Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the
news of thirty days and that we will attend the funeral of
Brother Horsley on Sunday,
Sept. 27, 1863.

From Milan the raiders proceeded to Sunman, where there were
more than two thousand In-
dian militiaen, turned aside
and camped for the night. Leaving
the camp early in the morning of July 13,
the Confederates passed through
Hubbell, New Alsace, Logan and
West Harrison in Harrison County,
and by noon had crossed the
Indiana-Ohio line.

The next two weeks saw the
almost complete routing of the Morgan
band. Dashing through Hamilton,
Clermont and Brown Counties
in Ohio, the raiders robbed the
United States mail at Winchester,
rode on to Jackson and Pomeroy,
where Federal forces under com-
mand of General Judah and
General Hobson started in hot pursuit.
At New Lisbon, in Columbiana
County, two weeks after leaving
Indiana, the colorful raider
was captured and escorted triumph-
antly to Columbus to be placed
in the penitentiary.

Here, with several of his officers,
Morgan remained until the follow-
ing November. Then, one rainy
night, the General with six of his
officers escaped in a manner that
has remained something of a mys-
tery to this day. Military and his-
torical authorities are not in agree-
ment as to how the deed was done,
but all are aware of the fact that
on the morning following the cells
were empty and the Confederate
raiders gone. Dr. J. Winsto
n Coleman Jr., prominent Lexington, Ky.
historian, believes the escape may
be attributed to Morgan's Masonic
connections. "I have known and
talked to a number of old Con-

From the old hall of Versailles Lodge No. 7 on the second floor
of the Ripley County Court House, General Morgan's band of raiders
carried away the now-historic set of silver jewels.

young man became a member of
historic Daviess Lodge No. 22 at
Lexington. The degrees of Ma-
sony were conferred upon him by
special dispensation in order that
he and his fellow candidates might
become Masons in less than regula-
time, a practice often per-
mitted by American Grand Lodges
for soldier petitioners.

All stories of Morgan's raid
play heavily upon the depradations
of the raiders, although one of his
most recent biographers, Cecil
Fletcher Holland, in his book Mor-
gan and His Raiders, believes the
claims of plundering are exagger-
ated. It is natural to suppose that
wild reports might originate in the
hysteria which the raid occasioned.

He cites the testimony of a Union
soldier, Col. J. E. MacGowan, later
a distinguished editor and writer,
who declared that the Confederate
raider was generous and consider-
ate; that charges of cruelty and
murder were unfounded.

"Morgan never lost his devotion
to the cause he served even in the
stress of the closing days of the
struggle," Holland says, "he only
lost his hope... He became one
of the romantic figures of the war;
and in death as in life he was a
symbol of a way of life which
ended on a Sabbath morning at
Appomattox."

The Indiana Freemason
Franklin, Ind.
Vol. 25, No. 2. July, 1947

Article Discusses Gen. Price,
Lexington Artist And Author

The life and works of Gen. Sam-
uel W. Price, artist, author and
military leader, are described in
an article by J. Winston Coleman
Jr., published in the January
issue of the Flsion Club Historical
Quarterly and reprinted in pamph-
let form.

Appended to the article is a list of
100 known portraits and other
paintings by Gen. Price, together
with the names of the present
owners.

Price, a native of Jessamine
county, showed early talent as an
artist and at the age of 14 began
to paint professionally.

He studied bot art and mili-
tary science and prior to the out-
break of the Civil War maintained
a studio in Lexington, where he
also was active in the Lexington
Old Infantry, a volunteer outfit
that became a part of the Union
Army in the winter of 1861-62.

After serving with distinction
in the war, he resumed his por-
trait work and also was Lexington
postmaster but in 1881 became
totally blind as the result of an
old wound.

He then turned to a literary ca-
reer and produced a history of his
regiment, the 21st Kentucky In-
fantry, and two Flsion Club pub-
cations, "The Old Masters of the
Bluegrass" and "Sketches of Two
Distinguished Kentuckians."

Gen. Price, whose portraits hang
in many Kentucky homes today,
died early in 1918 and was buried
in Arlington National Cemetery.

Lex. Herald-Leader
Jan. 30, 1943
John Haly, of Frankfort, was the general contractor for the Henry Clay Monument in the Lexington Cemetery, which was built during the years 1857 to 1861, at a total cost of $54,263.84. Julius W. Adams was the architect, with Major Thomas Lewinski, assistant engineer in charge of construction. Note that the sum of $4,000 was charged for the statue of Clay on top of the tall shaft. This was made by three Italians in Cincinnati, viz: A. Bullet, Giacomina Bossi and Carabin Giannini from a model made by Joel T. Hart, Kentucky's famed sculptor of the period.
The undersigned, do hereby promise and agree to build the Clay Monument, furnish all materials and execute operations, for same, according to the drawings and specifications of J.W. Adams, Architect, and estimate by me for the following prices as per estimate of J.W. Adams, if when complete said amounts are less than difference to be deducted at said following rates and if increased, add at same rates.

Excavation: 131.5 yards @ $6.35 per yard = $ 840.25

Stone Foundation: 14.62 Ponds of 750 per ferch = 12,965.00
If Magnesian Limestone required for said work add $200 per pt.

Steplate: 18.750 Cubic ft @ $9.50 per ft. = 174.64.75
Stone setting to be same quality as foundation inside stone and base.

Pedestal: 21.221 Cubic ft @ $18.175 per ft. = 379.14.37

Shaft: 2,990 Cubic ft @ $6.72 per ft. = 19,025.00

Rubbed Work: 990 Superficial ft @ $1.00 per ft. = 990.00

Flagging Steplate: 14.17 " @ $12.15 per ft. = 159.96.25

Italian Flagging: 55.3 " @ $1.50 per ft. = 83.90.00

Total Amount: $43,930.00

N.B. If a plain shaft deduct 1000

I will give solemn security for the faithful performance of the work, if required. Hoping you will accept this

Year

John Italy
The Agreement made the 17th day of September, 1858, between the Clay Monument Association of the first part and John Haly of the second part, witnesseth, that owing to the difficulties of collecting the subscriptions to the Clay Monument Association, the parties have thought it advisable to suspend the work on said monument at the end of the present month of September and have agreed to do so upon the following terms: To wit. At the end of the month the regular estimate of work done shall be made, upon which there shall be a cash cash payment as provided in the contract for building between the parties, and at the same time the association shall pay to said John Haly Ten (10) per cent of the twenty per cent upon the whole work done, which has been reserved equitably to said contract. The work to be resumed as soon as the subscriptions are in order to resume it, of which notice shall be given to said John Haly at least one month before he shall be required to resume the same.

Witnesses: Charles D. Douglass.

John Haly.

John Haly (of Frankfort) was contractor & builder Henry Clay monument.

S. G. Hill, Esq.

Lexington, Oct. 1st, 1858.

Please advance to John Haly the sum of One thousand dollars ($1000) on life of work performed but not paid for the clay monument during the last month.

Charles Phillips.

J. Lewinski, Jr.

Sons Of Revolution
Mark Original Site
Of Kentucky Academy

Members of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the Revolution, Monday placed a marker on the original building of the Kentucky Academy at Pisgah. The Rev. R. S. Sanders, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Versailles, made the dedicatory speech.

The marker reads: "On this site stood Kentucky Academy, one of the two first institutions of higher learning west of the Allegheny Mountains. Organized by the Presbyterian Church of Transylvania in 1784 by donations received from George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and others, it was preceded by a school established in 1785. The schools, Dr. Winston Coleman and S. D. Mitchell served as a committee to arrange the July 4th program. Some 100 persons attended.

Lex Leader
July 5, 1949

University To Give Honorary Awards To Three Native Kentuckians

An author-historian, an economist and a newspaperman, all native Kentuckians, will receive honorary degrees from the University of Kentucky at commencement exercises Friday, Dr. H. L. Donovan, University president, announced today.

J. Winton Coleman Jr., Lexington, author and Kentuckian historian, will receive a Doctor of Literature degree.

John B. Hutson, New York City economist and former assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, will receive a Doctor of Laws degree.

Barry Bingham, Louisville, president of the Louisville Courier Journal and Times, will receive a Doctor of Laws degree.

Coleman received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University in 1920 and his Mechanical Engineer degree in 1929. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Literature degree from Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., conferred in 1945. He is the author of six books on Blue Grass lore and Kentucky history and is a frequent contributor of historical articles to magazines and newspapers.

Hutson, a native of Murray, received his formal education at the University of Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1917. He has a master’s degree in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin and a doctorate degree in economic theory and business cycles from Columbia University.

Work in agricultural extension in Kentucky, a position as farm economist for the federal government, and a professorship at the University of Kentucky were followed by more extensive work in government service. In 1941, he was president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Bingham, born in Louisville, received his A.B. magna cum laude from Harvard in 1928. He has served as reporter, Washington correspondent and editorial writer for the Courier Journal and Times. He is a veteran of four and one-half years’ service in World War II in the Navy.

He will give the commencement address before the 1947 graduating class, speaking on "The Plain Citizen in World Affairs."
Patterson estate log cabin, going back to Kentucky, from where it was moved to Dayton by N. C. R. Head.
The "old log cabin" which has stood since 1904 at Far Hills and Oakwood av. and which antedates even the famed Newcomen Tavern of pioneer Dayton history, is going back to its original location—Lexington, Ky., near where it was built in the spring of 1776.

The cabin, original homestead of the late Col. Robert Patterson, grandfather of the late John H. Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register Co., through the approval of the heirs of the estate of the N. C. B. R. Co., is to be moved during the week and relocated on the campus of Transylvania University in time for the 150th reunion of the educational institution to be held June 4, 5 and 6.

Also needed before the plans for moving could be completed was the approval of the City Commission, given last week, inasmuch as the City of Dayton owns the land on which the cabin has been located.

Employees of the Kentucky state highway department are expected to arrive in Dayton this week to begin the moving job, the costs of which are being paid by Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky. After it is located on the Transylvania university campus, it will be maintained perpetually from a fund created by the university.

The cabin is involved in the history of the founding of Lexington, Ky., and once stood in the center of that city during its early career and no doubt from it emanated many incidents which dealt with the development of the community.

It was purchased in 1901 by John H. Patterson, from Ormisinda Haynes of Lexington, after it had stood for many years as a lumber receptacle, hidden by more modern buildings which fronted High St. in Lexington. The building was torn down and brought to Dayton, and because of some delay, the logs and other materials lay on the Patterson land at Main and Brown st., for three years. Finally came the order to build it and in May, 1904, the job of reconstructing it began, which was completed after some months work.

Ever since its reconstruction, it has been open to the public with a caretaker in charge. The building itself always remains a part of the Patterson estate, but the Patterson will read after his death on May 7, 1909, leased the land on which it stands (about three-quarters of an acre) to the city of Dayton together with full shares of N. C. B. R. stock, the proceeds from which were used to maintain the land and building.

During the recent negotiations concerning the removal of the building, the corporation was made to City Manager Eichleber and Welfare Director Ed V. Stockholm, that if the cabin want to be moved to the city, the land be leased to the state of Ohio, in the corporate limits of which it is located, as a public park. No action has been taken on that matter.

Charlotte Reeve Conover, Dayton, the eminent historian, prepared, in May, 1906, the story of the Patterson log cabin. In her recital of the facts leading up to the removal of the house from Lexington to Dayton, she says:

"In September of 1904 came the mechanics to take down the old cabin and move it to its Ohio home as its builder had himself gone a century before. (Recorded by her, for the Ohio State Historical Society."

Col. Patterson, who was one of the founders of the city of Lexington, died in 1904 and his family decided to move the cabin to Dayton. The cost of the move was about $2,500.

"The cross beams to hold the roof boards in place were obtained from the barn north of the Patterson residence. Thus, as it stands today, the cabin is a faithful reproduction of the dwelling of our forefathers. What was once a cabin has been carefully restored by much study of pioneer methods of building. The logs hewn by Col. Patterson came from the wild and adventurous boys in a frontier wilderness, have thus become a transplanted memento of those days in the making of the nation."

The "old log cabin" is now a part of the Dayton Historical Society and is open to the public on request. It was built in 1776 and is one of the oldest structures in Ohio.

"The old log cabin" has since 1904 at Far Hills and Oakwood av. and which antedates the newcomen tavern of pioneer Dayton history, is going back to its original location—Lexington, Ky., near where it was built in the spring of 1776.

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Intersection of High st., and Broad-
way Lexington. The Patterson
cabin was a little to the west."

Patterson prospered and it is
pointed out that at one time fully
one-half of Lexington belonged to
him. The center of it all was the
little log cabin which Patterson
had built.

Mrs. Conover's story shows that
around 1790, the Pattersons whose
family was increasing, built a
larger home—a two-story log
house, where his wife did not have
to climb up a ladder to a loft and
where she had more of the com-
forts of civilization.

"Then later," she continues,
"when Lexington was a real young
city and there were schools and
churches, and log houses were out
of style, there came into the lives
and fortunes of the Pattersons a
fine stone house. In that house
was born James, Robert L. and
Jefferson Patterson, the latter the
father of John H.

"When the family established
themselves in the stone house the
old cabin down by the spring was
taken to pieces, brought up to the
corner of the yard and used for
servants' quarters. Here it stood
while Lexington grew from a vil-
lage to a city. Through several
years the cabin stayed hidden in
the back of a town lot. The Pat-
tersons had moved away (about
1864, coming to Dayton.)

"But there were persons in Lex-
ington who remembered the his-
tory of the old log cabin."

Mr. Conover relates how early
settlers there compiled the story of
the cabin and its relation to the
early history and development, and
how their descendants had kept
that record complete for posterity.
Hard Times At Wesleyan Are Recalled

College First Located
At Millersburg, Then
Moved To Winchester

WINCHESTER, Ky., June 30.—

Kentucky Wesleyan College is the outgrowth of an early effort on the part of Kentucky to establish a school of higher learning in the state.

Their first efforts resulted in the organization of Bethel Academy in Jessamine county, overlooking the Kentucky river, but this institution had only a brief existence and, in 1822, was merged with Augusta College located at Augusta, in the same county, on the Ohio River. Because of its situation, this school received support from Methodists in Ohio as well as in Kentucky.

By the fifth decade of the 19th century, the intense bitterness arising from the controversial issue over the abolition of slavery caused a schism among the supporters of Augusta College on both sides of the river, and the Kentuckians withdrew their funds from the institution and gave their support to Transylvania University at Lexington.

Dr. Bascom, who had been connected with Augusta College, in 1842 assumed control of Transylvania University as an institution of the Methodist Episcopal church. After the division of the Methodist church in 1844, Transylvania continued as an institution of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, but the question of slavery again proved disastrous to the church and, in 1849, Dr. Bascom resigned and the Methodists relinquished Transylvania.

All the members of the church, disappointed by these reverses, made a fourth effort to establish a school of higher learning. In Central Kentucky and, at the Kentucky Conference meeting at Millersburg in September, 1853, made plans for the establishment of Kentucky Wesleyan College.

On Jan. 12, 1850, a charter was granted the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a board of trustees was appointed, consisting of six clerical and six lay members. The new college was located at Millersburg, where the church took over a school that had been conducted for several years by Dr. George S. Savage.

Within two years the school had constructed an additional building and had a capacity of 200 students, but the War Between the States interfered with the plans and the college did not actually function until 1866. Dr. Charles Taylor, a Methodist minister, was the first president.

Moved To Winchester

The success of the institution, however, did not fulfill the desires and expectations of its sponsors and it was felt that a more central location in a larger town would have a beneficial effect. Therefore in July, 1887, the Methodists accepted the offer of Winchester to contribute a campus of eight acres and $42,000 in money if the college would move here.

The school opened in Winchester in 1889 in a private residence and moved to the present campus in 1891. The following year it became a coeducational institution.

The administration building was destroyed by fire in 1904, but was rebuilt soon afterward.

The preparatory department was opened in 1922.

On Feb. 25, 1926, Kentucky Wesleyan College became the joint property of the Kentucky and Louisville conferences, representing these conferences as their only Grade A four-year college.

Since its removal to Winchester, the annual enrollment has increased from 100 to 275 students, and its graduates include a large number of Methodist ministers in the Kentucky and other conferences.

Daniel Boone Was First Locomotive To Make Run on Lexington and Ohio Track to Frankfort, Probably in 1842

Colonel James Maret

The first train in Kentucky, named by DeWitt Clinton, began its way to history in 1831. The old engine used ninety years ago is in good condition today and is on exhibition in New York City. July 22, 1837, the Clinton was steamed up and with three of the coaches it had pulled nearly a century ago, started out along the New York Central tracks with the coaches filled with passengers, dressed in costumes that were in vogue when it made its initial run.

The DeWitt Clinton was on its way to Chicago to be exhibited at the Centennial of Progress, which opened there August 1. It made only a few miles under its own steam, being unable to travel only six miles without a stop for fuel or water. Then it was loaded on two large flat cars and transported there.

Engine Weighs Four Tons

The father of American speed glints was named after the seventh governor of New York. It was constructed for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, which later became part of the New York Central Lines. It weighs four tons, and is behind instead of in front of the drivers, being five feet and a half inches in diameter with a 16-inch stroke. The drivers are double built wheels, four to six inches in thickness. There's no cab or cover over the rear of the engine for the engineer and fireman. The levers and machinery are exposed to the weather.

In place of a tender to the engine, there is a small platform directly back of the engine, and glass windows. Oil cloth curtains protected passengers from inclement weather. There are three seats in each coach accommodating nine people.

The "Daniel Boone" was brought down the Ohio from Pittsburg by boat to Mayesville in a dismantled condition and hauled from there by wagon to Lexington and set up on the railroad.

A few of our states are called "commonwealths." Is there any significance to this?

A. The constitutions of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky officially are termed as "commonwealths," a term for states that was in common usage in Colonial days. There is no difference between their governments and those of the other 44 states.
Steam Engine Threshers - Fayette County, 1942

(my photos) Fayette County, Ky, Summer, 1942
Transylvania Medical Hall
N.W. cor. Broadway + Second
Built ca. 1840; Burned 1863

Opera House (1886) + bldgs on N. Bury
Lex-14 - View around 1910-1912
West side street

Views in Lexington, Ky.

Fayette County Court House, destroyed by fire
on May 14, 1897 - view several weeks later, as
remain of ruined building were being cleared away.
My father, John W. Coleman, (1852-1929)
probably about 1917?
at Highland - our old home on Newtom Pike
"Highland Home"
now Griffin Gate

Ky. Assn. Race Track - Lexington, Ky
View about 1895-1905

Water mill - Perry County, Ky
on Troublesome Creek, 1942
Lexington Had Gas Plant Before War of '61; Present Company Organized in '05

Long before the "Gay Nineties," even before the War Between the States, Lexington had one of the first artificial gas plants west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was the Lexington Gas Company, and fuel for heat and light was manufactured from coal, and later from oil and steam. The company was acquired in 1905 by the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, which had been formed by a group from Oil City, Pa.

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

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

The original company, started in the early 1850's, served Lexington only, and at the time it was taken over by the new company, had about 1,400 customers. Today there are 19,000 retail accounts besides approximately 6,500 others served through wholesale contracts of the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company with distributing concerns.

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

Mr. Tonkin, Jr., started with the utilities company 31 years ago as a meter reader. His father, T. J. Tonkin, Sr., also is with the company, and is superintendent at Mt. Sterling. Forty employees worked for the old Lexington Gas Company. They are Harry Musser, meter repairman; Loyd Minium, chief meter repairman; C. L. Courson, and H. J. Hutchison.

Locations of the offices of the company since organization of the present company have been, in succession, National Bank building; the old First National Bank building on Short street, 140 West Short Street, and now the building at 336 West Main Street.

Morgan Home 50 Years Ago

This scene at Second and Mill streets was not unusual 50 years ago. The picture shows two carriages standing in front of the Gen. John Hunt Morgan home, on the porch of which are Mrs. Henrietta Hunt Morgan, mother of the Confederate general, and other members of the Morgan family.
Members of the First Presbyterian Church will give a reception at 8 o’clock Tuesday night in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Whittfield Miles, commemorating their 50-year affiliation with the institution.

Dr. Paul P. Boyd of the University of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on arrangements, will preside.

Outstanding achievements during Dr. Miles’ pastorate will be outlined by Dr. Charles McChord, and greetings from churches throughout the city will be extended by the Rev. Christopher P. Sparkling, rector of Christ Church. A response will be made by Dr. Miles.

Fourteen pastors have served the First church, the oldest in Lexington, since its organization more than 157 years ago. They were James Blythe, 1786-1801; Robert Campbell, 1807-1822; Nathan H. Hall, 1823-1847; Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, 1847-1859; John D. Matthews, 1859-1869; William Dinwiddie, 1870-1874; W. F. V. Bartlett, 1874-1893; Edwin Muller, 1893-1918; D. Clay Lilly, 1920-1923; Bunyan McLeod, 1924-1926, and H. H. Pitzer, 1927-1933.

Dr. Miles came to the First church in the autumn of 1929, after Dr. Pitzer’s death.

Earlier Pastors

Among Dr. Miles’ predecessors, perhaps none was more colorful than Robert J. Breckinridge. Dr. Breckinridge was educated at the Kentucky Academy at Paris and later received his theological training at Princeton University and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Before coming to Lexington, he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Baltimore, Md.

During his pastorate at the First Presbyterian church here, Dr. Breckinridge also served as superintendent of public instruction. He was an ardent Unionist, and made the keynote address at Lincoln’s second nomination for president in 1864.

John D. Matthews, who succeeded Dr. Breckinridge as pastor when the latter resigned to accept a professorship at the old Seminary at Danville, also was appointed superintendent of public instruction, a position which he held as long as he was pastor of First church.

It was during Dr. Dinwiddie’s pastorate (1872) that the present edifice on Mill street was completed. The manse at that time was on the Market Street side of the church building.

The architect for the building was Cincinnatus Shryock, a brother of Gideon Shryock who designed Morrison Hall, among other structures in Lexington.

Two Branch Churches

Another development noteworthy in the history of Presbyterianism in Lexington occurred in 1892, during the ministry of Dr. Bartlett. That was the year that the Maxwell Street Presbyterian church was organized as an offspring of the First church, and 77 members of the latter were granted their letters and became charter members of the new unit.

The Maxwell Street church today

---Kennen Studio

Here is a front view of the First Presbyterian church, located at 144 North Mill street. The inset are of Dr. and Mrs. Miles.
On The Trail Of Kentucky's History

By Dr. Thomas D. Clark

E. states in the Union offer quite the same opportunity for tracking down the immediate historic past as does Kentucky. Kentucky has a history which runs back to the very beginning of the American frontier in the Ohio Valley, and many of the early landmarks are still in existence. Fortunately from the standpoint of the preservation of its historical monuments, Kentucky's development has not been too rapid or too highly industrialized to obliterate the earlier systems of making a living. Too, certain areas of Kentucky have been so isolated because of a lack of transportation facilities, that the older forms of domestic economy and its machines are still in use.

For those who would record faithfully the history of Kentucky there are both adequate remains and photographers who see in them the fascinating story of the development of the state's civilization. Although there are numerous photographers in Kentucky who know a good subject for the making of a photographic document when they see it, one of them especially has set himself the task of preserving the history of the state in photographs.

Colonel J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington has tramped and driven hundreds of miles through Kentucky to record a vital and permanent pictorial study of the region. Tramping up the creeks he has found the remains of the old iron furnaces which once supplied Kentuckians with domestic and farming utensils, and a portion of the nation's army with materials for the making of guns and cannonballs. There are several of the old furnaces which remain in a good state of preservation, and which document the beginning of a period of manufacture which once promised to make Kentucky the great industrial state of the western frontier. Today some of these furnaces are to be found in Bath, Greenup, Carter, Estill, mullenberg and Green Counties. Ancient potteries, like those around Waco, Kentucky, have a history which goes back over a hundred years, and perhaps the mode of making bricks, tiles and pottery is little changed from what it was when the art was first brought over the mountains.

No Party

Will Harbut, Man o' War's ancient groom and greatest admirer, had a set speech when he led visitors (50,000 a year) to the special stall at Faraway Farm, Ky. It went something like this, with a bit of the charge: "Hee hee hee is, ladles and gents. Come hee hee Red, I say, here's hee you old Red."

After singing 383 registered foals, Old Red doesn't move so fast any more. There is no longer money in his genes. He serves no more mares, gets out to pasture only three hours a day. Last week, Will Harbut served Man o' War his usual 4:30 a.m. breakfast, as he has for 18 years, then posed for a picture taking him for a walk (see cut). A few days later, 60-year-old Will Harbut suffered a stroke that paralyzed his right side, took away his sight. He would not be at the party this week when the greatest race horse of them all turned 29.

Spring 1945, edition

In Kentucky Magazine
Frankfort, Ky.

Oct 3, 1943

ex. header

Man o' War & Friend
They don't move so fast any more.

TIME, APRIL 1, 1946
Residence On Angliana Avenue, Recently In Disrepair
But Once Home Of Great Kentuckians, Now Being Razed

The distinguished Meneefer-Breckinridge-Huston-Molloy mansion on Angliana avenue, shown in upper picture, as it appeared more than a half-century ago, this week was being razed, as seen at left, to make room for a modern commercial structure—either a looseleaf tobacco warehouse or small factory. In the top picture, Gen. John B. Huston's widow and her small grandson, Huston McFarland, are seen in front of the house. In early days, the residence was approached from South Broadway through a tree-lined lane called Longwood avenue.

By FREDERICK JACKSON

The 128-year-old brick mansion on Angliana avenue, once the home of Richard H. Meneefer, distinguished lawyer and statesman and of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, vice president of the United States, is being razed to clear the ground for commercial use.

Either a looseleaf tobacco warehouse or a small factory will be erected on the lot, which fronts 240 feet on Angliana avenue, and extends a distance of 275 feet to Curry avenue. W. Paul Little, Lexington financier and farmer, the present owner, today said, Mr. Little, recently bought the property from the Nazareth Literary and Benevolent Institute (Sisters of Charity), which owns and operates St. Joseph's hospital.

The property was donated to the Roman Catholic sisterhood by Mrs. Betty Haggin Molloy, wife of James M. Molloy. Mr. Molloy's mother, the late Alice Mulligan Molloy, widow of Dr. Patrick Henry Molloy, transferred it to her daughter-in-law in 1899.

Had Glorious Career

One of Lexington's most historic mansions, the house had a glorious career as the scene of many parties and assemblages of distinguished people.

In recent years, however, since it was vacated by the Molloy family, the house, almost surrounded by tobacco warehouses and re-driers, became forlorn looking and ceased to attract more than passing attention.

According to C. Frank Dunn, student of history and authority on the early life of the community, the house, known as No. 500 Angliana avenue, stood at what was once the corner of Merino street and Longwood avenue. Richard Higginson Sr., built it in 1816 when he laid out a vast subdivision from Maxwell street to the present trotting track with a central thoroughfare, Merino street.

He erected the mansion for his father-in-law, Richard Allen, and in January, 1817, conveyed it to him as part of Colonel (Robert) Patterson's settlement and pre-emption, and the place whereon said Allen now resides. Strictly speaking, it was part of the settlement—"Patterson's farm"—which Higgins and Lewis Sanders bought from Colonel Patterson after his removal to Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Dunn's research showed.

View Unobscured

From the house's commanding elevation, Richard Allen had a splendid view of Lexington, a view unobscured to the first scattered houses on High street. The house could be seen from the nearby Curd's road, as Broadway was then known.

In 1846, the house was purchased by Richard H. Meneefer, who had just served a term in Congress, when he removed from Bath county. Meneefer, distinguished lawyer and statesman, died the next year at the youthful age of 31 and on the threshold of a career which friends said would rival that of Henry Clay. Meneefer county, (different spelling) was named for him.

Jacob Ashton, son of Lexington's most famous stage coach builder, Richard Ashton, next took up residence in the house. He was head of the Dudley House, noted hotelery at the northwest corner of Short street and Broadway, where Cassius M. Clay charged Ashton and others of conspiring to assault him at a political rally at Russell Cave.

In the affair that ensued, Clay, with a 12-inch-bladed bowie knife, cut off an ear, gouged out an eye and opened the skull of Samuel M. Brown, one of the alleged Dudley House "conspirators."

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, one of Lexington's most distinguished statesmen, bought the estate from Ashton in 1846, and took considerable pride in it.

In 1850, Mr. Dunn declares, Breckinridge wrote to Frances X. Hillenmeyer, founder of the Hillenmeyer Nurseries, ordering "cherry grape roots, peach trees, etc.," The letter, requesting the community's pioneer nurseryman to "be kind enough to call and see me," still is preserved at the Hillenmeyer Nurseries.

General Breckinridge was elected vice president of the United States in 1856 and conveyed the residential property the following year to the Rev. W. C. Dandy, pastor of the Hill Street Methodist church (now First Methodist). The house was the birthplace of Clifton R. Breckinridge, who became United States minister to Russia.

The Rev. Mr. Dandy sold the estate immediately after the War Between the States to Gen. John B. Huston, brilliant lawyer and partner of Judge James H. Mulligan, author of the world-famous poem, "In Kentucky." General Huston was residing there at the time of his death. His widow and grandson, Huston McFarland, who later drowned in Col. Dick Redd's pond on the Georgetown pike, are shown standing in the yard in the accompanying picture.
Harting's Buy Property
William Harting, the great-grandfather of Miss Viola Harting and Joseph E. Harting of Lexington and Mrs. Irma Abel of Louisville, next purchased the property and lived there for several years, selling it in 1863 to William L. Rash. Miss Harding recalled that the house was approached from a tree-lined lane (Longwood avenue) from South Broadway. Mr. Harding sold the property to William L. Rash, who, in 1888, conveyed it to Timothy Anglin. Mr. Anglin divided the 27 acres around the residence, constructed Angline avenue, and sold the brick mansion in 1897 to J. F. (Brook) Curry. In 1905, the owner and occupant of the property was Dr. Patrick Henry Molloy, who married Alice Mulligan, a daughter of the late Judge Mulligan. As recorded, she transferred the property to her daughter-in-law.

Proceeds from the sale of the place by the Catholic Sisters to Mr. Little will be used for the improvement and enlargement of the Negro ward at St. Joseph's hospital.

Lexington Leader
May 4, 1924

Noted Author Buried Near One of His Own Characters

James Lane Allen and King Solomon, Most Heroic of Kentuckians of Whom He Wrote, Both Sleep Near Henry Clay Monument in Lexington Cemetery

By James Goble

In the Lexington cemetery which has played an integral part in their relationship, James Lane Allen, author, and King Solomon, most heroic of all his prose characters, lie buried only a few feet apart. The Lexington cemetery is one of the world's few in which is interred both an author and one of his characters.

Used as a summer background in James Allen's greatest short story, "King Solomon of Kentucky," the Lexington cemetery provided the setting in which King Solomon changed from a Mississippi riverboat gambler to the hero of the region when he ignored the peril of Lexington's tragic cholera plague of 1843 to bury the sick hundreds.

Solomon was assured immortality as Allen, from historic fact, chronicled his metamorphosis from vagabond to hero and told of Solomon's policy of shifting the blame for cholera from one state to another. There was no holier or more eloquent way in which a state could set forth its attitude, its spirit, its principles than by making history.

The flag of a nation is its hope; its monuments are its memories. And, it is an attempt to burial one corner of a hero's dimmed shield.

Upon the monument there is inscribed:

"William (King) Solomon. 1779-1854. Hero of the 1833 Cholera Plague. 'For Had He Not a Royal Heart?'"

Allen Never Saw Monument

Allen neither saw the monument nor did he return to Kentucky during the remainder of his life. However, during the cholera year of 1833, Allen corresponded with his son-in-law, J. B. McCullough, about the cholera in Kentucky and the Blue Grass state had so imbued itself in the novelist while he was a farm boy on the outskirts of Lexington, where he was born December 21, 1849, and a student and instructor at Transylvania College (then Transylvania University) that it is evident in all his works.

Before his death in New York in 1925, Allen gave to the world such masterpieces as "A Kentucky Cardinal," "Aftermath," "The Choir Invisible," and many short stories by which the author made himself as well as his native state internationally famous.

The Lexington cemetery today still preserves in the relationship of the renowned author and his character. There within a short distance of each other—both within range of the shadow cast by the monument of Henry Clay, who was idolized by Solomon and was one of the few Kentuckians to rank with Allen in international acclaim—these two are neighbors.

First "Printers' Pi"?

If Collin's History is correct, a recent red-hot argument among historians as to who actually set the type on John Bradford's "first newspaper in the Wilderness" is settled by the following item under "Mason county":

The first number of the first newspaper ever printed in Kentucky, or at any point west of Pitts- burgh, was one-half set up in type, and the first form locked up, in Limestone (Maysville) early in August, 1787, by Fielding Bradford, while waiting for a wagon to transport the printing material to Lexington, where it appeared on August 13 (Aug. 11) in the Lexington Gazette. The veteran printer was still living in July, 1839, on his farm two miles from Georgetown. Singular to relate, John Bradford, the editor, in that first number announced that "in the carriage of his newspaper, Limestone is one part of the types fell into pi—"the first dish of 'printer's pi' in the new West."

Smith's Wagon Road

The old wagon road from Limestone to Lexington, says Collin's history, frequently was spoken of in 1784 as "Smith's Wagon-road." Because in the summer of 1783, or earlier, one Smith, of Lexington, was the first that traveled it with a wagon.

Lex. Leader
June 30, 1938

Slavery Study of Kentuckians Given Praise

Slavery Times in Kentucky is a book that has been called one of the most controversial subjects in American history. Mr. Coleman, himself a Kentuckian, has thrown himself into this task, and thoroughly steeped himself in the feelings, thinking, and spirit of his period. He readily admits, as was generally admitted at the time, that slave conditions in Kentucky differed widely from those in the lowland South. The hilly terrain and the climate of the Bluegrass state did not require the great slave plantations that made cotton and sugar profitable in the southern region.

The result of this book is that there were fewer slaves in Kentucky, fewer plantations, and a larger proportion of free blacks and slaves, and a much milder sway over those that were in bondage. Likewise, whites-including probably and longer continued, anti-slavery sentiment in that state than in those to the south—have been able to point to the "pervading spirit of the institution" was more profitable.

The picture of slavery that is presented in Slavery Times in Kentucky and therefore would have been equally deplored by the abolitionists as well as the slaveholders of the period. On the one hand, the former would have charged that the law was too lenient, while the latter would have charged that the author was not a gentle man because he admits that all was not right, and he would probably be accused of being a traitor to the southern cause. But, finally, he feels that the abolitionist sees with additional ammunition for the pamphlet and verbal war. That the picture is perhaps not in the least sharply etched by the footnotes citations—so dear to the heart of the scholar and so dear to the general reader to the illustrations of the business records, newspapers, family papers, personal interviews, and published accounts of the editorial and escaped slaves themselves are complete and ample evidence of the author's good faith. Most of the material referred to is new in the sense that it is unpublished and hence unknown in the histories of the country.

The book is excellently done and illustrations well chosen. The casual reader with a taste for history, the social and political philosopher, or the personal reviewer of the book's contents, and the scholar whose primary study is the period of the book itself will all find food for thought. If there is a weakness it is probably the lack of adequate consideration of the economics of slavery, but the author was entirely within his rights in choosing to neglect that side.

W. P. B.

Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News
Oct. 6, 1940
Tablet Honoring Founders Of Hospital
To Be Unveiled At Good Samaritan Thursday

About to be unveiled at Good Samaritan Thursday is the tablet honoring the founders of the hospital. Miss Lake Johnson, superintendent of the Good Samaritan hospital, and other nurses are inspecting a tablet recently placed in the hospital in tribute to the Episcopal women who started the hospital. The tablet will be unveiled Thursday.

D. FREDERICK M. JACKSON

In tribute to a group of women who 54 years ago founded an infirmary that grew to be the Good Samaritan hospital, women of Christ Episcopal church Thursday will dedicate a bronze tablet in a corner of the hospital.

It was on June 8, 1888, that members of the Christ church Women's Guild opened the Protestant infirmary in the old Gratz house on east Short street. The infirmary, under the guidance of the guild for nearly 11 years, cared for approximately 7,000 patients at a cost of more than $120,000.

The inauguration of the infirmary at the Gratz house (earlier the home of Farmer Dewees), was followed closely by establishment of a nurses' training school that graduated its first class in 1893.

At the close of the 19th century, the women of Christ church transferred the Protestant infirmary to the care of all Lexington Protestant churches. Under this combined management, a modern hospital was opened in 1907. That year, a fire-proof structure was built. The Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children at East Maxwell street and Harrison avenue was opened in 1926 and has been affiliated closely with the Good Samaritan hospital. Further improvement to the hospital plant was an addition to the nurses' home in 1928, providing quarters for 22 additional nurses.

Methodists In Control

In the spring of 1925, the hospital was put under control of the general hospital board of the Southern Methodist church. Under the new management, a modern heating system was installed in 1926 and a year later a five-story, fire-proof structure was built. The Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children at East Maxwell street and Harrison avenue was opened in 1926 and has been affiliated closely with the Good Samaritan hospital. Further improvement to the hospital plant included another addition to the nurses' home and additions to the men's wards. The women's wards, interns' quarters and pediatrics quarters. These improvements represented a cost of $150,000.

From a small infirmary, valued at less than $50,000 and housing only about 300 patients a year, the hospital has grown to a plant, valued at $1,500,000 and capable of caring for 7,000 patients annually.

Founders Of Hospital

Among the Episcopal women who were responsible for the beginning of the hospital were Miss Mary E. Harrison, first president of the guild; Mrs. Kate Aker, Mrs. Tom Allen, Mrs. Sarah H. Allen, Mrs. Fannie Barnes, Mrs. Charles Bean, Miss Elizabeth Bean, Mrs. David Barrow, Mrs. George Barrow, Mrs. J. C. Bryant, Mrs. Ben Bruce, Mrs. William Bruce, Mrs. Edwin Beckley, Mrs. John Berkeley, Mrs. Hattie Bowell, Mrs. Louise H. Bloyew, Mrs. John Berryman, Mrs. Edmund Baxton, Mrs. Alfred Carr, Miss Laura Clay, Miss Alene Chiles, Miss S. B. Cronley, Mrs. S. A. Charles, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. E. W. Dudley, Miss Mary A. Downey, Mrs. Isabel Edge, Mrs. Susan Edge, Mrs. Mary Edge, Mrs. John Frazier, Mrs. R. H. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Virginia Forman, Mrs. W. C. France, Mrs. W. C. Goodloe, Mrs. H. H. Gratz, Miss Mary Holloway, Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins, Mrs. Maria Huston, Mrs. Mary Justice, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mrs. Alexander Jeffrey, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. Gilbert King, Mrs. Charles Kemp, Mrs. Annie Lyne, Mrs. Adelaide Morton, Mrs. H. C. McDowell, Mrs. Ockford, Mrs. Kate McElroy, Mrs. Edward Price, Mrs. George Richardson, Miss Mary Richardson, Mrs. Anna Robertson, Mrs. W. R. Routt, Mrs. John T. Shelby, Mrs. Ada Saffran, Mrs. Stephen Swift, Mrs. M. R. Stockwell, Mrs. Grover Sturds, Mrs. L. B. Todd, Mrs. Anna M. Tilford, Mrs. Sarah Tuggle, Miss Anna Tuggle, Mrs. Alfred Totten, Mrs. Susie Todd, Mrs. Nannie Voorhees, Mrs. William Warren, Mrs. Avery Wilson, Mrs. E. B. Woodruff, Mrs. Edward Ward, Mrs. John Woolfolk, Mrs. Elia F. Williamson and Mrs. T. B. Wood.

The tablet reads:

In grateful memory of the women of the guild of Christ church, who in 1888 founded the Protestant Episcopal infirmary now called the Good Samaritan hospital.

This tablet was made possible through the generosity of Harriet Fuller Barneway.

The unveiling of the tablet will take place in the central lobby of the hospital at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Robert Lawless, a great-niece of Miss Harrison, the guild's president at the time of the hospital's opening, will pull the cord that unveils the marker.

Dr. Christopher P. Sparling, rector of Christ church, will give the invocation; Mrs. George T. Hunt, an active leader in Christ church, will give a brief talk about the women's activities, and Bishop H. P. Almon Abbott will dedicate the tablet.

Mrs. Charles Judson Smith, now president of Woman's Auxiliary (successor to the Woman's Guild) is chairman of the committee in charge of the dedicatory exercises and the placing of the tablet. Her co-workers are Mrs. Preston Johnston and Miss Josephine Simpson. A large group of physicians, board members, interns, nurses and friends of the institution are expected to attend the unveiling exercises.
Citizens Protested
Name Of Slickaway

Fort Spring, located approximately halfway between Lexington and Versailles, is widely known as Slickaway and, in past years, was the location for several stores that served a prosperous section of Fayette and Woodford counties.

The first name of the community, Slippery Way, was given the town at the result of a fatal accident that occurred there more than a century ago. A man living near the settlement was riding a horse on a wintry day on the roadway through what is now the village when his steed slipped on the ice-covered pike and he fell over the bluff now circled by the highway. Residents of the neighborhood do not recall the man's name, but the story has been handed down for generations. Slippery Way soon became Slickaway and, when a post office was established there after the War Between the States, this name was used by the government. After a number of years many of the residents objected to the name, claiming that it made them a laughing stock and the postoffice was changed to Fort Spring, the name of the home of Harvey Worley, who owned the land upon which most of the town was built.

Lex. Leader
June 30, 1938

View on N. Blvd., near 4th; Lex. Ky.
Last operated in 1934 - in Lexington, Ky.

Torn down about 1902 - near Campbell House.
Only one of its kind in Kentucky.
Lexington, Ky.
Old McChord Home Stands
At 450 North Limestone

The classic cottage at 450 North Limestone street—resembling a miniature of the White House in Washington—is said to have been built in 1830 and probably was first occupied by the Rev. James McChord, who some historians say died there. The home today is owned by Mr. John C. Lewis' widow.

It was at one time owned and occupied by Charlton Hunt, the first mayor of Lexington—he was elected in 1832 immediately after the city was incorporated, re-elected in 1833 and in 1834, and was conspicuous as a brilliant lawyer and public-spirited citizen. Like the Rev. McChord, his outstanding career was cut off by death at an early age, as Hunt was but 35 when he died in 1855.

James McChord, who was brought to Lexington from Baltimore by his parents in 1790 when he was 5 years old, took a course in 1802 at Lexington Academy, on South Mill street, taught then by E. Sharp and the scene of LaFayette’s famous visit in 1792. After receiving a liberal education at Transylvania University, he studied law with Henry Clay but decided to enter a theological seminary in New York in 1819 and study for the ministry. In 1819 he became licensed and in 1820 was ordained, at Millersburg.

The Rev. Mr. McChord was pastor of the Market Street church for four years, but in that short time became famous. "To his great intellect was added not only brilliant scholarly attainments, but the most powerful and thrilling eloquence," a historian says. Some of the congregation who preferred less sermons and more entertaining preaching but who controlled the finances of the church, made his position uncomfortable and he resigned, to later teach school.

Mr. McChord's highly sensitive nature never recovered from the blow and, sad and broken-hearted, he died far too young on May 26, 1820. He was elected first president of Centre College, but died before inauguration, one historian says. Admiring the minister changed the name of the Market Street church to "McChord Church" and his remains were interred beneath the pulpit. A marble was set in the wall bearing his name, the dates of his birth and death, and the inscription: "The resurrection of the just will unfold his character."

The Rev. Mr. McChord on July 20, 1815, opened the Market Street church, which had been built for him. This edifice was torn down and another building erected there in 1847—the Market Street Church which burned May 22, 1917. After the fire, the Rev. Mr. McChord's remains were taken up and interred in Lexington cemetery, beneath a cenotaph which a century before "his devoted pupils" had erected to his memory.

One historian says Reverend McChord died at the house at 450 North Limestone. Another says, "Mr. McChord's residence was on Limestone between Fourth and Fifth—the same afterward occupied by Mr. Armant."

Still another states that "In November, 1819, he moved to Paris, Ky., and the next April returned to Lexington, where he died May 20, 1820, at the house of his father-in-law, D. Logan, Esq."

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Funeral Invitation.

The funeral services of Mrs. Rebecca Hurst will take place at Old Union Church, Saturday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Funeral Service by Eld. John A. Gano.

March 23, 1877.

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Old Union Church—approx. 12 miles north of Lex. on the Russell Cave Road, at Herodale, Ky.
Jay County court Feb'y Court 1831.

Barrett Buckner is appointed Capt. and other
flour, William Hickey, Lewis Conkurt and Thos.
D. Treadaway are appointed Patrols under him
in the Town of Lexington
Copy attd S. K. Rodis c.t.c.

Consort for wife

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**FUNERAL.**

Yourself and Family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral of
Mrs. A. A. Smith,
consort of Harry Smith, from the Presby-
terian Church in Newtown, this (Fri-
day) evening at 8 o'clock.
Funeral discourse by Rev. Mr. Van Lear.
Scott County, Ky, Aug. 24 1866.

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**FUNERAL INVITATION.**

Friends and acquaintances are invited
to attend the funeral services of
THORNTON J. THOMPSON,
son of Taylor and Nannie Thompson, at
the Newtown Christian church, to-morrow,
Sunday, afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Services by Eld. John A. Gano.
Scott County, Ky., Feb. 28, 1885.

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Cherry Grove Presby church,
at Newtown, Ky. (Scott County)
Razed: ca. 1938-1939

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**FUNERAL NOTICES, 1866-1885 period—**
FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral Services of

DAVID HARP, Sr.

Will take place at his late residence, on the Maysville pike, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Services by Elder J. W. McGarvey.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FAYETTE COUNTY, KY. FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

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Funeral notice of the 1870's used in central Kentucky.

The John Bradford Historical Society, Lexington, Kentucky, met in Morrison Chapel, Transylvania College, on the evening of March 6, 1950, and elected the following officers: President, J. Winston Coleman, Jr.; Vice-President, Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson; Recording Secretary, Miss Roemol Henry; Corresponding Secretary, Conley Webster; Treasurer, Mrs. Leer Buckley; Curator, Mrs. Waller O. Bullock. This society is now in its thirty-fourth year, with a total membership of approximately one hundred fifty members from Lexington and surrounding towns. Any interested is invited to join.

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How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

BURGIN
Mercer County

When officials of the City of Cincinnati decided to build a railroad from the Queen City to the Crescent City, New Orleans, Harrodsburg was on the proposed route. The Harrodsburg city council, however, refused to grant a franchise to the railroad company because the citizens objected to the noise and dirt the trains would cause. The president of the company announced he would lay his tracks close enough to Harrodsburg to allow the residents of the Mercer capital to hear the whistle of trains, which, he said, would forever cause them to regret the loss of the road.

In the late '70s when the road was opened, a town sprang up on the railroad, four miles from Harrodsburg. The land on which the town was built was part of the farms of Ad A. Thompson and Temple Burk, members of the Burk family, for whom the town was named, still occupy the original homestead in the community.

The town partly grew out of the settlement known as "The Crossroads," which stood at the intersection of the Harrodsburg-Berea, Frankfort and Harrodsburg-Danville, pikes, at the edge of the present townsite of Burgin. In this settlement stood the historic Cane Run church, one of the oldest in the state.

It is a story handed down by word of mouth that Andrew Jackson stole his wife during the night from the "Crutchers house," an old stone residence on Cane Run, and carried her away on his horse to Mississippi. It is said he met her while attending school near what is now Faulharts station, in the Bur- gin section.

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How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

GLENBRO
Anderson County

Glensboro was given its present name because of its location—a secluded spot between two hills. The community is a short distance from Salt River, a short distance from Lawrenceburg.

The name of Glensboro was adopted in 1894, but the community was established in 1847 by Elijah Orr, Brook Miller and Mrs. Edith Harris and her sons. Others soon settled there and within a few years the community included several stores, a mill, post office, carding factory, bank, school and two churches.

The town was originally known as Camm, but the name was changed in 1880 to Orr, in honor of its first settler, Elijah Orr. The town was then known as Orrburg, until the present name was adopted in 1904.

Glensboro is surrounded by very fertile land. The richness of the soil is caused by the unusually heavy formation of limestone which underlies it. The neighborhood is known as one of the best for farming in central Kentucky.
LEXINGTON AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE.

CERTIFICATE: THIS IS TO CERTIFY, SHARES:

No. 25 No. 58

That Edward S. Coleman is entitled to Fifty Eight Shares of the Capital Stock of the Lexington and Newtown Turnpike Road Company, having paid the full amount of subscription, transferable in person, or by attorney, on the books of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, the President and Treasurer have here to set their hands and seals, this 1st day of March 1861.

A. J. Goshum President.

J. B. Graham Treasurer.

LEXINGTON AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE.

CERTIFICATE: THIS IS TO CERTIFY, SHARES:

No. No.

That George S. Coleman is entitled to Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the Lexington and Newtown Turnpike Road Company, having paid the full amount of subscription, transferable in person, or by attorney, on the books of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, the President and Treasurer have here to set their hands and seals, this 5th day of September 1865.

Cable Tarlton President.

J. B. Graham Treasurer.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, 
JOHN ADAIR, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH, 

to all who shall see these presents—greeting:

Know you, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and ability of
Richard Sharp

coroner, in the County of Fayette.

Hereby investing him with full power and authority to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office according to law: And to have and to hold the same, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto appertaining, during good behaviour.

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

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, on the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the 3rd year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,

John Adair

Secretary.

Note: Early Kentucky State Seal—Signature of Gov. John Adair.
After about 26 years of faithful and eventful service in the Muskingum Valley, the steamer Sonoma went to the Kentucky River, there to perish on a snag. The Sonoma was one of the many famous vessels built at the Knox yard at Harmar (now West Marietta), Ohio, and by coincidence was launched in the stream which most of her days were to be spent, the Muskingum River. In the beginning the Sonoma was of 114.32 gross and 26.5 net tons, the hull being 115 by 28 by three feet. The skeleton in the closet is that she had only one stack.

Capt. Ed Cooper, who planned the boat and had her built, operated the Sonoma between Parkersburg and Belleville, W. Va. The single stack did not appear to bother Capt. Cooper for the Sonoma ran thus crippled until sold to B. Webster and W. T. Blake, of Beverly, Ohio. They took the steamer in 1897 to Parkersburg for an almost complete rebuilding — and the addition of a second stack. Renamed, the Sonoma was 123.5 by 26.5 by 42 feet measuring 131 gross and net tons. Messrs. Webster and Blake operated her between Beverly and Marietta.

In this trade several conspicuous mishaps overtook the steamer. On June 25, 1906, the main shaft broke at Coal Run, Ohio, causing the owners to tow the Sonoma to Marietta for a $600 machine shop bill. On December 28, 1906, the packet was at the Marietta wharfboat when Carroll Mendelshon, deckhand, fell overboard and drowned before he could be reached. On April 10, 1916, the Sonoma was nearly lost at Lake Chatic on the Muskingum. While making a landing she struck a "hidden obstruction" and sank. The repair bill and cargo damage totaled $1,500.

A year or two later the Sonoma went to the Kentucky River where on May 12, 1913, (Was it Friday?) she was fatally damaged on a snag about 13 miles from Worthville, Ky. To this day there is a difference of opinion as to whether the "in" in Sonoma or the number 13 in the year, day of the month and distance from the nearest prominent landing caused the disaster. Perhaps it was all of these "jinxes" working together.

Stone Marks Grave Of Cholera-Plague Hero

The handsome monument above marks the grave in the Lexington cemetery of William (King) Solomon, who was immortalized by James Lane Allen as the hero of the 1833 cholera plague. Forty years ago, when Spanish-American War soldiers were encamped on the site of the Garrett farm (now part of Calumet farm) on the Versailles pike, one of the soldiers related to a group around a campfire that he had seen that day the grave of "King Solomon" in a Lexington cemetery. Several offered to bet that he was drunk and "telling things," so he took all bets, led a procession by lantern-light across country to the Lexington cemetery, marched up to the grave and said, "There he is: King Solomon." The whole group murmured, "Sure 'nuff, 'lis," and paid off."
Many of buildings then in use are standing today; some business houses still operate.

13 BLACKSMITHS LISTED IN BOOK

Flourishing industries included tobacco and hemp manufactories.

Lexington, which always has had a habit of growing and flourishing like the "green bay tree" shows no exception to its rule when the year 1888 put in its appearance, as is attested by the 1887-1888 city directory publishers of Lindley & Connelly and Company of Cincinnati.

Naturally, the directory publishers boasted that "it is more full and complete than any herebefore issued"—that's what we all say after we produce something good that required a considerable, painstaking effort. The publishers "missed," however, on that claim, as MacCabe's directory of 50 years before—1838—left a far more complete picture of the Lexington of that day, besides handing down the most valuable evidence that there is from the beginning that is extant in that form.

What would you guess the population to have been in 1888? Well, it was 25,216, the directory says, 25,312 white and 8,904 colored. You don't need to tell me that these buildings then looked like—most of the ones on Main, Short, Water and intercity streets downtown were the same ones that are here today, and they look very good since Lexington has been the home of famous architects and builders for more than a century.

And right here let it be said, the advertisements in the directory, with their illustrations, tell more about the thriving city of that day than the editorial contents, the ads beginning with a full-page picture of the Providence hotel, "headquarters for Public Business of Every Kind," and concluding with the Queen and Crescent—Cincinnati Southern Railway, "Favorite Route to Florida, Cuba, the West Indies, New Orleans and Texas," equipped with "Man's Elegant Bouillotte Buffet Suites and Pullman's Finest Palace Sleeping Cars."-Business Firms Listed.

The listed manufacturers may find the predecessor of your concern in the list—follows:


The classified section of the directory gives the industrial, commercial, educational and agricultural field a look in detail, from "Academies and Schools," "Woolen Mills," "the Phoenix Woolen Mill," "D. A. Look and Brother, proprietors, 176-178 East Main Street," the academies and schools listed were College of the Bible, Hamilton College, Kentucky State University (now Transylvania), St. Catherine's Female Academy, St. John's Parochial School (also St. Paul's), Sayre Female Institute, State College of Kentucky and the Commercial College of the Kentucky University.

One Electrical Concern

There was only one electrical concern, listed under "Amplifiers," and according to its use, the uses of electricity were then confined to "Building Alarms, Cali Bell, Annunciators for Hotels and Private Residences." Lexington had two "Bands," which probably included cornetists and, since two-step, waltz and schottische dancing purposes were as popular then as the swing music and big apple of today.

The city did not lack for financial institutions—two were classified as "Bankers," R. H. Courtney and Company, while seven were listed as "Banks," Fayette National Bank, First National Bank, Lexington City National Bank, Northern Exchange Bank, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Second National Bank and Third National Bank.

Of the 19 barbers, 16 were color and one of the latter was "Uncle Billy" Anderson who still operates a barbershop even though he is a centenarian.

There were 13 blacksmiths in that "horse and buggy age," compared with the very few of today; even in this "horse corner of the world." Possibly 50 years hence there will be even more, instead of what used to be, since a California State Agricultural College professor has declared that "as a result of ever-increasing taxes, the horse will become a thing of the past and will be taken from their own on American farms." There were six breweries in the "good old days" and four "Distillers" with the city limits, of course. There were two malt houses, six wholesale whisky houses and 42 saloons at one time.

As evidence of a past industry, there were nine carriage manufacturers and 20 livery stable operators, besides 11 saddle and harness dealers, and six wagon makers.

There was but one club—the Lexington Union Club, still here today under the name of the Lexington Club—compared with the many civic, golf, hunters', professional, women's and social organizations of recent years. As late as 1915, when the first luncheon club was organized here, Lexingtonians were both to eat their noon meal downtown and it took considerable persuasion to wear them from their home tables for even one noon a week with divers social gatherings down town and cafeterias in the schools, the whole family often eating.

Evidently the professional teaching of the terpsichorean art had gone into decadence temporarily, for there was only one dancing school.

Lexington believed in eating, evidently, since there were 176 retail grocery, in addition to three wholesale.

There were five hemp manufacturers and one tobacco manufacturer—the latter making plug tobacco, for that was the corn of the "quid." Any man who couldn't punctuate this remark with a ringing "shot" of amber juice on the rim of a cup would be considered a "flabby waist."

1888 Directory Gives Picture Of Lexington 50 Years Ago

Four Railroads Here

Transportation was cited in the listing of the companies as the Chesapeake and Ohio, Cincinnati Southern, Kentucky Central and Louisville and Nashville—the Lexington and Louisville Company, with two stage coach lines: The Lexington, Richmond and Irvine, and the Lexington, Versailles and Lawrenceburg. There were two telephone companies and one telephone—The East Tennessee.

Amusement was offered by two theaters—the Lexington Opera House and Leil's Opera House. A thing that must have been an up-to-the-minute listing, was that of "Type Writers," but the office was in a shop that was one of the first standard products.

There were three laundries, two Chinese and the other the Lexington Laundry, which has a successor today.


General Buckner Governor

As an introduction to the officials of those days it is well to say that the governor of Kentucky was Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, and the two United States senators were J. B. Beck and Gen. J. C. Blackwelder.

The city offices were in the present markethouse between Limestone and Upper and Vine and Water streets, and the officers were: Mayor, C. M. Johnson; clerk recorder's court, J. F. Bonner; treasurer, J. W. Cross; sheriff, W. E. Godfrey; coroner, J. H. Kinkead; assessor and auditor, M. C. Foushee; surveyor, P. P. O'Neill; chief of police, J. E. Frischer; market recorder, W. C. Ray; assistant recorder, James Hall; city physician, J. W. Pryor Jr.; housekeeper, M. McLaughlin.

Aldermen were J. D. Hunt, president; First ward, L. Y. Smith, George Lancaster, J. B. Richardson; Second ward, John Shelby, W. B. Burress, W. F. V. Davis; ward, James McCornick, W. H. May; Second ward, Garland, Joseph Kreimuhr, W. S. W. McCornick, Joseph G. Smith, G. W. Waincott; Third ward, J. L. Barkley, W. D. Bryant, W. F. Bush, D. L. Hardesty, B. J. Tracy; Fourth ward, George Dingle, T. Mehan, C. J. Myers, Soule Smith.

The police headquarters was at the old bank on East Main street, and the fire headquarters at 62 East South street. The board of police and fire commissioners was composed of C. M. Johnson, J. M. Graves, W. J. Loughridge, O. L. Bradley and Thomas Mitchell, Chief of police.
The fraternal organizations consisted of Ancient Order United Workmen, Independent Order Brail Brith, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Masonic Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Templars of Temperance and United Order Golden Cross. The colored lodges were Good Samaritans, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Masonic and United Brethren of Friendship.

Under "Miscellaneous," several church societies and the Catholic Knights, the German Benevolent Society, and the Kentucky A. and M. Association, P. P. Jones, president; W. A. Martin, vice-president; T. L. Martin, secretary; E. D. Sayre, treasurer.

The postoffice was located on the northwest corner of Short street and Broadway. W. F. McChesney was postmaster, and R. P. Bosworth, assistant. H. C. Swift, superintendent of carriers; and the late postmaster, George H. Warren, mailing clerk.

Under United States local officers was listed—Internal Revenue Department, northeast corner of Main and Upper streets.


The courts were listed as follows: Circuit court, J. R. Morton; clerk, James A. Headley; commissioner, W. A. Parker, and commonwealth's attorney, C. J. Alford.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge, H. M. Buford, commissioner, M. C. Axford.

Quarter Court—Judge, S. G. Sharp.


The 1886 Directory concluded with the following post office addresses in Kentucky. Among them were the following: Add, Alone. America, Back Bone, Backwood, Brethren, Bet, Blood, Buggs, Buzzard, Cai Creek, Cusinah, Daisy Dell, Dog Creek, Dot, Fed, Fry, Gilmet, Gypsy, Honest, Illwill, Joe, John, Ketlle, Limp, Lonesome, Mouth of Pond, Nick, Nobob, O. K., Paradise, Pig, Pinchem, Quality Valley, Rabbit Hash, Relict, Rosebud, Seven, Seventy Six, Troublesome, Spoon Sproat, Tidal Wave, Tip Top, Tom, Whynot, Wide-awake.
"Kentucky All Over -"

**FIRST KENTUCKY PRINTER**

August 11 of this year marks the 161st anniversary of the first newspaper printed in Kentucky. On August 11, 1787, in the back room of the Fayette County Courthouse, at the corner of "Main and Main Cross streets," in Lexington, John Bradford printed the first number of the Kentucke Gazette.

The paper, printed on a hand-operated press, was a small single-fold sheet of four pages, about the size of the present-day letterhead. It was issued each Saturday and the subscription price was "18 shillings per annum." Advertisements of moderate length 3 shillings." The following commodities were acceptable in lieu of cash: "corn, wheat, country-made linen, linsey, sugar, whiskey, ash flooring, and cured bacon."

Several issues contained editorials condemning the practice of "taming bears," "bear baiting," and "lighting fires by shooting rifles."

Many books and pamphlets were printed by John Bradford and his chronicles of contemporary events in the Kentucke Gazette are a veritable storehouse of early Kentucky history.

"J. Winston Coleman, Jr. in the Indiana Quarterly for Bookmen"

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For his contribution in the field of historical research and the authorship of a number of books on Kentucky history, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on J. Winston Coleman, Jr., by the University of Kentucky at its eighteenth annual commencement on June 6th. Mr. Coleman received his B.S. in M.E. degree from the University in 1920 and his M.E. degree in 1929. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Literature degree from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred in 1945.

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

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

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

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The Owenton Court House, of Greek Revival architecture, was built about 1850 and was occupied by Federal troops in the Civil War.
Lexington Landmarks

SUMNER’S FOREST, SCENE OF FORMER SPLENDOR

On early maps of Kentucky, a tract of wooded land lying north-west of Lexington was designated “Sumner’s Forest,” for it was the property of Gen. Jethro Sumner, under a grant made to him in 1772 by King George III for his services in the French and Indian Wars. A part of the tract was purchased by John Brown, first United States senator from Kentucky, who built a two-story stone residence that still stands. Tradition has it that the name of the country estate was chosen by his bride when he took her there and asked her what they should call their place. It has always been called “Sumner’s Forest,” she pointed out. And so it has been called ever since.

John Brown was a son of the Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston Brown, a daughter of John Preston and a relative of the Prestons, Breckinridges, McDowells and Harts who played such important roles in the establishment and development of Kentucky.

John Brown was one of four brothers, one of whom, James Brown, married a daughter of Col. Thomas Hart; her sister married Henry Clay. John Brown had been sent to Congress as a Virginia representative when this section was a part of the Mother-State, and after Kentucky gained statehood he was elected to the United States Senate three consecutive times. In 1805, according to C. Frank Dunn, he built Liberty Hall at Frankfort; let those who are shocked by this newly mentioned date for the event consider the Lexington historian, who is armed with a multitude of references to original sources. Mr. Dunn also disagrees with those who repeat the tradition that Sumner’s Forest never passed out of the possession of descendants of the Rev. John Brown until after the fairly recent death of Mrs. Lewis Johnstone, when it was sold to its present owner, Louis Lee Haggin II, who resides near by, at “Sycamore Park,” in a house that, in contrast to Sumner’s Forest, is in splendid repair. Both places are on the Shannon Run road, a little more than two miles south of the Versailles pike.

As evidence that Robert Huston, a saddler, who bought the “old steam mill” at Lexington and lost his fortune in the depression that followed the War of 1812, once owned Sumner’s Forest, Mr. Dunn has the advertisement of a commissioner’s sale of the place, in 1835, which states that the sale is in accordance with a judgment rendered in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. Robert Huston. David Carlisle Humphreys bought the farm from the court commissioner, and thus it returned to the family. For his mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Brown, says Mr. Dunn.

David C. Humphreys gave the place to his son, Dr. Joseph Alexander Humphreys, who married his cousin, Sarah Gibson, daughter of Tobias and Louisiana Hart Gibson. Their wedding was in the old Gibson mansion still standing at 417 West Second street, known in recent years as the Hagerman house because, beginning in 1903, Prof. B. C. Hagerman was conducting a boarding school for young ladies.

An Indian Summer haze had softened the lines of Sumner’s Forest when the photograph was taken that appears herewith. The old house, once the scene of entertaining in the most luxurious style, has deteriorated through the years, but the walls are two and a half feet thick and no doubt will withstand time’s ravages for years to come; so will the massive doors and the wide ash-plank floors.

Lexington Landmarks

Lex Leader Oct. 22, 1947

Beck House Is Historic

Residence On East High Once Was Occupied By a Famous U. S. Senator

Senator James B. Beck, one of Lexington’s colorful figures in the days when political oratory was a treat instead of a barrage of nicknames for a so-and-so, was noted for his wit and often made his political adversary uncomfortable in the campaign debates, according to J. M. Roche, who attended many of the rallies of that day.

When Beck and Ed Marshall were running against each other for Congress, they both were booked to speak at a political meeting near Harrodsburg. Marshall first took the platform, and being a Marshall of course reached the topmost flights of oratory in behalf of his candidacy. He referred at length to his glorious ancestry—Col. Thomas Marshall, one of the pioneers of Kentucky; Chief Justice Marshall, whose great fame even will survive, etc. He turned toward Beck, after painting a particularly golden account of the patriotic deeds of some of his forebears, and shouted:

“And where was James B. Beck when this great struggle was on? and the United States of America—the glorious nation which he aspires now to enter in the halls of Congress—was in the throes of despair? Where was he? I ask? He was pricking eels in the Firth of Forth.

The red-headed Scotsman, when he took the platform, said:

‘Twas distinguished opponents has told you of his noble lineage and has also in the same utterance revealed my modest pedigree. He, as the only remaining member of his great family, naturally takes a peculiar and growing pride in his history. But I want to recall to your memory Napoleon’s haughty reply to Austria that he’d rather be the first of the Napoleon than the last of the Hapsburgs. I say to you that I’d rather be the first of the line of Beckes than the last of the Marshalls.’

Senator Beck lived in the large mansion on High Street almost opposite Lexington avenue and now occupied by Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. The iron gate of the ornate iron fence serving as the surviving article of the mansion has his name plate embedded in it. His neighbor, Rev. William M. Pratt, who lived where the Bryan Hunt wholesale house is now located, was a northern sympathizer, while Beck was an ardent if not always outspoken supporter of the South. The Rev. Mr. Pratt, in his diary, presented to the University of Kentucky, showed that Miss Mary B. Pratt, many months ago, told humorously of how, when Gen. John H. (“Little Jockey”) Morgan was approaching Lexington, Senator Beck assured him that General Morgan would not take his (Pratt’s) horse if the general succeeded in getting into the city—that the senator would take care of it for him. At about 2 o’clock in the height of the approach of heavy firing indicating that Morgan would be successful, the preacher slipped out of the house, got on his horse, and hid the horse. Hearing a noise at the door, he listened and discovered the committing of the horse, and in the same precaution with his own horse. Gen. John B. Castleman, in his memoirs, tells of how two youthful Confederate soldiers were hiding in Lexington, dodging the Federals when they had charge of this city. Castleman was attending at the time that he was neutral, sought out the two boys, who had been unable to pack up for a short spell of several days, and said: “Go to my home on High street, knock on the door, present guns and demand food.” They followed instructions and later told General Castleman: “We found the table set, the baby’s bed made and the nursery ready to wait on us—and we were so hungry.”
Famous Trial
Recalled Here

A bundle of bullet-riddled, blood-stained clothing said to be the garments worn by Governor William Goebel, when he was assassinated forty-eight years ago, were brought to light here Monday when Miss Jean Robinson and Miss Joyce Lewis, exploring little-used rooms of the County Court House, discovered the articles in an old ballot box in a store room in the clock tower.

The clothing, in an excellent state of preservation included a cutaway coat with bullet holes in it, blood-stained white shirt and underwear. The garments were brought here as evidence in the murder trials following Goebel's death.

The Goebel case was one of the most famous in legal history in the state, as many citizens here recall. A brief resume of the case, as told by Circuit Court Clerk W. B. Gaines—The election for governor of Kentucky in 1900 resulted in a contested vote between Republican Governor Taylor and William Goebel, the Democratic nominee. Referred to the legislature, they voted in favor of Goebel. While walking along the street in Frankfort on January 30, 1900, the Gov. Elect was shot from ambush, according to bystanders apparently from the office of Caleb Powers, then secretary of state. On his death-bed, Goebel was sworn in as governor on January 31, 1900, and died three days later, on February 3. The lieutenant-governor, J. C. W. Beckham, then filled out the unexpired term of Goebel, and was elected governor in the next election.

Feeling in Frankfort was so high that a change of venue was obtained and the trial was held in Georgetown. Trials of Powers, Youtsey and others dragged on for years, Caleb Powers stayed in the jail here for about seven years, when he was finally pardoned by the next Republican governor.

Newsmen from all over this section of the country came to Georgetown for the hearings and trials, among them the late Irvin S. Cobb, reporting for the old Louisville Post. Powers was indicted in the May term of circuit court, 1900.

Text by Joe Jordan


Lexington Landmarks

ELMWOOD, AN 1825 WEDDING GIFT

—Photo by Ralph Loosly

Elmwood, historic estate at the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, which recently became the chapter house of the Chi Omega sorority's Lambda Alpha chapter, of the University of Kentucky, has seldom been without young people in its stately rooms and halls since it was built nearly a century and a quarter ago by John Brand, wealthy Lexingtonian, as a wedding present for his eldest son, William Moses Brand. The latter in 1822 married 16-year-old Harriet Willman Holley, daughter of the famed Dr. Horace Holley, president of Transylvania University during its most celebrated era, and took his bride to Elmwood. There they reared a family of 11 children.

The house was built before Walnut street had been cut through. The rear property line was on Fifth street and the west boundary approximately half way to Limestone street, giving a good size of 13 acres.

Mrs. Brand, who survived her husband by more than half a century, died in 1900 at the age of 82.

Shortly after the close of the War Between the States, and after Mr. Brand's death, the property was purchased by Alexander Barns, M. W. Sterling banker, who moved to Lexington with his wife and three children, who maintained its traditional hospitality. In 1913, Mrs. Emily Barnes and her brother, Henry Barnes, who had inherited Elmwood, sold it to Dr. David Barrow, noted Lexington surgeon. During World War I, he organized and commanded the Army hospital group known as "the Barrow Unit," which saw service in England and France. Dr. Barrow had three sons and three daughters. The girls, according to Elizabeth Simpson, in her "Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions," were "famous throughout the South for their beauty and were given appropriate background in this lovely house," which became "a rallying point of Lexington's younger society."

In 1920, Elmwood was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Minor Simpson, who occupied it, with their daughter, Miss Josephine Clay Simpson, and two sons, Eugene Erwin and Henry Clay Simpson. Virtually all the furniture and silver with which the Simpsons furnished the house had come down to them from their ancestor, Henry Clay, or from the John Clay.

Lex. Leader, Oct 2, 1947

Georgetown News
Georgetown, Ky.
Aug-12-1948
Lexington Landmarks

Gideon Shryock, Lexington-born architect, whose name will be associated with Morrison College as long as that stately building stands on the campus, was engaged in supervising the construction of the only large example of his art known to exist in his native city when the first cholera plague struck here in 1832, killing among its hundreds of victims the architect's father, Capt. Mathias Shryock.

Capt. Shryock was a "practical" builder, but not a professionally trained architect as his son Gideon then was and as his younger son, Cincinnatus, then a young boy, was to become later. He resided on North Broadway, on the site now occupied by the Peoples Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, north of the Lexington Opera House.

The cholera deaths had been so numerous—there were 60 the day of Capt. Shryock's death—that it was impossible to buy a coffin. A Methodist minister, the Rev. Nicholas Headington, who was handy with carpenter's tools, offered his help; together he and the noted architect fashioned a coffin. The minister also had a horse and wagon, which he offered as a substitute for a hearse. The two rode through the almost-deserted streets, with Capt. Shryock's body in the horse-drawn vehicle, to the family residence, Mrs. Willis Field, 427 West Second Street, only surviving child of the Cincinnatus Shryock who then was a youngster, recalls hearing repeated in the family an account of how uneasy the elder Mrs. Shryock became when she and Mr. Headington failed to return until long after the expected time. With people dropping in the streets like ripe apples, wonder was felt that her elder son also had succumbed.

(Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Headington, says he ministered to a congregation that met in the building at the northwest corner of Church and Market streets, facing Christ Episcopal church. She confirmed a story that there is at his grave in the Lexington cemetery an extraordinary handsome marble monument, with graceful columns after the manner of Gideon Shryock's work, and said there was a family tradition that Shryock had designed the monument for the friend who stood him in such good stead at the time of his father's death. Mrs. Lafferty, a writer on historical subjects, was careful to emphasize that she knew of no documentary evidence to bear out the story handed down in the family.)

Readers are assured hastily that we shall NOT now use a photograph of THAT monument to illustrate another story in this series. In some way not entirely clear to the conductor of these daily tours to points of historical importance or interest, a disproportionate number of pictures of tombs, graves, even a burial vault covered with earth and trees and shrubs, and a tomb tucked away under stairs, managed to insinuate themselves into the list of subjects. Yes, and even the graves of a couple of heroes.

A solemn vow has been taken that today's picture will be the last one taken in a graveyard.

After his mother's death in 1844, Gideon Shryock designed the memorial pictured above, which is placed above their parents' graces in the old Episcopal cemetery on East Third Street. It is typical of his Greek Revival style. He had studied under William Strickland at Philadelphia, and Strickland was a disciple of Benjamin Latrobe, who had introduced that style into America.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the History Department at the University of Kentucky, says in his "History of Kentucky" that when Dr. Clark designed the Bank of Pennsylvania, he "virtually changed the whole American architectural taste." Through such followers as Strickland and Robert Mills, and their pupils, such as Gideon Shryock, buildings with large classic columns and of dignified appearance began springing up all over the country. Dr. Clark adds: "Shryock, with his Greek Revival taste, influenced not only the pattern of public buildings, but also that of private houses. Extravagant claims are made by many home owners today that Latrobe designed their houses, or that they were designed by Shryock."

It was before he came to Lexington to execute the Morrison College commission that Gideon Shryock had done one of his most famous buildings, the Old State House at Frankfort, with its graceful double-circular stair held together by a keystone in the upper landing. After he finished Morris he returned to Frankfort, home of the wife he had married while building the State House, and later removed to Louisville, where he established commissions to design and supervise the construction of the Jefferson-county courthouse and the Kentucky Blind Institute. He remained a resident of Louisville throughout the last 45 years of his life, that is, from 1850 to 1895.

Meantime, the younger Shryock, Cincinnatus, attained an architect's status. His best known building here is the First Presbyterian church with its delicately wrought spire. He also designed the Centenary Methodist church and supervised the construction of (but did not design) the old postoffice at Main and Walnut streets, which was standing within the memory of many present-day Lexingtonians. He built the house at 427 West Second Street in which his daughter, Mrs. Field, now resides.

It is a matter of regret to Mrs. Field, the Lexington Leader, and Charles R. Staples, that the 15 children of the two brothers, that no male child of either father or mother was left to take on that there remains today no one of the name to carry on the Shryock line.

Lex. Leader.
6-1-21-1947

CHECK YOURSELF

See How Much You Know About Exploratory Events in Lexington

Below is another set in a series of questions about early events in Lexington, prepared for The Lexington Leader by Charles R. Staples. Read them over, see how many you can answer, then turn to Page 2, Column 6, for Mr. Staples' answers.

1. When was Lexington's greatest earthquake sensation?
2. What was used for many years for circus performances?
3. Where was Pioneers Hall?
4. Who was used in 1792 for meeting of the legislature before the capital was removed to Frankfort?
5. Where was Leavy's corner?
6. Where was Hirt street?
7. When was first railroad train operated out of Lexington to the north?
8. Who was Lexington's first tinsmith?
9. When was the first mass celebration in Lexington?
10. Who was the first Lexington merchant to handle groceries exclusively?
11. When did Fayette county court authorize a lottery to raise funds for improvement of the public square?
12. Who was Lexington's first mayor?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Below are answers to historical questions asked on Page 1:

1. Feb. 6, 1812.
2. The old Forage lot west Short street.
3. On third floor of 117-119 South Mill street, used for small shows and also skating rink.
4. Second floor over market house, which was located (now) 336 west Main.
5. On southwest corner of Main and Broadway.
6. Next to Market street.
8. Michael Fishel at (now) 346 west Main.
9. In 1793 in house of Dennis McCarty at (now) 216 west Main street by Farmer.
10. David Williamson in March, 1806.
11. On April 7, 1812, county court authorized a lottery in which 326 prizes and 674 blanks were named.
12. On April 7, 1812, county court authorized a lottery in which 326 prizes and 674 blanks were named.
CHECK YOURSELF!
See How Much You Know About Lexington's Early History
Here are a dozen more questions in a series written by Charles R. Staples, Lexington historian. All relate to events in the city's history. Try yourself, then turn to Page 2, column 8, and see how well you fared.

1. Whose home occupied the site of parsonage of St. Paul's church?
2. Where was the Maxwell cemetery?
3. Where was Gross Park?
4. Where was Branch alley?
5. In what year did fires occur on three successive nights, causing considerable damage to fire-department equipment?
6. How did the mule cars get around corners?
7. What famous school was on south Broadway?
8. What was the early name of Central avenue?
9. When did a king of a foreign country visit Lexington?
10. What was the early name for Limestone street?
11. What private bank was on the northwest corner of Upper and Short streets?

ANSWERS GIVEN
Below are the answers to historical questions asked on Page 1:
1. Robert E. Todd, father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.
2. On south side of Bolivar street, at end of Mill street.
3. On north side of Sixth street, 200 yards east of Limestone.
4. Extending from Limestone to Rose street, immediately south of railroad tracks.
5. Curry, Tunis and Norwood on Feb. 6, 1907; Queen & Crescent passenger depot, Feb. 7, 1907; Yellman's hemp factory, Feb. 8, 1907, all during spell of sub-zero weather.
6. By means of turnstiles in center of intersections at Broadway and Maxwell, Limestone and Maxwell, Main and Limestone, Main and Broadway and Limestone and Third.
7. Misses Jackson. Afterwards Baptist Female Academy, now Britting apartments.
8. University street.
10. Kealake, king of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in Lexington Oct. 3, 1821, for visit of three days.
11. Mulberry street.

W. N. Lake, "the walking demon" who had been pacing dizzily around the courthouse square for sixteen days and six hours, received one of the greatest ovations ever accorded one man in Lexington on July 17, 1880, when he completed his scheduled feat of walking 390 miles around the public square in 390 hours.

Flags were waved, men shouted, women screamed, children shrieked and the whole town went plainer berserk on that summer afternoon when the "Professor," as he was called, ended his bunion derby.

Facts gleaned from old records indicates that at least 5,000 persons and possibly more witnessed Lake's final journey around the courthouse.

Lake, in fact, introduced the "walkathon" to Lexington about 50 years before police declared a modern version of the same stunt a nuisance and practically ran the performers out of town.

No one criticized Lake in 1888, however, for he was accorded honors reserved for heroes when he at last finished his final lap.

To impress upon the crowd that he was still going strong, Lake, as he neared the end of his walk, picked up 6-year-old William Beasley and a 40-pound gun and carried them on his shoulders for several rounds.

After he had completed his stunt, Lake mounted an old wooden stand at the rear of the courthouse, from which many notable men had spoken, and recited "The Moneyless Man" to the great glee of the crowd.

Lake, in announcing his contest against time, had said that he planned to walk 780 half-miles in 780 consecutive half-hours. He spoke in half-miles and half-hours no doubt in an effort to enhance his spectacle with much larger numbers than if he had reckoned in miles and hours.

The performer obtained what sleep and rest he could snatch between his "half-hour walks." Most of his slumbering periods were spent on a cot set just inside the doorway of a business house on North Upper street.
Romance Clings to "Thorn Hill," One-Time Home Of Cassius M. Clay, Duncan Family

Few of those who visit Duncan Park, and view the massive building, converted into a day nursery for the care of children, know that this structure, once a noble home, is the structure once occupied by Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, noted Abolitionist, former United States ambassador to Russia during the lifetime of President Abraham Lincoln and one of the most masterful and colorful figures in Kentucky history. The house was built in 1810 and originally was known as "Thorn Hill." Ever since, it has been known by Clay in his native home city, wrote Clay in his notable memoirs.

And elegant it was, for "Thorn Hill" was designed for "Lord" Will- iam Morton, on the commanding eminence on the east side of what was then known as North Limestone Street, at that time a suburb of the Blue Grass capital. Nothing short of the grandest residential architecture could have been tolerated by that English gentleman, son of the Morsens of Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, and brought over here with his family silver and egg shell porcelains that bore the family coat of arms, fur- nishings, which had been brought from England, all the way to Phila., then America's center of culture and fashion, were given appropriate setting in this most Colonial structure erected on the site purchased from the trustees of the city of Lexington, which, after more than a century, was Lexington again to own the property as a city park. It was one of the few homes shown on the 1838 Old World Courtlines

"Lord" Morton's title was honorary rather than personal because of his frilled shirts and Old World courtliness, came to Lexington from Bal- tonton, according to the records, and established a general merchandising and drug business at the corner of Main and Upper streets, which turned into a cathedral and parish house now stand.

His name is on the roll of the first vestry that in 1830 raised the $800 by a lottery conducted at Sar- terwhite's tavern, the money being used by the Rev. James Moore, rec- orded in the "Flute and Violin" stories, to complete the building and purchase an organ.

Morton died in 1836 and his body was interred in the graveyard beside the cathedral, his final resting place in the Lexington Cemetery. In his will a pair of duelling pistols was left to his friend, Henry Clay, and his weapon became the insignia of the descendents of the "Magnificent Six.

So much for the history of the hotel "Thorn Hill" before passed into the hands of the Cassius M. Clay family.

It was in 1838 that Clay purchased the property for $18,000 and made it his home. A native of Stone county, Ky., he was the son of the largest slave-holder in the West, but a recent convert to the theories of manumission and Irish, being strongly advocated by William Lloyd Gar- rison, his associate in New Eng- land. As a student at Transylvania College, this city, he had fallen in love with Mary Jane Warfield, sec- retly married her in a country field, and upon his return from Yale College, the date was set for their wedding. A few days before the marriage, however, Clay was shown a letter that had been written to his fiancée by a rejected suitor, a Dr. Declory of Louisville, which is considered decompry of his character. So, armed with a stout hickory stick, he set out for Louisville to defend his honor, accompanied by his best man, James S. Rolling.

Canal is Open

Inviting Declory into a cross street, Clay recounts in his memoirs, he pitched himself with a couple of sticks and kept off the crowd. The following day, in response to Declory's challenge, they met across the Ohio River on a boat tied to a bank. The news had spread and a great crowd gathered, so by mutual consent it was decided that the crowd gather there, too, so the duel was deferred and they returned to Louisville that night, where all negotiations were called off.

Lexington was a whole day's journey away by stage, so the morning of his wedding day found Clay, Tollil in his carriage, on the road home. They ar- rived late at night at "The Mead," the Warfield estate, two miles distance north of Lexington, where the wedding was duly celebrated.

Clay's bride, three years his junior, was a very charming lady, in the language of his memoirs, "she was graceful and gay, with fascin- ating manners, which are noted in to day, light infantry was with this in- spirational companionship that Clay entered upon his residence at "Thorn Hill," where were born the first children of their union: War- field, Green, Mary and Sally Clay. And the "brown eye" which followed that period of his anti-slavery agi- tation and the publication of that firebrand abolitionist newspaper, the "Lincoln Whig," brought a "sentimental" journalist who became so offensive to the slave- holding aristocracy of the Blue- ridge not permitting them to visit.

It was here where, in 1845, he lay critically ill of typhoid fever, picked up in ice, with a dreadful" Sexty," raided the barred- cased office of "The American" at Main and Mill streets, packed up all his printing press, and shipped them to Cincinnati.

Less than two years later, still only in his thirties, the townspeople, the Abolitionist champion walked into the courthouse here, enlisted as a private in the Lexington militia and started for the Mexican border, where, as cap- tain of the company in the Mexican War, he won the respect and valor, such love and admiration of his men that amounted almost to idolatry. Honor On Return

Returning to Lexington after his services in Mexico, Clay was greeted by his friends and members of the gentry of the city, the office of the "True American," called at "Thorn Hill" and presented him with a jeweled sword from Tiffany's as a tribute to his heroism.

Realizing that his political am- bition could not be furthered by remaining in Lexington, Clay in 1856, left "Thorn Hill" and returned with his family to his native county of Madison, taking up his residence on his ancestral estate, "White Hall," six miles north of Richmond, Ky., whose name has been associated with his name and where, as a re- sult, he later in his career, acquired the sobriquet of the "Old Lion of Madison," noted one of the 42 members appointed to the Senate, where he was appointed by President Lin- coln as ambassador to Russia, a position he regarded for two years as he served in behalf of emancipation.

It was through his diplomacy that Alaska was purchased from Russia and added to the territory of the United States. After his brilliant service at the czar's court it was to allow him to resign from the House and return to "White Hall" that he returned to his native county, the seat of his domes- tic life and the dramatic and tragic episodes that marked the closing years of his career.

Clay never returned to "Thorn Hill" to live and the property was sold to Dr. Floyd Warfield, a relative of the late General, for $1,500. Indeed in the records of the county clerk's office here set out that War- field conveyed the property, furnishings, three horses and a rockaway to his wife, Elmira B. Warfield, who, in turn, conveyed the same to her brother and to Mrs. Lily Brand Duncan, wife of Col. Henry Timberlake Duncan, for two years publisher of a Democratic newspaper here, "The Lexington Press.

The name of "Thorn Hill" was further enhanced by the Duncans, who, with their four sons and six daugh- ters, made it a show place with guests, parties and balls.

There were merry times in the old house when George B. Duncan, "the Advertiser" and major-general of the United States army, graduated from West Point and brought a half-dozen handsome homes with him for a visit; when the house was agog with preparations for the brilliant wed- ding of the beautiful Eliza, sister Duncan to John R. Allen, who later became one of Kentucky's busiest lawyers and most noted, when the lovely Lily Dun- can married George Draper of the illustrious Massachusetts family of Drapers, who furnished the room to the Old Bay State and an ambassador to the court of Italy, and again when Margaret Duncan, another attractive daughter of the house, became the bride of Alger- non Dangierfield, widely known New York capitalist and sportman.

Mrs. Drape, when she died, the death of her beloved father, became the ultimate owner of the house, and in 1913, when she decided to remove to Southern California to reside, the property was sold to the city of Lexington for use as a public park for $35,000. The name "Thorn Hill" is now only a tradition, the city authorities, in honor of the Duncan family, changing the name to Dun- can Park.

CHECK YOURSELF!

Below is another series in a set of questions prepared for The Lexington Leader by Charles R. Staples, assistant editor of The Lexington Leader. Read them over, see how many you can answer, then turn to Page A-14, for Mr. Staples' answers.

1. What years did the cholera visit Lexington?
2. Who was the first mayor of Lexington?
3. Where was Scuffletown?
4. Where was the "Fried" Meat Tavern?
5. What Lexington hotel had the most unusual name?
6. Where was Castle Ingis Island?
7. Where was the St. Nicholas building?
8. What prominent citizen resided on site of Good Samaritan hospital?
9. What was the name of the girls' school conducted for a number of years at corner of Maxwell street and Lexington avenue?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Below are the answers to historical questions asked on Page A-14.

1. 1833 and 1849.
2. Charlotte Hunt.
3. On Todd's road, four miles from Lexington.
4. The Opera and Church streets, afterwards the Franklin House, John Candy, proprietor.
5. On Todd's road, four miles from Lexington.
6. "Don't Give Up The Ship," north side of Short, four doors west of Limestone.
7. Home of Joel Johnson, on site of Hamilton College.
8. The Lexington Hotel, new
9. 112 to 120 west Main street.
12. 111 Market Street, named in honor of the first mayor.
13. Francis Commons.
HISTORICAL QUESTIONS

Following is a second installment of a series of questions about the
history of Lexington, prepared, with
the answers, by Charles R. Staples.
Check yourself and see how much
you know about early happenings in
the life of the city. The answers
will be found on Page 2, Column 3.
1. Where was Comib's Square?
2. Where was Jordan's Row?
3. Where was Hunt's Row?
4. Where was the City Park in
1880?
5. When was the first omnibus
line established?
6. When was the first printer's
organization established?
7. What was early name of
Broadway?
8. Where was Boswell's woods?
9. What location in Lexington
has had the longest continuous sale
of same commodities?
10. When was first telegraph line
opened out of Lexington?
11. When was first burial in Lex-
ington cemetery?
12. What was the name of High
street, east of Rose street?

1. North Limestone, Third to
Fourth streets.
2. East side of Upper, from Main
to Short.
3. North side of Water, from Mill
to Upper.
4. New University of Kentucky
grounds.
5. By Silas Wolverton in 1842.
6. The Lexington Typographical
Society was organized Nov. 26, 1835.
7. Main Cross street.
9. Southwest corner of Main and
Upper streets, where Lord William
Morton began sale of drugs in 1787.
10. May 22, 1848, towards Loui-
sville.
11. October 18, 1849—remains of
John Boyd.

Wreck on
May 9, 1907
Motor men killed

In May, 1907, a street car slipped down the South Broadway hill and crashed into a railroad train at Water
street. This picture shows the wreckage and the crowd that assembled at the scene.
The Durable Ferry

It's far from being a thing of the past, for many boats still carry traffic across nine rivers in Kentucky

Story by JOE CREASON; Photos by THOMAS V. MILLER, JR.

NOV. 23, 1947

Courier-Journal

These days, when folks are in such a great hurry to get nowhere in particular, it is generally conceded that the comparatively slow-moving ferry boat, like horse cars and 25-cent steak dinners, is a thing of the past.

That, however, is far from correct.

Instead of being about ready to take its place in museums, the ferryboat is showing remarkable staying powers. You may be surprised to learn that in Kentucky, for instance, the State Highway Department lists 68 ferries as still doing business on State and County roads. On top of that total, there are any number of other ferries for local and private farm use or across remote County roads not included on the highway survey, which was brought up to date last year.

Of course, Kentucky probably will remain a last stronghold of the ferry, even after it has disappeared completely in many other states.

After all, Kentucky has more miles of navigable streams than any other state. There are in Kentucky 22 completely intrastate streams large enough to be classed as rivers. And that list doesn't include the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Big Sandy, which border the state on three sides and afford 813 miles of navigable waters on its boundaries alone. Nor does the total of 22 rivers include the Tennessee, which cuts some 50 miles across Western Kentucky, and the Cumberland, which rises in Whitley County but dips down into Tennessee before returning to Kentucky to empty into the Ohio.

Thus, with so many rivers, it would seem a nearly impossible task to erect bridges at every road crossing.

Actually, though, the highway survey shows ferries operating on only nine of the many rivers—the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Green, Pond, Barren, Kentucky and Licking. The Green, a narrow, deep stream

THIS FERRY, which crosses the Tennessee River just below Kentucky Dam, will be done away with when the highway over the top of the dam (shown in background) is completed.
PROPOSED Kuttawa Bridge might eliminate this ferry at Grand Rivers. The I. C. railroad bridge is shown.

HICKMAN FERRY can land anywhere along the delta below town. A lantern in a box (left) helps the operator find the landing at night. A packet is passing.

that snakes 350 miles in a generally east-to-west direction before joining the Ohio a few miles above Henderson, is crossed by 20 ferries. The Cumberland has 19 ferries, as does the Ohio, which flows for 643 miles along Kentucky’s northern border. The Kentucky has three, while the Mississippi, Tennessee and Barren each have two and the Licking and Pond one. At least, that’s the way they’re listed by the Highway Department.

The State operates 31 of the ferries, and charges no toll. Fare, ranging from 50 cents each way down to a dime for a round trip, is charged by 36 ferries. One, Greencastle Ferry across the Barren River in Warren County, is operated by the County as free during the day. At night, a toll is charged.

COMPLETION of Wolf Creek Dam may mean the end of Rowena Ferry, because of the “backed” water.

FAMILIAR to thousands of tourists is the free ferry which operates near the mouth of Mammoth Cave.

chart (Page 30) lists on the Licking, at Wyoming on the Bath-Fleming County line, would be done away with if the proposed Palmpouth Dam is built. Likewise, the talked-of Mining City Dam on the Green would cause discontinuation of numerous ferries on that stream, including the one near the mouth of Mammoth Cave.

However, a majority of the ferries probably will go on until a better set of water wings is invented or until the number of roads now in use is reduced. Many of the ferries left afford crossings on roads not traveled heavily enough to make the cost of a bridge a logical expenditure. And in at least two places, even bridges—unless they broke records for length—couldn’t replace the ferries. At Columbus and Hickman, the Mississippi has seen to that. During high water in the winter and spring, at both places the river often is five miles across, spread out as far as the eye can see across the table-flat land on its west side. The ferries operate much of the time, high water or low, but they do discontinue service in time of extremely high water until the operator can locate the road on the Missouri side.

Continued on following page
ONE OF THE BUSIER and better-operated ferries remaining in Kentucky runs between Hawesville and Tell City, Ind. A Diesel-powered tug pushes the 14-car-capacity barge.

AMONG the ferries mainly for use of local citizens, this one crosses at Valley View, Madison County.

CABLES at the sides of the barge guide the ferry across the swift river just above Cumberland Falls.
Markers Urged For Resting Places In Lexington, Fayette

Publicly recently was given to the fact that Trotter Tomb, on Lafayette avenue—once the center of the extensive Trotter farm—contains the body of Capt. Trotter, who served throughout the Revolution. Buried there are also 20 other early Lexingtonians, including Gen. George Trotter Jr., War of 1812 hero. Identity of his remains has been lost but that for the past quarter century and more it has been considered an unclaimed monument.

Signal Display In Ore Graveyard

The family graveyard of Dr. Frederick Ridgely, who served in the Revolutionary War and became one of the founders of Transylvania University, was noted for the signal display yard of the Southern Railway, at Broadwater and Angell streets. It was on part of Dr. Ridgely's farm, which extended along South Broadwater and until recently to the Trotting Track.

The remains of another pioneer—James D. Thompson—living in the Lexington fort—were removed nearly a century ago from his farm to the Lexington cemetery, where his grave is unmarked but recorded in the name of his son-in-law. Margaret, his son's farm extended out East Main street from present-day Forest avenue to Mietelle park, inclusive. Margaret died in 1888, at the age of 100. His son wrote his obituary and appealed to Lexington to erect a monument to him for what he had done. Lexington not only never has honored his memory, but his grave is a pile of stones and his grave is unmarked.

Maxwell Graveyard Excavated

John Maxwell, Revolutionary War soldier, died in Thompson's Creek 40 years before it was built, took the precaution to establish a graveyard a block long, for family and friends. To the shame of Lexington this graveyard, located on Bolivar street, was excavated for commercial purposes and no effort whatever was made to stop it, despite the fact that an appeal was made to city officials.

The grave of John Maxwell apparently was undisturbed, according to Mr. Thaut, the excavator's nephew. The road was laid off a street, intersecting Mill south of High, and named it for Masterson. But within a year death of the old pioneer, the street was unlawfully and ruthlessly appropriated by the loggin owners.

One Buried Beneath Church Returning to Lexington, at least one Revolutionary War soldier, Maj. Isaac B. Dunn, is buried with that host of Lexington pioneers in the early town burial ground, now beneath the First Baptist church on West Short street.

Doubling there are many others in Fayette county, but this is a sufficient number to prove a policy by which the United States government is prepared to furnish the stones if a facility will supply the concrete. Lexington and Fayette county cannot but consider themselves fortunate in having so many of these heroes, and ourselves, by marking their graves on this occasion, which this investigator was, to spend more than seven years trying to fulfill, as he did in the first local experiment of this kind.

One of the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution was established in Washington for inscribed stones of the Boone graver at Boone's Station, near which unlettered slabs have stood for nearly 170 years. Buried there, on the Boone Station farm near Athens, are Daniel Boone's brother, Edwards, David and his nephew, Thomas Boone. The latter two were killed in the battle of the "Last Battle of the Revolution," and therefore qualify for marking by the federal government.

Such graves have to be authenticated, so this patriotic project is not child's play or a means of self-aggrandizement. The location of the grave claimed to be that of a Revolutionary War soldier is beyond question, and the identity of the grave is known by the late Capt. E. J. Cooper, the father of Dean Thomas F. Cooper, who settled the question after extensive research.

Much Effort Required It took years of examination of wills and platsting out farms and land grants to ascertain the location of the graves, and it is expected that the work will take many more years. The work is replete with difficulty and with profit, and the project may be found in some instances. This occurred recently when the Hon. Carter Harrison, five-time mayor of Chicago, as was his father, tried to locate the grave of his ancestor, Gen. William Russell, but his efforts were in vain and the remains removed to Lexington Cemetery. The headstone had disappeared years ago but Mr. Harrison tried to locate the grave and from the location of the oldest inhabitants of that vicinity. Defeated in his purpose, he did the next best thing. He erected a handsome cenotaph in Lexington Cemetery, calling attention to the grave on Mt. Brilliant farm, on the Russell Cave pike.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will express all patriotic organizations in this undertaking. The John Bradford Society, upon learning recently of the location of the pioneer editor's reserved grave after the known interest in endeavoring to ascertain exactly where on his form he was buried.

Reviewing the neglect over the years, not only by the federal government, which has and recognizes a responsibility in the matter, but by all of us who live here in this beautiful Blue Grass land, inherited because of the blood and sacrifice of those who fought constantly with the Indians and two wars with the British to preserve their homes independently in "The West," it is hard to conceive that anyone would contribute to further delay in the project.

The pionners, it would seem, were more respectful to their enemies than we today are to their own glorious deeds and sacrifices. For instance, when Indians attacked an English settlement and their women and children were shot and killed while pursuing John Brookin in an attempt to bring him in, the British after the battle of the "Indian's grave in the Old Fort" pike more than a half-century later, when it was made a matter of Fayette County Court record. This location is in the road immediately west of the Peninsula distillery.

Thus, one enemy and one patriot are buried beneath Fayette county highways today. The grave of Capt. James Vaughn, beneath the Maysville pike, was mentioned earlier in this article. Captain Vaughn selected the spot, designated it in his will and said that no more were to be buried there other than himself. This reservation was made when the farm was sold, but the land later was so subdivided that the Revolutionary War hero's request apparently was completely lost sight of, and the road of his day, which was very narrow compared with U. S. Highway 27 of today, furnishes ample room for his private burial ground. If by actual measurement—and that is possible from the original records—the spot was found, it would be wholly impracticable, of course, to erect a marker there on this heavily-traveled road.

However, there are many grave locations that can be definitely determined and everyone in Lexington and Fayette county should join in seeking that suitable markers are erected.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln Unveiled at LMU

Special To The News-Sentinel
HABROGATE, Tenn., Feb. 12.
-A large bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer—the first statue of Lincoln in the South outside his native state of Kentucky—stands today on the campus of Lincoln Memorial University.

This is the 140th birthday of the Great Emancipator.
The university bearing his name began observance of his birthday yesterday afternoon and today was the annual Lincoln’s birthday holiday observed by LMU, with all scholastic activities halted.

Work of Paolo
The statue is the work of C. S. Paolo, the sculptor, who was unable to come down from New York, as planned, because of illness. It is the gift of Carl W. Schaefer and Gertrude Underwood Blake of Cleveland, O. The marble base is the gift of Candors Marble Co. and Harvey R. Archer of Knoxville.

Mr. Archer
The dedication opened with a selection by the A Capella Choir, Invocation by Herbert Y. Lively, and after which the audience sang the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, LMU president, brought greetings. Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry spoke of the sculptor and had planned to introduce him.

Schaefer Speaks
Schaefer gave the address of acceptance, paying tribute to LMU and the heritage of Lincoln.
The audience sang “America” and then the statue was unveiled by Miss Margaret Johnson Patterson of Greeneville, Tenn., great-granddaughter of President Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President, who succeeded Lincoln.

A pledge of allegiance to the flag was followed by benediction by J. Marvin Adams.
The statue’s inscription are words from a Lincoln speech at Springfield, Ill., in 1838: “Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of this country.”

The statue faces the proposed new Lincoln building, which will house the Lincoln collection.

Cooper at Banquet
John Sherman Cooper, former Kentucky senator, spoke. He spoke of how the influence of Lincoln for good citizenship has lived on and is an inspiration to mankind in a troubled world today.

Albert G. Dickson gave the benediction.

Lincoln, as Lawyer, Shown by LMU Statue—Miss Margaret Johnson Patterson of Greeneville, Tenn., great-granddaughter of President Andrew Johnson, unveiled the bronze statue of Lincoln as a lawyer. The statue is the first of Lincoln to be erected in the South, except in Kentucky, his native state. Inscribed on it are words from a Lincoln speech at Springfield, Ill., in 1838: “Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of this country.”

Shaw’s Watch Lincoln Wore When Assassinated—William H. Townsend, of Lexington, Ky., shows the watch which Lincoln wore when assassinated. Townsend, noted Lincoln authority, was among those participating in dedication of the Lincoln statue at Lincoln Memorial University. Looking at the watch, which Townsend owns, are Dr. Clark of the University of Kentucky, at left, and Winston Coleman Jr.
room, with William H. Townsend
presiding. New contributions to
the Lincoln collection were un-
veiled, including a tailor bill of
Andrew Johnson, in Johnson’s
handwriting, which is the only
one of its kind known.

Lincolniaiana Shown
A collection of Lincolniaiana has
been donated to LMU by Fore-
aman M. Lebold of Chicago which
was on display along with the
thousands of other items owned
by the university.

Townsend, from Lexington, was
among visiting scholars and col-
lectors who participated in a dis-
cussion featuring the Lincoln
theme. He is a noted collector,
anthor and Lincoln authority.

The new concept of Lincoln as
shown on the LMU campus is
that of a young, beardless lawyer,
addressing the court. It was the
work of Paolo, who was born in
Italy, studied at the National
Academies of Palermo and Rome.

Two widely known Kiwanis
historians, attended a Lincoln Day
celebration at Lincoln Memorial
University in Harrogate, Tenn.,
recently. A statue of Abraham Lin-
coln was unveiled on the campus.
The Kiwanians were President Tom
D. Clark and Director J. Winston
Coleman, Jr. Winston presided
over a Lincoln Round-Table dis-
cussion which was held after the
banquet that night.

CLASH OF ARMS
Col. William Cassius Goodloe and Col. Armistead M.
Swope were political rivals for leadership of the Republican
Party in Kentucky, and their jealousies brought about many
disputes between them.

Goodloe assailed Swope in a state convention and
Swope, later, denounced him when they met in a Lexington
hotel lobby. Goodloe said little in reply, charging that his
rival was armed and he was not.

Friends worked hard to effect a truce and each pub-
lished a card, withdrawing what they had said in public.
But after that everybody knew that the two men were
constantly armed. Later, in November, 1889, they met in
the Lexington post office and sneered ugly expressions at
each other. Goodloe drew a dirk with a spring blade, Swope
produced a pistol. Swope put two bullets through the other’s
abdomen while Goodloe stabbed him thirteen times, piercing
his heart and lungs and almost severing one hand. This
encounter was fatal to both and “honor” was satisfied.

GARRARD BEARS
HISTORIC NAME

James Garrard, Early Governor,
Baptist Minister And Farm
Owner Honored.

What’s in a name? In the case of
Garrard county it is a story of unus-
ual interest to historically-minded
Kentuckians. It is told by the Lan-
caster Central Record.

This gentleman who didn’t lack in-
centive and the will to do is James
Garrard, for whose county is
named. All the most of us know
about him is that he happened to be
Governor of Kentucky when our
county was organized in 1796.

We have not bothered to find out
much about this soldier, statesman
and minister, who merits more than
a strolling acquaintance from Gar-
rard countians.

First, he had to get born and that
took place in Stafford County, Vir-
ginia, to be exact, 201 years ago this
past January the 14th. As it is in or-
der to remember everybody on their
birthday whether they’re living or dead,
it was a bad oversight or lapse of mem-
ory that we didn’t think to observe his
200th anniversary last year.

His parents were Colonel William
and Mary Lewis Garrard. With two
such famous Virginia families for a
background, he seems to have gotten
off to a good start from the first.
During the Revolutionary War he
served as colonel in the militia from
his own county, Burton, to the Virgini-
A Legislature and distinc-
guished himself among his fellow
citizens as being a skilful supporter
of the bills to establish universal
religious liberty. A bill the world
could use today.

The records of the Kentucky Land
Grant Office at Frankfort shows that
he entered large tracts in this state.
In 1783, he and his family moved to
this big woodlot—Kentucky, and
setled on Stoner’s creek in Bourbon
county. Three years later he built
his residence which was always
known as “Mount Lebanon.”

He married Elizabeth Mount-
joy, of Overhown, Parish in Stan-
ford county on December 29, 1786,
and his wife’s brother, Col. Montjoy,
moved to Col. Garrard.

He was a member of the famous
conventions held in Danville in May
and August of 1785 and also in the
years 1786 and 1788. In 1789 he was
again in the Legislature in Danville
which formed the Constitution of
Kentucky. In 1796 he was elected
governor.

As a statesman who worked at his
religion, Governor Garrard was or-
dained a minister not long after he
removed to Kentucky and served as Pastor
of the Copper’s Run Church. He united
with the Baptist Church in Virginia
and his membership was in the Hart-
wood Church, situated 12 miles from
Fredricksburg before it was trans-
ferred to Kentucky.

John Bradford, Esq., by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Winburn
50 cents.

John Bradford, born in Virginia, June 6, 1749, died in Lex-
ington, Kentucky, March 21, 1830. He was a man of deeds and
distinction. Mr. Coleman’s account of his “long and influential
career” is concise and appreciative of the debt we of today owe
this man. He is best known as the founder and publisher of the
Kentucke Gazette, the first newspaper to be printed and pub-
lished in what is now the Commonwealth of Kentucky. As Mr.
Coleman says, however, “he deserves remembrance not only as
the founder of Kentucky’s first newsheet, and as a pioneer
printer and publisher, but also as a useful, public-spirited and
trustworthy citizen.” John Bradford, Esq. is an excellent short
biography of a distinguished pioneer.

The Harrodsburg Herald, Friday, March 3, 1950
**QUEARRED OVER A SMALL FEE.**

**SPEECH OF A SECOND AFTER THE WEAPONS WERE LOADED SETTLED IT.**

From the New York Sen.

Some of the Southern colony were talking the evening after an ap-\[ Delete any non-English characters \]eâu held over the recent battle between the Confederates, the K. K. R., the L. R. L. of Orleans, and the Editor of the New York Sen.

"Do you ever hear Col. Rabbi Darrell's account of the first duel in Kentucky?"

"Of course, I heard it once, but I never heard it again until the other day."

"Well, the first duel in the State of Kentucky was arranged at Louisville in 1861. The people there were among the best-known men of that time. John Thurston, the son of a celebrated lawyer, was in the midst of the war. When the battle of Bull Run raged, he was the only man in the United States who went to the Revolutionary war and by the order of his own body came out of it."

"And what did he do then?"

"He went to the Great Wall of China and became the chief of the Chinese army."

"That's interesting."

"The second day the same thing happened. The Chinese army was in the midst of the battle, and the Chinese officers were captured by the British. The Chinese sent a message to the British, saying:"
Every Tavern Keeper And Traveler in Early Days Believed In ‘Signs’

The Eagle, Cross Keys, Half Way House, Postlethwait’s were Popular In Lexington; Wax Figure Of Burr Killing Hamilton Shown

Believe in signs? No! Well, if you had been roaming around “in the West” or in the East 150 years ago, and had been preparing to stop overnight, you would have looked for a “sign” to tell you the whereabouts of the other to insure a good night’s lodging—and you probably knew what “sign” you sought before you rode into town.

Every famous inn left their mark and are still remembered at the beginning of Capt. James Braxton’s Sign of the Indian King on West Main Street between Broadway and Spring, in 1784 to 1791, long after the taverns “in the West” or in the East 150 years ago, and had been preparing to stop overnight, you would have looked for a “sign” to tell you the whereabouts of the other to insure a good night’s lodging—and you probably knew what “sign” you sought before you rode into town.

When Col. Aaron Burr arrived in Lexington in 1803, he rode down Main Street, pausing at the ball and dozen older taverns, with their famous signs, to put up at Postlethwait’s. It was known before he came that Travelers’ Hall—across from the courthouse—was billed on a display in the Lexingtonian, a museum of wax figures, including one of Colonel Burr killing Hamilton, and have been burned to the ground. Whether Burr learned up Billiard Hall, Lexington, as little Ben Keiser ran alongside his horse and yelled, “I know you—You’re Colonel Burr.” He was right. The real wax figure of you killing Hamilton, shown at Travelers’ Hall.

ELEGANT BRICK HOME

Today, it is evident in Lexington and elsewhere for a traveler to have read the advertisement of the hotel, “with bath” — before he arrived and expected to stop. In the 1790s, for instance, his inn usually had only one room, and if the traveler took a bath, he probably slipped down to Town Branch, which was right and laved himself—Postlethwait’s, for instance, had been advertised three years before Postlethwait bought and opened a tavern there, as an elegant brick house, 400 x 300 feet, two stories high, four rooms below and three above. It was still that way in 1810.

In 1787, Capt. Thomas Yeung, all these captains, throughout the story, were Revolutionary War officers. They settled in Lexington, opened the Sign of the Eagle, then erected his tavern on the northeast corner of Main and Upper streets. Here he lived, including ball of the first Fourth of July celebration in 1789, described at length and colorfully by John Bradford in his Kentucke Gazette. Gov. Isaac Shellard lodged at The Eagle when he wrote the Constitution of Kentucky, and he was inaugurated governor and to open Kentucky’s first legislature on June 4, 1792.

When Colonel Burr arrived in Lexington in 1803, he put up at Postlethwait’s, but held his secret conferences in the garret of the Eagle. John Jackson lived on Broadway and High Street. He called it the Sign of the Indian Queen. The obituary was published in the early newspaper. Kiser’s tavern had to burn to get a notice of his death published in the newspaper on January 23, 1786, said:

Between three hours and three quarters before morning, the whole of the buildings of the late Christopher Kiser, deceased, on High Street were consumed by fire.

LOG STRUCTURE

Capt. John Smith built a large log structure that stood for many years on the southeast corner of Broadway and High for his inn. It burned in 1788, and Capt. John Smith’s tavern. It was destroyed by fire, and the remains of the building were purchased by John Clay for $200.

KENTUCKY’S FIRST BANK


House of Entertainment

Gen. FitzGerald and Rebecca Evans in 1794 advertised the rent of the property, “the choicest liquors” and would serve “dinner and supper on the shortest notice.” The building was never sold, but rumors of a fire that swept through the building on November 11, 1794. The building was occupied by a tavern, then a restaurant, and was burned to the ground.

FINE BRICK BUILDING

In 1798, Capt. John Higbee built and opened the Sign of the Buffalo on Main Street opposite the courthouse. It was a large two-story frame house, two stories high, with rooms and a large inn on the second floor.

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO

In 1796 John Higbee built and opened the Sign of the Buffalo on Main Street opposite the courthouse. It was a large two-story frame house, two stories high, with rooms and a large inn on the second floor.

ILLUSTRATED AD

Benjamin Tyler removed to the handsom brick house at Main and Spring, and his Sign of the Buffalo (a last advertisement of crossed keys) was the first illustrated tavern ad in Lexington newspaper.

streets in 1792. This was in a large frame buildings, which Henry Clay said, to prevent from being burned down in 1832, John Jouett — the famous pioneer who in 1796 built a house at the northwest corner of Upper and Church streets, which became the tavern of John McCracken.

FOR MAN AND HORSE

John Maxwell, the old pioneer who in 1773 had named the future town of Lexington, advertised in 1794 his "Entertainment for Man and Horse, on the Hickman Road within half a mile of Lexington" (where the College of the Bible stands on South Limestone street). Maxwell then owned all of Lexington from Maxwell Street—the original town limit—to nearly Rosemont, so he had plenty of room for both "man and horse."

Travelers had a "first and last chance" in those days on nearly every road out of Lexington. Capt. Andrew Gaitwood set up a tavern in 1790 on the Dixie Road, near the Harrodsburg Pike, at the Campbell Spring. This large spring was reported at the Springburn when the town was only a century later. William Jones advertised for sale in 1797 his Sign of the Swan, three miles out on the Taylor Creek road. In January, 1792, William Chinnweth published a notice in the Gazette saying that all Indian blankets had been stolen from his wagon while parked in front of his Sign of the Indian King, between Lexington and Bryan's Station, three miles from Lexington on the Bryan Pike.

John Hall, "at the Sign of the Black Horse, on Main Street, near the Courthouse, in 1790, that a certain Negro woman named Salley" had run away and was being "harbored in a certain house in Lexington, the certain house was the Sign of the Indian King, then owned by Governor George Adams."

MOST PROMINENT ONES

To merely list the taverns that began after 1800 would take up much space, so this story will include only some of the most prominent ones.

The present Mary Todd Home on West Main street was built in 1812 by William Paul Mateer, Revolutionary War soldier, for his Sign of the Green Tree. He advertised it, with a wood-cut of a tree, as a "House of Entertainment, where gentlemen can be as well accommodated as at any house in Kentucky." Rates were: board per week, $2.50; single meal, 15c; lodging, 10c. Horse keeping, per week, 50c, per day, 25c, oats or corn per gallon 12 1/2c."

The good old days!

Major J. B. Wagon, racehorse owner from North Carolina who was secretary of the Lexington Jockey Club, had a Travellers Hall in 1808. Earlier he had been at (now) 115-119 West Main and at the Sign of the Light House of Capt. G. Lewis Postlewait, son of Capt. John Lewis. In 1808 he bought the small brick house where Travellers Hall began and called it Columbus Inn, where county court records show many depositions were taken.

During the War of 1812, William Clark opened at the corner of Limestone and Short streets, where there is a picture of the Eagle and Lion (the Eagle picking out the eyes of the Lion). He served as the restaurant and as a station for the mails.

Houses Combined

Elijah Noble in 1809 combined two large log houses on Short street, opposite the Eagle and Lion, where he started a picture of the Constitution and announced he had opened a store at the Sign of Old Iron, at the Lion. He sold the place to Luke Hafer, who used the same sign but changed the name to the Sign of the Lion.

Noble served the public dinner in the woods opposite the entrance to the present Lexington cemetery, to General Lafayette in May 1823, which the newspapers said was attended by several thousands. He leased Sanders Garden, opposite Sandersville on the George town road, immediately after that, and there served 1,500 at a public dinner to Henry Clay. The outline of his "Eagle sign" remains today on the house.

Thomas Lincoln, brother of President Lincoln's grandfather, had a log tavern five miles out, the "Shaweke Run Road" (Harpers Ferry Pike) in 1813. He had a small distillery at the spring on his main "plantation" (the site of the late Garrett Well) on the east side of the road. Lincoln proved to be his best customer and the court took away his tavern and planted it over to his wife and children, and his wife ran away.

MONROE ENTERTAINED

Probably the most distinguished tavern in the county was owned by George Dunlap, four miles out on the "Boonesborough Road" (Richmond Pike)—a handsome brick house with a large yard dotted with cedar trees. He called it "The Cedars." When President James Monroe visited Lexington in 1819, it was publicly entertained at Dunlap's on Saturday, July 3. This was intended for a Fourth of July celebration, as no celebrations of any kind were held on Sunday in those days.

The finest tavern in Fayette County in early days was at Sicklavy. It's still there in the same handsome frame building, it was when erected in 1826. It was called "The Half-Way House," as it was half way between Lexington and Versailles. It was built by Lewis O'Neal, on part of his father's original land grant. He sold it to William Valentine, who conducted it until his death. It's most colorful story has to do with the Civil War. When Gen. John H. Morgan captured Lexington in 1862, the Federals began shelling the city from Fort Clay, located at West High Street and Anglana Avenue, and Union sympathizers—all of whom Morgan knew, of course—began "shelling" out of Lexington. Among those who hurriedly left for Versailles was Ohi Reynolds, descendant of Aaron Reynolds who saved Col. Robert Patterson's life at the Battle of Blue Licks by hoisting the wounded Patterson upon his (Reynolds') horse, while Reynolds struck out on foot to escape the carnage.

REYNOLDS CAPTURED

Morgan soon had to leave Lex-
POSTLETHWAIT'S—Pictured above is Postlethwait's Inn as it looked when rebuilt after the fire of 1819. General Lafayette was welcomed to Lexington here in 1825 by John Bradford, chairman of the board of town trustees.

CROSS KEYS—Benjamin Ayres' Sign of the Cross Keys, Main and Spring streets, was Lexington's most distinguished tavern 105 years ago.
**CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEXINGTON.**

**MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2nd, 1865.**

**COMMENCED BUSINESS March 17th, 1865.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEANS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange</td>
<td>146,334.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted, six per cent., investments</td>
<td>125,852.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Bonds, Fifty-Twenty Bonds deposited with the United States Treasury to secure circulating notes</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten-Forty Bonds deposited with the United States Treasury to secure U.S. Deposits</td>
<td>51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds on hand</td>
<td>9,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premium on Bonds</td>
<td>4,068.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due from Banks</td>
<td>146,334.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>105,043.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Revenue Stamps</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASH MEANS</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Legal Tender Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Legal Tender Compound Interest Notes</td>
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<td>National Bank Notes</td>
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<td>Notes of State Banks</td>
<td>230</td>
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<td>Specie</td>
<td>8,011.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,928.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,939.50</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Bank</td>
<td>84,225.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes of this Bank in circulation</td>
<td>61,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due to the Treasury of the United States</td>
<td>70,064.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss</td>
<td>62,188.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividend No. 1</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund to pay Government Tax</td>
<td>928.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Deposits</td>
<td>325,822.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Profit and Loss Acc. since 1st of March, 1865 | $37,000.94 |
| Loss expense Acc. since 1st of March, 1865 | $6,204.92 |
| Loss Government and State Taxes | 3,044.79 |
| Loss, Dividend No. 1, from Taxes | 12,000 |
| Leaves Profit and Loss Acc. this day | $6,218.25 |

THOMAS MITCHELL, CASHEIER.
GREEN TREE—The Sign of the Green Tree was opened in 1812 by William Palmateer, Revolutionary soldier. It became the residence of Robert S. Todd and today is known as the Mary Todd Home, 574 West Main street.

S. Side Street—Being remodeled, fall 1976—
Resources Tripled
As Bank Takes Part
In City's Growth

Lexington's oldest bank, the First National Bank & Trust Co., today is observing its 90th and most prosperous birthday. Throughout the past 15 years the institution has shared in Lexington's amazing growth. During that period, the bank's total resources have tripled.

A 90th year statement shows resources in excess of $47,000,000. Resources in excess of $15,000,000 were reported on the bank's 75th anniversary in 1940. The 15-year increase was accomplished without consolidation.

Although it is Lexington's oldest existing bank, First National by no means was the first financial institution in the heart of the Blue Grass.

Lexington had been a business and banking center for almost two-thirds of a century before the institution was organized.

Dates Back 153 Years

The beginning of banking here dates back to 1805, when the State Legislature granted an "insurance company" a charter. Perhaps through error, the company was given banking powers.

The need for such an enterprise became apparent when dividends of $2 and $3 per share were paid in second year of operation. This venture enjoyed the privilege of issuing its own bank notes. It supplied paper currency for a lively trade which had been handicapped before by the necessity of making payments in farm products, furs, skins and assorted liquors.

But the insurance company bank was not a success. It had been in operation three years when the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, was established to induce a branch in Lexington.

Despite such formidable competition, the insurance company firm survived until 1819. According to accounts, it closed its doors leaving the district flooded with worthless paper money.

Share in Banking

The Western Branch of the Bank of the United States served the state's business until the expiration of the parent's institution's charter in 1836. Meanwhile, the Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky, established in 1829, the Bank of Kentucky, 1834, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, 1835, had shared in the banking business of the Blue Grass.

The Bank of Kentucky closed its doors March 13, 1865. Its residuary interests were purchased by the private banking house of D. A. Sayre & Co., located on the northwest corner of Mill and Short Streets. For many years, the bank was under the management of Ephraim D. Sayre, nephew of the founder.

R. H. Courtney, who married a daughter of Ephraim D. Sayre, conducted a private bank on the southeast corner of Short and Upper Streets. Another private banking house was that of Grinstead & Bradley. It was organized in 1863 and was located on the east side of Upper Street between Main and Short Streets.

Headley, Anderson & Co. was another private banking house.

Private Banks Out

After the passage of the National Banking Act of 1863, the private banks gradually went out of business. It took years to wind up the affairs of some.

The First National Bank and Trust Co. was formed by the merger of the banks. A brief outline follows:

The First National Bank was organized in the spring of 1865. It was the first National Banking Association organized in Lexington. The Lexington National Bank, also chartered in 1863, was the second bank organized in Lexington under the National Banking Act.

In 1914, the Lexington City National Bank acquired all the assets of the First National Bank. The charter was amended and its name was changed to the First and City National Bank.

The National Exchange Bank was incorporated in 1878. Central Bank was organized in 1890. The banks were combined in 1898 to form the Lexington Banking and Trust Co.

Two More Consolidated

The Third National Bank was established in 1883. The Phoenix National Bank was organized in 1888. The two were consolidated in 1911, forming the Phoenix and Third National Bank.

The Phoenix and Third Trust Co. was organized in 1914. It acquired the assets of the Lexington Banking and Trust Co.

In 1922, the Phoenix and Third National Bank acquired the assets of the Phoenix & Third Trust Co. The firm's name was changed to the Phoenix National Bank & Trust Co.

The first officers of the Phoenix National Bank & Trust Co. were W. A. McDowell, president, W. H. Courtney, vice president, W. W. Estill, vice president, and B. M. Darnaby, cashier.

In 1929, the First and City National Bank and Phoenix National Bank & Trust Co. were consolidated, forming First National Bank & Trust Co. of Lexington, which is the present corporation.

W. H. Courtney was president at the time of consolidation.

In 1931, First National Bank & Trust Co. acquired the assets of the First and City National Bank, which first was organized in 1870. Of these institutions, which had their part in building early Lexington, only the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Lexington remains a corporate entity.
A Kentucky Tragedy

National Gazette, Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1828—"A report has reached Bowling Green, Ky., that Isaac B. Desha has murdered another individual, the friend with whom he traveled to purchase guns and is now condemned and sentenced to be hung in the province of Texas... Collins' History of Kentucky Vol. 1 p. 31, Nov. 2, 1824—"Murder in Fleming county, about five miles from Maysville, involving Francis Baker, late editor of the Natchez 'Mississippian,' while traveling on horseback to New Jersey to be married... Baker was a native of Trenton, N. J., and was educated as a lawyer... In 1815, at the age of 21, he went to Natchez and established a newspaper. He was on his way to his former home to marry his boyhood sweetheart, when he was murdered in Kentucky." Frankfort, Kentucky, May 25, 1829—"The all-exciting Desha trial ended Monday last with a verdict of 'guilty' from the jury. Judge Shannon has granted a motion for a new trial... General opinion is unfavorable to the prisoner, but he is entitled to a fair trial..."

Frankfort, Kentucky, May 25, 1829—"Efforts failed to get a jury to try Isaac B. Desha in the Circuit Court at Cincinnati last Monday..." "Niles' Register, Cincinnati, June 10, 1829—"The June 12 of the Harrison Circuit Court opened with the Hon. H. O. Brown presiding... The prisoner, Isaac B. Desha, appeared in discharge of his own recognizance... The law of the last session of the Legislature, declaring that an opinion formed from mere rumor should not be cause for challenge, has been decided to apply in this case... Attempt is made to procure a jury under this rule... A great body of witnesses are in attendance for the 9th term..."

A Message, June 27, 1827, says the trial did not come off, and the court adjourned, the prisoner having received a pardon from the Governor, his father. Collins' History of Kentucky Vol. 1 p. 32... "After several trials, the Governor, on June 18, 1827, granted a pardon to Isaac D. Desha, who stood charged in Harrison county with the murder of Francis Baker; so says the Executive Journal."

National Gazette, Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1829—"The Georgia Messenger, in noting the recent murder of a Mr. Early in Texas by Isaac B. Desha, says... Early was the son of Governor Early, of Georgia, and that... two years ago he murdered a man in that state, made his escape... and his murder in Texas is the first news since heard of him... It is singular that both Desha and Early should have been sons of men filling the highest office in their respective states, that both should have committed murder, that both were executed, and meeting after murder in the unsettled western country, one should fall by the hands of the other." (Quoted from the Lynchburg, Va., Virginian.)

The Woodford Sun, September 17, 1942
KENTUCKY AUTHORS HONORED—The Fayette County Homemakers entertained with a coffee in honor of Kentucky authors at the 6th annual book award celebration of the Homemakers. From left are Mrs. J. M. Fitzgerald, county reading chairman; William H. Townsend, president of the Lexington Public Library board, and author; Winston Coleman, Mrs. James Rich and Joe Jordan, authors. (Leader photo).
8th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Was One Of State's Most Gallant Regiments In War Between States

BY NEYVILLE SHACKELFORD
Leader Correspondent

BEATTYVILLE, Ky. - Less than 50 years ago almost every crossroad village in Central Kentucky sported at least one bearded old Civil War soldier who had been a member of the 8th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

They are gone, now, to the last man, and few members are left by which their names can be recalled except for plain G1 grave markers scattered here and there bearing such terse legends as "Moses Whitman, Musician," or " Pvt. Isaac Tolson, 8th Ky. Vol. Inf."

The story of the 8th Kentucky began in August 1861 when Sidney M. Barnes, an Estill County lawyer and owner of Estill Springs, a noted antebellum watering place, made a speech to citizens of Madison, Estill, and surrounding counties. He pointed out the need for a better organization than the Home Guards for local defense against raiding Confederate sympathizers. He urged the formation of a regiment of trained soldiers and it was for this purpose that on Sept. 14, several Home Guard companies met in the pasture field of Eb Wilson at Texas in Madison County and enrolled.

Two companies were formed at this rendezvous and on the 26th of the same month, Capt. H. Wimbourn and Capt. T. J. Wright started up the Kentucky River recruiting volunteers from the squirrel hunters of the Upper Kentucky watershed. Recruits were picked up from Wolfe, Owsley, Clay, Leslie and many other communities in Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky and on November 1st, they convened at Estill Springs and formed the regiment which was composed of 20 companies.

At the rendezvous, Sidney M. Barnes was elected colonel. Other officers named were Reuben Moore, Clay county colonel; Green B. Broadus of Madison, major; John S. Clark of Irvine, adjutant; and Timothy Paul of Clay, chaplain.

Formed At Estill Springs

The newly formed regiment lingered at Estill Springs for about two weeks. They spent their time, according to Capt. Wright who later wrote a brief history of the "Noisy Eighth," by drilling, drinking, and coming down with the measles. They also took time out to accept a silk flag made especially for the regiment by women of Irvine.

Quite a ceremony was involved in presentation of the flag. Joseph Clark, Jr., on behalf of the women, made a rousing speech urging the good old 8th to carry the flag to victory and to never let it be dishonored by brave Kentuckians. The Kentuckians said they wouldn't and they didn't. For in the early dawn of Nov. 22, 1863, when Gen. W. H. Whitsaker asked Col. Barnes for volunteers to scale the last extremities of Lookout Mountain, the whole of the 8th Kentucky stepped forth as a man.

But Capt. John Wilson picked only six men. Not knowing what they would find, the six scaled up a cliff on a wild grapevine. Luckily the last Confederate soldier had gone or Wilson and his men would have been sacrificed. Knowing this to be what would likely happen, Wilson went anyway and just as the sun came peeping up over Missionary Ridge, he stepped to a projecting rock and unfurled to the morning breeze the alken flag the regiment had promised never to dishonor at the presentation ceremony at Estill Springs.

On orders from Gen. H. Thomas, Col. Barnes marched the regiment away from Estill County on the rainy morning of Nov. 28, 1861. Their destination was Lebanon and long before dawn the drums began to roll and echo around Sweet Lick Knob. As Capt. Wright later wrote, "there was much curdling, hasty cooking, and sad farewells." It was a rag-tag mob of raw, untrained recruits that left that morning. Lacking in uniforms and about every other qualification for a soldier, these men possessed one redeeming quality, they were fighting men with courage to fight.

Were Always Hungry

Like soldiers have been since the beginning of warfare, they were perpetually and chronically hungry. And short on discipline as they were, not to speak of quartermaster supplies, it is said they left a trail of chicken feathers and hog hair all the way from Irvine to Lebanon.

The regiment spent one night at Danville and the next morning the camp site was littered with feathers of luckless poultry purchased from Boyle County citizens. Discovering their loss, angry farmers swarmed over Col. Barnes' tent and told him to get that mob away from there fast. "They have eaten all our chickens," said the farmers, "and if they are here another night, they will start in on the pork."

To tell the complete story of the 8th Kentucky would necessitate a volume of encyclopedic proportions and must be left to future historians with more time and money for research. Briefly, though, the "Noisy 8th" was a gallant outfit. It tasted first blood at Stone River in Tennessee and from there "burnt powder" at such places as Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and in dozens of other skirmishes and battles. Bones of members of the 8th killed in battle still remain in the earth of the South and as do the bones of members of countless other outfits on both sides who gave their "last full measure of devotion." And now, as Memorial Day approaches, it is only fitting that they be remembered as in dust they lie under the sod and dew awaiting the reveille of Judgement Day.

Lex., Leader,
May-5-1959.
Reproduction Of
Confederate Parole

Most of the prisoners taken captive by Confederate forces during the raid on Augusta were later given paroles. Mr. Rankins refers to the issuing of paroles in his article, using as his reference the copy which appeared in the scrapbook of the late J. W. Crambaugh, of Augusta.

The parole issued to D. L. Overturf, a member of the Home Guard, is reproduced here:

Headquarters, Army of Kentucky
Lexington, October 3, 1862

D. L. Overturf, Bracken County, Ky., a home guard, captured by the Confederate forces under Major General E. Kirby Smith, having been this day paroled, do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the Confederate States of America under any circumstances or in any capacity whatever, and I will not communicate any military information to the enemies of the Confederate States, which I may obtain while in their lines. The penalty for the violation of this parole is death. "The above was signed by Mr. Overturf, as well as Robert D. Hart, Acting Provost Marshall for the Confederates."

A STAGE COACH WITH A HISTORY.

The above cut is from a recent photograph of an interesting relic of bygone days. This stage coach was owned by Mr. A. McCoy, and was run from Mill to 1866 between Cave City, Ky., and Mammoth Cave. One night in July, 1857, this stage coach, while returning from the Cave, was held up and robbed by Jesse James and his gang. The old stage coach still bears the bullet holes as evidence. It is still owned by Mr. McCoy, but this old vehicle is only used as a relic.
FAYETTE COUNTY'S THIRD COURTHOUSE (1806-83)—This, the third courthouse in Lexington and second on this site, was erected in 1806 and torn down in 1883. David Sutton, Fayette county landowner and hemp manufacturer, designed the building and, during its construction, court met in the Mt. Zion Presbyterian church, Walnut and Short streets. Many famous trials took place within this building and its walls echoed to words of noted attorneys, such as Henry Clay, William T. Barry, John C. Breckinridge and Joseph H. Davies. In the spring of 1883, F. Bush and Son razed the run-down building for a newer and modern one, which burned in May, 1897.
PICTURED IS THE replica of the original Red River Church which was constructed in 1859 by the Red River Church Association.—Photo by Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

The Red River Meeting House
by Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

The author, a resident of Fayette County, owns the world’s largest private collection of Kentucky history. A retired building contractor, he has written many books and pamphlets on Kentucky lore.

In South Logan County, 5 miles north of Adairville, Kentucky on State Highway 664, off U.S. 431, stands an authentic replica of the old church, organized as a “Society of Presbyterians on the headwaters of Red River,” and erected between the years of 1782 and 1788.

This pioneer church, first of any denomination in western Kentucky, was built on a rise northeast of Captain Morton Mauding’s fort, the earliest settlement in the original area of Logan County. This county was formed in 1792 when Kentucky became a state and embraced all that territory westward from Metcalfe County to the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. Neither the county or state had been formed when the Red River Church was organized; the territory was then called the “western frontier of Virginia, in Lincoln County, District of Kentucky,” and known locally as the “Red River Settlements.”

Reverend Thomas B. Craighead, Hezekiah Balch and Samuel Finlay were early ministers in this pioneer Presbyterian church. In January, 1798, Reverend James McGready of Guilford County, North Carolina, emigrated to southern Kentucky and assumed charge of Gasper River, Muddy River and Red River churches. Here, at the Red River Church on the third Sunday in June, 1800, began the Great Revival in which hundreds of people milled around the log meeting-house in the greatest expression of religious fervor the country had ever known.

Families came great distances in covered wagons, by horseback, and on foot, camped for five days and nights on the grounds and heard the great outpouring of the spirit by James McGready, John Rankin, Samuel Hodge, John McGee, James Rice and other Presbyterian preachers.

Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists worked together to bring about this religious movement which has often been called the “reformation of the Western country,” and “the most remarkable religious revival in American history.” From the Great Revival — the first camp-meeting in Kentucky — sprang the Cumberland Presbyterian Church under Rev. Finis Ewing, the Christian Church or Disciples, under Barton W. Stone and three other denominations.

As a result of the revival, this church on the north fork of Red River came to be known as the Red River Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by which name it goes today. The great revival spirit continued to spread along the American frontier and resulted in numerous camp-meetings reaching even to the western part of the United States.

The original log church at Red River decayed and fell down in the mid-1850’s; another was built in its place and was razed some years ago. The present replica of the original log structure, with hand-made red oak shingles, battens shutters and a large outside chimney of native stone, was erected in the fall of 1959.

Other ministers who have held pastorates at this historic church include William Mahon, Peter Cartwright, Finis Ewing, the “father of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church,” William Harris, Caleb Weedin, Silas Davis, James Gilliam, Benjamin Taylor, William J. Haydon, Greene Rice, Thomas Nelson and William Barnett. The Red River Church cemetery contains the names of many of the older families and a number of Revolutionary and War of 1812 veterans, including the grave of General Robert Ewing, a hero of both wars. This historic church and scene of the first camp-meeting in the Western Country, with its replica of the log meeting-house deserves to be preserved as a Kentucky State Park and shrine of national importance.

Adairville Enterprise
Adairville, Ky.
May 17, 1962
Logan County
THE HOUSE OF BELLE BREEZING
(A Lament for That Historic Monument Destined Soon for Destruction in Lexington's Program of Urban Renewal)

Burned - Dec. 12, 1973
Built ca. 1890-'91

French mirrors and the Orient rugs,
The crystal chandeliers,
And goblets filled with amber wine
Gleamed like unshed tears.

Of exotic vase and portrait grand
Men would their friends regale,
But before Belle's other furniture
Must all these splendors pale.

Recall, O Muse, bewitching eyes,
The sable locks and gold!
How charms beguiled as red lips smiled --
The half cannot be told.

Amidst them all Belle Breezing stood,
With countenance aglow,
To welcome anyone that called
Who had wild oats to sow.

"Now make you welcome, Gentlemen!"
Cries Belle as twilight passes,
"Come drink our wine, our champagne fine,
"Or kiss our little lasses!"

Our Blue Grass blades were wont to trace
Bright beauty to its source,
Those girls whose goal was to give their whole
Night to cultured intercourse.

A thing of beauty is a joy
Fore'er, the poet say,
But Time and Government know how
To take our joys away.

O, vengeful Law! Cruel planners!
Belle Breezing's house to raze,
That monument to our lost youth,
Reminder of our salad days.

Beware, ye, City Fathers,
Of consequences worse!
If ye tear down our hallowed shrine
Ye court a Blue Grass curse!

For whate'er ye build on yonder site,
There'll echo through its halls
Belle Breezing's cries of rapture
And thump of Blue Grass balls.

And as ye sit in council,
There'll appear upon the floor
The ghost of many a Blue Grass man
To defend that noble whore.

And when you're on the houstings
As your present term is done,
You'll suffer woe from an unseen foe
When your opponents all have won!

Anonymous
May, 1961

Ay, tear that battered relic down!
Long has it stood hard by
To gladden many a Blue Grass heart
And brighten many an eye.

Within it rang the merry shout
And shriek of wholesome fun.
No more will Belle her favors sell;
Her sands have long since run.

And now the giant, Progress, stalks
With his remorseless stride
O'er symbols of our storied past
And landmarks of our pride.

Thus pass the glories of this world,
Thus vanishes our fame.
Our monument of Blue Grass joy
Will now be but a name.

The men who crossed the "bridge of thighs"
To Belle Breezing's envied door
Also could claim our halls of fame,
Such honored names they bore.

The pride of Blue Grass chivalry
Hath gone that way most often,
Intent to guard a feature hard
Which they desired to soften.

Now tales have into legend passed
Of glories found within,
For Belle had ravaged many lands
To deck her house of sin.

By Bruce Denbo
A REPLY

By Rufus Lisle

Why not that ancient relic raze?
Why stop the sands of time?
Though once it knew much better days,
It's long since past it's prime.

But we must honor Belle, you write;
Immortalize her name.
Why should her memory be bright?
What was her claim to fame?

She ran a house upon "The Hill",
The fanciest in town.
But why should we revere her still?
Untarnish her renown?

She did what millions more have done,
Since dawn of time began;
She'd make men pay to have their fun,
A sporting house she ran.

Those madames like La Pompadour,
Queen Cleo and Du Barry,
Were mistresses of la amour,
Females voluptuary.

The ladies thus so nobly classed,
In sex deserved their fame;
Not from that die was Breezing cast;
A "Belle" in nought but name.

She took young girls from far and near,
Taught them the ways of sin;
A procurress you would revere?
Make her a heroine?

Why should her fame forever last?
That carnal house a shrine?
Why glorify our tarnished past?
Our city's name malign?

Ay, tear that tattered relic down,
In sin too long it stood;
The street no more is called "Megowan!"
Let's clean the slate for good.

January 15, 1963

Burned-
12/12/1973
Dec-12-'73
S. W. Corner
Meqwowan
+ Wilson Ave.
3 story red brick house
Built c. 1891
26 rooms

Rufus Lisle, lex. attorney & poet.
THE SQUIRE

If one would know real Bluegrass charm,
He first must stop at Winburn Farm
And meet the Squire.
Nobody here is ever bored.
Gray shadows dance on Morgan’s sword
Above the fire.

The Squire leans back among his books,
Pioneers emerge from leafy nooks
With powder horn.
“Let’s talk of Boone and Clark”, he’ll say,
“Zac Taylor, too, at Monterey,
And sip our corn”.

—William H. Townsend

To —
J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Kentucky

Written by Wm. H. Townsend, for me, Aug. 7, 1942.

To the “Squire of Winburn Farm”