KENTUCKIANA
SCRAP BOOK

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
The Squire of Winburn Farm

THE WINBURN PRESS
Lexington, Kentucky
The Book Shelf Scrap Book

of

J. Winston Coleman

Lexington, Kentucky

Winburn Farm

Educational Press, Inc.

New York

Winburn Farm, Fayette County, Ky.
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CONTRARY to popular belief, the day of the old wooden covered bridge in Kentucky is not over; in fact, there are today forty-five good examples of this picturesque structure spanning rivers, creeks and streams which are to be found scattered throughout a number of counties. Unique in construction and replete with romance, they were built at a time when iron and steel beams were not to be had, and they have served a useful purpose, many of them with seventy-five to one hundred years of continuous use to their credit.

Many of these ancient structures have fallen victims of the advance of “progress” before their historical value and traditional significance were realized or appreciated. Those which have escaped the scrap heap of antiquity are being preserved as symbols of a bygone day. Frequently highway officials have located bridges so as to leave intact that old covered bridge which they supplanted, as was the case with the historical old covered bridge over the South Licking River, at Cynthiana.

These first wooden bridges were limited in span by the length of the beams which could be sawed out of rough logs. Later, the builders of wooden bridges devised the plan of using a pair of heavy timbers set one above the other by diagonal planking nailed to the sides. The result was a crude but practical truss, which appears in some of the earlier bridges still in use in Kentucky.

Probably the most outstanding and best-known builder of the old covered bridge of a century ago was Lewis Wernag, (1769-1843), a native of Germany, who built many of these remarkable structures in southern Ohio, Kentucky, New York and Pennsylvania. Across the Kentucky River at Camp Nelson was one of his best examples of bridge building; the structure reaching from bank to bank with no support in the middle of the river. Oftentimes Wernag was commissioned to draw the plans and write up the specifications for a wooden bridge, and a local contractor or bridge builder put them into operation, as was the case with the old covered bridge at Cynthiana, which was closed to traffic in the month of June, 1944.

When this old bridge passed its hundredth mark, it was designated as a historical relic and papers giving its history and outlining its specifications, which were filed with the Secretary of the Interior and recorded in the Library of Congress. In 1937, a bronze marker was placed on the north end of the bridge bearing the inscription: “Oldest wooden bridge in Kentucky, erected over the South Licking River in 1837. Site of the first ferry to Cynthiana, Ky. In the War
Between the States, General John Hunt Morgan (of the Confederate Army) crossed this bridge and captured the town on the 17th day of July, 1862. The builder of this bridge (presumably from Wernag's plans) was Greenup "Green" Remington, of Cynthiana, and grandfather of Circuit Judge James C. Dedman.

In the contemporary plans and specifications for these old bridges, it usually required that "the timber be of good yellow poplar and the bridge to be well covered with a good shingle roof and the sides to be well boxed in with a good grade of weather-boards," obviously for the purpose of keeping snow and rain away from the trusses, floors and underpinnings. Another theory as to why these old bridges were covered is that the builders of them were carpenters accustomed to constructing frame houses and this engendered the peculiar-like construction.

A medium length bridge near Ruddell's Mills, Bourbon County.

Designers of these ancient landmarks were always sure that the vehicles of the day could pass through them when they specified that "the road to be high enough for a covered wagon or one loaded with hay to pass under it with convenience." Builders, or "undertakers of bridges" as they were called, were required to put up the usual bond with the county court officials for the faithful performance of their work, including the erection of the piers and abutments "and all other work to be done for the completion of the same." (Continued on page 16)

Counties where the old covered bridge is still to be found count this ancient structure among their finest historical treasures. Lacking the magnificence of their modern steel and concrete brothers, they possess a picturesque grandeur that seems to be an integral part of the land with which they grew old.

Just when covered bridges were first used in this country is a matter of some conjecture, but they began to appear during the first decade after 1800, while most of the structures standing in Kentucky today were built in the middle and late 1860's and 1870's to replace the ones destroyed by the soldiers of the Civil War or those of an earlier date.

Some of the longest and best-known examples in the Bluegrass State today are the ones at LaGrange, in Harrison County, and at Switzer, in Franklin County; the three-span bridge over South Licking at Cynthiana; the 1867 Bridge at Sherburne, between Bath and Fleming Counties, across Licking River; the two-span structure over Chaplin River, between Nelson and Washington Counties; the excellently-preserved landmark (built 1874) at Clayville, across Main Licking, between Harrison and Robertson Counties and several other good examples in the neighborhood of Ruddell's Mills, in Bourbon County.

KENTON COUNTY, ONE OF KENTUCKY'S SMALLEST, IS SECOND MOST POPULOUS

By HARRY B. MACKOY

The land comprising what is now Kentucky was formerly included in Fincastle County, Virginia. After being made a separate county and then a district under the name of Kentucky, it was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state in 1792. Prior to that, it had itself been divided into counties. Kenton County, which was first a part of Fayette, then of Woodford, Scott and Campbell in turn, was created April 30, 1840. It is one of the smallest counties of the state from a territorial standpoint, but the second largest in population.

Although earlier explorers had penetrated into Kentucky, the first Englishman who, according to the records, actually set foot on the soil of Kenton County, was Christopher Gist, a surveyor for the Ohio Land Co. of Virginia. He and his assistant crossed the Licking River at its mouth, going westwardly with their pack horses, on March 18, 1751. Two years later, Mrs. Mary Ingles, after whom the Ingles Highway is named, with another woman, escaping from the Indians, crossed the Licking at the same point, going eastwardly.

The junction of the Licking and Ohio soon became a well-known place of crossing for the early settlers. It was also the rendezvous for military expeditions by and against their Indian and English foes during the campaigns of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Simon Kenton, after whom the town was named, first visited it in 1771, and often returned in later years. Other famous pioneers who camped there were Gen. George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone, Gen. Charles Scott, Col. John Floyd and Col. Benjamin Logan.

It is not certainly known when the first house was built in what is now Kenton County, but there were settlers between four and six miles south of Covington as early as 1785. It is also recorded that there was a log cabin on the Ohio River 20 rods west of the Licking, erected by a Mr. Williams, which was still standing in 1791. Another log cabin was built on the same year on the Ohio River near the mouth of Willow Run; and a third was on the Licking River, a short distance south of the Licking Street.

ESTABLISHES FERRY

In 1789 or 1790 a Scotchman named Thomas Kennedy, who has first settled in Losantville (now Cincinnati), moved to the Kentucky side and established a ferry. Up to that time the locality had been known as the "Mouth of the Licking," or sometimes even as "Newport." When the ferry began to operate, it was called "Kennedy's Ferry," or "Kennedy's Farm." A few years previous to this (Feb. 14, 1780), one George Moore, a Virginia soldier, of the Pennsylvania wars, had been granted a warrant for 200 acres of land at the mouth of the Licking. It is said that he traded this warrant to a conrade for a keg of whisky, and he in turn sold it for a quarter of buffalo to Gen. James Trigg, who afterwards became a resident of Campbell County. The general transferred it to Col. Stephen Trigg, killed in the battle of Blue Lick, who sold it to John Todd Jr., and it was reassigned to it to James Welch. Finally on May 2, 1785, a survey of the land was made and entered on the patents.

The 200 acres, which had been thus banded about, included what became the original town of Covington. Thomas Kennedy acquired the tract from Welch in 1801 for 150 pounds, and about the same time erected on it for his family a handsome stone house, which faced the Ohio River between Riverside Drive and Second Street, some 300 feet east of Garrard Street. When this house was destroyed in 1820, it was the oldest house in the city. On this farm he lived until 1814, at which time three Cincinnati capitalists named Gen. John S. Gano, Richard M. Gano and Thomas Davis Carnell bought 100 acres from Kennedy in order to lay out the infant village.

GEN. COVINGTON

The town was named after Gen. Lewis Covington, of Maryland, a gallant and distinguished cavalry officer, who had served under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and who was probably known to both Thomas and Carnell when he was located in Cincinnati. Gen. Covington was mortally wounded at the battle of "Chrysler Field" and died on Nov. 14, 1813, just 15 months before the town was incorporated.

During the next ten years the town prospered, and slowly expanded. In 1824-25 there had been 76 people residing in a town which included five times the area along the immediate Licking bottom. In 1826 the population of the town itself numbered 400; five years later the census showed 715. But the small community was an interested one and even tended to certain backwoods charm. Several old-fashioned inns or taverns served the traveler; the citizens worshiped in a log church; the children were taught in a log cabin school in the center of the public square where the old Courthouse and afterward the City Hall were erected. This cabin was used for many years for various kinds of meetings, and those of the Town Trustees, the Light Infantry, the Social Polemic Society and lectures of different sorts.

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Radio May Return to Birthplace

MURRAY, KY., "the birthplace of radio," whose application for a broadcasting station will be heard by the Federal Communications Commission October 28, has a generally unknown claim to the world's first broadcast in 1892 by Nathan Stubblefield, who picked up his original radio-telephone and said, "Hello, Rainey," across a swampy woodland near Murray.

This is a story of the discovery of the inventor, the man who was handling Murray's application for the station (which rival Paris, Tennessee, also is seeking), has interesting material on the Kentucky radio pioneer, including a photograph of The New York Evening Telegraph, March 1900.

The news story stated, "Wireless telephony is possible. This was demonstrated at a test broadcast by a new company. The company is known as the World's First Radio Company, and the discovery of this new and as yet only partly explored field is their aim."

Few people know about Nathan Stubblefield, who was the radio pioneer.

When news of his "Hello, Rainey," without wires spread around, it is said he was offered $50,000 for his invention. It is the invention of telephony, which, according to民间 reports, he held out for more. He died an eccentric hermit in the backwoods in 1923, fame and fortune denied him because of his own peculiarities, his lack of business ability and ambition that fear that someone would steal his idea.

But Stubblefield and his apparatus put the transmission of the human voice in 1892 from a steamer on the Potomac to the White House. "It was distinctly heard," The Post reported, "and Mr. Coggeshall, son of Dr. Seabury Coggeshall of Nashville, played a harmonica, the familiar strains of which were so distinct as to be heard perfectly by the President and his guests."
Dr. Dudley’s Dissertation

TRANSLYVANIA LIBRARY GETS

A SKETCH

OF

THE

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY

OF

LEXINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.

BEING AN

INAUGURAL DISSERTATION,

SUBMITTED TO

THE EXAMINATION OF THE

REV. JOHN ANDREWS, D. D. PROVOST

(Pro Tempore),

THE TRUSTEES, AND MEDICAL FACULTY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1806,

FOR THE

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

BY BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY,

OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

MEMBER OF THE LEXINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA,

PRINTED BY THOMAS AND GEORGE FISHER,

106, MIDDLE-STREET

1806.

Red River Ironworks

A RR now is in full blast. Great developments have been made for the better in the FUMACH, and she is now making a regular of a superior quality.

The iron is coming now, in high quality, making RED IRON equal to the best superior to GOES, and many other important iron works are now being operated at that point by the men who were engaged in the iron manufacture at the time the country was under the iron trade.

The iron works at Lexington, are being extensively operated by iron and casting machinery. Thousands of people are engaged in the iron and casting business, and the iron works are now in full operation.

Lexington, December 21, 1846.

Deve Evans.

Lexington, Kentucky.

How Town Was Named

The Bourbon county town of Centerville derived its name from its position, being located centrally between Paris, Lexington, Georgetown and the Kentucky and Cincinnati, and many other towns, and like the deck and gorge, was an easy passage for the direct road between the Southern Kentucky counties and Cincinnati, and many other towns, and like the deck and gorge, was an easy passage for the direct road between the Southern Kentucky counties and Cincinnati, and many other towns.

The Lexington orphan asylum was organized July 17, 1833, to care for children orphaned by the cholera plague of that year.
Donovan Says U.K. Needs $10 Million for Expansion

The University of Kentucky needs to attract dozens of scholars and to spend $10,000,000 to enlarge its plant in the next 10 years to take care of an expected 8,000 to 10,000 students, Dr. H. L. Donovan, U. of K. president, said here last night.

"It is time for us to rehabilitate our long-neglected State university in the same manner that the State has rebuilt and modernized its prisons, hospitals, and other institutions which the Commonwealth had so long neglected," Donovan said.

Traces School’s History.

He spoke before the Filson Club at the group’s monthly meeting at the clubrooms, 118 W. Brackinridge.

"The old Main Street Christian church, which stood on the site of the Union station, was the predecessor of the Central Christian church. It had the largest seating capacity of any building in the city and in it, in 1843, was held the memorable debate between Bishop Alexander Campbell and the Rev. N. L. Rice, at which Henry Clay acted as one of the moderators."
David Atchison Became U. S. Chief Executive For 24 Hours Because Of Quirk Of Calendar

ODDITY OCCURRED ON MARCH 4, 1849

Principal Was Senator From Missouri; Went To Transylvania Here

If the average Lexingtonian or Fayette county native were asked: “What President of the United States was born in Fayette county?” he probably would think: “I bet it was Abe Lincoln!” Yet it is true that David Rice Atchison, born in Frottown, Ky., (now known as Kirklevington), served as President of the United States for one day, the 4th of March, 1849. It is a fact that Atchison was president for ten minutes of the Senate.

George F. Bush told the story as follows in The Transylvania in November, 1911:

“Transylvania is a grand old institution. She has every right to be. For over a century she has been leading men in every walk of life. Transylvania, with the spirit of old Transylvania in them, have rightfully brought honor to her name. Her sons have been governors, senators and representatives, cabinet members and judges of the Supreme Court. One Transylvania man has even been president of the United States. It is true that she held the office for only one day.”

“Senator David Atchison of Clay county, Mo., is the Tyrolean man who held this unique position. The senator was very fond of joking, and his humor was not at all外交的. The way it happened was unique, and in all probability will recur again. The office of President was held by President James K. Polk and of Vice President George M. Dallas terminated by inauguration on Saturday night, at midnight, March 3, 1849. General Zachary Taylor, Polk’s successor, was inaugurated until Monday, March 5, 1849. Senator Atchison was at that time president pro tem of the Senate. The expiration of Vice President Polk’s term made a vacancy to which Atchison instantly succeeded. This made him, ex officio, vice president of the United States, but at the same time there was a vacancy in the presidential office, which in turn Senator Atchison instantly proceeded to fill.

“David Rice Atchison was born in Frottown, Ky., in 1807. He obtained his education from the common schools of his county and from Transylvania University. He attended the University during the administration of Dr. Horace Holley. After finishing his course, he went to Liberty, Clay county, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar in 1829. He soon built up a good practice and entered into politics. He was twice elected to the state legislature, and in 1841, Governor Reynolds made him a circuit judge. In 1843, Senator Dunn died and Governor Reynolds appointed Judge Atchison to the vacancy. He held this office for three terms, retiring in 1856.”

Barlow’s Planetarium

Sayre College has a rare and valuable antiquity that is as old as the college itself—one of Thomas A. Barlow’s planetariums. It was housed in the basement and occupies practically the entire space of the room in which it now resides.

Thomas H. Barlow, born August 5, 1879, in Nicholas county, was the most noted and ingenious of Lexington’s many future inventors. His inventions ranged from a locomotive with two passenger cars attached—exhibited widely at exposition—famed among the “wonders of the world”—to a rifle cannon, which was the forerunner of the rifle cannon that was to be renowned in the American Civil War. Barlow had a patent on the invention in 1855 and congress appropriated $3,000 towards its experimental gun cast in a Pittsburgh foundry and sent to Lexington to be gradually enlarged and used.

“In 1845, in the silversmith shop of his son, Milton G. Barlow, he made a small, rude planetarium, to illustrate the motion of the heavenly bodies in teaching his grandchildren,” history says. “The idea grew as he studied and labored, and his son and W. J. Dalsem aided him in working out such combinations of gearing as produced the minute, fractional, relative revolutions of the planets.”

The Present Lexington Library

There is no more interesting object or antiquity in the rare records of the Lexington Public Library than the first minute book of the library itself. It gives a complete record of the beginning of the institution, founded, among other reasons, “to remove in some measure the inconveniences of our remote situation.”

In the minutes of Dec. 31, 1861, the following account of the founding of the library, quoted in part, was written by F. L. Turner, “by order of the directors”:

“In the year 1795, subscriptions were made and an association of the subscribers formed for the purpose of establishing a circulating library in the small but growing town of Lexington, far distant from seats of learning where the arts and sciences were taught. To remove in some measure the inconveniences of our remote situation, to put books in the hands of families unable to procure libraries of their own and provide a source of useful information. The money, thus subscribed, was laid out in the purchase of 307 volumes of books. These later were increased by donations of 400 and soon thereafter to 700 volumes.

This association, like all others in the course of time, became careless and the whole library was apparently going fast to decay, when in the year 1800 the petition of the sharers of the General Assembly was passed to pass an act for its incorporation ... We have thought it necessary ... for safety from fire, that there should be a library room built, and for that purpose the county court of Fayette has granted us permission to build a house on the north corner of the public square, not exceeding 25 feet in front and 18 back... We think a house sufficiently large might be built for about $400... to be erected as early next spring as the weather will admit.”

The library when organized was in Transylvania Seminary and in 1800 was moved to McCalla’s drug store, where it remained until 1816, when it was moved to the shop of Mathurin Girion (155 North Mill Street). It was kept in a store and the city hall from time to time until 1865, when it was moved to the present Y.W.C.A. building at Market and Church streets. In 1963, the present building on Second street was constructed.
The buildings on Main street at the intersection of Boyd's alley (now Wrenn court) are shown in this picture, made in 1865. The central building was occupied by Tingle and Thompson, later Thompson and Boyd, the forerunners of Thompson's Saddlery. On the third floor was the photograph gallery of Mullens, who took this picture. The building is still standing. The buildings on the north side of Main street from Upper street to Boyd's alley were destroyed by fire in 1871 but the flames were prevented from crossing the alley when wet horse blankets were placed over the entire side wall of the Thompson harness shop. The Leader was founded 89 years ago in a building erected at the west corner of the alley.
FOUR WITNESSES WERE CERTAIN

Jesse James, the notorious outlaw, was responsible for one of the most remarkable cases of mistaken identity in the courts of Kentucky.

On the third of September, 1880, Sam McCoy was driving a stagecoach from Mammoth Cave to Cave City. His passengers were Judge R. H. Rountree and his daughter Lizzie, of Lebanon, Ky.; P. S. Rountree, his nephew from Fairmont, Minn.; J. E. Craig from Lawrenceville, Ga.; S. M. Shelton from Chattanooga, Tenn., and four or five others.

When the stage reached a desolate spot along the way, two mounted men emerged from cover and, with leveled pistols, ordered the driver to halt. The bandits then ordered the passengers out of the coach and lined them up along the road. Because of his age, Judge Rountree was permitted to stay in the coach with his daughter, the only woman aboard.

The passengers were made to place all of their valuables in a pile on the ground. A heavy key-winding gold watch, a gift to him from Governor J. Proctor Knott, was taken from Judge Rountree and from his daughter the outlaws took a valuable diamond ring and a plain gold band ring, engraved with the name "Patsy," which was her nickname.

After the bandits had gathered their loot they passed a bottle of whisky around and made each victim take a drink. Then they ordered them to board the coach and the leader of the two highwaymen chatted with them for several minutes. Then, lifting their hats and bowing courteously, they galloped off toward Cave City and held up another coach that had just left there for Mammoth Cave. The only occupants of this stage were the driver and a Negro preacher.

When the first stage reached Cave City and reported the robbery, a posse was formed at once and began searching the highways, but without any success. Indignation rose high and a description of the robbers was sent over the country. Lieutenant Governor James E. Cantrill issued a proclamation offering $500 reward for the arrest of the robbers. The stagecoach company offered a reward and Judge Rountree offered $500.

With this large amount of reward money to think about, most of the citizens turned sleuth. Shortly afterward, G. W. Bunge, a deputy sheriff of Ohio County, appeared in Cave City with a suspect named T. J. Hunt, a miner from Ohio County, who answered the description of one of the highwaymen. He was taken before Will L. Myers and John Morris, justices of the peace, for an examining trial on November 20, 1880. In their report to the Circuit Court, these justices stated that the defendant was fully identified as one of the robbers. At this trial Judge Rountree could not identify Hunt as one of the robbers, nor were the stage drivers certain. But J. E. Craig and the Negro preacher swore that he was. Hunt was held to await action of the Barren County grand jury, which indicted him in April, 1881, and fixed bail at $600, which he was unable to give. H. C. Gorin and W. H. Botts of Glasgow were employed to defend Hunt.

With the doubts of Judge Rountree and the stage drivers, the prosecution was not confident of a conviction without the presence of Craig of Georgia, P. S. Rountree of Minnesota and Shelton of Tennessee. As there was no provision at that time for the payment of traveling expenses and witness fees to witnesses from out of the state, the case was continued from time to time while the State Legislature was asked for a law to remedy this defect. The Legislature finally passed a law for this purpose in March, 1882.

The case was brought to trial on March 31, 1882. The defendant maintained that he was at home at the time of the holdup, but his neighbors stated that he was...
Away several days at that time. Judge Rountree reiterated his doubts about the identity of Hunt, as did the two stage drivers. But Lizzie Rountree, Craig, Shelton and the Negro preacher were positive in their identification. The case was bitterly fought by the defense attorneys, but the jury returned a verdict of guilty and punishment was fixed at three years in the State Penitentiary.

At the very time of the trial, Jesse James was shot and killed in St. Joseph, Mo., by Bob Ford, one of the members of his gang. Jesse's picture was carried in all of the newspapers throughout the country. When Judge Rountree saw the picture he said, "I have always said that I could not identify Hunt as one of the men who robbed us. I do recognize this as one of them and the one Hunt has been mistaken for." Thereafter Judge Rountree exerted every effort to prevent Hunt's going to the penitentiary.

At the time of his death, Jesse James was wearing Judge Rountree's watch and Mrs. James was wearing Lizzie Rountree's diamond ring.

A motion for a new trial was entered at once and an appeal made to the Governor for Hunt's pardon. Affidavits were procured from two Ford boys, who stated that Jesse James and Bill Ryan were the men who held up the two stages. One was from Dick Liddle, a member of the James gang, to the same effect; and another was obtained from Bill Ryan, who was then serving a term of twenty-five years in the Missouri State Prison for train robbery.

On May 1, 1882, Governor Blackburn granted Hunt a full pardon.

—W. L. PORTER in the Glasgow Daily News.

One of the most interesting Masonic landmarks in Virginia is Mason's Hall, Richmond, begun in 1785. Now the home of Richmond Randolph Lodge No. 19 and Richmond Chapter No. 3, R.A.M., it is said to be the oldest building in America which has been used continuously and exclusively for Masonic purposes.

The Indiana Freemason
Franklin, Ind., July, 1947

Louisville Courier-Journal
(Magazine Section)
June 15, 1947

Xanteau Taught Dancing

Monsieur Xanteau, who like Mathurin-Roncin, was a refugee from France after the French Revolution, conducted a dancing school at Girton's confederation, 129 North Mill street. The Dumasill family, which also had fled from France, resided next door to the confederation.

West Came In 1788

William West, "the first artist of the wilderness," came to Lexington from Baltimore in 1788. He later died in New York.

Office Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company,
Maysville, Ky., 12 July 1851

Mr. J. A. Greenfield, Dr. Bly.

I draw upon the order of the Board of the M.R.R.R. Co. on the 16th day of April, 1851 in relation to the subscription to the Fund on the part of Fayette County —

Our Fund will not apply to Fayette for the Bonds on Monday next.

J. A. Greenfield,
Lexington Honored Her Son On Return From Penitentiary

Editor Charles Moore Given Royal Reception In Nineties

Band and Crowd Met Him At Depot And Parade Through Crowded Streets Of City Resembled A Triumphal March

A Lexingtonian returning home after serving a term in the Ohio State penitentiary was accorded a royal reception in the Nineties. The returning convict was Charles C. Moore, bearded, 61-year-old editor of the Blue Grass Blade, who was convicted by a jury in federal court at Cincinnati on a charge of sending an obscene publication through the U.S. mails. He was sentenced to two years in the Ohio prison, but served only five months of his term.

Mr. Moore got into trouble as a result of his frequent writings in the Blade. He was widely known as the "heathen editor."

His admirers were numerous, however, and when word was received in Lexington that he had been released from prison and was enroute home a reception was arranged. Saxton’s band played "My Old Kentucky Home" and approximately 500 persons cheered as Mr. Moore stepped from a train at the Southern railway station Saturday night, July 9, 1899, after his journey from the penitentiary. The Leader said: "He came in last night wearing a low crowned straw hat and a smile and in one hand he carried a box containing his prison suit."

Residents of nearby towns joined Lexingtonians in welcoming Mr. Moore. "The first man to shake his hand," said The Leader, "was Mr. Letcher Lusby, an admirer. Mr. Moore was the next. He shook hands with Mr. William Sloan, one of the reception committee. Then came a series of his warmest friends, all of whom was Mr. W. W. Goddard of Harrodsburg, a particular admirer. When Editor Moore saw him he fell on his shoulders and embraced him like a brother."

It was with difficulty that the venerable editor of The Blade could refrain from shedding tears as he exclaimed that he had no idea that he was to be honored by such an enthusiastic reception.

Handshaking On All Sides

"It was fully five minutes before he could be gotten through the crowd to his carriage, which was at the side of the station, where he was again detained by handshaking on all sides."

"When the procession of carriages formed, the band boarded one of the new electric cars which had been especially chartered for the purpose and in a few moments more the receiving party was on its way to the Phoenix hotel."

"The streets along the line of march were crowded and the people hat ed to Editor Moore as he passed. On south Broadway at each street intersection there were lines of persons, both black and white, sometimes three and four deep. The band played as the procession proceeded and behind the carriages gathered a big following. At Main and Broadway as the car turned it was confronted with a long line of people who had assembled along the edge of the sidewalk and as the procession passed up Main street the shouts echoed for half a block at a time."

Editor Moore was obliged to tip his hat and bow again and again, passing Mill, Upper and Limestone streets. At the Phoenix hotel the car with Saxton’s band stopped and the carriage containing Editor Moore, who had ridden with Mr. Kaufman, Mr. Julius Marks and Mr. Joseph Henry, drew up at the ladies’ entrance.

"At the entrance of the hotel Editor Moore was met by his wife. The crowd there was bigger than at any other point. The scene accompanying the meeting was very affecting. Editor Moore fell upon his wife’s neck and wept for joy."

There was a reception in the hotel parlor and Mr. Moore gave an address from the hotel porch after the crowd in the street repeatedly called for him.

In prison Mr. Moore had become a friend of Warden Coffin who was expected to come to Lexington to visit the Moore family at its farm, "Quakeracre."


Probably the most interesting period of Lexington’s history was during the War Between the States, when the 9,400 inhabitants of the little town were divided into two distinct and widely separated factions and hundreds of men were battling in the opposing armies. This period is described graphically by Mr. Coleman in his latest book, "Lexington During the Civil War," an intensely interesting volume of 51 pages.

The binding of the book is symbolic of the bii-partisanship of Lexington—the cover is in Confederate gray while the lettering is in Union blue.

Drawing principally upon the diary of the Rev. William H. Pratt, pastor of the First Baptist church, the "Rebellion Records," and contemporary newspapers for his material, Mr. Coleman has written a comprehensive account of Lexington in the days of the War Between the States and has included many interesting sidelights on the people who lived here at that time.

The bitterness that characterized that period has been forgotten and even the fact that the Bluegrass was the scene of bloody skirmishes is not known to many of the younger citizens. The stories of the "Battle of Ashland" and of many other incidents that occurred during the 1860’s are recounted by Mr. Coleman in a pleasing and skillful manner.

Illustrations include a scene of Main and Limestone streets in the ’60s, showing the Phoenix hotel; the war-time courthouse; the Transylvania Medical hall that was used as a military hospital and was destroyed by fire; the Odd Fellows hall; the Masonic hall; David A. Slay’s bank at Short and Mill streets and a Confederate broadside ordering that the Confederate currency be accepted at face value.

"Lexington During the Civil War" is recommended not only to historians but also to all others who would like to read an interesting account of the Lexington of the past.

Burton Milward

Lex Leader, 1938

UXT at Jeffersonville in 1900, the last all wood side-wheel packet constructed on the inland rivers was named the Indiana. She burned at Cincinnati in May, 1916.

However, she was rebuilt as the America and made her next appearance in 1918 carrying passengers and freight between Cincinnati and Louisville. Later, her staterooms were removed and she became an excursion steamer.

The America was 285 feet long and 45 feet wide...too wide to pass through the Louisville Canal...but she was of stout draft and drew only 30 inches of water.

She burned for the second time while laid up for the Winter above Jeffersonville in September, 1930.
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Scott Payne
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Mary Shelby,

to

Mr. John Winston Coleman,
on Thursday evening, May the twentieth,
at seven o'clock, in

The First Presbyterian Church,
Lexington, Kentucky.

1897.

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Wedding Invitation of my father & mother - married May 20, 1897, Rev. V. F. Bartlett, minister, Lexington, Ky.

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Famous Kentuckian Honored By Statue

John Cabel Breckinridge, whose statue stands in the center of the Cheapside park, was the youngest vice president of the United States, serving under President Buchanan; a member of Congress, U.S. Senator in 1850-51, leader of the Democratic party and candidate for the Presidency in 1856. He was defeated, however, when a split in the Democratic ranks assured the election of Lincoln. When the South seceded, though Kentucky remained in the Union, Breckinridge resigned from the Senate to accept a commission in General Albert Sidney Johnson's Kentucky Brigade. He became a major general and, early in 1863, was made Confederate secretary of war. After the war, he returned to Lexington to live.

Wooden chimneys were abolished by the board of trustees of Lexington on June 7, 1791, in an effort to prevent fires.
Early Lexington Hotel and First Theater Occupied Woolworth Site

Glass, chrome and steel of the new Woolworth store will replace seven buildings put together about 1879 with dowel pins, and the ornate offerings of the five and ten will be a far cry from the horseshoes and saddles which were sold at the same location more than 100 years ago.

The building which housed Lexington’s first theater also has been razed to make room for the new store, and the one which housed the St. Nicholas hotel, once rivaling the Phoenix’s finest, has been torn down.

The miniature theater, which later served as a combination store, residence and post office, was built at 111-117 Water Street in 1797, the same year that Col. Thomas Hart and John Bradford, pioneer editor, organized the town’s first chamber of commerce.

The city council, earlier had arranged for “digging a canal to carry Town Branch through the town,” and the planting of “row of lively locusts on each side of the canal.”

Perrin’s history states that in 1807, “Mellish, the traveler, was here, and visited the theater … but his metropolitan contempt not entirely gratified; as he said afterward that ‘the performance did very well, but the deficiency of actresses and one of the men had to play a female part, which did not suit Robert at all.’

Early Theaters

In 1889, Richard Marsh Sr. built for Luke Usher was a “tops,” at the southwest corner of Spring and Vine streets. Although the famous Drahme of the Finest each, he continued it in 1815, and most of Lexington’s early theatrical history centers around its performance there.

Other theaters at 167 North Upper street, where the Lexington Water Company has its offices, and at 516 West Short, now occupied by Colonel’s hardware, resemble the remainder of the 50-year story of drama in “The West.”

When the theater on West Short street closed for lack of attendance, the structure became a notorious slave jail.

The Water street theater was built by David Mogaw, a “house joiner,” for Benjamin Stout, Lexington trustee and corner who was in the saddle business. Mogaw built the house that adjoined it on the street, for himself and soon afterward added a similar house on the east for Mr. Parker house was razed in Octob., 1898, and if you picked up relays then, you understand it. The carpenters were classed in the 1800 and 1810 directories as “house joiners,”—the shops and the house were put together with dovetail pins. The only nails used were wrought iron, and the old factory on Broadway between New and Third streets, were small and the wrought iron sheets. When the house was razed, all the woodwork was in perfect condition and showed no signs of decomposition.

Sold Out By Sheriff

Stout took up residence in the theater building in 1874, and moved his saddlery shop to the first floor. His front lawn on which there stood a house as late as 1820, extended to Main street. By 1874, Stout had moved to Fourth and Walnut streets and rented the Water street dwelling. He failed financially in 1826, and the sheriff sold his main street real estate. The deed described the property as a “house and lot, part of Inlot 54,” fronting 44 feet on Main street and 22 or 23 feet on Water street, to the division wall of David Mogaw.” It also stated that the house was the “same house and lot purchased by Hedenburg and Beach and where the post office is kept.”

That this little house was adequate for a store and post office is shown by the fact that in 1885 Postmaster Joseph Ficklin built the present-day barbershop at 201 West Short street, with the postoffice on the first floor and Squire Bassett’s residence on the second.

Lexington citizens often tossed pebbles at the windows late at night to awaken Squire Bassett, who was assistant postmaster, and have him come downstairs to get their mail.

It was many years before the Main street end of Inlot 50 acquired substantial improvements. Finally the St. Nicholas hotel, which also has been razed to make room for the Woolworth building, was erected and for a while a new center of town was established.

The St. Nicholas was built and operated for some time by a Mr. Wilgus, who sold it later to Mr. Simon, owner of the Phoenix hotel. When Simon died, both hotels were sold, and the St. Nicholas was sold in three parts. Mrs. Evans, mother of Len Cox, bought the middle section; the William Harding estate bought the section next to Graves-Cox, and George G. Kingsley, father of Mr. Kingsley, purchased the east wing.

Mrs. Evans rented her property to William Kip and “Bat” Welch, who operated it for several years as the Finestore. Then, it was sold to Mike Kelly of Mt. Sterling who ran it for some time till it became the Finestore. Became The Leonard Hotel

In 1880, Len Shouse Sr. owner of the Lafayette hotel, and James Looney, later known as the Burgoo King,” bought the hotel from Kelly and renamed it the Leonard hotel. The building was remodeled at a cost of $25,000, and a restaurant and bar was put in.

These became a congregation place for Lexingtonians, and the restaurant was well known for the food it served. Mr. Looney sold his interest in the building to Mr. Shouse in 1917 and Frank Jaubert bought the hotel from Mr. Shouse in 1919. The bar was closed by passage of the prohibition laws. More recently the building was operated as a rooming house.

The block running from Main to Water street on South Limestone was known as Pindell’s row a century ago. The Louisville Courier, commenting on improvements in Lexington in February 1845, mentioned “the block of stores being erected on Main street by Robert Frazer” (today Graves, Cox and Company) and “a large block of buildings on Mulberry street, near Brennan’s hotel, built by R. Pickett.”

This block was Inlot 55. It had a brick house on Main street before 1800—the store and residence of George Mansell. James Morrison and Mansell purchased Edward West’s patented nail-cutting machinery at that time transaction involving several thousand dollars.

Christopher Keiser purchased the lot and was listed in the 1800 directory as “blacksmith” here at the corner of Main and Limestone streets. (Benjamin Stout, saddler, was shown as residing next door.) This was a good corner for a blacksmith’s shop. Keiser owned the whole block so he had plenty of room for it. Pastiley’s Inn was across the street that the “Boone road as Main street was called in Capt. John Pastiley’s deed of land from the east. The Limestone road came in on “North Mulberry street to Main. The Taylors Creek road, as High street was termed in deeds as far west as the corner of Limestone street, and Mulberry street to reach Main street.

Samuel Oldham, Negro barber, acquired Inlot 58, but he was sold out of it by John W. Hunt, who gave it to his son-in-law, Mr. R. M. Henry. C. Pindell bought it from Curb and began erecting his “row” about the same time he enlarged the main street corner house; old pictures show that it had a front balcony on it.

Given To ‘Lunatic Asylum’

Major Pindell gave the building at the Water street end of the cemetery to the Lunatic Asylum in 1863—“the house and lot on the north corner of Mulberry street,” and the building on Mulberry street to “the lower house of Pindell’s Row, embracing the twelve acres then now occupied by H. B. Boardman as a grocery.” James S. Megowan bought the land adjoining the Asylum for the purpose of “adding to the comforts and amusements of the inmates. The Lunatic Asylum consolidated the two gifts into the present building and used proceeds from its rentals for many years to support the inmates.”

The Hart building moved from one old building into another. The new Hart location is this old building left in that block.

The structure was built in 1799 by Capt. John Hawkins, Revolu- tionary War officer and member of the Transylvania Seminary board. Although the building was removed during the last century, the exterior remains almost the same. It is possible that the fine old staircase was taken down to provide more room for the restaurant which occupied the building.

In 1900, Charles Verneult Lorimer, owner of the “French Dancing School” here, Capt. Hawkins gave the house
Dr. Thomas Walker And His Men Halted Near Site Of Barbourville To Treat Lame Horse

HISTORIC VILLAGE BOASTS TWO BOOMS

Coming Of Railroad And Finding Of Oil Cause Of Great Excitement

BY CHARLES K. STEELE

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., June 30—

Because a horse was lame on Sunday morning, April 22, 1750, the first house built by white men in Kentucky was constructed four miles below Barbourville by a band of pioneers under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Walker of Albemarle county, Va. Dr. Walker and five men making up the party were representing the Loyal Land Company.

After being on the trail for almost two months, the party crossed Cumberland river about four miles below Barbourville, and camped for the night. When it was the following morning that the horse was unable to walk, Dr. Walker proposed that, with two of the men, he go on into the wilderness leaving the other three to provide and salt some bear, build a house and plant some peach stones. All the men wanted to continue the trip, apparently not realizing the ones that would go down in history as builders of the first house in Kentucky. Lots were drawn and Ambrose Powell and Colby Chew went on into the wilderness with Dr. Walker. William Tomlinson, Henry Lawless and John Hughes remained to build the house.

On the site now stands a replica of the cabin built in 1750. The property is being developed into a state park in memory of the fearless pioneers who led the way into Kentucky.

Journal Described Trip

Dr. Walker and his two men returned after a 35-mile trip into the wilderness. In his journal, he described rejoicing his company as follows:

“We kept up the river to our company, whom we found all well, but the lame horse was as bad as we had left him, and another had been bit in the nose by a snake. I rub’d the wounds with bear’s oil, and gave him a drench of the same and another of the decoction of rat-ties. Next morning one of the people I left had built an house, 12 by 8, clear’d and broke up some ground and planted corn and peach stones. They also had killed several bears and cured the meat. This day Colby Chew and his horse fell down the bank. I bid and gave him volatile drops and he soon recovered.”

On April 30, the group broke camp, leaving the lame horse which was “white, branded with a swivel stirrup iron, and is old.”

And so, because an old horse became lame after two months’ travel, Knox county now boasts the site of the first house built by white men in Kentucky.

Lex. Herald-Leader

Aug. 31, 1947

Lex. Herald-Leader

June 30, 1988

Captain James Estill, a Pioneer of Kentucky

BY KATHERINE PHELPS CAPERTON

Thus spoke Miles Standish, the redoubtable Captain of Plymouth, and this same sentiment doubtless controlled those brave men and women who, over a century ago, left behind them the civilization of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, to plant for themselves and their descendants homes and possessions in the wilderness of Kentucky.

Among the many heroic young men who crossed the Alleghenies and came by Boone’s trace to Boonesborough was James Estill, known to history as Capt. James Estill, of the “Battle of Little Mountain.” He was the eldest son of Wallace Estill and his third wife, Lady Mary Anne Campbell, of Augusta County, Va. Wallace Estill, the father, was from a noble English family, his grandfather having immigrated to New Jersey a century before, and Mary Anne Campbell, his wife, was a descendant of the house of Argyle of Scotland. Her family first came to Pennsylvania, then drifted south, and intermarried with the Estills, the Prestons, Breckinridges, Woods, and other historic families, so that the blood of the Campbells now runs in the veins of many of the noted families south of the Potomac and the Ohio.

James Estill combined, in his make-up, the sturdy determination of his Scottish ancestry and the cavalier spirit of old England. Leaving behind him a young wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Wright, and four children, and accompanied by his brother Samuel, he joined Boone at Boonesborough, where he spent three years, and became a gallant soldier, thoroughly versed in Indian warfare. In 1781, at the first court held in Kentucky, at Harrodsburg, a commission from the Governor of Virginia was read, appointing James Estill and twelve others Justices, to hold the county court, and also making them Commissioners of said court. Having succeeded in securing a most fertile and beautiful body of land, fifteen miles south of Boonesborough, containing several thousand acres, James Estill erected thereon a fort of his own, known as Hill, in 1781, and brought his family from Virginia, hoping that ere long the fear of the Red Man might disappear from the land, houses be built, and the crowded fort abandoned.

On March 19, 1782, an abandoned Indian raft was seen at Boonesborough floating down the Kentucky River. The communication between the forts was so frequent and intimate that every matter of interest in one was soon known and acted upon in the other. Warnings was at once sent to Estill Station that Wyandotte Indians were believed to be in the vicinity, and also to Col. Logan, who bore command in that region. With twenty-five of his own men and fifteen of Col. Logan’s Capt. Estill left the fort to discover and drive out the enemy.

Capt. Estill and his men crossed the river, soon found the Indian trail, and pursued vigorously onward, leaving behind whose horses were too jaded to go further. About an hour before sunset on the afternoon of March 23, 1782, the Indians were discovered near the present site of Mt. Sterling.
History of Millersburg

(By Mrs. Tom Marshall) In the Northern section of Bourbon county is located the little town of Millersburg, one of the earliest settlements in the county. It was in the year 1775 that 18 sturdy pioneers, all heads of families, set out from Sherman Valley, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for Kentucky. They journeyed on foot through the wilderness and so far as known encountered no serious adventure by the way. Among them were Capt. Robert Pollock, Wm. Mc Clellan, Wm. Steele, David Marshall, Henry Thompson, Wm. McClintock, John and Robert Miller. A pre-emption grant of 400 acres had been furnished each by the Governor of Virginia as an inducement to them to settle in Kentucky. Upon their arrival they proceeded to lay out and survey their claims.

Four of this colony located their homes within the present limits of Millersburg precinct, viz: John and Wm. Miller, Wm. Mc Clellan and Wm. Steele. In addition they bought 1000 acres each, for 20 shillings per 100 acres. They built cabins and planted a little corn, a precaution necessary to hold their pre-emption. In the latter part of the year they returned to Pennsylvania for their families and supplies.

Owing to unsettled conditions, in the country arising from the Revolutionary War and the hostility of the Indians, the settlement was delayed until 1785-86. In 1798 the town of Millersburg was founded by Maj. John Miller, who was the original owner of the land upon which it stands and for whom it was named. Millersburg in its early days was quite a manufacturing center. Flour was shipped to New Orleans by flat-boat in 1808 from the mills near the site of the present mill. There were also hemp factories, coal and iron works, cotton factories, cordage factories, carriage factory and many distilleries were in operation. A large business was done in the manufacture of hemp candles, which were shipped to Missouri and to all parts of Kentucky.

It would seem that the first church in Millersburg was the old Republican church, which stood on the "Public Square" in which all denominations worshiped for a time. The first Sunday school was established in it, by the Presbyterians.

The first postmaster was a young Frenchman, Henry Savery. Millersburg College was opened as Millersburg Male and Female Seminary in September, 1852, by Rev. John Miller, M.D., of the Kentucky Conference. Col. Johnson had previously conducted a female branch of his Military School located at Blue Lick Springs. Dr. Savage succeeded Dr. Miller in 1854. In 1859 the male department was set off as Millersburg Male and Female College. This was later removed to Winchester. Perhaps the only remaining building of Dr. "Olden Days" is a stone house owned and occupied by Miss Lizzie Vinton, the mason of which was done by Gov. Metcalf.

We are also indebted to Mrs. D. E. Clark for an excellent article on Millersburg from which we are using the following notes:

The Millersburg Female College was organized in 1852 with Rev. John Miller the first president. In December, 1871 it was burned and rebuilt. It was burned again and rebuilt by Dr. C. C. Fisher, who is the present owner. Millersburg College is one of the outstanding schools in the South, and the alma-mater of many of the most cultured women of the State and Nation.

The Presbyterian and Baptist churches were organized in 1818.

The Episcopal church was built in 1827, but the circuit riders had services at different homes, mostly the Purnells.

The Christian church was organized in 1831-1832.

The Masonic Lodge was organized in 1895, with Halleck Lodge in 1817.

The I. O. O. F. was organized in 1853.

Millersburg has had three scourges of cholera—1833, 1848 and the last in 1873.

The Millersburg Deposit Bank was chartered in 1870, with Dr. Stitt cashier.

Land was bought from John McClintock and the Cemetery Company formed in 1860 with stockholders for directors.

Of the eighteen first settlers, four of them located their land in and around Millersburg.

The Millersburg Catholic Church was organized in 1847, with Rev. J. J. Brown. St. Joseph Hospital was formed by the Sisters of Charity.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, where the first Catholic Mass was celebrated in 1847, is now the headquarters of the Catholic Church in the county.

The Millersburg National Bank was organized in 1870, with $80,000 capital.

Dr. Walter Bullock Hospital was established in 1850.

The Millersburg Public School was organized in 1850, with 100 pupils.

The Millersburg High School was organized in 1880, with 200 pupils.

The Millersburg Normal School was organized in 1880, with 150 pupils.

The Millersburg Public Library was organized in 1895, with 1500 books.

The Millersburg Art Gallery was organized in 1895, with 5000 exhibits.

The Millersburg Masonic Lodge was organized in 1895, with 500 members.

The Millersburg Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Bluff City Lodge of Elks was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Country Club was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Golf Club was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Tennis Club was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Tennis Club was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Y.W.C.A. was organized in 1895, with 200 members.

The Millersburg Y.M.C.A. was organized in 1895, with 200 members.
Bracken County Part of Land Grant by Queen Elizabeth

By W. T. BREEZE

THE FORESTED AREA between the Ohio and the Licking Rivers was a part of the grant of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. In the years following the settlement on Roanoke Island and the destruction of the Armada, Raleigh lost his grant and his life to the first of the Stuart kings. Succeeding to this grant the London Company founded the settlement at Jamestown. Two other claims, that of Spain, the gift of El Roman Point, by right of discovery, and that of France by La Salle’s exploration, died under the English guns in the running sea fight with the Armada and on the Heights of Abraham.

Kept as an unsettled man’s land between the tribes north and south, it was a land of mystery. Ancient burial places, solitary stone-covered graves and mounds of human construction, possibly for sacrificial purposes, told of habitation in the far away days of history.

Across this wooded area from northwest to southeast on the crest of the watershed between the rivers was a deep-cut worn trail from the mouth of the Licking River to a salt spring 70 miles up the stream. This path, made by the buffalo and other animals seeking the salt spring, was an early landmark on the records as “the Trace.” The Blue Lick Springs took an early place in the state’s history as a point where salt was made by the pioneers and where they stopped in the early days of settlement took place.

ONLY MARK OF SETTLEMENT

In 1775 surveyors, working together for protection, were mapping out claims. Jesse Hedges built a cabin near the mouth of Lick Creek, but returned to Virginia to take part in the Revolution. Later, William Hedges built on the only mark of settlement. William Bracken, a hunter, killed by Indians, found a final rest somewhere in the drainage area of the streams that bear his name, the name selected for the county.

As the area along the Virginia Colony attained the requirements of local government, they were given boundaries and all the wild, unproductive land west of the county line. This land, in the year of Jamestown’s beginning, had belonged to the counties of Kentuck, was formed Dec. 8, 1776, and had been part of Fayette, of Bourbon and Mason Counties when formed from Mason and Campbell Counties in 1776, and named for William Bracken, to boundaries, beginning out-half mile west of Lee’s Creek, followed the Ohio River to the mouth of Big Steptoe, south to the mouth of Licking Fork, up the mouth of north and south forks on the Licking River, up that stream to the mouth of Beaver, and back to the beginning.

PENDLETON COUNTY FORMED

One year later, a five-mile strip was taken out of the western part for the formation of Pendleton County, leaving that boundary from the mouth of the North Fork of the Licking to near the mouth of Holt’s Creek, Ohio, as the western line. The last Indian raid had ended in 1792.

The county’s capital was placed at Augusta by surveyors, furnished by Philip Buckner, who was active in the work of establishing the new county. Augusta was a point of call for the line of flatboat and keelboat packets in use the past three years. A road

led from Augusta to Germantown, recently founded on the lands of Pleasant Thomas. The Germantown Fair, established in 1814, is still one of the state’s leading stock exhibits.

PRESIDENT GRANT

In a tavern here a youth, Jesse Grant, learned the trade of tanner. He finished his time, went to Point Pleasant, Ohio, married Hannah Simpson. Their son, Ulysses, became President of the United States. This road was opened south, crossing the north fork at Miller’s Mill and reaching the Licking at the mouth of Beaver.

BOONE KEEPS TAVERN

Daniel Boone, for a time a tavern keeper at Limestone; Simon Kenon, farmer at Washington, the most important town in Northern Kentucky, a mail center for five states, and Neil Wathen, from east of Lee’s Creek, were outstanding types of the pioneer.

In the late years of the Revolutionary War and the following years, groups of surveyors under the leadership of Col. Thomas Marshall, father of John Marshall, famous Justice of the Supreme Court, were busy locating the military land warrants that had been issued to pay Virginia’s troops of the line. Traded about, transferred to dealers and overlapping in survey led to years of litigation before definite ownership was finally established.

In the era of individual settlement, each home, established in the Virginia wilderness, was self-sustaining. Food and clothing were farmed and produced wholly as to material and largely as to manufacture. Mills were erected on a large scale to mill the small raw materials required where grain was ground for a fixed percentage taken as toll. Surplus was sold, usually south or to Cincinnati, a town of 100, 12 and 15 frame houses and a population of 580.

Building houses, barns, tanneries and wood-working shops in a land where wood was plentiful as to be and was cut, furniture, houses, tools and utensils were all of wood and the growing of crops kept the settlers, men, women and children busy. Manufacturing, especially for wolf skins for the bounty, and the various social activities of a growing community, including church, were the sports of the time. Newspapers were rare and other than local from the few travelers, shoe maker, teacher or minister, they made their trips.

Seventeen years of quiet passed and the Big Bluff Trace echoed to the sound of marching feet. Ohio came to rendezvous at the mouth of the Licking, on the way with aged Gen. Shapley to victory at the Thames Oct. 5, 1813. Troops from the county took part in Johnson’s charge, where Tecumseh was killed. Fifty-eight years later the State Legislature voted medals for valor to William H. Salters, James Arias, John Tucker and John Morphy, who, by leave, joined Perry’s fleet and took part in the Battle of Lake Erie.

In 1830 the county seat, after many removals from Augusta to Andrew Morrow’s plantation, to Oxford and again to Augusta, was permanently located at a crossing of the Buffalo Trace, called Woodward’s Court Road. The new capital was named Brookville in honor of David Brooks, a public-spirited legislator who had guided the county seat bill through the state’s Assembly.

In 1849 a new constitution made radical changes in county government. This made elective the county offices that had been the perquisite of the justices to parcel out among themselves. A tax was first collected for the beginning of a public school system.

Since the beginning of the century tobacco has been the money crop of the hill farmer. Since the plant was discovered growing wild on the shores of the James River, agriculture’s greatest trouble-maker has been active in its changing plans. First sent to New Orleans by flatboat, later, packed in bogsheets, in Cincinnati and Louisville, it was at this time sold in the barn to factory buyers and delivered to local houses. Disagreement over price led to bitter feeling, attempts at competitive crop control and one year to a cutout of the tobacco.

Road building, under state supervision, is furnishing the highways with improved transportation and it is one of the largest employers of labor. These highways carry the 1,800 automobiles and the 550 trucks that pay license to the county. They also carry the 22 school buses that transport 1,800 pupils to nine schools, where 70 teachers care for their training for citizenship. This represents the growth of the school tax system in 90 years of the American way. Churches have grown from the occasional ministration where most convenient to 40 places of worship.

From the short-lived state bank of 1818 banking grew a maximum of eight institutions, and has five thriving banks housed in commodious buildings with capital and surplus of $460,000 and deposits of more than $3,000,000.

Two newspapers took out for the news. Ten physicians and six lawyers take care of the health and legal matters. In Augusta factories employ some 500 people. Good business buildings in Augusta, Brookville, Germantown, Milford, Berlin, Foster and Johnsville, and rural stores display stocks of needed goods.

Cincinnati Times-Star
Apr. 25, 1940
Versailles-Georgetown passenger train at Versailles, 1900.

H. C. Daniel

Burgin Branch train photographed at Lawrenceburg in 1896, with 8-Wheeler No. 158. Crew pictured is H. C. Daniel, fireman; A. D. Judd, engineer; and William Mullinix, conductor.

Both pictures from—
The Kentucky Engineer, August, 1947.

U. of Ky. College of Engineering.
Know all men by these presents, that we, Richard Chiles and Abijah M. Emm, are firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of £100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we and each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firstly, by these presents, sealed and dated this 10th day of Jun. 1828.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound Chiles hath obtained a licence, to keep a tavern at his house in the county of Fayette, now if the said Chiles shall constantly find and provide in his said tavern, good wholesome, cleanly lodgings and diet, for Travellers, and stableage, provender or pasturage for horses, for the term of one year from the date of these presents, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his said house, or suffer any person to tipple or drink more than is necessary, nor at any time permit any disorderly behaviour to be practised in his said house, with his privity or consent, then this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

[Signature]

[Seal]

TEST.

[Signature]

[Seal]

Tavern License of Richard Chiles, who kept a tavern at Chilesburg, Fayette County, Ky., 1828.

New Trustees Are Elected

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees at L.M.U. held June 6, three new trustees were elected: Lee F. Campbell, Middlesboro, Kentucky, T. B. Fugate, Ewing, Virginia and J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Campbell is Trustee of Kiwanis International, a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, a former member of the faculty of L.M.U. and now a leading merchant of Middlesboro.

Mr. Fugate is President of the People's Bank of Ewing, Virginia, a successful farmer, and a former member of the Virginia State Legislature.

Mr. Coleman is a retired contractor who operates a farm near Lexington. He is a prominent author and historian.
JOEL T. HART: Kentucky Sculptor

The old adage that "a good fence makes a good neighbor" was applicable to the sculptor, and a more fitting example of this truth cannot be found than the case of Joel T. Hart, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, on Feb. 11, 1810. At the time of his birth, his parents possessed a farm and they both worked hard and were people of some prominence.

Due to the raciness of an agent, his father, Josiah Hart, lost his valuable cabinet-making business and consequently Joel's formal education was restricted to a three-months' term in a local grammar school. However, Hart read books and taught his children, continued to improve his mechanical knowledge by studying the English rudiments at night, assisted by two older brothers. By the time he reached 20 he had gained sufficient proficiency to enable him to "teach grammar and spelling" at the rate of $1.50 per pupil. To supplement his small profits as a country school teacher, Joel was employed making caskets and marble clay busts of Hon. John J. Crittenden and following this, one of Robert Wickliffe, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, the great divine.

In 1845, Hart, whose reputation had spread throughout the West, visited the cities of the eastern seaboard, including New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, taking along with him the bust of Cassius M. Clay, as an example of his art. While in Richmond a group known as the "Ladies' Clay Association," commissioned him to do another marble statue of Henry Clay, for which he was to receive the sum of $5,000. When he arrived in Italy in 1846, he had not one, but several cases to carry the Old World, taking along several of the Clay plaster busts and other equipment. After visiting in Rome and Florence, the Kentucky sculptor decided the latter place held the superior advantages and was better suited to his purposes.

After setting up his studio in Florence, Hart realized how difficult things were from far-away Lexington. He missed the freedom of back home in the bluegrass where he had been without a rival, but in Florence he was soon conscious of his inferiority and of his lack of training for the great work he had undertaken. He did not despair, however, but began at once to the course which would remedy the defects of his early and very meagre training. He studied anatomy for 14 months in the well known medical schools of Paris, visited Paris and Rome, and carefully observed the best works of the old masters in painting and sculpture. He took a deep interest in the best English literature and sought the society of the most cultivated people.

For the next ten years Hart worked on the statue of Henry Clay, but this period of his life was marked with trials and tribulations. The Virginia group failed to send him the second installment of $1,000 on the strength of which he had gone abroad. An attack of cholera and a consequent reduction in pay caused physical suffering and was reduced physically that it took him a long time to regain his strength. After he had recovered from this illness, he was

stricken with typhoid fever, which came near ending his life. Had not his unfortunate in obtaining orders for busts, he would have found it impossible to remain abroad.

Finally, in 1856, Hart returned to America with the finished statue of Henry Clay.

"Harry of the West," which was duly unveiled at the capitol in Richmond, Va., amid a great gathering and noisy applause, proved to his native State of Kentucky he was most hearty welcomed and given numerous ovations. A duplicate order came to the sculptor from St. Louis, and friends and admirers of the Great Commoner, in New Orleans, not willing to be deprived of the appreciation and loyalty to Kentucky's great statesman, contracted with Mr. Hart for a copy of the now-famous bust.

Hart remained in the United States for about eight months, visiting his old friends and acquaintances who had suffered through his long absence. He had plans to establish a studio in New York, but could not do so. With orders for two full-length Clay statues on hand and other commissions he had picked up while in his native land, he felt that he could satisfactorily complete his work at home. He moved to France where great artists had lived. Consequently he returned to Florence, Italy, finally setting his work to come back to America and make his home in New York City.

During the period from 1852 to 1857, sculptor-Hart put in many hard working hours, working on a commission which he called "a pointing instrument," and of which he was especially proud. He worked 24 hours a day and was often paid in Che- lish, which was used in the manufacture of the statue. Hart's patent, the purpose of the machine was "to assist the artist and others in obtaining with accuracy, rapidity and simplicity number of measurements from the statues and groups, and from other models, in preserving trans- ferring them to marble, clay, or other materials in the studio or elsewhere in the absence of the model, with perfect accuracy."

Contemporary of the Kentucky sculptor did not take his pointing instrument seriously and contended that Hart would have been a fool had it been invented by another man. However, this queer instrument with its hundreds of needles and iron rings, gave him accuracy and greatly increased his public. One notice in the London press brought many requests for copies of the statue and in a few months he was making $500 each. Prominent British citizens were fascinated by the idea of being measured and cast by ma- schine.

With the completion of the three marble statues of Henry Clay, Hart was now in fairly comfortable circumstances. He seems to have been very particular in his choice of models and never tried the clay conception which was his dream and ambition of 30 years or more. It was to represent a great American woman, as the type of beauty, of intelligence, and of sym- pathy of form. The culmination of Hart's ambition was the "Chastity," or, as she later concluded to name it, "Woman Triumphant!"

For months some was at last satisfactorily finished in clay, but the work of taking it into marble, although far advanced, was not completed at the time of his death. Joel Tanner Hart was buried in the English cemetery at Florence, Italy, by the side of two of his dearest friends, Browning and the well-known sculptor

By J. Winston Coleman Jr.
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KENTUCKY HISTORY...
KENTUCKY HISTORY

By J. Winston Coleman Jr.

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THE KENTUCKY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

There were numerous Kentuckians during the period who, through motives of benevolence and humanity, were willing to liberate their slaves, believing that a suitable des- tination could be made of the manumitted blacks. The free Negro was a gross misfit in a slave-holding community and his permanence in the society without some means of support was a grave as well as an uncharitable act.

By 1810 there were fully 1700 free Negroes in Kentucky and their problem was a growing perplexity for slave-holders and planters throughout the State. Through poverty, ignorance and ostracism by both master and slave, the plight of the free Negro was indeed hard, and sometimes even druthers than too, from old age or infirmities the free Negro was likely to become a public charge. Over-shadowing all the kindly efforts of the abolition societies was the movement for colonization — transporting the liberated blacks to distant regions. In 1817, with the aid of a subscribition and placed in the rotunda of the Fayette County Courthouse, at Lexington. On May 14, 1817, the old stone courthouse burned and Hart's masterpiece was completely destroyed.

Hart's work, while admired and praised by hundreds of people, has not been entirely free from criticism. Modern art critics have seriously questioned the artistic qualities of the noted sculptor. The fact remains, however, that this Kentuckian was accepted by his contemporaries as a very successful and gifted sculptor. While Hart did not exert any profound influence on the development of art in America, yet he created a keen and sustained interest in statuary in Kentucky and other States of the Union. This of itself is a worthwhile contribution, coming as it did from a self-educated and self-made artist who began his humble career as a stone mason in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky.

(The End)

No. 1 of the Series
informed that at least two of the women were alive at the time, but
that "they had gone into the jungle and lapsed into savagery."

By 1851 it was evident that the Kentucky Colonization Society was
waging a losing fight, for only 297 Negro slaves had been transported
from Kentucky to Liberia, and there still remained over 10,000 free
Negroes in the State. To relieve this growing problem, the society
in an effort to strengthen the cause of colonization, the Kentucky Legis-
lature by an act passed March 24, 1851, required all slaves, upon being
emanculated, to leave the State. Likewise, it forbade free Negroes
from other States to enter Kentucky.

During the next few years the society was faced with the
problems of removing the emigrants from the African colonies to
Liberia. The society was also faced with the problem of the
surviving African colonies in the face of great dangers and perils
from the hostile natives. These African colonies had been founded
by the American Colonization Society in the 1820s as part of an
attempt to find a home for freed African American slaves. The
African colonies were plagued by disease, famine, and attacks
by hostile native tribes.

In 1851, the American Colonization Society decided to
suspend operations in the African colonies due to the serious
problems and high mortality rates. As a result, many African
American slaves were left without a home or a future.

The society's efforts to transport African American slaves
to Liberia were met with opposition and resistance. The society
faced financial challenges and resistance from African American
leaders who believed in the continuation of slavery and the
uprising of African Americans in the United States.

Despite these challenges, the society continued to
operate and worked to improve conditions for African American
slaves in the African colonies. Over the years, the society
worked to improve the living conditions of the slaves and
provided them with education and skills.

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THE OLD LEXINGTON AND MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE

During the prehistoric period of Kentucky's history, wild animals, particularly the buffalo, were the roadmakers. When the Indians entered this region, they found innumerable buffalo trails or "traces" already plainly marked and beaten down by the trampling of countless herds. Year after year these buffalo animals came to Kentucky more to drink the abundant mineral waters than to pasture on the luxuriant cane and templeng herbage.

With marvelous instinct the buffalo picked out the most direct and practical routes; hilltops where the water shed most quickly, making the driest land, and from here the snows of winter were quickest blow, lessening the danger of drifting banks and erosion. These early buffalo roads were the fore-runners of many of our modern highways and railroad beds.

For several years Kentuckians had been reading of the work of John London MacAdam (1758-1836), an English engineer, and actual road builder, who advocated the building of roads suitable for wheeled vehicles, using a roadbed of crushed rocks as a foundation and weight, "and laid upon the road, according to the probable wear, nine or ten inches deep, to three inches deeper in the center." From this type of road construction the n. a. m. "macadam" was derived and the work of construction called "macadamizing."

The first private turnpike road companies in Kentucky, incorporated "for the purpose of building roads" were the Lexington and Louisville Turnpike Road Company and the Mayville and Lexington Company. The Lexington and Louisville Turnpike Road Company, both of which were chartered on Feb. 4, 1817. Nothing, however, was done in the way of roads until the 22nd of Jan., 1827, with capital stock of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Commissioners were immediately appointed to sell stock in the different counties and cities through which the proposed road was to run. During the late summer of 1827, after enough money had been raised through the sale of the company's stock, operations were begun in earnest. Lexingion and Maysville, or Limeetoe, as it was known in the earlier days, was the landing point for the downriver traffic and it went from here overland to Lexington and Central Kentucky. From this direction the "superintendents" or engineers, (draftsmen), workmen and laborers, with their tools and instruments, carts, wheelbarrows and other conveyances and vehicles of draft and burden commenced "to run out and mark said route," toward Lexington, through horseback and on foot.

In the charter of this road it was stipulated that the ground over which the contemplated road was to pass "shall be dug down and levelled" so that when completed the elevation thereof shall not exceed seven degrees.

James Darnaby and William Ellis, Jr., engineers, were appointed by the Kentucky Legislature to cause a map or chart to be made, to combine the shortest distance with the most eligible ground. Their completed survey showed a route from Lexington to Maysville that was, no doubt, laid out by our engineering friends, the buffalos, and was being used at that time by stage-coaches and travelers. On it were shown many old taverns and inns that were standing in those days.

Shortly after Darnaby and Ellis' survey was completed and accepted, work was begun on the first stretch of the road, from Maysville to Washington, a distance of about four miles. This was completed on Nov. 7, 1830, and was the first "macadamized" road in Kentucky and the country west of the Alleghenies." In May of 1830, Congress passed a bill authorizing the Government to subscribe one hundred and fifty thousands dollars to the stock of the Lexington and Maysville Road, but to the consternation of all friends of internal improvement, the bill was vetoed by President Andrew Jackson. However, this paralyzing blow was only temporary in effect. Friends along the road seemed to gather new impetus and vitality, and most liberal private subscriptions were made. Besides the stock by the cities and counties through which it passed, the Kentucky Legislature appropriated the sum of $215,000, one-half of the total cost, toward the building of the road.

By the middle of the summer of 1835, the entire road from Maysville to Lexington was completed and opened to travel, having been constructed at a cost of $425,400, including 18 toll-houses, about five miles apart, and six wooden bridges. One of these bridges was over North Elk horn Creek, about ¾ miles north of Lexington, another near Paris and still another over the Licking River, at the old Blue Licks Springs Hotel, in Nicholas County.

With the introduction of this "artificial" or macadamized road in Kentucky, the stage-coaches profited greatly, increasing their average speed from three to four miles per hour, to seven and eight, including time lost for stops. Toll-houses or toll-gates were set up every five miles on the Lexington and Maysville Road and the rates charged were determined by the wear and tear on the road, whether by wheeled vehicles, horseback riders or animals driven on foot.

Toll-gate keepers, or "toll-gatherers" on this first macadamized road in Kentucky saw to it that there was no mistake about the fares collected, for a sign-board was attached to the front wall of the toll-house, displaying in large letters the rates in force, and which could be legally collected from every user of the road.

The rates of travel were: "for horses, sheep or cattle, 6 cents; for every horse, mule, ass or other four-footed animal of the larger kind, except cattle, 8 cents; for every two-wheeled pleasure carriage, 16 cents." Carriages and drays were listed at 25 cents, while a four-horse stage-coach loaded with passengers commanded 75 cents in toll. Damage to the toll-house, or sign-board, failure to pay toll, or going around the toll-gate subjected the user of the road to a $1 fine before the nearest magistrate.

Edward P. Johnson, the "stage-coach king" of the eighteen-thirties and forties, held the United States mail contract over the Lexington and Maysville Road in 1836 for the annual sum of $3,400.

This pioneer turnpike road in Kentucky, from Lexington to Maysville, was an important link in the old Zane's Trace, the principal mid-state stage-coach route through Kentucky, from Zanesville, Ohio, to Florence, Alabama, from which the turnpike roads within their border were all placed with index fingers and the caption, "Zanesville, Maysville, Lexington, Nashville, Kentucky."

Many of the present day readers will remember these quaint old cast-iron markers, a few of which are still to be seen near Maysville. These remainders of the old Zanesville-Lexington-Florence Route which held full sway until the middle eighteen-fifties, when the railroads were extended to the gulf ports, causing the abandonment of the stage-coach mail service through Kentucky.

For over 60 years, this pioneer macadamized private turnpike road, the shortest and best route from Lexington to the Ohio River, adequately served the people of Kentucky until public sentiment rebelled against the toll-gates and rates of usage. To settle matters and to prevent acts of violence, the counties purchased the stockholders' interests in the turnpike roads within their borders, at greatly reduced prices. In Fayette County, the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company, through its president W. W. Baldwin, sold to Fayette County its 8.19 miles of road for $15,555. By 1900, practically all of the turnpike roads in Kentucky were free to travelers, the idea being the present highway between Maysville and Lexington-U.S. Highway No. 63.

James Darnaby, Jr. and William Ellis, surveyor of 1827 and the compiler of the first turnpike road west of the Alleghenies.

THE FALMOUTH OUTLOOK—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1947

No. 3 of Series
REV. JESSE HEAD AND THE LINCOLN-HANKS MARRIAGE

During the formative period of Kentucky's history, the young local preacher was indeed a colorful character and always an important personage in the thinly settled backwoods community. He was a Revolutionary soldier, a Methodist preacher, and for a day and by night in all kinds of weather, a militant and somewhat dogmatic fighter for the young. He married early and brought spiritual aid and bodily comfort to the needy members of his little flock. Such was the man who married the parents of Abraham Lincoln.

Little is known of the youth and early manhood of this frontier preacher who was born on June 10, 1788, in Frederick County, Maryland, the son of William Edward Head, a Revolutionary soldier. It is more than probable that young Head at an early age was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade. On Jan. 8, 1789, he married Sally Ramsey, youngest daughter of Robert and Susannah Ramsey of Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

About the year 1795, young Jesse Head migrated with his family from Maryland to Road Run, Washington County, Kentucky, a location not far from the Lincolns' family farm. Purchasing some 50 acres of second rate land from Benjamin Hardin, Sr., father of Ben Hardin, noted Kentucky lawyer, he settled down to clear the ridges, till the soil and raise his family.

It was not long, however, until the young Marylander began to put his training as a cabinet-maker into practice, and he soon found such profitable employment in Springfield, the county seat, that he was obliged to spend a considerable part of his time there. Because of the rapid growth of his business enabled him to move into town, where he purchased two lots, erected a house for his family, and bought two horses and a cabinet shop for himself. Shortly after moving into town, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Washington County. Industriously cultivating his little farm, plying his trade as a cabinet-maker, holding himself and his legal matters, "Squire" Head soon became one of the most substantial citizens of the little town of Springfield.

In a few years, Jesse Head turned the work in his cabinet shop over to other hands, several of whom were boys apprenticed to the trade. One of these lad was David Rodman, to whom Head had obligated himself by loaning him the "vitals & a pair of shoes per year" and at his freedom "to find him a joiner, foreman, jack & smoothing plane."

One reason for leaving his cabinet shop was the fact that young Jesse Head had been a Methodist minister. Just when his ministry began is not definitely known, but as early as 1798 he was spreading the gospel in Kentucky as evidenced by an entry (May 25, 1798) in an old book.

"Court Martial in Nelson County," which stated that "Jesse Head returned as delinquent is cleared off on his own motion and license to preach according to the rules of the act to which he belongs." To further qualify himself for the ministry, Head took the degree of deacon by Bishop Francis Asbury, on Oct. 2, 1805, at the Western Conference held that year in Scott County, Kentucky.

Jesse Head's energy, integrity and sound common sense seem to have made him very popular with his townsmen. His judicial and ecclesiastical duties, however, did not prevent him from taking contract for the erection of the courthouse square and for other repairs on the courthouse itself.

As a resident of the county seat at Springfield and an officer of the court, Reverend Head was seldom, if ever, absent on the circuit and was usually available to perform marriage ceremonies. His convenient location and his pleasing personality made him much in demand and a very large proportion of the couples married in Washington County prior to 1819 were united by him.

On the 10th of June 1806, Thomas Lincoln, a small landowner and carpenter of Hardin County, rode into Springfield and obtained a license to marry Nancy Hanks. This marriage bond was signed by Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, who signed as guardian of the bride-to-be, with John Parrott, as witness. Two days later, after everything had been put in readiness at Richard Berry's cabin at Beechland (Washington County), Reverend Head rode out to it on his old gray mare and solemnized the marriage on July 15, 1806, amid a number of friends and guests who united in holy matrimony Thomas Lincoln, aged 25, and Nancy Hanks, aged 23, the parents of the future President.

Since the Lincolns and the Hankses were Baptists, it is generally supposed that the availability of Reverend Head and the fact that he was a friend and neighbor of the Lincolns and Fishes caused him, though of a different denomination, to be called upon to solemnize the marriage of the young couple.

Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks' wedding was not like any other of those pioneer times. There was an abundance of food and plenty to eat. Dr. Christopher C. Graham, veteran of the War of 1812 and "for many years the champion of the back-hand rifle of the world," as well as proprietor of the famed Graham Springs Watering-Place at Harrodsburg, marries on March 20, 1882, in his 100th year, that he was present at this ceremony on Beech Fork and describes the affair: "We had venison, wild turkey and ducks; eggs, wild and tame, so common that you could buy them at two bits a bushel; maple syrup, corn and sugar for the whiskey and coffee; syrup in big
left the marriage record with his own signature attached which forever removed the stigma which his enemies had zealously sought to cast upon the birth of the Great Emancipator.

(The End)

Old Portraits
Grace Court

Pictures In Courthouse
Were Restored In '37
By Chicago Specialist

Portraits in the Fayette circuit courtroom of attorneys who have played important roles in the long history of the Fayette county court were cleaned and restored under order of the Fayette county fiscal court during 1937.

Some of the portraits are originals and some are reproductions of old paintings destroyed in the courthouse fire of 1897. Judge Samuel M. Wilson said one of the paintings of Richard H. Menifee, Gen. John B. Huston and Joseph Hamilton Davies and the portrait of Henry Clay are reproductions. Master Commissioner Richard J. Colbert was of the opinion that some of the originals were destroyed in the fire. Mr. Colbert went to work in the courthouse as a deputy county clerk on the day of the fire, May 7, 1897. This was the day in 1817 that Hart's statue, "Woman Triumphant" was destroyed—an irreparable loss.

The late William D. Oldham, Lexington attorney who turned in the alarm of the 1897 fire, said in later years that all the original Jouett pictures were destroyed and later were reproduced.

Portraits of Major E. B. Ellis and County Judge Stephenson, who were not lawyers, but whose portraits were hung in the county courtroom, were restored at the same time the work was done in the circuit courtroom.

The portrait of Madison C. Johnson, noted Lexington lawyer, is one of those recognized as an original.

Mark A. Smith says the picture is among those included, was United States senator from Arizona but was a close friend of the late W. P. Kimball, who saw the picture be hung in the courtroom.

Senator Smith, a native Kentuckian, Richard A. Buckner, whose portrait is in the tree, was an uncle of Col. John R. Allen.

Only one of these portraits bears no name on the frame. That is the portrait of the late Judge James H. Mulligan, who wrote the famous poem, "In Kentucky."


The cleaning and restoring was supervised by P. H. Business of Chicago, nationally known specialist in this work.
THE GRAND MASONIC HALL, LEXINGTON.

With four Masonic lodges and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky meeting in Lexington, the building of a Masonic hall in the Western Country, it was decided in 1824 to erect a "commodious edifice" suitable for the needs of the Fraternity. The "Masons Hall" at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short Streets had become so small that it inadequately housed the Masonic bodies.

After several months of deliberation, it was decided to erect a very handsome building "which would stand for all ages, and should, in some degree, indicate to posterity the state of the arts at the period of its erection." Matthew Kennedy, Columbia local architect, won the prize of $400 for the best design submitted. He was later lauded for his temperament in the erection of the building.

A building site for the new hall was selected on the north side of West Main Street, between Broadway and Spring Streets, next to the White Brothers. This lot was purchased at a cost of $2000 by a few well-to-do citizens of Lexington and generously donated to the Masonic body. The new hall was estimated at $21,000 and was submitted by Kennedy to the building committee, composed of William T. Barry, John H. Thompson, Smith and General Leslie Combs.

The Lexington Library Company pledged $9000 to the building committee for "rooms for their use" in the new building, and the townspeople of Lexington voted a similar amount for a suitable room to be used as a town hall.

With these pledges and those of the Masonic bodies, which were "all set down in specie," was decided to proceed with the building. Accordingly, on the first of June, 1824, a procession formed at the Masonic Hall, corner of Walnut and Short Streets, and marched to the new building site. Here, in the presence of a large crowd of friends and townsmen, the Grand Master, Aa Kentucky Lewis, laid the cornerstone in true and ancient form, pronouncing it "true and trusty."

Robert J. Breckridge, Grand Orator, delivered a suitable oration and a collection was taken up for the workmen and placed on the corner-stone.

In May, 1825, Marquis de Lafayette, the 'guest of a nation,' and the recipient of much prolonged and spontaneous adulation, the French nobleman, a man of the Masonic order, was royally entertained by his brethren and citizens of Lexington at a Masonic ball given (May 16, 1825) in the newly-completed Grand Lodge Hall on West Main Street. Invitations to the "Lafayette Ball" were printed in the spectator. A special program was arranged and the general's portrait appeared between two Masonic columns with other emblems and the words: "Welcome Lafayette, the Nation's Guest."

After visiting the Lexington Female Academy, Lafayette was changed to Lafayette in honor of the distinguished visitor, the festivities opened with a Masonic dance and supper in the unfinished Grand Masonic Hall. It was possible to arrange the two large rooms on the second floor to take care of the Masons, their ladies and invited guests-about 800 in all. The rough unfinished walls were decorated with paintings and portraits (furnished by the citizens) of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Isaac Shelby, James Morrison, Henry Clay, transparency of Daniel Boone by Matthew Jouett, James Brown, John D. Davids, General George Travers and others of the truest form of poetry, orators and heroes lined the walls, that of Napoleon occupying the principal Masonic honor. Among the other decorations was a "spread eagle of the United States," placed on one of the large arches between the two rooms which became "the object of much gaze and admiration."

The arrival of the old general was announced promptly at the hour of 8 o'clock and the Masonic and distinguished citizens formed a double line down the long hall through which the general's carriage passed. Lafayette took his seat at the banquet table in front of a large castellated cake, surrounded by the American and French flags, and covered with numerous Masonic designs. The cake was the splendid workmanship of his fellow countryman, the well-known culinary artist Mathurin Giron, immortalized by James Lane Allen in his "King Solomon of Kentucky."

After a bounteous repast was served and suitable speeches for the occasion were delivered, the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing to the strains of Anton Philip Heineck's masterpieces. The dancing lasted far into the night, but the old hero still lared from a wound received in the Revolutionary War was unable to tread but a few of the measures and left the hall about 11 o'clock "to indulge in those thoughts and feelings which must occupy the mind of such a benevolent man and which must accelerate his day to peace and happiness," and the day was over for him.

The following morning, General Lafayette attended the Masonic breakfast in the Grand Hall, where he was briefly addressed by the Rev. John Ward: "Excellent and Generalized Citizen of the Country and of National Freedom wherever man exists, the Fraternity of Masons in Lexington greet and welcome you. Your breakfast was over, the general took warm leave of his numerous friends and brothers and bade farewell for Georgetown and Cincinnati amidst the acclamations of a grateful and happy people." Although the "Nation's guest" spent less than two days in Lexington, he was elaborately entertained on two separate occasions in the Grand Masonic Hall of the city.

After numerous delays, occasioned by a shortage of materials and money, the Grand Lodge Hall, which had been in the course of construction for over two years was completed and dedicated in form and usage" on Oct. 25, 1826. This new three-story brick building, with its one and one-half story story spire, was by far the most important structure in the Western Country. On the first floor were store rooms and offices for rental purposes; the second floor was a ballroom 40 feet by 30 feet and a suitable banquet hall, both designed for the use of the Grand Lodge. The third floor was five large rooms suitably divided for the use of the other Masonic bodies.

Before the building was half completed, it was seen that the original estimate of construction was far too low, and the pledges and money on hand would not nearly pay for its completion. Permission was obtained from the Kentucky Legislature to raise money by a lottery to pay for additional labor and materials. Several small lotteries were held as the work on the building progressed, and upon its completion, a "grand lottery with a first prize of $1000 was held to make the final payment on the new edifice."

With the final drawing of the grand lottery ticket, it was found that Dr. Lewis Marshall of Woodford County, holder of ticket No. 17,400, had won the prize of $20,000. Payments in those days were largely made in script or paper of individual banks, and often became quite debatable. The Hall refused this script and sued the lottery owners for the payment of the gold prize in gold. Part of this money was then raised and paid him, while the remainder of the debt was secured to him by a first mortgage on the new building.

Toward the close of 1826, the whole country was swept with a great movement which threatened to whip "Free Masonry" into a common phrase, commonly called the "Morgan Episode," or the anti-Masonic campaign. Lodges everywhere were closed and the doors, concealed their charters and furniture, and meetings were held only with the greatest secrecy. The Masonic orator for the craft and by him was blamed for the alleged "disappearance" of one William Morgan of Batavia, N. Y., who, for selfish purposes, opened the secret of Freemasonry in general, first, through a newspaper and then in book form. Several meetings were held for a time on the verge of dissolution, and seriously contemplated Masonic suicide. Even in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana Masons were moved as they were from the theater of action, there were and are involutions into the ranks of the Order. The true test of the Masonic order was arrested in all parts of the Union, and for the next decade no progress was gained in the cause of Masonry.

It was during the strenuous times of the anti-Masonic period (1826-1833), that the building of Lexington struggled to meet their payments and hold title to their Grand Masonic Hall. Matters continued to grow out of control until the late summer of 1833, it became apparent that they lose their West Main Street property. Dr. Marshall...
KENTUCKY HISTORY...

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

Kentucky Author and Historian
Winburn Farm, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN BRADFORD AND THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

Several years after the first permanent settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1764, when there was no need for a printing press, the project became one of the early settlers of Kentucky. This need and the demand for a printing press was voiced in the first Kentucky convention held at Danville, on Dec. 30, 1784, when it was resolved: "to give publicity to its proceedings, it was deemed necessary to the interests of the country to have a printing press." Most of the delegates assembled realized the necessity of publicizing Kentucky's claim to statehood and that a press was essential to that end.

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

After the efforts of the committee had failed, John Bradford, a resident of the county, called on General Wilkinson and informed him that he would establish a press and publish a newspaper. As a result, a week after the convention, he issued a "single fold" sheet of four pages, hardly larger than an ordinary letter sheet of today, with the subscriptions printed 18 shillings per annum, and advertisements of moderate length 3 shillings. The total subscribers numbered 150 and the paper was a real" paper. The printer, John Bradford, was a native of England with a knowledge of the trade, and had been accustomed to printing on all kinds of materials.

In the first issue of the Kentucky Gazette, printer-editor Bradford advertised for its delayed appearance: "My customers will know that my first publication, as I am much hurried to get this issue out of my press, I have been put in for some time, and the paper has been delayed, but I will be in the next issue."

The Gazette itself was far from a finished newspaper, and like many of its pioneer companions, it was devoted largely to eastern news and "foreign intelligence," culled principally from old newspapers and pamphlets. The paper was published weekly, and the editor, John Bradford, was the only one paid for the paper. Matters of local happenings were generally too well known to warrant a place in this early Kentucky journal.

We can easily imagine the local interest in this newspaper, created, as it was, by the printing press itself, and the only reliable source of information about the early events of Kentucky. The Gazette was carried to other settlements by "post-riders" who would hand out the copies to the citizens. The paper was not only a means of communication, but also a source of entertainment and information. It was a reflection of the times, and a testimony to the determination of the settlers to establish a society that would be as modern as possible.

THE FALMOUTH OUTLOOK

JAN. 24TH

FALMOUTH, Ky.
ice in the West. These post-rider made regular trips to Limestone and other points for mail, particularly eastern newspapers, and Bradford further accompanied his readers by opening a letter box in his office where all papers and letters brought to town were held “until called for.”

In 1787, the Gazette employed this antique spelling up to that time. Kentucky State was still a part of Virginia in 1789 when the Virginia legislature officially ordered the publication of certain advertisements in the Kentucky Gazette. The change in name was then made.

John Bradford continued to occupy the temporary quarters in the log court-house for five months of the Gazette's existence. During this period he was busily engaged in erecting a large log-frame building on Main Street (Plot No. 27), to which he removed his printery about the first of December, 1787. Publication of the Gazette remained here for about a year and a half when Bradford, having purchased the old log court-house at public sale “for 50 pounds and 10 shillings,” removed his press back to its original site. On July 11, 1789, again showed his office “at the corner of Main and Main Cross Street.”

After the first year or so, the pages of the Gazette were adorned with crude woodcuts, no doubt whitewashed with Jack-knives by members of the printing trade who lived in Kentucky. These woodcuts did not appear in the paper for several years as our pioneer merchantmen seemed to attach little value to advertising until the Gazette reached its fifth birthday. Numerous articles, some of them uncommon, were published in the columns of Bradford's infant paper, including letters, flax bales, buckskins, hair powder (for wigs), spinning wheels, saddle bags, garters, and lace bertha. Several issues contain notices by the editor condemning the practice of burning bears, hogs, and “lighting fires by shooting rifles.”

Jacob Myers, who had recently emigrated to Kentucky from Philadelphia, was the founder of the first public weekly in Kentucky, the Kentucky Gazette, August 23, 1787, that he had begun the erection of a paper mill on a branch of the Big South Fork River, a tributary of the Ohio, and called upon the inhabitants of the district for rags, to be converted into paper when his plant should be completed in the following November. As rags were none too plentiful in pioneer Kentucky, it is doubtful if Myers ventured very far beyond his successful stage. It is fairly certain, however, that paper suitable for newspaper was made by Elijah Craig & Company at Georgetown, Kentucky, in March, 1789, nearly six years after the Kentucky Gazette started. Consequently, John Bradford had to import the paper he used during the first six years of the existence of his little newspaper.

Some speculation has arisen among historians as to the identity of the first editor of the Gazette. The Gazette itself did not set the entire first issue of the Gazette in the forms which Bradford undertook to transport to Kentucky, and it was the breaking up of this set-up that caused the lament of the editor in the first issue. When he went to Philadelphia to purchase a press, Fielding remained there for several months, from March 1789 to June 1790, learning some of the rudiments of the printing art. It is generally supposed that he and his co-partner Fielding got out the first few issues of the paper. Later, they called in Thomas Parvin of Clark County, a journeyman who had learned the printing business in the East, to assist them with the actual printing and mechanical work of their press.

As to the format of the Kentucky Gazette, it was patterned somewhat in a way, after that of the Pittsburgh Gazette. How many columns to the page, and the first issues of both papers appeared on Saturday of each week. There were no venture rules in the first issues of Bradford's paper, which, in this respect, differed from the Pittsburgh Gazette, although the type faces of both papers bore some resemblance to each other. No complete file of the Kentucky Gazette is known to exist; the Lexington Public Library has probably the best collection of the first issue, which is lacking. The last known copy of the first issue was destroyed by fire in 1848. H. G. Gratz on Cheapside, Lexington, burned many years ago.

Not only does John Bradford deserve remembrance as the founder of Kentucky's first newspaper and pioneer printer and publisher, but he also takes first rank among the foremost printers and publishers of the West, and even of the United States. As a chronicle of contemporary events, the Kentucky Gazette is a veritable storehouse of history. John Bradford introduced his readers to the pioneers personally, mingled freely with them, conversed and corresponded with them and thereby collected much valuable and unrecorded history of early Kentucky.

In a series of articles in his paper called “Notes on Kentucky”—a series which began in 1826 and ended on Jan. 9, 1829—and numbered 62 in all—Bradford produced a work of unquestionable excellence and lasting value. Of other early Kentucky history contain pioneer and frontier incidents, accounts of Indian fights and depredations, happenings of the historical and valuable stories not elsewhere recorded.

While George W. Stipp was a medical student at Transylvania University, in Lexington, he met John Bradford and was so impressed with his essays as a historian that he collected the first twenty-three of his “Notes” and, after returning to his home in Xenia, Ohio, in 1827, published them in a little book, now rare, entitled: The Western Miscellany. This complete with the introduction by John Wilson Townsward, was reprinted in a very attractive form by the Grabhorn Press, in San Francisco, in 1902.

John Bradford's first book or pamphlet imprint was undoubtedly the Kentucky Almanac for the year of our Lord 1789, which, unfortunately, are not known. In 1789, he published Thomas Jefferson's The Kentucky Miscellany, a compilation of a literary character to be published in Kentucky. It was a tiny pamphlet of poems, and although it went through four editions, it was so thoroughly read to pieces, that only a single copy, of the fourth edition of 1821, is known to have survived. A considerable number of books and pamphlets came from Bradford's press in Lexington, many of which were of a religious nature, as well as numerous State acts and documents.

Among Bradford's other early and interesting productions were an account of the remarkable occurrence in the Life and Travel of John Smith, of Smithfield, Virginia, (1799); Voyages and Adventures of the French Emigrant (1798); and the Narrative of the Life and Travels of John Robert Shaw, the Well-Digger, (1807), a most amusing autobiography, "in which obscenity, moral essays and lists of wells dug were indiscriminately mixed."

From 1806 to 1811 the Bradfords relinquished the Kentucky Gazette to other hands, but in 1814 Fielding Bradford, Jr., and son of John Bradford and nephew of the first Fielding, became owners. Later in life the pioneer himself returned to active supervision of the Gazette, perhaps spurred on by the approaching visit to America of the aged Marquis de Lafayette. It was certainly the visit of the French nobleman in 1823 which inspired John Bradford to collect for publication in the columns of the Gazette his personal reminiscences, or "Notes," on the early days of Travels of Kentucky.

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

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

The Falmouth Outlook

Feb 8 948

170. SLAVERY. Coleman, Jr. (J. Winfield), Slavery, inscribed with old prints, runaway notices and bills of sale of slaves, and portraits. Chapell Hill, N. C. 1940. $2.50

It is high honor and manners, plus the social, economic and legal history of slavery in Kentucky.
KENTUCKY HISTORY

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt.D.

CIVIL WAR DAYS IN LEXINGTON.

During the early days of April, 1861, excited groups of citizens gathered on Cheapside, on Jordan's Row, in hotel lobbies and in the shadows of the courthouse discussion divergent views on the attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor. Outside the telegraph office at the corner 15th and Short Streets, anxious and stern-faced men awaited the outcome of the attack. Some rejoiced; some were angry. Fort Sumter was still in the hands of the government. Others received the news with expressions of indignation and regret.

As the capital of the Bluegrass, Lexington was strongly Democratic and correspondingly Southern in sympathy. The city occupied a unique position: many of her sons wore the green and Dixie while an equal number fought under the Stars and Stripes. Nowhere were families more divided, or sentiments so mixed. Familiar names were divided against son, and brother against brother. When they passed on the streets of Lexington men looked as if each was cut at each other and said very little.

While the fate of Kentucky hung yet in the balance of a professed neutrality, non-combatant organizations of Lexington were holding their regular drills and manoeuvres. Two of these companies, the Lexington Chasseurs and the Lexington Old Infantry went mainly to the Union, while the highly popular Lexington Rifles, captained by John Morgan, sided almost to a man with the Confederacy. Home guards were soon formed of men of all ages and professions who banded together for the defense of the city and the safety of their homes.

On the evening following the fall of Fort Sumter, an armed body from Harrison County bearing the Confederate flag passed through the streets of Lexington in such a manner as to silence shouting and hurrahs for "Jeff Davis and Beauregard." Men and boys were busily studying Hardee's tactics; blue, khaki and gray jeans were in active demand; merchants advertised that "in view of the distressing condition of affairs, our goods will be sold for cash," and taunting epithets including "disloyal," "secesh" and "Lincolnettes" were angrily hurled about among the citizens.

By the Fourth of July, 1861, the war was raging and the memorable cry "On to Richmond" was echoing throughout the North. About this time the first organized delegation of volunteers arrived for service in the Confederate Army and set out for Camp Boone, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, seven miles from Clarksville. This nucleus of Company B, of the Second Kentucky Infantry, whose colonel, Capt. Robert B. Hinson, fell mortally wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Camp Dick Robinson, a Federal camp and recruiting rendezvous, was established at Hickman's Cross Roads in Garrard County and the first battle of Bull Run had raised the whole country to the highest pitch of excitement. Events were crowding upon each other, and Kentucky was being pushed to the very edge of the whirlpool of war.

On the fourth of July, 1861, the neutrality farce, which had virtually ended weeks before, was formally closed. A offices in Columbus, Ky., by Confederate troops, and in less than three weeks thereafter citizens of Lexington witnessed the arrival of the first Federal troops, 1,500 strong under the command of Col. Thomas E. Bramlette, who marched in from Camp Dick Robinson on the morning of Sept. 18, and pitched their tents at the old Fair Grounds. With squads of "blue jackets" camped on the courthouse square and pieces of artillery planted on Cheapside, Lexington had the looks and ways of a well-garrisoned town.

Federal troops poured into Lexington in such a rapid and constant stream that the whole city and vicinity was virtually occupied and continued so for months. Confederate flags and Southern emblems disappeared; the federal colors were seen on every hand; a hospital for sick soldiers was established and the rattle of drums and monotonous rumble of army wagons continued day and night.

Transylvania University, the oldest college in the West, was now all but deserted, as "Morrison's dormitories and the Bythe house with adjacent grounds of fifteen to twenty acres" were forever seized by the Union authorities who converted the buildings into military prisons and hospitals. The old Medical Hall, at the northeast corner of Second and Broadway, abandoned for several years by the decline of the medical department, was now pressed into service, "and the literary and classical departments and pupils of Morrison Hall were taught there ..." The handsome Grand Masonic Temple, on the site of the late Central Christian Church, was converted by the Federal Army and converted into a prison and hospital, and for a while was used as a recruiting headquarters.

For several months, the main bodies of the Union troops camped and drilled at the old Lexington Fair Grounds, near the southern edge of the town (now the site of University of Kentucky campus). On the night of Dec. 18, 1861, at a few minutes before midnight, the handsome amphitheatre was discovered on fire through the carelessness of some recruits of Colonels Grisby and Anderson's command. The building burned for several hours and was a total loss.

Nothing of particular interest happened in Lexington until the following summer (July, 1862). Then Col. John H. Morgan and his Confederate raiders seriously threatened the city. Their attempt was met at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Camp Dick Robinson, a Federal camp and recruiting rendezvous, was established at Hickman's Cross Roads in Garrard County and the first battle of Bull Run had raised the whole country to the highest pitch of excitement. Events were crowding upon each other, and Kentucky was being pushed to the very edge of the whirlpool of war.

The rebel Morgan is aiming at Lexington on the current day and by this time the whole State was aroused. But Lexington was too strongly garrisoned, as Morgan had good reason to believe; and the town was easily turned southward, much to the disappointment of his many friends who annually awaited the chance to welcome the boys home.

In other parts of the State events were rapidly taking place. News flashed along the gathered graph that the much talked-of Confederate invasion of Kentucky had begun, and long columns of gray-clad warriors under Gen. P. G. T. Smith were pouring through Cumberland Gap. Through the rocky, hilly and desolate sections of south-eastern Kentucky they marched on toward the rich Bluegrass Region, an inviting spectacle to the tired and hungry.

All available troops were ordered to Richmond, in Madison County, to check the on-coming soldiers in gray. The Confederates met and routed the Federals; Richmond was evacuated and the Union forces were on the run for the defence of the large Clay's Ferry across the Kentucky River. By the close of that memorable Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862, the battle of Richmond had been fought; the Confederates achieved one of their most decisive victories of the entire war. Sunday morning the news of the great battle began to reach the country. Early reports of the great Union disaster were at first discounted by the enthusiastic people, but horrifying proofs appeared the day wore on. Before sundown, the streets were filled with panic-stricken soldiers, haggard and emaciated, with适宜, shouting and cursing officers trying to rally their men, many of whom were deserting and slipping off to their homes north of the Ohio River.

This confusion and excitement increased to its highest pitch, when it was learned that the city was to be evacuated. Bank officials hurriedly emptied their vaults; Dr. Lyman E. Todd, the postmaster, sent off the accumulated mail and the provost-marshall's office was soon deserted. Every thought of saving the capital of the Bluegrass was abandoned. Government stores were piled up and set on fire, and with the clutter of hoarse and shrieking Thoroughbreds the Federals evacuated the city. Many Union sympathizers were at a loss to know what to do; some feared they would be sent to Dixie as hostages for Confederate soldiers in northern prisons. Many citizens, fled by buggies, wagons and carts as conveyances of all kinds, while numerous others hurried away with only their meager possessions on their backs.

Today, the Kentucky Historical Society's "Civil War in Kentucky" exhibition features a range of artifacts, documents and interactive exhibits that bring the story of the war to life. View historical maps, letters and diaries, and hear firsthand accounts from those who lived through the war. Learn about the impact of the war on Lexington, the Bluegrass region and the nation as a whole. Learn more about the exhibit at kentuckyhistory.org.
ern sympathizers of the city and those from the surrounding counties lined the sidewalks to welcome and cheer the ragged and almost shoeless veterans who came proudly marching by. Union emblems and flags disappeared and the Stars and Bars, which had been missing for over a year, now proudly took their places and were seen in every hand. The arrival of “Morgan’s men” was anxiously awaited by many of the townspeople.

In the following Thursday morning, and it looked “as though the entire population of Lexington and the Bluegrass region swarmed to meet them.” At their head rode John H. Morgan, in the full uniform of a Confederate colonel, his eyes sparkling and his cheeks glowing with pride. They swiftly moved down Limestone to Main St., past the old armory of the Rifles to Chesapeake. Here they dismounted and were greeted with the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm. Families and relatives gathered in the historic square cheering their hearts out for the Bluegrass boys come home from the war. Duty, however, gave the command but little time for enjoyment and in a few days Colonel Morgan was sent on a Federal nameake in Eastern Kentucky.

Not less than a million dollars worth of property and arms enough for 20,000 men fell into the hands of the Confederates, counting the supplies captured at Richmond and those taken at Lexington. Confederate money was not exactly “all the rage,” but General Smith posted a proclamation in the streets of Lexington to accept the notes of the Confederate government and requested merchants to open their stores and aid the Confederate troops. The 18th of September, 1862, was observed as a Confederate Thanksgiving day andグラフを書き足して、または説明が必要

KUDOS

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., P'I (Kentucky)

was awarded the honorary degree of Litt. D. at Commencement last June. He is an author, historian, and farmer of Fayette County, and holds the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., conferred in 1945, as well as the degrees of B.S. in mechanical engineering, 1929, and M.E. 1929, from the University of Kentucky. He is the author of six books on Bluegrass lore and Kentucky history and is a frequent contributor of historical articles to magazines and newspapers. He also has the largest private collection of Kentuckyiana in the country, and is the owner and operator of Winburn Farm, near Lexington, where he specializes in the cultivation of burley tobacco and hemp.
Office Lex & Danville R.R. Co.

Danville, April 25th, 1853.

$1,150.00 Twelve months after date the
Lexington & Danville Rail Road Compa-
ny promises to pay to
William J. Boyle, or or-
cer, the sum of Eleven
Hundred & Eighty dol-
lar, (Balance for Work
of any kind for said yard)

to earn interest at 6% per Ct. premium
from the 25th day of October 1853 un-
til paid.

Executed this
Jerry T. Boyle - Pres.

Note the seal of Lex & Danville Railroad Co.

FAYETTE COUNTY, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

THIS is to license and permit you to join in Marriage, agreea-
able to the forms and customs of the society to which you belong,

Henry B. B. Babon and Patience White

of the county aforesaid; and this shall be your authority for so
doing. Given under my hand, as clerk of the county aforesaid,
this eleventh day of June 1814, and in the 29th year of the Commonwealth.

To any Minister of the Gospel, legally
authorised to solemnize Marriages.

On rear of this early Kentucky marriage license
is written in handwriting of "father" Badin:
"Celebrated 12th, June, 1814, Stephen T. Badin."
The Kentucky Gazette, Thursday, September 1, 1836 reported:

"FIRE! On Monday evening last [August 29, 1836], about 15 minutes before 9 o'clock, the building erected for a Grand Masonic Hall, in this city was discovered to be on fire. The fire had gained such an ascendancy before discovery, that it was very soon ascertained, that all attempts to extinguish it would be unavailing and all the exertions of the Fire Companies and citizens were directed to the preservation of the adjacent buildings which were, many of them within a few feet of the devouring element; and so effectual were those exertions, all were saved, although it rained fire for an hour on about one fourth of the city. Ignited shingles of considerable size having fallen three fourths of a mile from whence they started.

Several industrious and enterprising mechanics who had workshops in the building, have suffered considerable loss - among them we have heard of Mr. [John] MacMurtry and Messrs Powell & Dimick, Mr. Smith's Museum and Gallery of paintings were also entirely destroyed. The following gentlemen have been reported to us as having lost in tools and clothing, perhaps something like $100 each; Blanson Landon, Charles Crowley, Renzi Bridges, Harrison Flannegan, John F. Thompson, John C. Brady, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McAlpine and Richard Marsh.

The Masonic Lodges and Chapter have also suffered greatly and irreparable loss in their clothing, furniture, jewels and mostly in their archives. In the latter of which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has participated, the presses not having been removed to Louisville. In an attempt to rescue the charter, &c, of Daviess Lodge No. 22, Mr. John McCracken was nearly suffocated by smoke, and was unable to succeed in his laudable attempt.

The loss to the proprietors, Messrs [David] Sayre and [Dr. Lewis] Marshall, is heavy. The building fronts about 80 feet on [West] Main Street, with a wing running back about 60 feet, the whole three stories high; cost originally between 50 and $40,000, and no insurance; but as it was purchased low, it is supposed the ground and the remaining materials were fully worth the purchase.

See article on page 25, entitled: The Grand Masonic Hall, Lexington. by Mr. vi Falmouth (Esq), Outlook, Jan. 9, 1948, and No. 5 of Series.

Another version of the fire which destroyed the Grand Masonic Hall, is given by The Lexington Observer & Reporter, Wed, August 31, 1836:

"FIRE! On Monday night last [Aug. 29, 1836], between 9 and 10 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was soon ascertained to be the large and beautiful building on [West] Main Street, known as the Masonic Hall. The fire had originated on the ground floor, which was used as a Carpenter's Shop [of archt. John MacMurtry], and was burning with great
Battle of Richmond, Ky.

Lexington's experiences during the War Between the States, as outlined in Volume 3 of the Diary of Louis M. Foster, were continued in this column from last Sunday, giving an interesting close-up of the tense situation here and elsewhere.

1862, August—Battle of Richmond

There have been rumors that Gen. Kirby Smith was coming into Kentucky through a gap below Cumberland Gap with a large force during the last week in August. There were a few reports that he and some thirteen or fourteen regiments were hurried here. By order of Gen. Lew Wallace at Nashville, Maj. Gen. Nelson W. Miles commanded them, the troops advanced in different columns, some up to the Richmond and some to Lexington and other points. About 5,000 were sent to Richmond under command of Colonel Mauer, of Indiana. Three or four horse guards were formed. I joined one of them, about 100 men under the command of Capt. Williams, perhaps Capt. Johnson. We drilled every evening until the military force was to be of sufficient force to take the intelligence and further organization and training. In fact, we had no guns and could not set them without joining the regular forces.

I had an appointment to exchange puppets with Brother Montague and came out to Brother James Montague's on Saturday night. Brother Montague and I stayed at his house until preaching time on Sunday morning. Sister Montague had taken both out of the house for the day and they were off to church. The federal government had been defeated and Kirby Smith was marching on to Lexington. The greatest alarm had been to have a black shell in the city. I knew the account was exaggerated and that he could not possibly get to Lexington in two or three days, so I told him I would go down to Cane Run and preach before I returned home. I did so. We had a full congregation and I preached an hour, then jumped in my buggy and in an hour was in town.

The first man I saw was Brown, the quarter master. I asked him the news from Richmond and he remarked that it was very bad, but I saw few persons on the street and when I reached home my wife told me the general news in the newspaper. The next night Mr. Dillard came in and we went down town and saw a good many officers who had returned from Richmond, and some soldiers. They reported they were badly whipped but thought a stand would be made the next day. A good many citizens went by train to Louisville. I went to the bank and found the funds had been sent away. I had been suppose to have $400 spent on a box, which I brought home. The next morning I offered my services to General Craft to go out scouting there were at least 100 on the Richmond pike and the road leading to Athens. Most of them had thrown away their guns and were in great fright, tired and faint. We endeavored to persuade the citizens to harren up their teams and bring the supplies, but many were loathe to do it.

On Monday I saw wagons and regiments moving out on the Verona road toward Stanford. We went out to the Fair Grounds to see what regiments were there, and to purchase a quantity of army stores such as bags of coffee, rice, corn, blankets, clothing, tools, ammunition and gunpowder. We were told that about one hundred soldiers were there and one of them told me that, at a certain signal, he was to begin firing and if we were not up he was breaking up those to make kindling wood. A crowd soon swarmed out, mostly Negroes and children, and carried off quantities of supplies.

Shortly after dark Jacob's and Jackson's regiments came in on the railroad and were encamped until 10 o'clock. The officers pretended to me they were going to re- form and attack, but Hichens, the aide to General Jackson, told me they had capitulated and would leave shortly and the enemy would take their horses and the supplies. He also requested me to take a message from him to his father. I returned home I found Mr. Dillard, my wife, Judge Carr and his wife consulting about what was best to do under the circumstances. Mr. Dillard and Judge Carr thought that as the Confederates would occupy the town, it was best for us to leave for the present. They sent for lawyer Dickey (a Confederate) with him. He thought we might stay in safety, but Mr. Dillard had taken the advice of his wife and we must give them possession by 8 o'clock in the morning. I preached that night and announced to the audience the military order. I am sorry about it and yet cannot complain as there is no other place for us to be. They were preparing to put up a kitchen in front of the church but I persuaded them to put it in the side yard.
Raining No Damper to Thousands Who Viewed Freedom Train—Mindful, perhaps, of war years when they stood in line for articles rationed, unrationed or G. I., thousands of Central Kentuckians yesterday waited through frequent showers for their chance to tour the Freedom Train. The picture above, taken yesterday morning, was typical throughout the 12-hour exhibition. The line of spectators waiting to enter the train was never less than two blocks long. (See other pictures on page 2.)

Thousands View Freedom Train

Central Kentuckians Brave Rain To See Patriotic Displays

By Betty Pugh

There was a price on freedom here yesterday.

Cost was an average two-hour wait in a standing line three blocks long, plus periodic dousing from August showers.

But approximately 6,000 Central Kentuckians, recognizing a bargain when they see one, made the tour of the Freedom Train during its 12-hour exhibit on Midland avenue.

At 10 a.m., when the three-car exhibit was opened to the public, the public was on hand.

They came from throughout Central Kentucky—by bus, by private car and on foot. Groups of school children were brought in school buses under auspices of civic and patriotic organizations. Servicemen and veterans of two wars brought their sweethearts, wives or children. Boy and Girl Scout troops were on hand.

Some cars were prepared—with minibrellas and boots. Others carried boxes and stood to sit out the long wait before entering the cars holding the historic American documents.

Still others, in light summer clothes, stood patiently through the showers.

A resourceful businessman appeared on the scene shortly after the first downpour to sell, at 50 cents each, G. I. "gas envelopes," small oil-silk parcels which unfolded into tent-like proportions and were to protect the wearer in case of gas attack. There was no gas, but plenty of rain. As many as four persons stood in and under the individual envelopes.

At the train entrance, the envelopes were re-folded and passed down the line to another dampened group.

Those fortunate enough to have umbrellas were busy at the train entryway wringing out the water before proceeding into the cars.

Refreshment stands were maintained by the Lexington Lions Club near the entrance, but the operators of the refreshments soon realized business was destined to be slow—who would leave a place in the line to buy refreshments? So a cart was pressed into use and the refreshments were peddled to the waiters-in-line.

Only two casualties were reported—one spectator fainted and one fell suffering minor lacerations of the arm. They were treated at a first-aid station manned by the fire department.

Official count by Marine guards showed 7,581 persons visited the train—slightly under the average established during the tour.

One of the guards yesterday afternoon predicted the average would not be met here—"the lines are too long," he said. Explaining the Marine said it has been noted that in cities where long lines are formed, the total number of visitors always is lower than in stops where the lines remain short.

Last week at Danville, Ill., he stated, no long line was formed at any time during the day. The total number of visitors there reached 10,675.

With the train since its first showing, Sept. 17, 1947, at Philadelphia, the guard said the car in which exhibits of World War II are shown has been the most popular.

The train has traveled 20,058 miles and given 280 exhibits. Lexington is the 247th city to be visited in a total of 46 states. Prior to the showing here, 2,357,248 visitors had been through the train.

Special ceremonies were held at the train at 10 a.m. The welcome was given by E. S. Duvall, general chairman of the Freedom Train committee, who called the visit to Lexington a "memorable occasion" and an opportunity for "rededicating ourselves to freedom."

He was followed on the program by the Rev. H. H. Greene, who gave the invocation. Mayor Tom McConkey spoke briefly and Walter H. S. O'Brien, director of the train for the American Heritage Foundation, welcomed the visitors for inspection of America's historic documents.

A 13-man band of the Lexington Musicians Association under direction of Prof. Turner W. Gregg, played during the ceremonies.

The train, which arrived here at 1 a.m. yesterday, during its stay was supplied with 34,000 pounds of ice—used for air-conditioning the cars and supplying the humidifiers in order to create proper moisture for bed preservation of the documents.

A cordon of Marines who travel with the train were assisted by city and auxiliary police in patrolling the crowds. Last night, the fire department maintained nightlights on the scene until the exhibit closed at 10 p.m.

The walk through the train av-

---
A Danville landmark for 157 years is this building which in 1792 became the first post office west of the Alleghenies. Now it is used as quarters for nurses at the City hospital.

The Courier-Journal, Oct. 23, 1949

The Old Dueling Code

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Litt. D., author of Slavery Times In Kentucky and a member of other historic books has just complimented us with a copy of The Trotter-Wickliffe Duel, fought October 9, 1829, in which he carried through the story behind the duel and the formal challenge and acceptance and all documents between the two men, those of the seconds, the doctors and the rules of procedure to be followed step by step. Mr. Coleman's narrative will give future students of Kentucky history a clear understanding of the once cold-blooded, brutal "code of honor" by which one gentleman could demand satisfaction from another.

It was about the time of this duel that differences between men could no longer be settled in this manner.

Today every person who takes office repeats the Kentucky oath that he has "never fought a duel or carried a challenge."

The Harrodsburg Herald.
Mar. 3, 1950
I, the undersigned, will complete fully the cutting of the Caps for the Clay Monument, and all work above same according to design, examined by me this day, also setting of same, with the proper bowels, and everything else as required in specifications, for the sum of Six Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars ($6,125.00) December 25th 1858

John Italy

I, the undersigned, do hereby propose to cut the extra work of Caps, also work above same, which will embrace everything, outside of Original Contract for the sum of Five Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars ($5,175.00)

December 25th 1858

John Italy

P.S. Of the work is delayed, until beginning of Summer, add to the above prices Nine Hundred and Fifty dollars ($950.00)

John Italy

$8121.33

Lexington, Ky. St. January 1864

To John Italy

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Pay to John Italy on Construction of Monument Eighty-one Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars, 33

Re: The Henry Clay Monument, in Lexington Cemetery
30 Historical Marker Sites Recommended

A list of 30 possible sites for markers was released yesterday for consideration by the Kentucky Historical Markers Committee, recently organized to direct the marking of places of historic significance within the state.

The list of possible marker sites was prepared by a subcommittee of Col. Luckin Beckner, Louisville; Bayless Harbin, Frankfort, secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society; Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the University of Kentucky Department of History, and J. Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington historian.

The Kentucky Department of Highways, which will pay for the markers, has indicated it will finance erection of 20 this year.

Ed Wilder, executive secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce and chairman of another subcommittee charged with design of the markers, said last night his committee had recommended use of the same type markers as already have been erected at several points in Fayette county by the Historic Markers Society. He said the markers have proved sturdy and attractive. Investigation is now being carried on, Mr. Wilder stated, to determine the possibility of casting the markers at the University of Kentucky as an economy measure.

These 30 suggestions for sites were released yesterday:

Hazel Patch, Laurel county—a camping ground for visitors who traveled the old Wilderness Road. The road divided here, one branch going to Crab Orchard, the other north of the town.

Constitution Square, Danville—the site of early Kentucky Constitutional Conventions. Replaced in recent years.

Transylvania University, Lexington—the first university west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Jefferson Davis birthplace, Fairview—site of the president of the Confederacy States of America.

Abraham Lincoln’s birthplace, Hodgenville—it is said Lincoln was born here. The committee explained there is no road marker to inform tourists that the marble building they are passing houses the Lincoln cabin.

Cane Ridge church, Bourbon county—site of the founding of the Disciples of Christ church in 1804.

Boonesboro, Madison county—site of the permanent settlement in Kentucky, settled by Daniel Boone. The Transylvania Company which purchased much of the land in Central Kentucky was formed here.

The Lexington-Owensboro—pioneer railroad of the West. It was started about 1853 and ran through Cumberland Gap. It ended at Crab Orchard and Boonesboro.

Bowling Green—site of the old Confederate government of Kentucky. Although the Kentucky General Assembly never met here, the Confederate government met here.

Fort Jefferson, Ballard county—a pioneer western outpost. Located on the Mississippi River five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, it was settled in 1780 by Gen. George Rogers Clark. It was abandoned in 1810 because it afforded little protection. The fort was located near the mouth of the Ohio River.

Fort Harrod—the site of a colony of Shakers, a religious sect which passed out of existence in 1825. A museum housing the Shaker relics is here, and several of the old Shaker houses have been restored.
THE
TRIAL
OF
JEREBOAM O BEAUCHAMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FOR THE
MURDER
OF
COLONEL SOLOMON P SHARP,
COUNCILLOR AT LAW, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

COMMENCED BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF KENTUCKY,
At Frankfort, on Monday the 8th, and continued day by
day, until Monday, 22d of May, 1826.

TOGETHER WITH THE
TRAGICAL DEATH IN PRISON,
BY SUICIDE, OF THE WIFE OF BEAUCHAMP, THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL AND
ACCOMPLISHED MISS ANN COOK, OF BOWLINGGREEN.

ALSO,
EVERY REMARKABLE PARTICULAR
OF THE
CONDUCT OF BEAUCHAMP
IN PRISON, DURING HIS TRIAL, AND AT THE PLACE OF EXECUTION, INCLUDING HIS
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY JOSEPH M'CLELAND.
No. 235 Water-Street.
1826.
Recent mail included a letter from Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., the Fayette county philosopher, who is writing a book about duels in Kentucky. He wanted to know if anyone around here was ever called upon to "defend his honor" in days past by the shooting route, and I was happy to tell him I knew of no such case. However, I wrote him that a duel was narrowly averted in 1858 by intervention of friends, and gave him the particulars. He replied that he would incorporate the information in his forthcoming book. Since I was not familiar with the incident when my book "The Story of Paducah" was published in 1927, it occurs to me that maybe a few readers of this column would be interested in the facts.

It was on May 5, 1859 that Col. John C. Noble (1815-1901), publisher of the Paducah Herald and long esteemed Nestor of the west Kentucky press, was en route to Mayfield by rail. The train traveled slower than now and to pass the time Col. Noble became engaged in conversation with Thomas Cooper, an itinerant of Mayfield. The stranger was evidently from the north, for when the conversation turned to the slavery question it immediately flared and other passengers realized trouble brewing. Col. Noble, a veteran of the Mexican War and later an officer in the Confederate army, was an outspoken southerner.

At length the disturbance reached the point where it involved other passengers and the conductor, passing through the coach, was only too glad to accommodate the parties who asked that he stop the train and let them "shoot it out." The train came to a halt in a dense woods. It was nothing uncommon in those days for men to travel armed, and both Col. Noble and Cooper were quick to brandish their weapons after alighting. At least 30 other men stepped from the train, which then proceeded to Mayfield.

Interested parties began preparations for the duel. It was necessary for the principals and spectators to walk a hundred yards to a suitable site, so dense was the wooded thicket. While this move was afoot, friends of Col. Noble, realizing the danger involved and his worth to the community, prevailed upon him to forego the duel. Meanwhile, other spectators spoke to Cooper of the futility of his course. Both men yielded to reason, shook hands, and the unpleasantness was averted.

---

**MILITARY PIG**

During the war of 1812, a company of Kentucky volunteers on its way to Canada stopped near Harrodsburg to watch a pig fight. After the men had resumed their march the winner of the bout followed them and remained with them night and day. It became quite a pet, sharing their rations equally. When the soldiers crossed the Ohio River by ferry, the pig plunged into the water and was waiting for them when they reached the Ohio shore.

When the troops reached Lake Erie the pig embarked with them to Bass Island but refused obstinately to embark the second time for Canada.

After the campaign the soldiers found her waiting for them on the American side, from where she started the homeward march. By this time the winter frosts had set in and the pig suffered greatly on the return journey, but managed to reach Maysville, where it had to give up.

The military pig was cased from there to Governor Shelby's home, where it was cared for until tops.

---

**LIFE MEMBERS**

Bode, Mildred J., M.D.
Bond, Beverley W. Jr.
Chambrun, Comtesse Clara Longworth de, Paris, France
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.
Chatfield, William H.
Chatfield, Mrs. William H.
Coleman, J. Winston, Jr.
Hanna, Miss Mary
Livingood, Charles J.
Rawson, Miss Dorothy
Rawson, Miss Marion
Worthington, Miss Julia

**CORPORATE MEMBERS**

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

Membership List, December, 1949

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**The Courier-Journal**

*July 31, 1949*

---

**Paducah Sun-Democrat**

*June 19, 1950*

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**Harvest Field—On the farm, there's little time for anything but the serious business of bringing in the harvest. Still, you might be able to get a few good shots. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Ky. got this one, using Kodak Verichrome Film, 1/100 at f/11.**

---

**Pictures (Snap-Shot Magazine)**

*Rochester, N.Y. Sept. 1950*
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
LOTTERIES.

Kentucky State Lottery,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TOWN OF FRANKFORT,
Extra Class No. 459, for 1864.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky., Monday, August 1st, 1864

Murray, Eddy & Co., Managers.

$78 NUMBER LOTTERY—14 DRAWN BALLOTS!

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Prizes...Amounting to...$144,544.10

In the above scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 78 numbers, making 30,078 tickets, and the drawing of 14 ballots, these will be 8,654 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on it, each having one of them on, and also 8,596 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on their blanks. To determine the fate of these prices and blanks, 78 numbers (from 1 to 78 inclusive) will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing. The wheel will then be drawn at random, and that ticket having on it, as a combination, the 1st, 5th, and 9th drawn numbers, will be entitled to the Capital Prize of...

That ticket having on it the 4th, 5th, and 9th drawn numbers, in the 7th, 8th, and 9th places...1,260.50

Ticket having on it the 1st, 5th, and 9th drawn numbers...1,000

All others having any three of the drawn numbers on, (being 294), each...

Tickets $2.50—SHARES IN PROPORTION.

The Squire of Winburn Farm.

Winston and Burnett Coleman at Winburn Farm—Lex. Herald Leader—June 22-1958.
THE ILLUSTRATED KENTUCKIAN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE KENTUCKIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

at 46 N. Broadway, opp. Opera House, Lexington, Ky.

MRS. EUGENIA DUNLAP POTTTS.

Editor, at Lexington Post Office as second class matter

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THE ILLUSTRATED KENTUCKIAN.
KALEIDOSCOPE: Indian Creek

Harrison Claims Oldest Living Christian Church

By BOB HORINE
Leader Religion Editor

The great revival of the first years of the 1800s resulted in the formation of several Christian Churches in Central Kentucky.

While the recognized birthplace of the Christian Church — Cane Ridge Meeting House, Bourbon County — has long since ceased to function as a church, Harrison County boasts a survivor. It's Indian Creek Christian Church, five miles east of Cynthiana on Ky. 23.

When Barton Stone and his followers broke from the Presbyterian Church in 1833 and formed the Springfield Synod, these were the churches they had: Cane Ridge, in Bourbon County; Republican, Bethel and Mt. Tabor in Fayette; Conedee and Carlisle in Nicholas; Union in Fleming; Harrodsburg in Mercer; Cabin Creek in Lewis, and Indian Creek.

The synod was disbanded in 1854 as the Christian Church came into its own.

The Rev. William Twaddell, Indian Creek's minister, says that of the churches constituted in 1853, his is the only church surviving. He says the others either went out of existence or adopted doctrines which differ with those of Indian Creek.

Mr. Twaddell says it is not known who founded the church — it may or may not have been Stone himself.

For a time during the first half of the 19th Century, members of Indian Creek met in Indicutti's Meeting House. The congregation underwent a reorganization in 1858 under John Easton of Cynthiana. This movement was enlarged under Elder VanHook Lee.

The organization was composed mostly of former members of the Indian Creek Baptist Church. Baptists and Christians alternately used the Baptist Church from 1843 to 1852. The Baptist Church had been built in 1793 and is still in existence.

A sideline: Elder Samuel Rogers, one of several who preached for Indian Creek during the 1860s, gave one sermon a month for $25 a year.

Mr. Twaddell says fairly little is known about the first 50 or 60 years of the church because its records were probably destroyed in a fire at a private home.

In 1852 members of the Christian congregation built a new home, an oblong brick building costing $4,000.

The present building was built in 1906. The cost was a now-modest $2,650.

Like many rural churches, Indian Creek still uses its churchyard as a cemetery.

Mr. Twaddell says "there are qualifications" on the dating of the church as the country's oldest Christian Church.

He says "there are some Christian Churches in Virginia that are older, but they did not become Christian Churches until the 1800s."
Today Is Anniversary Of Lexington's

Just 105 years ago today, Lexington's Committee of Sixty peacefully removed all printing equipment from this building where the abolitionist "True American" was published. The building stood on the east side of Mill street, about 75 feet north of Main street. Cassius M. Clay, right, fiery publisher of the paper, was desperately ill at the time. This engraving of Clay by Currier shows him as he appeared at that time. It was lent Mr. Smiley, author of the accompanying article, by Miss Helen S. Bennett of Richmond.

Occasion Only One
In Pre-War South
Without Violence

(Editors Note: Mr. Smiley, who is a doctoral candidate at the University of Wisconsin, is in Lexington for the summer collecting material for a biography of Cassius M. Clay. He has recently accepted a position as instructor in history at Wake Forest College, North Carolina.)

By DAVID L. SMILEY

On Monday, Aug. 18, 1845, 105 years ago, a mass-meeting of citizens purged the community of Cassius Marcellus Clay's anti-slavery paper, "The True American."

At the end of the day, the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county could boast of their forbearance and self-control.

The suppression of The True American was the only incident in the ante-bellum South in which a pro-slavery group dealt drastically and as a group with an anti-slavery organ without loss of life, destruction of property, or blood. Organizing themselves into a body with elected officials, the citizens of the Blue Grass took the law into their own hands to rid themselves of what they believed to be a dangerous nuisance.

The excitement began in June, 1845, when Clay began to publish his journal, dedicated to gradual emancipation and to the agitation of the slavery issue in Kentucky. At the same time, a heated campaign for representative began in the Eighth Congressional District, with slavery as a leading issue.

When, in the first week of August, Garrett Davis of Bourbon county won the election over Lexington Attty. Thomas F. Marshall, the slave-power leaders felt that they had sustained a major defeat. Their fears for the safety of their slave property were increased by the publication of an inflammatory article in The True American's issue of Aug. 12. Written by an outsider, the piece asked for the vote and other civil liberties for the free Negroes in Kentucky.

Clay Seconds Opinion

This opinion was seconded by Cassius M. Clay in an unfortunate editorial dictated from his sick bed, where he had lain for a month, a victim of the typhoid epidemic of that summer. Approving the sentiments of his guest writer, Clay seemed to call for an armed uprising of the slaves. "But remember, you who dwell in marble palaces, that there are strong arms and fiery hearts, and iron pikes in the streets, and panes of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the smooth-skinned woman on the ottoman."

Such an unstrained outburst from one known to have iron pikes in his fortress-office on Mill street struck terror among those who feared a servile revolt. Instead of giving way to mob violence, however, Fayette countians acted in good order to take action against the danger.

A meeting of several influential men convened at the courthouse Aug. 14 to lay plans, under the guidance of Beverly A. Hicks, Lexington schoolteacher, and defeated candidate Thomas F. Marshall. They sent a formal request to Editor Clay that he voluntarily discontinue publication of his newspaper to insure his personal safety.

Clay's answer was typical militant. "I deny their power and I defy their action," he said. He concluded with a ringing paragraph which, in view of the tension, may have been uthewise. "Your advice with regard to my personal safety is worthy of the source whence it emanated, and meets with the same contempt from me which the purposes of our mission excite. Go tell your secret conclave of cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay knows his rights and how to defend them."

Committee Forbears

When this challenge reached the committee, again forbears succeeded over mob feelings, and the tense assembly quietly adjourned until Aug. 18. It was the predic-
Suppression Of The ‘True American’

The Committee of Sixty consigned them to a storage warehouse in Cincinnati, to the order of C. M. Clay. Then the committee reported its actions to the mass-meeting of citizens, and the deed was done. Not a piece of type nor an item of the equipment was damaged, and not a drop of blood was spilled in the enterprise. Lexington and Fayette county citizens thus set a unique record in the pre-Civil War South.

Once the press was outside the state, excitement dwindled rapidly. One of the most exciting incidents in Lexington’s colorful history gradually faded into memory.

It remained for level-headed George D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal to end the incident with a prediction which illustrated his understanding of the contemporary scene.

“The rational and temperate discussion of the question of ultimate emancipation will not be checked even by this popular outbreak,” he wrote. “We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it.”

He saw that Cassius M. Clay’s guiding principle had suffered defeat, but that the main battle still lay ahead.

Events Move Rapidly

Monday morning, Aug. 18, saw the final action against the free expression of opinion that the community leaders considered hostile. Events that day moved rapidly.

At 11 a.m., the mass-meeting was called to order on the courthouse lawn, and a chairman and secretary elected. Thomas F. Marshall delivered a stirring address, in which he informed the gathering that Cassius Clay had formed an active alliance with the Northern Abolitionists and was no longer a gradual emancipationist who could still remain loyal to his state.

In addition, he pointed out that in the absence of new laws, means to take care of such a nuisance, the populace was justified in taking action in its own right. Chairman Waller Bullock, brilliant Lexington lawyer, appointed a committee of 60 members to carry out the mission of ridding the community of the True American, by force if necessary, peaceably, if possible.

Committee Of Sixty

The Committee of Sixty proceeded to the Mill street editorial office of the True American, where they elected officers. George W. Johnson was chairman, and James B. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, was elected secretary to keep records on all that happened. The key to the office was delivered to the committee by Lexington’s mayor, James Logue, and the group entered. The committee hired the services of professional printers to supervise the packing of the press, type and equipment of the paper.

When the boxes were secured
Fittingly Enough: Lexington Is Home Of Earliest Race Course In Kentucky

It seems only fitting that Lexington with its prominent place in the racing industry should be the home of Kentucky's earliest race tracks. The state's first track was built in 1780 on South Broadway; it stretched over a distance of a quarter mile from a point just above High street to the Southern Railroad System right of way. At this date in the city's history, the building of horses was a very informal affair. Boys in overalls and coon-skin caps sprang their mounts right through the middle of the city's streets.

The course on South Broadway was a track only in the sense that the street periodically was cleared for racing.

Water Street Track
The Commons, as a section of Water Street from Broadway westward was named, was one of Lexington's most popular race courses, after the South Broadway track was abandoned in 1784. This section was set aside for the racing of horses during the decade of the Eighteenth Century, and almost every local horse owner entered his steed at one time or another.

Three one-mile heats were the fashion, and rules established upon the horse's age, and the older horses carried the heaviest riders. Entries usually were paid day before the race, and a small fee was charged for each contestant.

Some Regulations
Even during these early times in Lexington an excellent group of thoroughbreds was to be found. Many horses traced their bloodlines to the finest Arabian and European stock.

The Commons was abandoned after the town trustees passed an ordinance prohibiting racing on the city streets. When someone was injured during one of the races, officials decided to regulate the locations of these sporting events.

In 1797, a jockey club was organized to promote horse racing in Lexington. Regulations concerning jockey weights and racing distances were enacted. Samuel Downing, A. Holmes, G. Anderson, R. W. Downing, and others were appointed to a committee to admit new members.

After the formation of the club, racing in Lexington had a continuous history to the time of the War of 1812, which served to check the sport for awhile.

New Racing Association
The jockey club disbanded in 1823, and on July 4th of that year, the Kentucky Racing Association was established at Mrs. Keene's Inn. Fifty of Central Kentucky's most prominent turf men, including T. H. Findell, Leslie Combs, R. J. Breckinridge and Robert Wicks, were responsible for founding the organization.

The purpose of the association was "to improve the breed of horses by encouraging the sports of the turf."

On Oct. 19, 1826, the association sponsored its first race meet on the old Williams' track near the Lexington cemetery. Andrew Barnett's Sheriff's won the meet and a purse of $300.

The Williams track was used until 1828 when the Fifth Street track opened for thoroughbred racing.

From a modest but impressive beginning, Lexington has become one of the most popular turf centers in the world. Every year thousands of horse lovers visit the Blue Grass city to attend the Keeneland race meet.

William Neal were the criminals. He said that he was afraid that the others would turn state's evidence. He made a full confession, but tried to make it appear that he was forced into it. However, that part sounded "fairy." He said that the girls were raped and Drs. J. W. Martin and J. H. Wade also testified to this fact before the coroner's jury.

The three were arrested and indicted by a special grand jury called for the purpose and an examining trial was started. Crowds filled the court house, and large teams were swarmed in as the delegates: H. Hogan, J. J. Montague, Miller Bell, William Smiley, Rastberry Quillen, John Kilian, Jack Kelly, R. H. Marcum and C. W. Ford. Despite this strong guard, the Judge was afraid and arranged for the steamboat Mountain Girl to take the prisoners to Maysville for safekeeping. The boat being slow about getting up steam, he seized the ferryboat and started. Then about 100 men started after them in the Mountain Girl, but at Sheridan, the ferry met the steamboat Mountain Boy and they made a quick transfer and so got the prisoners to Maysville.

They were brought back and tried. Craft was tried first and then Neal and both were convicted and sentenced to death. Then Ellis was tried and convicted, but a report got around that he was given only a prison sentence. A dozen masked men went to the Chastelone residence house and made a quick transfer and got the prisoners to Maysville.

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Some Reminiscences
In December 1881, J. W. Gibbons and family lived in Ashland at what is now 29th and Center Ave. Mr. Gibbons had been away for some time in West Virginia. On December 23, Mrs. Gibbons and her young son Sterling went to Iron- ton, leaving Robert and Fanny at home. They arranged for a neighbor, Emma Carto, to stay with them. Robert was 17 years old and the girls fourteen. I remember seeing Fanny at school, but I never saw the others.

The next morning the house was found to be on fire and the neighbors who came to help found the bodies of the three occupants some- where burnt. At first it was thought that they had suffocated, but soon it was found that they had been brutally murdered for their skulls were crushed.

I learned from the verdict of the coroner's jury that there was a rumor connecting Mr. Gibbons with the crime—but the evidence before the jury exonerated him. The verdict was that the trio had come to their death by persons or person unknown. I never heard of this rumor at the time because it was so quickly disproved. I was then a very young child at the time. I found mention of how this rumor came about, but at this distance of time I believe the story was started by the criminals to keep down suspicion on themselves.

J. S. Deputy Marshal Heffin, went to Harlin, West Va. and found Mr. Gibbons and brought him back with witnesses and affidavits, proving that he was there all of the day. The acting Mayor of Ashland, John Means called a meeting and appointed a committee to hunt the criminals. This committee consisted of John Russell, A. C. Campbell, and John Corder. John B. Powell and Deputy Marshal Heffin also took part in the search.

Members of the committee soon found out that George Ellis, a neighbor of the Gibbons, was acting very nervous and worried and he was watched closely. He came into Mr. Powell's store and Mr. Powell and Mr. Campbell talked to him. Mr. Corder and Mr. Hou- lin also questioned him. Finally in Heffin's room at the Aldine Hotel, he finally broke and confessed that he and Ellis Craft and
DUELLING IN THE OHIO VALLEY

(Some Notices Concerning Affairs of Honor)


These well printed pamphlets describe two famous duels in Kentucky, one on the banks of the Ohio river not far from Cincinnati. The survivor, Colonel Leonidas Metcalf, later moved to this city, entered into the business partnership of Metcalf & Evans, 312 Sycamore street, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence 82 North Dayton street, June 7, 1868, and lies sleeping peacefully today in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Colonel Metcalf came from Nicholas County, Kentucky, the son of an Ex-Governor of the state, the old Metcalf home on the Lexington-Maysville pike being owned today by Dr. and Mrs. Estle Asbury of Cincinnati, who maintain it as a fine horse farm.

In the spring of 1862 Colonel Metcalf commanded a regiment in the United States Army and was stationed near Maysville. He had arrested W. T. Casto, a strong Southern sympathizer and six others for treason in the fall of 1861. Upon Casto's return to Maysville, where he had been a prominent lawyer and former mayor, he developed a violent antipathy for this Union officer whom he blamed for his arrest and subsequent incarceration, and after brooding over the matter at length, on May 6, 1862, challenged Colonel Metcalf to a duel. The Colonel had never known or had he ever spoken to Casto and under the duelling code he had no obligation to accept the challenge for the further reason that in arresting Casto he had simply carried out orders of his superior officers.

But after several hours consideration the Colonel decided to accept the challenge and dispatched a note to Casto advising that his friend Thomas M. Green was authorized to make the preliminary arrangements. As Metcalf was an officer in the Army he was subject to court martial for accepting the challenge so the matter was kept as quiet as possible. Kentucky law forbid duelling and all the participants to a duel, principals, seconds and surgeons were subject to severe penalties if convicted.

In spite of these prohibitions the duel was arranged and set for 5 o'clock May 8 at some place outside of Mason County, the weapons to be Colt's rifles, the distance to be 60 yards. The place selected was a secluded spot on the Ohio river bank about 2 miles below Dover in Bracken County. The rifles having been inspected and checked, loaded in one chamber only, the parties took their places and at the word "fire" Mr. Casto received a bullet below the heart while Colonel Metcalf remained unscathed. Casto lived only about 15 minutes, the surgeon being unable to save his life. It was said that Casto fired first and that Metcalf wanted it that way, holding his fire.

Thus a tragic ending spelled finis to a Civil War incident
and left the community of Maysville lamenting the loss of one of its most prominent citizens who fell a victim to the murderous practice of duelling. The full story as given in Mr. Coleman's pamphlet with notes of explanation should be read to understand fully the incidents of the affair of honor outlined briefly above.

LEXINGTON THE SCENE OF A FAMOUS DUEL

In the 1820's Lexington was the center of the agitation over the slavery question in Kentucky. Numerous quarrels led to the calling of hard names even among gentlemen. And the editors of the newspapers were the targets of much abuse, for no matter what was printed on either side of the question, representatives of the anti-slavery party or the pro-slavery side were quick to leap to the attack and the editor at times actually found his life in danger. Such an emergency existed in 1829. Twenty-one year old George James Trotter had been named editor of the Kentucky Gazette following the murder of the former editor, Thomas R. Benning, after a quarrel between Charles Wickliffe, 21 years of age and editor Benning in the Gazette office. The Gazette had published an article reflecting on Wickliffe's father, an ardent pro-slavery man.

The forensic eloquence of Henry Clay cleared young Wickliffe of the murder charge with the help of other able lawyers and in spite of considerable public clamor the youthful defendant walked out of the court house a free man. Clay's final address to the jury was listened to by an audience that filled every nook and cranny of the court-room.

In time an article appeared in the Gazette which questioned Wickliffe's innocence and insinuated he had murdered the former editor without the latter having a chance to defend himself. Wickliffe promptly sent a challenge to Trotter. These two young men had grown up together in Lexington, had always been friends and were both from wealthy and prominent families. Wickliffe in his note to Trotter said "he demanded that satisfaction which is due from one gentleman to another." After two days Trotter answered "... whilst I cannot recognize your right to call upon me in the manner you have, still the satisfaction you ask for shall not be denied. . . ."

As the challenged party, Trotter had the right and privilege of selecting the weapons and naming the place and time of combat. The seconds made the necessary arrangements and on October 9th about 9 o'clock in the morning carriages could be seen on the Georgetown pike about six miles northwest of Lexington. The spot selected was near Delphoton (now old Donerail). The principals, surgeons and seconds left their carriages and soon everything was in readiness for a full dress affair on the field of honor. Trotter and Wickliffe bowed stiffly to each other at a respectable distance but neither spoke. The terms and conditions of the duel covered six paragraphs — pistols loaded with single balls, each party to demand as many fires as he may think proper, a snap or a flash to be considered a fire, . . . and the contract signed by both seconds.

At the word "fire" both pistols were discharged but neither found a mark. Wickliffe demanded a second fire. Trotter replied "Sir, you shall have it with pleasure." At the
second discharge Wickliffe received a mortal wound. Trotter escaped without a scratch.

The wounded man was asked if he was satisfied. He replied “I am shot and am not able to fire again.” Motioning Dr. Richardson, his surgeon, he said “Come and take me.” First aid was given immediately but the young man died some three hours later at the home of his father despite the efforts of several doctors who tried to save him. He was buried in a private family plot on what is now the Greentree Farm.

As usual when it came to duels, the newspapers were silent. The Kentucky Reporter merely noted the following:

“Deaths. On Friday last, Mr. Charles Wickliffe, aged 21 years. He fell in a duel with George James Trotter, Esq., editor of the Kentucky Gazette. A more devoted son, affectionate brother, or warm-hearted friend never lived.”

In this duel, which has been recognized as one of the most noted duels ever fought on Kentucky soil, Charles Wickliffe, the challenger, lost his life, and curiously enough the victor, George James Trotter, died in an insane asylum about 20 years later. The details of this affair of honor comprise a well told story by Mr. Coleman who digs deep in the lore of his native state for historical facts.

End.
Bluegrass Homes
formerly Highland Home

The Kentucky Society, Lexington, has just brought out a beautiful small volume of pictures, showing some of the 400 century-old houses within 30 miles of Lexington. Sydney S. Combs and J. Winston Coleman, Jr., prepared the text. The fine photographs are by Richard Garrison.

The stair well at Highland spirals higher than is usual. The house is out on the Newtown Pike.

Now [1932] known as "Griffen Gate"
The low eaves and wide boards of the porch at Stony Point mark this as a very early home.

Shryock designed the portico of White Hall, where one of Chief Justice Marshall's family lived.

N. E. cor. Third + Lime - Lexington
The Moore Place was built in the 1840's by Maj. B. Thomas, late of the Confederate Army.

TOLL GATE HOUSE—This picture from the Kentuckiana collection of Historian J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, shows the old toll gate house near the site of Lemon's Mill on North Elkhorn Creek in Scott County. The house is at the intersection of the Newtown and Lemon's Mill roads.

Mr. Coleman's notes describe it as a typical country toll gate at the junction of two turnpike roads. "These toll gate houses figured in the night rider raids throughout Central Kentucky during 1897-1900, at which time much violence was shown on the gate keepers and damage done to the houses. These privately owned turnpikes of the Bluegrass were purchased by the counties through which they operated and the roads made free to the traveling public by 1900."

THE GRAPHIC, Georgetown, Ky., May 8, 1938
Goff Keeps Home Ties

LIFE WITH FATHER KINNERBOCKER

By Rhea Talley

NEW YORK

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

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

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

Breary Days Don't Count

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

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

Portrait of Mrs. William T. Yale was one of 16 exhibited at the Newton Galleries.

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

Two of his newest portraits in the Bluegrass are those of Mrs. Alfred Marks of Lexington and Mrs. Bedford Brown of Georgetown. There's also a portrait of the late Mrs. Waller Rodes of Lexington made from a photograph.

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

Other Kentuckians Painted

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

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

But with World War I over, Mr. Goff went to Cincinnati to study painting. He followed this
 Continuing his series on Kentucky duels, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., has again produced a most interesting account of "An Affair of Honor in Bracken County, Kentucky, May 8th, 1862," entitled The Casto-Metcalfe Duel. The booklet, published by the Winburn Press, Lexington, Kentucky (1950), tells the story of the seizure and arrest of William T. Casto, former Mayor of Maysville and Southern sympathizer, by Colonel Leonidas Metcalfe of the Union Army and son of Kentucky's ex-governor Thomas Metcalfe. Casto was sent to Fort Lafayette, Federal prison in New York, but was released after a few months. Returning to Maysville, where Colonel Metcalfe was stationed, and blaming the Colonel for his arrest and imprisonment, Casto challenged Metcalfe to a duel, which resulted in Casto's death. The account is graphically related and thoroughly documented.

LEXINGTON
From a Painting by Troye, in the Jockey Club, New York City
Courtesy of The Blood-Horse, Lexington, Kentucky

By Edw. Troye

WILLIAM ROBERTSON COLT, A.M., New York, N. Y.
I. BERNARD COHEN, Ph.D., Cambridge, Mass.
ARTHUR HARRISON COLE, Ph.D., Cambridge, Mass.
EDWARD HAROLD COLE, LL.B., Newtonville, Mass.
JOHN WINSTON COLEMAN, JR., LITT.D., Lexington, Ky.
HARRIS DUNSCOMB COLT, JR., New York, N. Y.
HENRY STEELE CAMMAGER, Ph.D., New York, N. Y.
HOWARD CORNING, A.B., Salem, Mass.

American Antiquarian Society
ORDER & ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE
FUNERAL
OF
HENRY CLAY.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 40th inst., the Funeral Procession, composed of the Committee of Arrangements, Committee of the Officers of the U.S., Committee from other States accompanying the body, Committee of the city of Lexington, and to receive the body, the Masonic Fraternity, and other Masons, will form on Main Street, opposite the Court House, under the direction of Marshal John F. Allen, George W. Brandt, R. E. Jones, and Mr. J. Mullens. And proceed to Ashland, for the purpose of receiving the body. On the arrival of the procession at Ashland, the escort, with the body borne by the Pallbearers, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements and the officiating Clergymen, will return to the city, where they will be placed in proper position by the Marshal.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Procession will be formed in the following order:

1. Marshals Dulaney and Brandt.
2. The Military, in section of flax, will form on Main Street, between Mammy's and Upper streets, and will move in the order of their respective ranks.
3. Officers of the Army and Navy of the U.S.
4. Presidents and Directors of the State University.
5. Committee from other States accompanying the body.
6. Committee of the city of Lexington to receive the body.

Marshals Dulaney and Brandt.

7. Masonic Fraternity.
8. CORTSE AND PALLBEARERS.

Pallbearers:


10. Relaxed Clergy of all denominations.
12. Governor and Lieut.-Governor of the State of Kentucky.
13. Committees of the city, towns, and counties of the State of Kentucky.
15. Mayor and Council of the city of Lexington.
16. President and Directors of the Kentucky Central Company.
17. Trustees and Faculty of Transylvania University.
19. Judges, Members of the Bar, and Officers of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Circuit Court.
22. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in sections of six.
23. Sons of Temperance, in sections of six.
25. Masons and Odd Fellows.
26. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky.
27. Citizens and Strangers in carriages, two abreast.
28. Citizens and Strangers on horsebacks, in sections of four.

A Signal Gun will be fired to 10 o'clock, for the formation of the Procession.

All officers present and presentable, in their regiments, are respectfully requested not to enter one of their own number to act as Deputy Marshal, for the purpose of forming their respective lines in readiness to be moved by one of the Marshals in the procession assigned them, with the least possible delay.

M. B. Clay will be in front, and the church bells of the city will toll, when the procession is in motion, and until it reaches the Cemetery. This time gun will be fired at the setting of the sun.

The Committee of Arrangements have designated a white scarf with a black ribbon on the shoulder, and a large black hat, as the badge of recognition by which the Marshals will be known. It is respectfully requested that all Committees, Organized and Unorganized, and Companies in the procession shall wear a suitable hat and badge of their own adoption.

It is requested that all business transactions shall be suspended, and the business houses closed, and that persons be confined within the immediate walks, and that vehicles of every description, except those in the procession, be withdrawn from the streets through which the procession may be passing.

Tea-houses of Soldiers.

It is most respectfully and respectfully enjoined on all persons, whether passing or otherwise in the most ceremonious of the day, that the most profound silence and good order be observed, while this has tribute of respect is paid to the illustrious dead.

On the arrival of the procession at the Cemetery, and after the performance of the service at the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Clay was a member, the Masonic Fraternity will take charge of the casket, and deposit it in the vault. In accordance with the wishes of the family of the deceased, let it be understood, that the procession will recur to the city in its original order, and when approaching the upper square, each Committee and Company will file off to the left, in succession.

Carriages of every description will be excluded from the Cemetery grounds.

Cutting of any portion of the programme and instructions, as published, as the order of the day, and, it is hoped, will be very much appreciated. Henry G. Poindexter and Wm. G. Talbott, are appointed Addrs to the Chief Marshal.

7. Dulaney, Chief Marshal.

Lex: Herald, Aug. 19, 1958

U. Side Church St, midway between Upper & Limestone

Clays funeral—July 10, 1852
Died: Washington, D.C.

June 29, 1852.

Facsimile & Body side
Old National Hotel, Famous for Many Erected by Calvert Estate, Honored by Henry Clay

There is little doubt that the present structure has been added to and modified since the hotel was first erected, but in the main it is the same building. In 1844, when Samuel S. Coleman took charge of the place, John Gadsby having given up direct control of the business and moved to the Decatur residence, which he had built, it underwent what was called a "thorough repair." At the time it was built, it was the first building erected in the city for strictly hotel purposes and not designed along the same lines as a private house.

The carpentering on the building was done by Mr. Van Copley and the brick work by Mr. Bender. A list of prices of building materials and labor at this period may be interesting: Removing earth, 17 cents a cubic yard; furnishing building stone, $1.20 a perch, measured in the wall; laying same, 80 cents a perch. Brick then sold for $5 a thousand, delivered, and the laying cost, $1.975 a thousand. Out of materials eight. Sand was 17 cents a barrel and painters charged 18 cents a square yard for three-coat work, including material. plastering, including material 29 cents a yard, and the tiler for his work got $11.50 a square. Window sills, 6 feet long, 5-inch thick, cost $4.75; door sills, 6 feet long, 7 inches thick, $11.72 each, and circular doorheads, 6 feet wide, $12 each.

Described in 1836.

A writer in 1836 describes Gadsby's as follows: "The edifice fronts 196 feet on Sixth street, 186 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and 140 on the great avenue. Under the same roof are a bank, a stage office, a wine store, and a lottery office; in the parallelogram is comprised an open area of 140 by 80 feet, with a perpendicular fountain of open ground, and, on the west, are wide plazas are attached to several stores. There are 240 apartments altogether, of which 170 are lodging rooms and 13 private parlors."

It is also stated that, following John Gadsby's death, the hotel business was conducted by Gadsby & Newton, then by William Gadsby, son of the former proprietor, to be followed by Mr. Coleman.

The first proprietor of the National Hotel was John Gadsby, who had, for many years, conducted the hotel business at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street. It was while he was incorporated in the National in, 1855, that he introduced the first steam cooking stove in the city and operated it by one of the daily papers under the title "Gas Cooking," as follows: "One of the most labor-saving and money-saving expedients ever known, and especially valuable for persons of scanty means, is the cooking with gas. In the hands of the laundress it is a matter of trouble and time it saves! Mr. Willard brought one of his sheet-iron broilers to our office some days ago, and having attached a gauze perch to one of the gas pipes, cooked a couple of chops and a steak in a few minutes, the tenderest we ever tasted, and, what is peculiar to the process, free from fat and odors, and tastes which generally rise from broiling meat. Anybody can see the operation any day in the kitchen of the National Hotel.

Closed for Months.

It was while Guy & Briggs were running the hotel that guests were made sick by poisonous sewer gases, resulting in the closing of the place for several months, people being afraid to enter the building. It was due to this so-called epidemic that President Buchanan's nephew, Col. E. B. Lane, is said to have lost his life. During this scare, Col. Franklin Tenney, together with Dr. S. W. Jones, heard of the hotel and the fatality which hung about it, and asked to be shown through the place. Of this, an item printed years ago, said:

"Mr. Tenney examined and leased it, threw open the windows, had the house cleansed, 278 loads of dirt taken from the cellar and yards, put $10,000 worth of furniture into the hotel and was called crazy by his friends. The hotel was opened to the public, completely renovated and declared thoroughly free of the poisonous malaria, December 5, 1857. Soon after it was opened every room was taken and the parlors and salons, where had danced the belles of a quarter of a century before, were again filled with life and were sold out to H. S. Benson of Philadelphia, who took charge April 1, 1863.

"Messrs. Tenney & Jones, receiving $15,000 for their hotel, retired with a handsome capital and the former purchasing and fitting up an establishment called the 'Gale Hall' moved there with his family. Mr. Benson died in 1869 and the National again passed into the hands of Jones and George H. Calvert. Mr. Tenney bought out the entire establishment June 1, 1871, and conducted the hotel for some time after 1871 alone, then sold a quarter interest to Mr. W. H. Crosby, a gentleman of sterling ability, exceedingly popular and generous to a fault."

Owned by Burns.

The building is on property that in the early days of the District, when Washington became the seat of Government, was owned by David Burns, whose great-grandfather, the Weightman buildings, erected by Roger Chew Weightman, Mayor of Washington from 1834 to 1836. Weightman purchased the property designated as lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in square 451, in 1811, 1812 and 1813. Allen C. Clark tells us:

"In the corner he had a store where he sold books, but more, the greatest and most popular lettered and particularly advertised in an advertisement October 2, 1824: 'Parnall, part shirting, chambray, sateen and cotton, chocolate, sugar, etc.' On the 1st of December, 1813, he relinquished his branch store on F street, near Fifteenth, adjoining Mrs. Curran's boarding house, in the Weightman buildings for..."