house from George Loby, who built it in 1795, and sold it to Judge George M. Bibb. Succeeding owner was John L. Martin, David Williams and John W. Hunt, first millionaire merchant in the West. Mr. Hunt had the lot sur- veyed in 1814, filed the plat with a sketch of the house practically as it looks today, and conveyed it to Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, saying that it was "erected on the lst day of April, 1812." His son, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who became vice president of the United States, was born there. Mr. Hunt later bought back "Thorn Hill" and his son, Charles L., Lexington's first mayor, died there in 1836. The Warfield then bought it and the property remained in their family for many years.

Bought By Dr. Dudley

The famous Dr. Benjamin Winiford Dudley bought the property in 1818 and immediately advertised his "office to let," as "Poplar Row." Col. Thomas Hart owned most of the block on Mill street from Church to South, and bought Lombardy poplars along both sides of the block. It was known as Poplar Row after the century. Dr. Dudley added a hospital to the building on Church street, which became the Transylvania Medical School, built at Church and Market in 1827, and its most famous graduates have been. It was first in its own house and then in the Medical School. Dr. Dudley in 1842 sold the house to the First Baptist church, which then was located between "Billy Dailey's brick house" and...
The present First Presbyterian Church.

There is no finer type of Colonial architecture anywhere than the frame Matthew Kennedy house, No. 424-28 East Second street, built in 1814. Kennedy and his partner, James W. Brand, bought an "out lot" next to the residence and "rope walk" of Thomas Hart Jr.—now Sayre College and the yard back of it—subdivided it and opened "Constitution street" (now Second) through from Limestone to Walnut streets. The frame Colonial ('Matthew Kennedy, House-Joiner, Constitution St. —1814 directory) was the first house built in the subdivision. Four years later Kennedy planned and erected the Transylvania University that burned in 1819, and also the Masonic Temple where Gen. Lafayette was feted, which also was destroyed by fire.

One of its most distinguished occupants was the widow of Dr. Horace Holley, president of Transylvania University. The Holleys had resided in the Thomas Hart Jr. house upon their arrival in Lexington, and when Mrs. Holley returned to Lexington after Dr. Holley's death, she took up her residence in the Kennedy house close by. When Texas staged its fight for independence in 1829, Dr. Stephen Austin requested the women of Lexington to make a flag for the Texas Republic. The flag was presented to the Ladies' Legion on Mrs. Hart's lawn and Mrs. Holley wrote the address for the occasion, according to a lengthy account in the local newspapers. Dr. David Ayres, son of the silversmith Samuel Ayres, was residing in the "Constitution street" house at his death.

The Post Office

When one compares the Lexington Post Office of 1835 with the present Federal building, he has to admit that Lexington has grown somewhat. The tiny century-old Post Office, built by Joseph Hicklin, who boarded Jefferson Davis while he was a student at Transylvania, not only furnished all federal needs in its ample quarters of those days, but also a residence on the second floor for the assistant postmaster. Squire Bassett. The late J. Edward Bassett used to tell about how citizens would come late at night and toss pebbles against his father's windows, to arouse him to come downstairs and get their mail.

And thus ends the story of a few of Lexington's 435 old houses, all of which have stories equally as interesting and none of which has been razed— at this writing.

Lex. Herald-Leader
JAN-4-1948.

Birthplace Dr. J. Chas. R. Staples

Razed - Apr. 1970

(x) Residence Pres. Harry Toddman

Tran. Univ. - 1784-1796
THE LINCOLN MARRIAGE TEMPLE

Hundreds of tourists, history seekers and lovers of Lincolniana annually visit this replica of a pioneer Kentucky church in Harrodsburg, the oldest town in Kentucky and located some thirty-odd miles from Lexington, the heart of the famed Bluegrass region. Here, as Mr. Coleman's article A Preacher and a Shrine relates, is enclosed the small log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks said their marriage vows before the Reverend Jesse Head in June, 1816.

On the east transept of this building is a large bronze tablet with this inscription:

"The Lincoln Marriage Temple
Erected for the preservation of the historic cabin in which the parents of President Abraham Lincoln were married.
Presented to The Commonwealth of Kentucky in memory of The Reverend Marion Crosley and M. Adelia Swift Crosley by their daughter Mrs. Edmund Burke Ball of Muncie, Indiana Dedicated by The Honorable William Nuckles Doak United States Secretary of Labor June 12, 1931"

And on the west transept there is a table of similar size, the last few lines of which read:

"This cabin was presented in 1911, by its owners, William A. Clements, of Springfield, Kentucky, and Walter L. Clements, of South Bend, Indiana, to the Harrodsburg Historical Society. The title is now vested in perpetuity in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The cabin itself, where the historic marriage occurred, is described as being "a single room, hewed-log structure, nine logs high, rock and mud chinked; with a puncheon floor, clapboard roof, fastened down with wooden pegs; stone fire-place topped with a low stick chimney well dished with clay. Two windows with small pane sash admit light. The room measures inside, fifteen feet two inches by sixteen feet two inches, and is eight feet from floor boards which formed the floor, no doubt, for Nancy's loft room, and became her bridal chamber when she married the man of her choice—Tom Lincoln."

The photograph on the front cover was made in May, 1942 by L. Winston Coleman Jr., of Lexington, Kentucky, whose hobby is Kentucky history and the photographing of old and historic buildings and places of interest.

Lincoln Herald, Dec., 1944.
 Historic Fairlawn To House Thoroughbred Record's Plant

Fairlawn, the old Withers home on North Broadway extended, which in its heyday was a world-renowned standardbred breeding establishment, soon will again become associated with horse breeding and racing.

The old house is undergoing remodeling and reconditioning to become the home of The Thoroughbred Record, racing and breeding journal.

Officials of The Record announced that it plans for "a new home and office are to keep Fairlawn intact in the spirit and tradition in which it has existed in the past. Interior remodeling will be made within the walls of the house to furnish a reception room, library, are studio and offices for the editorial, business, advertising, statistical and photography departments."

A concrete-block structure will be built at the rear of the house to house press machinery and composing and mailing rooms.

The grounds, which comprise more than four acres, will be landscaped.

Fairlawn, purchased by The Record from Mrs. Charles Whitney Moore, only survivor of 10 children of Gen. William Temple Withers who made Fairlawn a world-famous name in the breeding of horses, is believed to have been built in 1850.

The white brick cottage still standing adjacent to Fairlawn was built in 1819 by James B. Janes, Lexington attorney, who sold it in 1839 to Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, one of the founders of the medical department of Transylvania University.

Dr. Dudley, who bred thoroughbred racing stock, died in 1850, and in 1874, Fairlawn was sold to Gen. Withers, famed as a soldier in the Mexican War and as commander of the Confederate artillery at the Battle of Vicksburg.

Within four years after beginning his trotting horse farm, Gen. Withers had sold stock to owners in 20 states and in Canada, and shortly afterwards, the Fairlawn stock was owned throughout this country, Canada, England, Europe, Australia, the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

A sale to the Sandwich Islands resulted in the visit of King Kalakaua of Hawaii to Fairlawn. King Kalakaua's visit and that of Gen. U.S. Grant to Fairlawn were two of the most noted social events in Lexington.

Gen. Grant's admiration for Gen. Withers, his opponent at Vicksburg, sprang from an incident at Vicksburg when the Confederate commander refused to surrender to the Union forces without a direct order and kept up his defense of the city after other elements had ceased firing.

The Thoroughbred Record, owned by Hadin Kirkpatrick and Neville Dunn, now located at Lime- stone and Fourth streets, is expected to be moved to Fairlawn in December.

Lex. Herald-Leader.
Sun, Sept 12--1948
Old Harper's Recalls Days When Daniel Boone Horse To Beat

To most Lexingtonians today, the name Daniel Boone means the frontiersman who slashed his way through the Kentucky wilderness and matched wits with the Indians. But Daniel Boone was also the name of a horse well known to Lexingtonians almost 100 years ago, and proof is the picture above, from an 1869 issue of Harper's Weekly. The magazine carried a writeup of Daniel Boone's pedigree and performance:

"Daniel Boone is the property of Messrs. Cottrell and Brodax of Mobile, is by Lexington, out of Magnolia by imported Glencoe. He made his first appearance when a three-year-old at Lexington, Ky., May 23, 1859, and was beaten in the Association Stake for three-year-olds, mile heat. At Woodlawn, Ky., Oct. 10, he won the Sweepstakes, two-mile heats. At Memphis, Nov. 3, he won the Jockey Club Purse, two-mile heats, beating Hempland, Mary Wylie and Birdcatcher. At Mobile, March 15, 1860, won the Campbell Handicap, two-and-a-half-mile heats, beating Nicholas I. The latter carried 105 pounds, Boone 86 pounds. At the Metairie spring meeting, April 2, he won the Crescent Post Stake for all ages, beating Planet, by Revenue, and Sigma, by Epsilon."

Daniel Boone was described as "over sixteen hands; strong and well furnished; his color, bay brown, with black legs and white fetlocks."

The picture of the Lexington colt was "drawn" by T. C. Carpendale, well-known horse artist of that day.
Black Bess, Called ‘Paragon Of Beauty,’
Was Great Heroine To John H. Morgan

By Baxter Melon

Most Kentuckians are familiar with Gen. John Hunt Morgan’s exploits during the War Between the States, but probably few readers know that Black Bess, daughter of a thoroughbred mare, is credited with saving the colorful Confederate hero from Yankees more than one time during those years.

Black Bess—not like a racer, not bulky as a trotter nor swaggy in getup as a pacer but of a combination that made her a paragon of beauty—was presented to Morgan by Warren Viley of Stonewall in Woodford county. She was sired by Drennon, from a famous saddle stock of the Bluegrass State. Her saddle-qualities were superior. She played a large part in the dashing Rebel chief’s career, and carried him through many dangerous places.

Every bone, joint, and tendon of her body from head to foot seemed molded to beauty. She had a flowing mane and tail, eyes like an eagle, color shining black; was compactly built, feet and legs without blemish, and all right on her pectorals. She was nimble as a cat and agile as an antelope. Quick of action, forceful in style, besides running qualities, a touch of the ear would bring her from a run to a lope, from a lope to a single file from that to a fox walk. She was pretty, docile, and fleet as any thoroughbred.

The harassing action of Morgan’s men bewildered the Yankee nation by its daring, and the Confederates were tickled, to put it mildly. When least expected, Morgan turned up, dropping meteor-like from the sky. Telegraph wires would hum with “Where’s Morgan?” The wires were hot with messages to intercept him, and leaders were busy to unite commands.

When Morgan’s squadron left Old Jefferson, Tein., on the night of May 4, 1863, for Lebanon, 18 miles away. That night in Lebanon, kindness to Morgan and his men was great but it meant that his squadron was permitted to camp almost anywhere. Bluntly speaking, the outfit grew careless over its triumphs.

Federal troops began to fashion a trap for the squadron in general and Morgan in particular. Gen. Dumont with 800 men came from John Duffield with a large force from Murfreesboro, Tein., and Col. Woolford from Gallatin, mustered their commands toward the task. The Federal cavalry from every adjacent section was after him.

Rode To Freedom

When Black Bess got to the ferry on the Cumberland River, she was covered with foam, her nostrils were expanded, and she was panting heavily. Yet with fire in her eyes she looked the idol of Kentuckian breeding, and her bottom grew better the farther she went.

The run was 15 miles, but at the end of it Black Bess pricked her ears and chopped her bit, as if ready for another 15. Bess landed John Morgan out of danger of his enemies into the embrace of his friends.

It has been said that Bess was captured at the end of this famous run, though her master escaped. After the war, her original owner offered by advertisement a large reward for any information concerning her.

In the Army of Tennessee, John C. Breckinridge, John C. Brown and E. C. Walthall were mentioned as the handsomest of the generals on horseback, and had outfits complete. But to see John Morgan in Confederate uniform mounted on prancing Black Bess, upholstered, animated, apt and willing, as horse flesh should be, the equipment was simply perfect, the accoutrement grand.

Blue coat. The dash was so sudden the organization for action was impossible. One-hundred and fifty of his men—nearly all—had been taken, but to “get Morgan” was the idea uppermost in the minds of all Yankee troops.

Morgan mounted his mare and with the remnants of his men rode out on the Rome and Carthage plie, pursued by Dumont’s cavalry. With Bess under reign, Morgan began a most thrilling ride, a different kind from that of Paul Rever. The general was an expert in firing from his saddle under way, so he waited until the foe got within gunshot, wheeled, and emptied his pistols, and then touched up Bess until he could reload.

The invaders tried for dear life to catch him. The prize would immortalize them. Dumont, with a loss of only six killed and 20 wounded, as shown by his report of the Battle of Lebanon in “Records of the Rebellion,” would accomplish a greater feat by catching the cavalier who was embarrassing Federal efforts all over that section.

Lex. Herald-Leader.

JAN-9-1949

Surprise Attack

Morgan’s men camped in the courthouse, livery stables, and the college campus, and Lebanon’s citizenry was preparing to give them a grand breakfast the next morning. About 4 o’clock, however, 2nd cavalry made a dash, went in with the Confederate pickets, and completely surprised Morgan and his men.

The horses were stabled so that the squadron could not reach them. It was at this critical moment that Gen. Morgan called on Black Bess. Every street was jammed with
And In This Corner, Still Further Data On Black Bess, Pictured As A Stallion

DeLong Offer Proof Horses Switched By Rebel General

Ever wonder why the courthouse-lawn statue of Gen. John Hunt Morgan rides a stallion instead of the general’s famed mare, Black Bess?

Who hasn’t? Well, Circuit Clerk George E. DeLong and his brother, John B. DeLong, for two. They have an explanation and proof to back it up.


Gen. Shackelford was a native of Danville, an officer in the Fourth Indiana Infantry during the war with a successful attorney Madisonville and an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War. He had become an attorney in Evansville when the book was written. But according to the book:

“During the fall of 1862, the guerrillas were committing depredations upon the citizens, and his [Shackelford’s] conduct was often engaged with Wheeler’s cavalry and Morgan’s band. As Morgan was frequently on question-way, and was daring, not only upon the soldiers but upon the property of the citizens, William Davemport and J. H. Hopkinsville, an old friend of President Lincoln, went to Washington and called at the White House after a little consultation in regard to recent events. Mr. D. suddenly accosted the President with the question:

“Are, do you wish to have Morgan captured?”

“Mr. Lincoln replied, ‘It would be a great gratification to me, individually, to have Morgan in the hands of the soldiers, and also said: ‘William, what do you mean by your question?’ Mr. M. D. then remarked that if he would make a young friend of his a brigadier-general he would guarantee the young lady’s capture; and accordingly mentioned Col. Shackelford as his man for the position. Col. Shackelford was nominated by the President, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

“Gen. Shackelford was then placed in command of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and commenced the chase after Morgan on the 27th of June, 1863.

Incidentally, Morgan’s men included two of Shackelford’s nephew, uncle of the DeLongs. The DeLongs’ father also joined Morgan’s company for “a day or so” but was sent home because he was only eight years old.

The story of the general’s pursuit and capture of Morgan is told in Shackelford’s official report, written at Russellville on Aug. 1, 1863. The report describes the pursuit through Byrnes’ Creek, Morgan’s capture near Newburg, and the escape of Morgan through Indiana and up to Harrisburg.

The Final Pursuit

From Harrison, Shackelford and men moved to Chester and captured 700 men, the report states. When Morgan was caught near Tupper’s Plains, chased him 57 miles, engaged his men at his Creek and captured 1,200 men. The chase then proceeded to Washington, Rich- mond and Montgomery. And between Montgomery and Selma, Shackelford caught up with the Rebel general. The report describes the events:

“On our approach, several of the enemy started to run; they were then halted by a bullet and or attempting to do so, were fired upon. Just at this moment a flag came from the company—the bearer stating that Gen. Morgan wished a personal interview with me. I caused the firing to cease, and moved around to where Morgan and his staff were standing in the road. Morgan abandoned his horse, strung it down, and was taken.

The horse was of the best stamp as Morgan rode a stallion. The Morgan family had been in the horse trade for generations.”

Still Honor Memory of Brave Engineer

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—You can sing your song of Kentucky wonders, but don’t forget the colorful personalities who have been unique, not only in the state but in the nation.

Take Casey Jones, the Brave Engineer Who Died With Hand On The Throttle and inspired what is probably the most durable American ballad, writes Ed Edstrom in the Louisville Courier-Journal. A rolling-roundhouse roundly, it’s a favorite of all ages and groups.

Casey Jones is a folklore figure now, but he was real. He was born John Luther Jones at Jordan, Ky., on March 14, 1864. At 17 he wandered down the tracks to Cayce, Ky., and got a job as a telegrapher’s helper at the Mobile & Ohio depot. He was a boy wonder in railroading.

They buried his scalped body in Calvary Cemetery in Jackson, Ky., within whistle blast of the two train yards. There the tough, sentimental hogheads salute him with a tug on the whistle cord.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Webb Commandery No. 1, Lexington, Kentucky, received his L.L.D. June 15 at Transylvania College. It’s nice to have another Doctor in the Templar house.
James Lane Allen Made Famous
His Home State of Kentucky

It was 100 years ago that a man who made Kentucky known through his books was born. The man was James Lane Allen—a novelist, poet, essayist, and short story writer. Allen held three advantages when he was born. He came of a stock with good family connections, he was of Virginia ancestry, and he was born in Kentucky.

In his lifetime he wrote 19 books. Of these, 14 are devoted almost wholly to the Kentucky scene; three others have for their central characters Kentuckians who live in New York City. Allen was born near midnight on December 21, 1849. He was the seventh child and the third son. The house in which he was born stood near a lane which is now called Parker’s Mill Road about four miles out of Lexington. The father was high-spirited, amiable, and fun-loving, and fond of society. His mother was a religious, retiring woman who made friends with difficulty. Her chief source of enjoyment was her youngest child “Laney.” Throughout his life the dominating influence upon Allen was his mother. As a child he was shy, quiet, and sensitive—qualities that remained with him all his life, widely in the Kentucky scene.

Allen took to writing. Before leaving the teaching ranks he had submitted and had published some verse in Lexington and Louisville newspapers. In 1883 he was successful in having published an essay in a leading magazine. From this began his literary climb.

The new author couldn’t have picked a better period of time than the early 1880’s to enter the writing field. Such literary giants as Longfellow and Emerson died in 1882. The supremacy of the North in literature seemed about to pass. Allen took to writing with enthusiasm. To him it was an escape from the boredom of the schoolroom. He had spent 12 years teaching and hadn’t gotten away from the poverty he feared so much. He looked around for a definite locale within which to lay his stories. What better place than the land he knew best—Kentucky, with its lovely scenery and romantic history.

One of his first efforts was an article on the Cumberland Mountains for a New York newspaper. It was a local-color news story. He rode over Cumberland Gap on horseback to Pineville. A few days before his arrival there had been a shooting. When Allen reached there the town was divided. Partisans living on one side of the town had risked their lives if they crossed to the other.

A Pineville Meal

While in Pineville he was asked to dinner. Being a wise man he didn’t refuse. Of the meal, Allen later said, “All that I now remember of the dinner was a cooked bread that would have made a fine building stone, being of an attractive bluish tint, hardening rapidly upon exposure to the atmosphere, and being susceptible of a high polish.”

A few years later Harper’s Magazine published the first of his Kentucky travelogues, “Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky.” It was a description of the landscape, the grass itself, the fertile soil, and the life of the people.

With success also came unhappiness. His family was struck by a humiliating blow. His beautiful sister Annie had married a wealthy man with a family of such pride as the Allen’s. There was a touch of disgrace attached to any young married woman of the time who could not make a success of her husband.

The Reign of Law

This tale of realism was to involve him in a publicized argument with President McGarvey of Kentucky University. Allen’s old school. The theme of the book was the conflict between science and religion, with science emerging as the winner.

The attacks upon the author because of the book were made in the press, religious periodicals, and the pulpit. The Lexington Leader printed President McGarvey’s sermon against the book, and Allen’s reply a few days later.

The university president said the chief purpose of the book was to degrade Christianity. Allen refused to withdraw his charge that the university was as rude as a rush and said the school was a failure because it did not live up to the purpose for which it had been founded. The argument remained far from settled. The only immediate outcome was an increase of sales of the book. It soon found its way to England where it also ranked among the best sellers.

Although stung by such criticism, particularly from his own state, Allen continued writing. He was to continue writing, except for a silent six years, up to the time of his death. He was now calling New York City his home since the unfavorable response to his controversial book.

As a few more years passed, it became evident that his books were beginning to meet less and less popular favor. He was steadily losing his literary reputation. With each new book he brought forth the reviews became more violent. Critics of the various periodicals
outdid themselves in the use of adjectives to denounce his work.

Such criticism left Allen more lonely than ever. He had always been a man of solitude. He was now becoming more fretful and worried. Fitfully he moved from place to place in order to find, it seems, some spot where he could find peace and rest.

Public manners and tastes in literature had changed—and Allen had not changed with them. He was still writing in the same vein as he had for years. The sale of his books was on the wane. Allen had become too old for his time.

He had belonged to one generation and his work was being judged by another. It was now an era of the robust tales of Jack London, and the tragedies of Theodore Dreiser. The generation he had written of had been a quiet one. The one he was now living in, the early 1900's, was one of rapid and violent changes.

The year 1913 found Allen still living away from Kentucky. He planned to write stories with the settings in New York City. His own state "never did appreciate its best people."

With the coming of the war he was still to remain in New York. The critics were mercilessly panning his latest works. They let him know that he was no longer considered the dean of American letters.

There were a few pieces of good news to cheer him. His portrait was presented to the Lexington Library by the Lexington chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In addition, the Lexington schools were celebrating his birthday as a kind of holiday. Allen began to feel more kindly to the state he thought no longer admired him.

Each book that he wrote was getting fewer notices. He was suffering the cruelest blow of all—that of being almost ignored.

A plan for one great book was taking shape in his mind. For years he thought of it. But it was to remain only a plan. His last great work, which he thought would be cherished for ages, was never to be seen.

At 72 Allen did make a grand comeback into the literary circle. This time it was through his short stories. Though not many in number—five stories in four years—they did have the qualities of good literature. Poor health and age forced him to keep his work at so slow a pace. These stories were to be published in book form after his death with the title The Landmark. His career began and was to end with the writing of short stories.

Christmas of 1924 found Allen in Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. He had no specific illness other than a general collapse. This aged man began to talk of his death and the funeral arrangements he desired. He wanted his body taken to Lexington. There was to be no display of any kind.

On the 15th day of February, 1925, James Lane Allen passed into a coma from which he never recovered. Three days later the author from Kentucky was dead. His wish to be brought back to Lexington was fulfilled. The body was placed in Lexington cemetery to rest beside those of his parents.

END

PHOTO BY JAMES N. KEEN

Townsend sees Lincoln wherever he looks.

Lincoln Authority

One of the half-dozen leading Lincoln experts in the United States is the author of today's story about Lincoln in Louisville (Page 7). He is William H. Townsend, a busy Lexington lawyer who took up Lincolntiana as a hobby 20 years ago. Now he is in such demand for speeches and articles that he often has to decline. His Lincoln collection is insured for $80,000, but many of the items are so valuable that it's impossible to say just what they are worth.

Part of the collection is at his daughter's country home, a 1791 house five miles out on the Harrodsburg Road. Most of it is in Lexington at 26 Mentele Park. Here is the desk where he does his writing, with his hands almost touching the modeled hands of Lincoln. These models you can see in the picture above, and also in a larger photo on Page 9. The same sculptor, Douglas Volk, made from life the bearded bust of Lincoln you can see at the rear, under a framed copy of the Gettysburg Address. The plaque standing up on the desk is the original submitted for making the Lincoln penny, as you can verify by pulling a coin out of your pocket. Lying on the desk is a framed theater bill advertising "Our American Cousin," which was interrupted by Lincoln's assassination. They had to cut Lincoln's clothes off, and half of the collar is among Townsend's treasures.

The typed manuscript at the front of the desk is the one that appears in print on Page 7. Townsend has written for many other newspapers and magazines; he is author of "Abraham Lincoln, Dfl.,” "Lincoln the Litigant,” "Lincoln In His Wife's Home Town” and “Lincoln and Liquor.” Paul Hughes, our own Lincoln authority who collected all this information, adds that Townsend is a lifelong Democrat but is constantly called on to address Republican clubs.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a judgment has been rendered by the Fayette circuit court for $10,000.00 (ten thousand dollars) against James Shelby's estate, in the hands of his executor Isaac Shelby, on a forfeited recognizance for the appearance at said court of Lafayette Shelby charged with murder.

And whereas, It appears from satisfactory evidence, that the case of the said Lafayette Shelby deceased and his executor aforesaid presents strong considerations for the interposition and indulgence of the Executive: Now, know ye, That, in consideration of the premises, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, I have thought proper to reprieve, and do by these presents, stay and reprieve the collection of said judgment, for the term of 12 (twelve) months from the date hereof; and do hereby enjoin all officers to respect this reprieve, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, on the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty 9 and in the 5-5th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

[Signature]

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lafayette Shelby, grandson of Gov. Isaac Shelby, shot and killed Henry M. Horine in the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington on January 10th, 1846. He was tried for murder. Henry Clay, Madison C. Johnson and several other prominent lawyers defended young Shelby. There was a hung jury; the accused was admitted to $10,000 bail and skipped out to Texas and was never returned for trial. This was Henry Clay's last criminal case; he was then over seventy years old.
"TRAVELER'S REST" - home of Governor Isaac Shelby, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Destroyed by fire in September, 1905. Photos by Cass K. Shelby, September 20th, 1899.
Clay, King Solomon, Tom Thumb
Made News In Lexington In 1850

Elsewhere in this edition is an article stating that many of Lexington's present-day problems are surprisingly similar to those of fifty years ago. But if we go back a hundred years, we find that conditions in Lexington during 1850 bore little resemblance to those of today.

Strangely enough, Lexington in 1850 had just awakened to an appreciation of its vagabond citizen, "King" Solomon, hero of the 1833 cholera plague who still was following Henry Clay around to pick up his Havana cigar butt.

As for Henry Clay, he was honored that very year by all political parties—his friends and former enemies—for his greatest achievement: After addressing the United States Senate for two days, he effected the compromise on the dangerous slavery question. Upon his return to Lexington, a great "Union Festival" was celebrated at Maxwell's Springs (now University of Kentucky campus), which was addressed by the leading men of the nation.

But there were many other events of interest in 1850. For instance: Gen. Tom Thumb, the 28-inch "giant," appeared in this city at Melodeon Hall Jan. 28-29-30. Irvine and Scott started the first Lexington-Cincinnati "Through in Daylight" stagecoach line... A city-wide election, to decide whether a school should be built on the old pioneer graveyard, voted down the proposed "desecration"... A census taken in 1850 showed Lexington had 7,920 inhabitants, including 5,132 whites (2,578 males and 2,554 females), 2,788 slaves and 479 free colored.

Great excitement was created locally by the rumors that gold had been found in Brown county, Ind. It was "rumored" that George P. Jouett, son of the famous artist, and Richard T. Morrison, both Lexington young men, were "out of town" fighting a duel with rifles at 50 yards.

John Melcher, the oldest printer in the United States, died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 90 years... Salt was recommended to cure tobacco... The new Keene Springs, in Jessamine county, widely advertised its medicinal waters, and that the place was free from cholera. Brennon Springs was hit by cholera, and everyone who was attacked died. Several who fled were overtaken by the disease and every case was also fatal. The first successful ascension in a self-propelled balloon was made in Lowell Mass... Capt. R. H. Wendover, proprietor of the "Palace of Fortune," proudly advertised that he had sold "the Grand Capital Prize of $11,000" in a lottery and to "come get your pockets lined with gold." Slave jails were advertising their "wares." The Planetarium, Thomas H. Barlow's invention, was a sensation of that year... The Kentucky State Fair held forth for five days at Maxwell's Springs... Col. Richard M. Johnson, slayer of Tecumseh and erstwhile vice president of the United States, died.

Joel T. Hart, the famous sculptor, was exhibiting his first works on Cheapside in Lexington... and the Kentucky Statesman, in which these items appeared, employed the first Washington correspondent for a Lexington newspaper. — C. F. D.
How Kentucky Towns Received Their Names

WINCHESTER
Clark County

Winchester was incorporated in 1793 and established as the county seat of Clark county. Its founder, John Baker, named it for his native town, Winchester, Va., which was named for the Cathedral City of Winchester, England. Built on the Bluegrass knolls that form the watershed between the Licking and Kentucky rivers, it is located in the center of one of the most productive of the agricultural counties of Kentucky.

The city is known as "The Bluegrass Gateway to the Kentucky Mountains" and good roads and exceptional railway service provide it with transportation facilities superior to those of most Kentucky cities. Winchester has 28 churches, more than any city of its size in the state. Its educational institutions include three public grade schools, three high schools, a parochial school, a private preparatory school and Kentucky Wesleyan College. A number of important industries are located in the city.

Long before a white man ever saw Kentucky there was a town in what is now Clark county. This town, inhabited by Indians and located in the Indian Old Fields section of Clark county, apparently had been in existence centuries before the white man invaded this section. Prior to 1754 French and Canadian trappers had a fort at Indian Old Fields. It was from the summit of Pilot Knob, an Indian Old Fields, that Daniel Boone got his first view of the Bluegrass country.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

TYRONE
Anderson County

Tyrone, which suffered more as a result of the passage of the eighteenth amendment than any other town in central Kentucky, was named by T. B. Rippy in honor of his father, who came to America from Tyrone county, Ireland.

Tyrone, located four miles east of Lawrenceburg and on the Kentucky river, was incorporated in 1878 and a council was elected. At that time two large distilleries, a lumber mill and coal yard and a warehouse made up the town. The town grew rapidly and by 1900 it was a booming distilling center. The Anderson County Distillery, owned and operated by T. B. Rippy, were capable of producing 400 barrels of whiskey a day. One of these houses employed 150 persons and was the largest made-in-the-world distillery in the world in 1906.

Tyrone once had a population of 200 persons, a public school, two churches, five stores, two blacksmith shops, a postoffice and barber shop, but since the passage of the eighteenth amendment the town has dwindled so that now it has an unincorporated village.
ASHLAND ENSHRINED AS MEMORIAL TO HENRY CLAY—The day was cold, cloudy and windy, but nearly 3,000 persons turned out yesterday afternoon at Ashland, Henry Clay’s historic home, for the dedication of the mansion as a shrine to Kentucky’s great statesman. The above photo was taken from a second-story window of the home shortly before Vice President Alben W. Barkley delivered the dedicatory address. Dr. Raymond F. McLain, president of the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation, is speaking to the audience. At the right of the vacant seat behind Dr. McLain is Mr. Barkley, and to the left of the chair is Mrs. Barkley. In his speech, the vice president directed attention to the “human qualities” that distinguished Clay as a citizen and statesman. (See other pictures on page 2).
Chilled Crowd Of 3,000 Hears Barkley Laud Henry Clay As Home Is Dedicated

By Bush Brook

Ashland home of Henry Clay, was enthralled as a memorial museum to the great Kentucky statesman at dedication services yesterday afternoon on the mansion grounds.

Speaking to a chilled 3,000 persons under windy, cloudy skies, Vice President Alben W. Barkley declared:

"I am happy his home is to be preserved for all time as a shrine to national worth and justice. Generations to come will thank you for preserving this shrine."

He lauded Clay as the "great Compromiser or the great Pacifist" as he was called and the great human that he was, adding, "I doubt if there has been a public man who possessed a greater personality than Clay."

Ashland "will take its place with Monticello, The Hermitage, Mount Vernon, and not a few other memorials," but let us not forget the human qualities that made him the object of admiration and love as well as hatred and dislike," Mr. Barkley said.

Clay, who was educated in the common schools and did not attend college, was the only man ever to serve in the U. S. Senate under the constitutional age minimum of 30 years, Mr. Barkley stated.

 Didn't Raise Issue

He explained that the statesman was appointed to the post when he was 29 years old.

"History does not record whether they knew it—or if he told them. No one ever raised the point against him, and he didn't raise it against himself, of course," the vice president averred.

Mr. Barkley described Clay as a "fascinating orator" and a "man of great courage" with a matchless personality.

His name "is impressed heavily upon all the world and all history... Certainly there is not a brighter name in the story of politics than the immortal name of Henry Clay," the speaker stated.

In the "dignity of man, the rights of man and the liberty of man," and the decoration that might be accomplished — that money spent for armaments could be turned to peaceful economy— if Clay's ideals could be followed.

The vice president said that Clay contributed to the War of 1812 with Great Britain was tremendous, and it was fitting that he represented the United States at the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Mr. Barkley stated.

The coal worn by the statesman at the treaty signing was worn yesterday to the speakers platform by Goodloe McDowell, a descendant of Clay.

While present James Monroe's name, linked to the Monroe Doctrine, the policy was as much a "manifestation of Clay as any one, Mr. Barkley declared. The doctrine has shaped the United States' policy with respect to the Western Hemisphere for nearly 125 years.

The Barkleys arrived by air yesterday morning—the vice president flying in from St. Louis and Mrs. Barkley from Washington. They rested for the evening at the president's converted B-17, about 5 p.m.

Mrs. Barkley On Hand

The vice president's charming wife accompanied him to the speakers' stand and smiled broadly as she signed the visitor's register for Dr. Raymond F. McClain, president of the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation, which directed the dedication services.

Mrs. Barkley's routine signing became a surprise as Ed Faulkner, Henry Clay High school drum major, presented her with a gift in behalf of the Henry Clay student body.

"Alben, it's an orchid," she exclaimed.

The vice president was introduced by Rep. Thomas R. Underwood, congressman from the "ASHLAND DISTRICT."

Clay was the greatest exponent of the Federal government in his time. Mr. Barkley is the greatest exponent of democracy through the Locomotive process in our time," Mr. Underwood stated.

The audience laughed as the congressman remarked that last year was one of Mr. Barkley's "best"—becoming vice president as a bridgegroom in the same year.

Later, while speaking of the role of the House of Representatives as a "lower house," and the voting of the "upper house," Mr. Underwood said: Mr. Underwood with a "no offense, Tom." He explained humorously that since the lower house is the "upper house," the other legislative body must be the "lower house."

Mr. Underwood was first to sign the Ashland register, followed by Mrs. Barkley. Next was Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, who was one of the first to boost the estate as a shrine. Fourth was Clinton M. Hamilton, son of Judge Wilson's law partner, who is foundation advisor, followed by Henry Bullock, great-grandson of Clay and son of the late Mrs. Nannette McDowell Bullock, whose will made the museum possible.

Negotiations were presented to the audience and of the living descendants of Clay were present. Music was provided by the Henry Clay and University of Kentucky bands.

The Rev. James W. Kennedy, rector of Christ Episcopal church, of which Clay was a member, pronounced invocation, and Dr. Riley E. Montgomery, president of the College of the Bible, gave benediction.


Henry Anderson, Coral Gables, Fla.; Mrs. William B. Beaumont, Mc- ville; Col. Robert Clay and Mrs. William Sawitky, both of St. Mary's, Tenn.; Mrs. Walter J. Kelly, Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Alice Dudley McDowell, Los Angeles, Calif.


Historical societies were represented by Dayless E. Hardin, Kentucky Historical Society; Judge Davis W. Edwards and Miss Mary Verhoeuff, Filson Club; Charles B. Truesdell, Christopher Gist Historical Society; D. M. Hutton, Harrodsburg Historical Society; Mrs. Louis Bryant, Danville and Boyle Historical Society; Mrs. Charles E. Williams, Winston Coleman, John Bradford.

Chairmen of dedication day committees were: Mrs. Howard H. Duda, hospitality; Dr. Donovan, program; Elgan B. Farris, sexting; Mr. Featherston, transportation and signs; Mr. Graves, printing; Mr. Hillen-
Kentucky's Covered Bridges

BY RICHARD B. KIRKPATRICK.

Kentucky is a state of bridges, bordered or crisscrossed as it is by great rivers such as the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky and Green Rivers and hundreds of their tributaries and other streams.

It has been said that no other state has more bridges. There are 743 miles of navigable streams along Kentucky's borders and 681 navigable miles within the state. To span these many streams, there are more than 3,000 bridges in Kentucky.

But rapidly disappearing from the modern view because of the pressure of progress for finer bridges, wider and better highways, is the covered bridge. Because Kentucky was one of the first areas settled west of the original 13 colonies, many covered bridges were erected in the state along the early turnpikes and toll roads.

Some of the oldest and most picturesque covered bridges were in the state. Each year sees fewer. The romance of the covered bridge is being swept aside. One of the oldest and finest examples was the Cynthiana Bridge, a scene of Civil War skirmishes, which was closed to traffic in June, 1944, and torn down a few years ago. It was erected in 1837.

Another old bridge to go in the last few years was on the Paris-Winchester Road in Bourbon County, and at the time it was removed it carried weather-beaten circus posters advertising, "Slaves, Half Fare."

Records today are poor and an accurate history of the remaining bridges is difficult to compile, but a reasonably accurate count, based on information of the State Highway Department and J. Winston Coleman Jr., author and Kentucky historian, show that only 41 bridges remain in Kentucky. Nearly all of these covered bridges are within a Sunday's drive of Cincinnati. Fleming County and Bourbon County each have nine of the bridges. The locations of 38 of them are shown on the accompanying map.

The bridge, shown in views above, is over Licking River on U. S. 62. Built in 1874, it probably is the longest bridge of its type in Kentucky.

Burned: Sept 29, 1953.
Bridge Locations:

a. Bracken County—Over Locust Creek on county road between Blueston and Wellsburg, north of Brookville.
b. Pendleton County—Over south fork of Grassy Creek on Straight Shoot Road, county road off Ky. 22.
c. Harrison County—Over Licking River at Clayville on U. S. 62.
d. Bourbon County—Across Stoner Creek, four miles east of U. S. 27, west of Ruddels Mills on county road.
e. Bourbon County—Across Hinkston Creek on county road, about four miles northeast of Ruddels Mills.
f. Bourbon County—Over Hinkston Creek at Jackstown, on Ky. 13, 6.4 miles from Carlisle.
g. Bourbon County—Over Boone’s Creek on county road, six miles northeast of North Middletown.
h. Bourbon County—Known as Booth’s Bridge, over Hinkston Creek, nine miles northeast of North Middletown.
i. Bourbon County—One of three bridges on county road between North Middletown and U. S. 227, across Stonier Creek.
j. Bourbon County—Location same as “i”; across Pretty Run.
k. Bourbon County—Location same as “i”; across Strodes Creek.
l. Bourbon County—Across Houston Creek, one mile southwest of city limits of Paris, on county road.
m. Owen County—Across Eagle Creek at Natlave, on county road between Bethany and Corinth.
n. Franklin County—At Switzer on county road, between Stamping Ground (on U. S. 227) and Ky. 460.
o. Garrard County—Across Dix River, near Hedgeville.
p. Washington County—Across Chaplin River, 2.3 miles from Junction U. S. 62 at Chaplin.
q. Washington County—Over Chaplin River, three miles north of Ky. 53 on Ky. 431.
r. Washington County—Over Little Beech River, two miles north of Ky. 53 on Ky. 431.
s. Nicholas County—About one mile southeast of East Union on county road known as Raliff Pike.
t. Nicholas County—Southeast of East Union on Sharpsburg Road.
u. Fleming County—At Sherburne, across Licking River.
w. Fleming County—Across Fox Creek on Ky. 111, four miles south of Hillsboro.
x. Fleming County—Across Fox Creek on Ky. 158 at Ringo’s Mill.
y. Fleming County—Across Locust Creek, about 100 feet from Ky. 111 between Popular Plains and Hillsboro.
z. Fleming County—Across Flemming Creek on Ky. 170, three miles south of Elizaville.
aa. Fleming County—Three miles east of Flemmingburg on county road to Wallingford. A new road is to be built and this bridge removed.
ab. Fleming County—On Hussey Pike, two miles from Flemmingburg on Mt. Carmel Road and turn right about one mile.
c. Fleming County—Across north fork of Licking River on Ky. 59 at Foxport.
dd. Robertson County—Across Johnson Creek on a county road, south and east of Mt. Oliver.
ey. Mason County—Over Lick Run on Ky. 8.
ff. Lewis County—Across Cabin Creek on county road, 4.7 miles north of Ky. 57, the Tellisboro-Concord Road.
gg. Lewis County—Across Cabin Creek on Ky. 10, 2.3 miles east of Tellisboro.
hh. Lawrence County—Across Blaine Creek on county road, at Yetville Post Office, near U. S. 23.
ii. Greenup County—Across Little Sandy River at Oldtown, 15 miles south of Greenup.
jj. Greenup County—Across Tygart’s Creek branch at Bennett’s Mills, 10 miles southwest of Greenup.
kk. Greenup County—Across East Fork, a tributary of Little Sandy River, at East Fork near Danley, eight miles southeast of Greenup.

Spanning Hinkston Creek on Ky. 13, this bridge is located at the Bourbon-Nicholas County line at Jackstown. Carved on the bridge is “J. D. Moore, May 20, 1894.”
This rustic covered bridge spans North Elkhorn Creek at Switzer, near the Kentucky State Capitol, in Franklin County.
Gen. Kenton, Indian Fighter, Who Once Owned
400,000 Acres of Land, Died in Near Poverty

By HARRY B. MACKOY

Among Kentucky Pioneers there were several men who combined the skill of the explorer, the knowledge of hunting, and the vision of the home builder with the bravery and resourcefulness of the born soldier. Three men who can be placed in this class were George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. Kenton, it is now known, made his first trip to Kentucky as early as 1771, when he was just 16 years of age, though he did not settle in the state until May, 1775. It is, therefore, almost certain that all three men began their careers in Kentucky within a few months. From that time on they served their people and each other. On more than one occasion they fought in the same expedition.

Of Boone and Clark much has been spoken and written. Regarding Kenton, on the other hand, it has only been in the past few years that the story of this unknown Kentucky hero has been available. Yet he was one of the most unique, most active and most courageous of all the settlers who defended the settlements during the stormy years between 1774 and 1784.

Kenton, a boy, Simon Kenton had "a natural aversion to the drudgery of farm life and labor." The Rev. Thomas S. Hinde wrote in 1847 that Kenton was "told him he had performed a regular day's labor in the field, he would not work, except to die.

It was in this wise that Simon grew on his father's small rented estate, among numerous other children, until he passed his sixteenth birthday. Then happened the event which all historians have liked to narrate—the flight to Kentucky with William Leonard. This unfortunate occurrence changed his name for some years to Butler, later, Kenton, altered the course of his life, and to a large extent affected his character. Fortunately for him he had to, he became one of the band of hunters already moving to the West.

Met Older Men

By great luck on Simon's part he made the acquaintance within the next few months of several older men. One of these was John Yeager, who had resided with the Indians for many years and was familiar with their habits and mode of living. He likewise had been in Kentucky and was enthusiastic over its fertility and the unparallled opportunities for success that could be found there. The result was that Yeager and Kenton, with another companion, George Rogers Clark, promptly made arrangements to go westward.

It was on this trip in 1771 that the young pioneer had his first glimpse of Kentucky, made a fruitless search with Yeager and a Negro slave, a "caney corn" by way of the Ohio River. They saw and learned much, landing at the mouth of the Ohio, near the Kentucky shore, but finally returned to the Great Kanawha and hunted there for two winters until the Indians forced them to plunder their camp and probably killed Yeager. Kenton (then bearing the name Butler) and his boy friend, Strader, were thrown on their own resources again.

In the following spring, 1772, the commission of an exploring party in Virginia established Simon's fame along the frontier. Thinking, moreover, that he could not yet return home safe, he decided to remain in the West, in the fortified settlements. So he went to Fort Pitt and there started his wider contacts with people, meeting two who were to strongly influence his subsequent life, both in a widely different manner. They were the two who, according to his own assertions, were to become his best and truest friends, George Rogers Clark and Simon Girty. One has been termed the "greatest general" and the other the "most infamous white renegade" of the Western country, yet Kenton always regarded the latter as a good man.

Career Begins

It was in this year that the career of Kenton began. He and one Jake Drumm joined the company of the then Capt. George Rogers Clark in an Indian campaign in the capacity of a scout. This was the first of his official experiences in a line of service wherein he was particularly qualified, and brought him to Clark's attention, who later employed him whenever the occasion required it.

In May of the succeeding year, after an honorable discharge from the king's service, he moved to Kentucky and started to make a home there. He was largely employed in the success of this scouting exhibition of Kenton and Montgomery led Col. John Bowman to employ both men, together with George Rogers (not George Mason), to return to the Indian country temporarily to the ill-fated John Bowman was then preparing against the Indians. They turned out to be one of Simon's most harrowing experiences, being the foundation of one of his fame.

Wreak Vengeance

In June, 1780, Col. Bird's sanguinary raid of British and Indians in Kentucky took place, and Gen. Clark, then at Fort Jefferson on the Mississippi, was asked to lead a force of Kentuckians to Ohio to wreak vengeance on the Indians and forts around Chillicothe and Piqua. On this campaign, it is said, Kenton was for the first time recognized as captain and commanded a company. It was most successful and for the next two years there seems to have been no trouble between the settlers and the enemy, in which Kenton rendered occasional assistance as a scout, principally for Clark.

Shortly prior to this time, Kenton had begun to feel the desire to acquire a permanent home. On Dec. 28, 1779, he had claimed his first known entry of land, doing so under the law then in force, but this being the tract which after a long and well-known case of Kenton vs. McConnell. That started in him a desire to own land, and within the succeeding years, would have made him rich in that kind of property, if it wasn't managed. Somewhat later in 1780, he was employed in a station on Quirk's Run, near Danville, which was not completed until 1783, for Indian troubles broke out once more in 1782.

History tells of the wonderful heroism displayed by the women of Bryan's Station in carrying water from the spring when besieged by Caldwell's infamous aggregation of whites and savages, among them being the notorious Tom Kice, Elliott and the three Girty.

Simon Kenton had been with Col. Benjamin Logan and they arrived with "a considerable detachment" at Bryan's Station on the day after the Blue Licks fight occurred. He himself was commanding a company, but there was nothing for them to do at Blue Licks except "to help bury the dead.

Again, after the Blue Licks encounter, the trusted general of the Northwest campaign. George Rogers Clark was in the saddle with the Blue Licks, he too, and he responded, employing Kenton and Boone as scouts.

Following the disbandment of Clark's army, in November 1782, Kenton began to have a renewed longing for a home and family of his own. He was married the following July at the station near Danville which he had begun the year before. In the summer of 1783 he returned to Virginia, and Alexander Montgomery remained in Kentucky, of the Indians and French Canadians upon Boone's various, in September, 1782. He and Alex

Held On

By the first of the year 1784 he was back at Limestone, locating and surveying more land. It was still a point where fresh-soldiers from the East would seek in the receiving the more thickly-populated section of the country. From Roodsbury and Simon seemed to derive great pleasure from greeting the new and helping such people on their way. So he decided to establish a station at this point on the northern border, that he might
four miles north of the place where
the city of Springfield now stands.
and, with occasional interruptions
from the Indians, which demanded
reprisals on the part of the settlers,
remained there until 1810. Then he
moved a few miles farther north to
the point where Urbana is, and in
1820 made his final trek to a small
farm near Zaneveld.

OLD JOHNSON SCHOOL BEING RAZED—The old Johnson school
building, a familiar landmark at Fourth and Limestone streets for 62
years, is being razed by the Thurman Wrecking Company. Two
workmen are shown ripping away at the building's prominent corner
tower. It will take about 40 days to demolish the structure, damaged
heavily by fire last May 15. Johnson school, named for the late Mayor
Claude Johnson, operated in the building from 1860 until 1929 when
it moved into new quarters on East Sixth street. In recent years, it
was used by the Signal Corps, University of Kentucky and the Thor-
oughbred Record and as a church and revival meeting place. J.
Howard King is owner of the property.
"Magnificent Amphitheater' Once Occupied Site Where Now Stands University's Expansive Campus

The accompanying lithographed picture of Lexington in 1855, which looks like an actual photograph of the city of that day taken from an airplane, shows many distinguished houses still standing which were the leading mansions of more than a century ago.

Due "north" of the amphitheater in the foreground is—the second house—the James O. Harrison house, now a part of Good Samaritan hospital, and to the right is the John Macauley home today in the rear of the Maxwell Presbyterian church. The next house to the right is "Aylesford place," which was used by St. Joseph hospital. Directly north is the town house, on Grovenor avenue. "Northeast," next to the white spot in the photo, is the beautiful villa—on Forest avenue—which Henry Clay had built. Thomas Lewis, famed Lexington architect, built for his son, James B. Clay.

"North," slightly west, is Gratz Park, completely outlined with trees, which extended at that time across Third street onto Transylvania campus, facing Morrison College. Within "Gratz Park" is shown the "Kitchen."

First Steam Mill

Immediately at the left of the amphitheater may be seen the "first steam mill in the West," erected in 1803, and just this side of it—the long building—is a "rope walk," if you're too young not to have seen one, which was burned and was succeeded in turn by the city dump and more recently by U. of Kentucky building.

Incidentally, the costumes of 1855, worn by the figures in the very front of the photo, ought to be worth a lot to Hollywood.

Note Town Branch at the "northwest," which flows between Water and Vine streets until it reaches the present C. and O. freight depot, then heads across Rose street to Main, crossing (now in a strong, bottled up sewer) Main street where the C. and O. tracks are. Town Branch headed up at "Scott's Pond," shown in the picture, today at Third street and Walton avenue.

But this story is to be mainly about that amphitheater, which was in the center of the Lexington Fair Grounds—now University of Kentucky campus. That it was of ample proportions is attested by an article in a local newspaper in 1855, telling about the ninth annual fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association. "On Thursday and Friday," the newspaper stated, "the vast amphitheater, which it is computed will accommodate 10,000 people, was filled to overflowing and the spacious grounds were literally covered with people besides."

"Grand Spectacle"

On the night of Dec. 21, 1861, "the magnificent amphitheater on the grounds belonging to the Agricultural and Mechanical Association was entirely destroyed by fire," a newspaper account said. When the fire was discovered, the building was almost completely enveloped in flames, "producing a rumbling noise like the moving of a heavy train, which was distinctly heard all over the city. A grand spectacle has rarely been witnessed than the large burning building, surrounded as it was by splendid forest and ornamental trees, but the grandeur of the scene excited less of admiration than sorrow, for but few if any of the spectators could but painfully regret the destruction of so fine and costly a public edifice."

The grounds were taken and occupied some three months before by Col. Bramblett's regiment for a short time. After that they had been occupied constantly as a military post or camping grounds. The recruits of Co. C. Griggs and Apperson were occupying them at the
time of the fire, which "it was generally believed was owing to carelessness upon the part of the men in not extinguishing the lights at a proper hour." The United States government had to pay several thousands of dollars to the fire association later to reimburse it for its loss.

Lt. Joel D. Hickman, of Col. Mundy's cavalry, rushed with many Lexington citizens to help extinguish the fire. As he was leaving the grounds, he was challenged for the "password" by one of the picket guards. The lieutenant jokingly replied that he was a Secessionist. The guard warned him not to repeat it, but he did, and the guard shot him dead.
Dueling
In Old Kentucky

A historian’s book tells of bloody frays on the field of honor

By SUE McCLELLAND THIERMAN

Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, has enough blood and thunder in his new book to supply 10 historical novels generously, though it will likely never make the best-seller lists. He had no such aim in mind when he collected his material. But when most present-day best-sellers are long forgotten, this book, “Famous Kentucky Duels,” will likely be on library shelves. And well thumbed, too.

This work on Kentucky dueling is the result of two and a half years of unusually difficult research by Coleman, author of other books on historical aspects in the state. “For awhile,” he confesses, “I was beginning to think I shouldn’t be able to get enough material to make up a book on these duels.”

Source material is extremely scarce, for the obvious reason that dueling, almost from the beginning of the Commonwealth’s history, was illegal. Whenever a duel occurred, every effort was made at the time to keep the facts from public notice and out of print.

Coleman was forced to rely principally for his facts on court records, personal documents and family letters. Probably this explains why no one else has attempted to write on this subject.

As far as the author knows, his book is the first and only work on dueling in Kentucky. Coleman should know—his is one of the world’s largest collections of Kentuckiana.

“Famous Kentucky Duels,” a slim, 144-page blue-bound volume, was published by Roberts Printing Company, Frankfurt, this year and sells for $3.

It tells of one of the most romantic, most quixotic and, in comparison with modern standards, one of the most irrational chapters in the history of Kentucky. Ten of the “meetings on the field of honor” are related in detail. Probably the two best known are Henry Clay’s encounter with Humphrey Marshall, and the duel Andrew Jackson fought in Kentucky.

An appendix gives summaries of some 30 additional “affairs,” with a few fought out of the state by Kentuckians. The period between 1790 and 1867 is covered.

Dueling, as practiced in the Deep South, and carried along with the family dueling pistols into Kentucky, was an offspring of the tradition of chivalry and honor portrayed in the novels of Sir Walter Scott. Some 75 years of increasingly determined legal prosecution and adverse public opinion were required to uproot the “pernicious practice.” A relic of this effort to outlaw dueling is the dueling-oath today required of State office holders. They’re required to swear they’ve never fought a duel.

According to the code duello, any gentleman might demand “satisfaction” from any other gentleman—and get it, risking mutual mortal injury in the process.

Any man who refused to accept such a challenge was branded a coward and might be “posted” as such. To quote Coleman, “Flaming handbills were distributed about town and tacked up on conspicuous places loudly proclaiming the accused person a liar, coward, poltroon, vile wretch, or slanderer. To be so posted was too much for any hot-blooded and high-strung Kentuckian.”

The inevitable duel resulted.

A man lower in the social scale—a nongentleman, so to speak—was not governed by the code, and therefore was spared the harrowing possibility that he might be forced to defend his honor with a pistol at 10 paces, or with a rifle at 60 yards.

Coleman believes that few duellists actually shot to kill. Most of the aggrieved gentlemen were satisfied with a slight wound administered or received. Often, merely a harmless exchange of shots was enough.

Young Henry Clay was not so easily satisfied when he fought his first duel.

Clay had challenged his fellow legislator, Humphrey Marshall, after long political hostility had led to a fist fight on the floor of the Kentucky House of Representatives. He described the resultant affair in a note to James Clark:

“I have just this moment returned from the field of honor. We had three shots. On the first I grazed him above the navel—he missed me. On the second my damned pistol snapped, and he missed me. On the third I received a flesh wound in the thigh, and owing to my receiving his fire first, &c., I missed him.”

Coleman declares this is the only document he has ever found in which Clay used profanity, showing that he was possibly still in a state of high excitement.

That they were less than practiced in the deadly art is shown by a later statement of Marshall: “We were kept on the ground trying to kill each other, until a skilled duellist would have killed both, with less powder and fewer balls.”

The practiced duellist might spare his opponent’s life, but attempt to shoot him in the hips, with a likelihood he would be crippled for life. This was cold-bloodedly accomplished by Judge John Rowan’s son, who thus crippled Thomas F. Marshall, his antagonist. Lameness did not prevent Marshall in later years from fighting two additional duels, in one of which he crippled his opponent.

Dueling ran in the Rowan family. Shortly after Judge Rowan built his stately mansion, Federal Hill, which in time was to become widely known as “My Old Kentucky Home,” he killed a young Bardstown physician and surgeon, Dr. James Chambers. Their duel was the result of a drunken brawl in which the two highly educated young gentlemen fought over “which understood some of the dead languages best.”

As may have been expected, dueling provided a potent weapon for unscrupulous enemies. If a man had not the courage to wage his own battles, he could usually find some hot-headed younger who, fancying himself a crack shot, could be maneuvered into fighting the hated rival.

Tennesse General Andrew Jackson fought his Kentucky
duel with Charles Dickinson under much these circumstances.

Having been too successful in matters of money, politics, and horseflesh, Jackson had earned the enmity of certain influential people of Tennessee. Making use of Jackson's well-known hot temper, and Dickinson's pride in his reputation as the best shot in the Mississippi Valley, Jackson's enemies finally created a situation in which the general was forced to challenge the younger man.

Jackson determined to use strategy to equalize matters, since he could not hope to match Dickinson's marksmanship. Coleman gives this account of the match:

"At the word, Dickinson fired almost instantly. A small puff of dust came from the left shoulder of Jackson's coat; he had been hit, but stood steadily on his feet, with his left arm tightly drawn across his chest. Meanwhile, as planned, he had held his own fire. Dickinson, startled, recoiled a pace or two, and falteringly muttered: 'Great God! Have I missed him?"

"Back on your mark, sir," cried (Jackson's second), as he fingered his own weapon. Dickinson recovered his composure, stepped forward to the peg and turned his eyes away from the cold gaze of his antagonist Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. There was no report; the seconds found that the hammer of his pistol had stopped at half-cock. Under the rules of the code this was not a shot; he could try again. Once more Jackson raised his pistol, took careful aim, and fired. Dickinson swayed over backwards and fell to the ground, as his friends sprang forward to catch him."

"Dickinson was mortally wounded, and died that evening."

With his seconds, Jackson walked from the field, despite the fact that he had received Dickinson's bullet in his chest, only a fraction of an inch from his heart. Deliberately, he concealed the fact of his injury from his dying opponent.

"The general craved the satisfaction of having the best shot in Tennessee expire," reports Coleman, "believing to the last that he had completely missed his man at the space of 24 feet!"

The original grounds for disagreement and the duels which followed were various, and often inconsequential. Doctors fought over differences in diagnoses, lawyers over fees and opinions, statesmen, like Henry Clay, over politics, soldiers over rank and command. In more than one case, an evening's revelry, in which alcohol and cards mixed with flaming tempers, ended a day or two later with boyhood friends facing each other on the field of honor. Thus, in 1840, Louisville's John Thompson Gray sent the fatal bullet through the body of his friend, Henry C. Pope, then "knelt by him and wept bitterly."

Sometimes the cause for disagreement was downright amusing. In what is often erroneously cited as the first duel on Kentucky soil, John Thruston and John Harrison, both Louisville magistrates, were prepared to fight in 1792, over a 12½-cent fee for issuing a warrant.

"As the duel was about to begin," runs Coleman's account, "it was decided not to shoot at each other for so trivial a sum; the seconds then proposed that a shooting match be held for a gallon of whiskey; Harrison won the liquor."

Contrary to widespread belief, popular novels, and movies about the "Old South," women rarely entered into the dueling picture. Andrew Jackson's wife, Rachel, whom he had inadvertently married two years before her former marriage was legally resolved, was only indirectly involved in his quarrel with Dickinson.

In 1866, John H. Grasscup fought John Blair, both of Bowling Green, "over a South Carolina woman." Coleman, intrigued as anyone by the enigmatic statement, can find no further facts about the affair.

After courting and quarreling over the same girl, Littleton Wells and Sanford P. Roberts contrived to kill each other instantly. This double tragedy should have been the duel to end all duels—and in Kentucky it was. After this date, July 22, 1867, no further duel is recorded.

This marks another appearance in the Magazine of the Lexington team. Sue McClelland Thierman, who does the writing, and her husband, John Thierman, who takes photographs for her stories.
TO THE WORLD!!

J. Quinn Thornton.

Having resorted to low, cowardly and dishonorable means, for the purpose of injuring my character and standing, and having refused honorable satisfaction, which I have demanded; I avail myself of this opportunity of publishing him to the world as a reclaimless liar, an infamous scoundrel, a black hearted villain, an arrant coward, a worthless vagabond and an imported miscreant, a disgrace to the profession and a dishonor to his country

JAMES W. NESMITH.

Handbills similar to this were posted about men who wouldn't accept a dueling challenge. They usually brought about an acceptance and inevitable resulting duel.

Peter Vinegar Information
Editor, The Herald:

I noticed that more dope on Peter Vinegar is desired, following mention of the noted revivalist in the Demon Dopester's column. I have this little tip, but it is as yet unknown to the person in question.

Mrs. Anna Bell Ward (Mrs. David A. Olson) of Somerset, is writing a historical novel and one of her characters is Peter Vinegar of Chittin' Switch of Fayette County. I believe that if anyone interested in this matter would drop her a line, she could furnish the information, and would be glad to do so. Her address is "Mrs. Anna Bell Ward Olson, Twin Fires Farm, Somerset Ky."

ELIZABETH STAGNER.

Recalls Peter Vinegar
Editor, The Herald:

When I was a small girl down in Carlisle, Nicholas County, there came into the community a tall, gaunt Negro man who said his name was Peter Vinegar, and that he had come to preach religion out of the Good Book on the Sundays. He was known to have held a revival at Riddles Mill, Bourbon County, and several other settlements.

His sermon texts were quite unusual. They included:
1. "For the bed am too short, and the river am too narrow."
2. "Hold that tiger."
3. "The devil is a porcupine."
4. "A damn hot day."

He vanished quite suddenly, just as he had come very mysteriously, and that is all I know about Peter Vinegar.

MRS. GUY R. BELL

Paris

Was Named Alexander Vinegar
Editor, The Herald:

This is information for "Folklorist." "Peter" Vinegar was the Rev. Alexander Vinegar, who died July 19, 1895. Accounts of his death were carried by both of the Lexington newspapers. An article concerning him by Bob Fain was published in The Lexington Leader Aug. 26, 1953. Mrs Nannie Belle Taylor, a daughter, objected to some of the statements made in this article in a letter to the editor of The Lexington Leader, Sept. 15, 1953.

MARY HESTER COOPER
Lexington.

Information For 'Folklorist'
Editor, The Herald:

If "Folklorist" will contact Mrs. Jessie Vinegar, 477 West Fourth Street, he may be able to get a line on the Rev. Peter Vinegar, whom the Demon Dopester mentioned recently in his column in The Herald. I think the old fellow is buried in one of the colored cemeteries in or around Lexington, and this Mrs. Vinegar married one of his descendants.

Peter often came to Cynthia for camp-meeting days and drew large crowds of white folks.

READER

Cynthiana.

Lex. Herald, Oct. 17, 1956

No Limestone, facing Second.
Mullins at work at his easel in their two-room shack that is temporarily home. He started painting and drawing while a youngster, and now it's his career.

BERTON REUBEN MULLINS was born April 29, 1901, near where he now lives. He was one of six children of William Mullins, a mountain farmer, and his wife, Eliza.

The boy was drawing pictures long before he started to the one-room log school at Hammond. He got to the Sixth Grade by age 15, but the mysterious urge to draw and paint is what really made him tick.

He sold subscriptions to The Home Comfort and earned his first set of water colors as a premium. He was handy, also, with carpenter's tools. His earliest specialty was a child's chair.

He unexpectedly sold a chair one day for 10 cents. This was the first dime he ever earned, and the boy was determined to spend it for drawing paper. His father lent him a horse, and he rode 10 miles to buy 10 cents worth of blank paper from The Berea Citizen.

At age 15, young Mullins enrolled in the Foundation School at Berea College. He was in and out of Berea for four years, but he is remembered less as a scholar than as the wood craftsman with a driving desire to draw and paint.

Out of school at age 19, Mullins worked one year as a carpenter in Cincinnati. Then he packed his tool chest and artist's kit and went with a friend to St. Petersburg, Fla. Here his paintings caught the fancy of a wealthy young German traveler. The German paid him $20 for a marine scene, and commissioned him to paint his fiancée's portrait from a photograph. The young traveler bought everything that Mullins painted in St. Petersburg, including a half-finished sketch. Mullins never knew the basis of the German's interest, or ever heard from him again.

Back home in Kentucky in 1925, Mullins married Eva Ison, Anville, a school teacher and his childhood sweetheart. He took her back to Florida, where he supported both his wife and his art with hammer and saw. They returned to Berea after a time. There Mullins was carpenter for Berea College, and the associate of Frank Long in an art studio over the Berea Bank & Trust Co.

In 1936, Mullins renounced commercial carpentry and embraced art as a career. He studied that summer under Richard Miller, the noted portrait painter, at Provincetown, Mass. He and Mrs. Mullins returned to Clear Creek Valley, and there they've remained. They lived in his father's smokehouse, across the road, before building their two-room shack and starting Wood Betony in 1937.

MEANWHILE, Mullins has spent enough time at the easel to support his immediate problem of creature necessities, and his long-range problem of the dream castle. He did murals in the post offices at Campbellsville and Morgantown, the courthouse at Madisonville, and the broadcasting studios of John Lair at Renfro Valley. In addition to private
assignments, he painted Bimeech for Col. E. R. Bradley, was commissioned to do portraits for Audubon Museum, Henderson; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond; the circuit courtroom at Madisonville and Berea College.

Mullins is a lean man, and sensitive perception is etched in his weathered face. His black hair is graying at the temples. He is pleased to notice that squirrel, rabbits, raccoons and possums instinctively know that his wooded estate is safe for them to breed and live. His brithday present to Mrs. Mullins last September 10 was a lightweight wheelbarrow with rubber handgrips.

Mullins admits freely that life will flatten out for him when the last lick of work is laid upon Wood Betony; will flatten out, that is, unless he moves ahead quickly to his next project.

"And that is?"

"Oh, I'm going to build a barn out of stone and rough lumber," he says. "I believe I can fit it in this picture."

"And then what?"

"There's a spot down on the lake for a one-room log cabin. I'll need a quiet place to slip out to on week ends."

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**Courier-Journal, July 30, 1950**

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WILBUR R. SMITH, PRESIDENT
LEXINGTON, KY.
ROUND TABLE SPEAKER FETED — Dr. Claude G. Bowers, (second from left), historian and former U.S. ambassador to Spain and Chile, was guest of honor at a reception given by Edward Dabney, left, at his home yesterday. Shown with the pair are J. Winston Coleman, new vice president of the Kentucky Civil War Round Table; W. H. Townsend, Round Table president; and Dr. Holman Hamilton. Dr. Bowers spoke last night at the Civil War Round Table dinner. (Herald Photo).
DOWNTOWN LEXINGTON LOOKED LIKE THIS EARLY IN CENTURY. This picture, taken a few years after the turn of the century, was illustrated briefly in a recent issue of the W. P. W. Daily. The Broadway, which was the original name of the street in 1864, is the same as that time that line the First National Bank and Trust Company building and the present Herald-Leader building. The present name, as was stated in the article, is due to a desire to secure a more appropriate name.
James Boys
Not Natives
Of Woodford

Jesse And His Brothers
Not Born At Midway;
Old Reports Refuted

By J. DOOLEY ROGERS

There are a great many under the impression that the James boys were born near Midway, Ky. This is erroneous and it is the hope of the writer that this article will clarify the point to all those who have been misinformed.

In 1782, Richard Cole Sr., came from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1750, and located on land lying between Sodom and Midway, Ky. He was a prosperous farmer and here erected a large log building that not only housed his family but also was used as a tavern to accommodate the traveling public. This road, at that early day, was the main thoroughfare from Mayville and Lexington to Frankfort and Louisville. It was used by a stage line.

Such men as Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden often stopped at Cole's place for rest and refreshments on travels through Central Kentucky in behalf of clients and in the promotion of their political interests. The vicinity was known as "Sodom," the reason for which I cannot trace unless I should say it was a rendezvous for the assembling of the politicians of Franklin, Scott, Fayette and Woodford counties in order that they might "hobnob and prognosticate with their Woodford county friends on "the state of the Union." At that time, Midway was not on the mail and all gatherings of the clans in that end of the county either were held at "Tavern or Of-futt's Crossroads," two miles south on the Frankfort road, known today as Negley's Crossroads.

Richard Cole Sr., died at this tavern in 1814. His wife, Anne Hub-

hardt, born in Pennsylvania 1720, died in the same house in 1796.

In 1819, Richard Cole Sr. was reported to have two members in his family and to be the owner of five slaves. At the same time, Richard Cole Jr., his son, reports ten in his family and had three slaves to his credit. He, too, was born in Pennsylvania in 1783, and died in Woodford county in 1839, being regarded during his lifetime as one of the county's wealthiest men. His wife, whose maiden name was Sally Yates, was born in Pennsylvania in 1785, and died in Woodford county in 1838.

When the county first was organized, Richard Cole Jr., was made a constable, but was never in any sense an official. Incidentally, his sale bill at his death was a most interesting document

Daughter of Robert James
Richard Cole Jr., had four daughters among other children. His da-
ughter, Zerelda Cole, married Robert James. Robert James was a Baptist preacher of wide renown in the early days in Western Missouri. He was born and reared in Kentucky and was a graduate of the Georgetown, Ky., College. His family was one of the oldest families of Logan county, Ky. He married Zerelda Cole one year before he graduated. He was then 22 years old and she was 17. They met first at a religious gathering and it was a case of love at first sight. Zerelda Cole's people at the time lived at Lexington, Ky., and she was educated in a Catholic convent in that city. The Cole family was of old Revolutionary stock—Richard Cole Sr., was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his wife, Anne Hub-

bard, was a Lindsay of the famous old Lindsay family of Kentucky.

Robert James and Zerelda Cole married December 28, 1841. The following August, they went to Clay county, Missouri, to visit the mother of Mr. James, who had just married for the second time. Robert James left his wife in Missouri and re-
turned to Kentucky. He had to have returned the next Christmas, but the Missouri river was frozen and he postponed the return trip until spring. Mr. James liked Clay county, Missouri, and remained there, setting near Kearney. He combined farming with preaching and was very successful at both. He acquired a large and valuable farm and from the product of this farm he supported his family, because he never asked money for preaching and the good farmers to whom he broke the bread of life gave him very little. He was a great ex-
porter and a fervent expounder of the gospel. He founded the Baptist Church at New Hope and at Providence, which are still in existence. He was a fine revivalist and he baptized many of the early settlers of Clay county. After many of his revivals, he was seen to go into the water and baptize sixty converts at one time.

Jesse James, his son, was four months old at this time and was held up in his mother's arms at the ceremony. Years afterwards Jesse James returned desperately wounded from the border wars, and he was baptized not far from the same place. In 1853 the Rev. Robert James went to Cali-

ifornia. The day he departed, Jesse was four years old. He clung to his father and cried and pleaded with him not to go away. This affected Mr. James very much and he told his wife that if he already had not spent so much money in outfitting for the trip and had not been the only man who were going with him, he would give up the trip.

Mr. James had a great desire to get money to educate his children that he led him to undertake the journey to the West. He found fields of California. His wife had a presentment that she would never see him again and she never did. The overland trip from Clay county to California lasted from April 12 to August 1. He lived only eighteen days after reaching California and was buried in a cemetery in which he had preached eight years and had received less than $100 for his services. He was a good Christian and a noble man.

The children of Robert James and his wife were Alexander, born 1844; Robert E., born 1845; Jesse W., born Sept. 5, 1847; died April 3, 1882, and Susan L., born 1849. Mrs. James remarried a widow for four years and, in 1855, married Dr. Reuben Samuels. The children by this second marriage were Sarah

L. born 1858; John T., born 1856; Fannie Quantrell, born 1963 and Archie Payton, born 1868, slain by Pinkerton detectives in 1875 at the age of nine years. Mrs. James had eight children, two of whom were killed.

KENTUCKY
ALL OVER
by
EDWIN FINCH

AN ACCOLADE FOR THE DOCTOR

Seventy years ago yellow fever broke out in Hickman, Ky. Soon the death toll had mounted to 173 persons. Only one doctor remained alive. Dr. A. A. Farris, who had lost an arm in the Battle of Perryville.

One day a doctor, who was a stranger in Hickman, ap-
peared in town. He went to Dr. Farris and said: "I have come to give what aid I can."

"You have come into a cauldron of death," said Farris. "I am here," answered the doctor.

The doctor was Luke P. Blackburn, who had taken charge of the cholera epidemic in 1853 at Versailles, where he fought the disease, without charge for his services, until the health of the community was restored. He and Dr. Farris worked together until the town of Hickman was relieved of the epidemic.

Dr. Blackburn, ever generous in serving his fellow man, assumed general control of the yellow fever epidemics which broke out in the lower Mississippi Valley in 1848 and 1854, particularly in Natchez and New Orleans. He became so much interested in the welfare of the rivermen that, at his own expense, he established a hospital in Natchez.

In 1856, while he was on a visit to New York, yellow fever broke out on Long Island, and at the request of the New York mayor he assumed control, refusing to make any charges for his services.

While visiting hospitals in Europe Dr. Blackburn met in Paris Julia M. Churchill of Louisville, whom he later married. The people of Kentucky honored the hero of Southern yellow fever epidemics by electing him governor in 1879.
HOME OF JOSEPH EWALT

EWALT HOME


On this land he erected a two-story frame house prior to 1800. A stone chimney, seven feet wide and three feet deep at the base, is built on the outside at each end. The interior is finished in ash and walnut, the walls being paneled.

and the ceiling moulding in one room is hand carved. About 1815 he added a stone ell of four rooms, the walls being twenty-two inches thick.

Henry EWalt was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in 1829, and his remains were interred in the old family burying ground near this home.

This land has been owned by a descendant of Henry EWalt continuously since 1788, and at the present time is the home of Joe Hodges EWalt, a great-grandson, where the latter was born.

It is known as EWalt's Cross Roads.

Paris, Ky
The Kentuckian Citizen
July 7, 1928.
John Hunt Morgan: Raider and Freemason

T WAS just 84 years ago this month that Indiana had its first and only taste of war at first hand with the colorful Civil War raid through the southern portion of the State by General John Hunt Morgan and his band.

For five days—July 8 to 13, 1863—Hoosiers lived in terror as the raiders galloped across Indiana soil. Bold and daring, this raid by the chief of the South's guerilla warriors has since been regarded as the dying gasp of a lost cause, but to Hoosiers of the early 'sixties it was a matter of life and death. Indeed, it threw the entire State into such panic that 65,000 men volunteered for service within 48 hours.

Nor was that historic raid without its Masonic significance. As in most chapters of American history, Freemasonry played its part in the dramatic episode between Mauckport and West Harrison those five days in July, 84 years ago.

General Morgan's plan was for a swift dash northward from the Ohio River to capture Indianapolis, release the four thousand prisoners at Camp Morton and destroy the arsenal, which now is Arsenal Technical High School. The plan failed and the raid accomplished nothing of permanent value to the Confederacy, but during that hectic week Indiana knew war, fire, panic, terror and sorrow.

The Confederate raider was 38 years old at the time of his historic exploit, tall, broad-shouldered, energetic and dashing. The enthusiasm accompanying the opening of Lee's campaign in Pennsylvania provided the impetus for the move northward from the Cumberland River, and, with an entire brigade, constantly being augmented, General Morgan headed for the Ohio with General Hobson of the Union army close on his heels. The main force arrived at Brandenburg, Ky., at 9 o’clock the morning of July 8, captured the two river packets, J. T. McComb and Alex Davis, and used them to ferry the men and horses across the river two miles above Mauckport.

Six miles south of Corydon Morgan captured 345 Indiana militiamen, killed 12 and wounded 35, and marched into the Harrison County seat with two prominent citizens of Corydon at the head of his column as hostages.

After the Battle of Corydon, the raiders headed northward to Palmyra. Here the left was sent to Fredericksburg, Hardinsburg and Pooil, the right through Green ville and Pekin and the center northward in order that the three columns might converge on Salem.

At Salem the next morning a hastily-organized band of home guards dispersed at the first shot from Morgan's cannon, leaving the raiders free to plunder at will. The Monon station was burned, two railroad bridges destroyed and a number of cars set on fire, while levies were made on the flour mills and woolen mill. Bolts of cloth, calicoes and woolen goods were thrown about the streets, guns were destroyed, staple foods were seized.

The news that a detachment of militia was at Mitchell and Seymour and the knowledge that General Hobson's men were approaching from the rear caused the Confederate raider to change his plans and head eastward through Canton and New Philadelphia to Vienna, where more bridges were burned and a telegraph operator on the old Indianapolis & Jeffersonville Railroad was captured. From Vienna the raiders went to Lexington, then the county seat of Scott County, where they camped for the night.

The band went northward along the railroad from Lexington to Vermont, where a force engagement with a militia unit occurred, and while this maneuvering was in progress the main body of Morgan's cavalry moved on to Dupont. General Lew Wallace with a force of men from Indianapolis and General Hughes with another force from Mitchell arrived in Vermont too late to save further destruction to the railroad tracks and telegraph lines. The raiders turned towards the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and dashed into Vermont about 1:30 o'clock the afternoon of Sunday, July 12. Here occurred an incident which has become one of the priceless traditions of Indiana Masonry.

The Morgan band captured Col. J. A. Cravens and 300 militiamen, made a prisoner of the county treasurer and raided business houses of Versailles. During this period of looting the old hall of Versailles Lodge No. 7 was entered and a set of silver jewels, made nearly twenty years before by John B. Carrington, carried away with the plunder. The following day General Morgan, himself a member of a Lexington (Ky.) Lodge, learned of the theft and ordered one of his men to return the jewels to the Lodge hall, where they are displayed today in a glass case.

The guerillas continued their course toward the railroad through Osgood, where they captured another telegraph operator, then to Pierreville and then to Milan, where again Masonry entered into the picture. The minutes of Milan Lodge No. 31 tell the story in the following resolution:

Whereas, in the untimely death of our Brother Richard Hershey on Sunday, July 12, 1863, while absent from his home in the discharge of his ministerial duties, being met on the public highway by John H. Morgan's band of Horse thieves and shot dead from his horse by one of them while unarmed and without provocation.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Milan Lodge that we sincerely deplore the loss of our late worthy and esteemed Brother, With him we have one in the hall of our Ancient Order and in him were exemplified all the cardinal virtues of a Free and Acceptable Mason.