Years, Now National Guard Quarters

The National Hotel at the time of Buchanan's inauguration, 1857.

two years prior to August 15, 1820, the Mayor and the register had offices; then they moved to the new City Hall.

Native of Alexandria.

Mayor Weightman was born in Alexandria, January 18, 1877; came to Washington about 1890 and apprenticed himself to Way & Groff, printers. He continued in the "art preservative of all arts" for some years. He was a Mason and the first candidate to receive the degree.

In Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, of this city, on November 24, 1881, that lodge having been chartered on the preceding October 8. He served the jurisdiction as grand master in 1883. Another Mayor whose early life was associated with this site even before the erection of the National was Richard Wallach, who was the city father from 1861 to 1867. Like Mayor Weightman, he was born in Alexandria, which at that time was a part of the District of Columbia.

Mayor Wallach's father, also named Richard, moved into Washington at an early date and opened his law office in his residence, which stood where now stands the Sixth Street side of the National. The Mayor was a brother to W. D. Wallach, an early editor and owner of The Star. His marriage involved an unusual situation. Mr. Clark says:

"Mr. Wallach and Walter Lenox kept bachelor's hall at the latter's house at the intersection of Sixth and D streets and Louisiana avenue. At Marshall Brown's wedding Mr. Wallach was a guest. Said the groom, unselfish in matrimonial happiness to his guest, "Dick, why don't you select a bride from among these fine ladies?" Replied the bachelor Dick, "No, I will wait until you have a daughter and when she grows up I will marry her." Thursday was the evening and April was the month and 1856 the year when and the Metropolitan Hotel the place where Richard Wallach, esq., proudly stood with Ross, his bride. The bride was 17 and the groom was 47.

Here, when Southern hospitality was so noticeable, Chief Justice Taney did receive his, and later Chief Justice Chase and his charming daughter were frequently to be seen at the hotel. Mrs. Pickens, wife of the Governor of South Carolina, was once among the prominent boarders, as were ex-Congressmen G. E. Cole, Secretaries McCravy and Harlan, Mme. Octavia La Vert and Gen. B. F. Butler, the latter during the Civil War, when his headquarters were in this city. Senator Jim Lane of Kansas, Mark M. Carpenter of Wisconsin, Ann H. Stevens, the authoress; Senator O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, and ex-Gov. Hammond of South Carolina.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas was also a patron here before moving to Douglas Row at Second and F streets. Vice President Ferry, Senator Conger and family of Michigan, Senator Robert Toombs of Georgia, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Senator Mallory of Florida, Gov. Bagley of Michigan, Attorney General Tappan of New Hampshire, Gov. Colquitt of Georgia, Gov. Hamilton of Maryland, Senator and Mrs. John P. Hale, Senator Zach Chandler, Senator Gwin of California, Mrs. Ashley, wife of Gen. Ashley, who afterward married John J. Crittenden in the hotel, and George Bancroft had their names on the register. There were among the boarders also the Minister to France, Mr. Faulkner, Gov. Howard of Dakota, Gen. Sam Houston, Gov. Steele of New Hampshire and Mrs. Ann Chase, the heroine of Tampa, who distinguished herself in the Mexican War, when her husband, Franklin Chase, was United States Consul at Tampa.

Henry Clay as Guest.

But surely one of the most prominent people who made the National their home was the celebrated Kentuckian, Henry Clay. Elected to the United States Senate at the age of 29, and seated before he reached the constitutional age of 30, he soon became one of America's most noted men. He later became a member of the House of Representatives, where he was made Speaker.

He set a record for unsuccessfully running for the presidency in 1824, 1832 and 1844, which was later equaled by William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Clay died in the old National in Room 32 (later Room 116) on June 29, 1852, in his 78th year. His body was taken to his beloved Kentucky, where his ashes were laid to rest at Lexington. Nine months before his death he made some suggestion concerning the inscription to be put upon a gold medal his friends caused to be struck in commemoration of his services.

Henry Clay was one of those great statesmen who realized the importance of the Monroe Doctrine by which we have been hearing so much lately, and two years before President Monroe sent to Congress his famous message of December 2, 1823, this celebrated Kentuckian, by adoption, set forth in a resolution, introduced in the House of Representatives, his sentiments relative to the then provinces of South America, which reads:

"In Congress, United States of North America, February 10, 1821. Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives participate with the people of the United States in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the Spanish Pioneers of South America, which are strug-
Watterson Birth.

Another adopted son of Kentucky, who was born in this city, at 239 Pennsylvania avenue, February 16, 1849, near the National Hotel, was Henry Watterson.

This noted editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a position he held for 50 years, spent the first 20 years of his life in Washington, his father, Harvey Magee Watterson, having come here as a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee in 1838, and served during the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses.

Henry Watterson began his newspaper work in Washington in a peculiar way. When 13 years of age, so the story goes, together with one of his intimate boy friends, George W. Adams, who afterward became one of the proprietors of The Star, and a boy named Phillips, he went down to the river to swim. There were a number of boys in the water, and a cry of "boy drowned" was raised. When there appeared to be no chance of saving the boy they all scampered to the shore, picked out their clothing, and by the clothing remaining exclaimed identified the drowned boy as young Phillips. Watterson and Adams evidently had the news instinct which was later to make them both successful newspapermen, and on their way home they stopped at The Star Office, where Watterson wrote an account of the drowning, his first newspaper work.

"Marse" Henry Watterson, as he is often called, during his residence in Washington worked as a correspondent and editorial writer, and in 1860 was employed on the Union and States, the publishing office being at the northwest corner of Seventh and D streets N.W., where also was published the National Intelligencer. Mr. Watterson was then residing on the south side of G street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

During the Civil War he entered the Confederate service as aide to Gen. N. B. Forrest, later being assigned to the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk, and served as chief of scouts in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. For many years he was active in Democratic politics, and was temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876, served in the Forty-fourth Congress from Kentucky, and declined renomination. Again, delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, 1880; at Chicago, 1884; at St. Louis 1888, and at Chicago in 1896. He died in 1921 and is buried in Louisville, Ky.

Beau Hickman Fame.

A colorful character, who was almost a signpost in front of the National, many years ago, was Beau Hickman. Just how Beau came to stay here is interesting.

"After he became short in finances," as has been written, "and had let some months pass without settling his board bills as formerly, the proprietors of Brown's Hotel (later known as the Metropolitan), which place Beau "honorized" with
JOHN FOX, JR.

John Fox, Jr., noted author, was born at Stoney Point in Bourbon county, on December 16, 1882, the son of John William and Minerva Carr Fox.

His early education was received under his father's care. He attended school at Stoney Point. At the age of 15, he passed part of the entrance exams to Harvard College. He then entered Transylvania University where he spent two years and then completed his entrance exams to Harvard and entered the sophomore class of 1872. At the age of twenty he was graduated with honors as the youngest member of his class.

After graduation he was a member of the New York Sun staff and later entered Columbia School of Law. He wrote many articles for the New York Times, but became ill and was forced to abandon his newspaper career. He went to the mountains of Tennessee to recuperate and after six months wrote "Mountain Europa." Its merit was promptly recognized when it appeared in the Century Magazine. Later he wrote the "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," which is one of the few books published in America that sold over a million copies. Fox is the author of 13 works, the last of which "Erskine Dule," was written in 1919.

John Fox brought distinction to his native county of Bourbon.

On September 3, 1939, a fitting memorial to this famous writer was unveiled on the entrance to the farm on which he was born. This memorial was a gift of Miss Lucy Simmons, a lifelong friend of the family. Set in the face of the upper stone is a beautiful bronze tablet, the gift of Bourbon county friends and admirers.

Mr. Fox died July 8, 1919, of pneumonia at his home in Big Stone Gap, Virginia, aged 56 years. He was buried in the family lot in the Paris cemetery.

PARIS POSTOFFICE

The Paris postoffice was established in 1795. The letter below will throw some light on the early history of this place. While this letter says that Hopewell nowhere appears on the books at Washington and the postoffice was known as Bourbon until 1826, we have to say that the name of Bourbon nowhere appears on the records here, but Hopewell does from the beginning. The following is the official letter from the Auditor of the Treasury:

Washington, Jan. 18, 1876.

Sir:—In compliance with your request of December 22, 1875, I enclose the following information from the books of this office:

Bourbon, Ky. — Thomas Eades, first P. M., appointed January 1, 1795, Wm. Paton, second, appointed July 1, 1800. Name changed from Bourbon to Paris, April 25, 1825. James Paton, Jr., third, appointed April 28, 1826; Otho Hugues, fourth, appointed March 14, 1837; Joseph H. Holt, fifth, appointed March 10, 1840; H. H. Rankin, sixth, appointed October 24, 1849; John V. Lovley, seventh, appointed February 4, 1858; S. C. Lillieston, eighth, appointed June 5, 1861; Will H. Polk, ninth, appointed July 23, 1860; Elliott Kelly, tenth, appointed December 16, 1875.

The name of Hopewell does not appear on the books of this office.

Respectfully,

F. B. LALLY, Acting Auditor.

Bourbon Female College

Bourbon Female College was founded at the close of the Civil War by Prof. Walker Buckner, who conducted the institute several years. He was succeeded by Mrs. A. E. Randolph, who later was a missionary to China and assisted by Col. George M. Edgar and Miss Kate Edgar. At that time the school was under the patronage of the Presbyterian church.

First Bourbon Fairs

The Bourbon Fair was organized in 1836 and the first fair that year in White Bottom. Governor Garrard made a speech to a large throng. The fair continued until the Civil War, when it was suspended for two years, but was revived with Brutus J. Clay as its president for many years. Henry Clay was an annual attendant and on several occasions addressed large audiences.

The Bourbon Fair was re-organized some years after the turn of this century and continued until 1914.

Bourbon Academy Was Established In 1799

On the 13th of May, 1799, Andrew Todd, Thos. Jones, Hugh Brent and John Allen were appointed a committee to select the most eligible situation for an academy to be established here, permit for which was granted by a special act of the Legislature in December, 1798. A tract of nine acres was selected just over Stoner Creek on the Maysville road.

The Bourbon Academy, a rudely constructed frame building about 30 feet by 18 feet, resulted and was built in 1800. About 40 pupils could be accommodated.

Isaac Till was the first teacher and he received from $8 to $12.50 for each pupil per year, according to the course selected.

In 1805 this property was sold and a larger building built in town in 1806. Thus the beginning of the schools in Paris a century and a half ago.

Paris Incorporated As City In 1862

Paris was incorporated as a city in 1862 and the first Mayor and Board of Councilmen were elected on Sunday, April 5, of that year, and sworn in on Monday, April 7, in the law office of William and Prall, by W. M. Samuel, then County Judge. They composed: Mayor, George W. Williams; Councilmen, W. W. Mitchell, B. F. Pullen, H. T. Brent, J. D. Hearne, W. A. Thurston, E. A. Hanson; Treasurer, R. J. Brown; Assessor, James T. Davis; Marshall, William (Bob) Buckner. B. F. Pullen was the second Mayor and was elected five times.

FIRST CHURCH IN PARIS

The first church was organized in Paris in 1877 by the Presbyterians, and the first church building built by them two years later at the corner of Fourth and High streets. It was rebuilt later, and used by the Government for a hospital during the Civil War.

The Kentucky Citizen

Paris, Aug. 8, 1948
BLUEGRASS HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the College of Engineering, of the University of Kentucky in 1920 with a B.S. in M.E. degree, and received his Masters (M.E.) degree in 1929. For a number of years he was engaged in the contracting and engineering business, and since 1936 he has lived at Winburn Farm, near Lexington, where he is engaged in general farming and livestock raising.

For over twenty-five years Winston Coleman has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and his collection of over 3,500 volumes is the largest private collection of Kentuckiana in existence. In 1962, he was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society, the only Kentuckian so honored and one of the very few in the South. He is a member of a number of learned societies, and a Fellow of the Society of American Historians.

In addition to being a collector of Kentuckiana, Mr. Coleman is one of the state's leading historians. He is the author of several books, including Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass, Slavery Times in Kentucky, Famous Kentucky Duels, The Springs of Kentucky and A Bibliography of Kentucky History, has written a number of pamphlets on Kentucky history and is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and newspapers. In 1945 Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters, and two years later, his alma mater, the University of Kentucky honored him with the Doctor of Literature degree.

Univ. of Kentucky Press, 1952

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THE SQUIRE

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

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

—WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND
Retribution at the Court House. By J. Winston Coleman, Jr. (Winburn Press, Lexington, Kentucky, 1957. Frontispiece, 15 pp., Notes. $2.00.)

This pamphlet from the pen of one of Kentucky's best known historical writers, highlights another incident in the history of the Bluegrass state. The factual details of an unprovoked murder on the streets of Lexington back in 1858, followed within hours by the lynching of the murderer in the Court House yard spells the lurid story of retribution and revenge taken by a large group of citizens for the slaying during the early hours of the morning of Joseph Beard, Lexington's popular city marshal. He was simply trying to arrest a known rowdy and trouble maker in the line of his duty, and became the victim of stab wounds from which he died instantly on the sidewalk.

Of course the mob was wrong in dealing out justice as it did. There were real vocal attempts to stop the mob action and allow justice to take its course, but to no avail. Such incidents have happened in much the same manner in other states and while very regrettable they help to form part of the grass roots history of our country. Our author by his numerous pamphlets, books and articles has brought to light many historical incidents of his native state and certainly deserves commendation for keeping the record straight. The marshal's funeral late in the afternoon of the same day he was murdered was one of the largest funerals ever witnessed in Lexington. The frontispiece, reproduced from the original in the author's collection, adds morbid interest to the scene in the Court House yard that hot July morning as the mob proceeded to its self-imposed duty of punishing murder in the first degree.

Lee Shepard
College of Engineering

Graduates

1920

University of Kentucky
Underproduction is the cry of America. This not only applies to material things but it applies equally well to men who are to share the destiny of industries.

This year the College of Engineering at the University of Kentucky received over 200 direct requests for graduates to enter the various fields of industrial activities. Responsible officials from manufacturing companies came from various parts of the country to pick out the men who were to report shortly after graduation.

The engineering world needs men and the technical schools of America for the next few years will not be able to bring up the supply. Engineering courses are difficult, but it is possible for every youth of ability, health and grit to complete an engineering education. Young men looking for easy residence in life should not think of engineering as a profession, but for the worker and capable youth there is a field of opportunity of unlimited possibilities. America has attained the industrial supremacy of the world. The young engineers of tomorrow will be expected to defend this position.

Has Proven Himself

The Kentucky engineer has proven himself to be a very capable individual. The senior engineers at the University of Kentucky have just completed their work for 1920. Some of the civil engineers for thesis problems have been working on the design of reinforced concrete structures, the work covering the economics of reinforced concrete construction. The rest of the civil seniors have been studying the economics of making surveys for Federal and State aid road plans, specifications and estimates of cost. This work was undertaken at the request of the State Department of Public Roads.

Complete plans were made of 34.4 miles of road located in Bourbon, Nelson, Woodford and Mercer Counties, Kentucky. Waterbound macadam, bituminous macadam, rock asphalt and bituminous concrete were some of the particular types of roads studied. The estimated cost of the work amounted to three-quarters of a million dollars. It is expected that the Department of Public Roads will let contracts for all this work before July 1 of this year.

The mining engineers for thesis work have been making a study of the operation of a coal mine in Dania, Ky., operated by the Consolidation Fuel Company. Another thesis problem by mining engineers is the laying out of a shaft coal mine. This work consisted in designing the various machinery needed about the mine, developing a proposed method of working which takes in all that is best in modern practice in the mining of coal.

The Mechanical and Electrical engineers for thesis work have had as one problem the study of the strength of cast iron at high temperatures. Most of the seniors have developed a high class piece of machine design which will be built in the shops of the University of Kentucky. These machines and internal combustion engines are new and when built will form a part of the experimental laboratory equipment of the University of Kentucky.

The Three Degrees

The three degrees given to engineers at the University are: B. S. in C. E. (Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering); B. S. in E. M. (Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering), and B. S. in E. E. (Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering).

Positions The Class of ’20 Will Hold

The following is a list of the class of 1920 from the College of Engineering, University of Kentucky, with their ages, places of residence, degrees, and the places to which they will go shortly after commencement day:

J. H. Bailey, 22 years old, Bagdad, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Carrier Engineering Corporation, New York.

H. P. Boone, 23 years old, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of Hersh and Brothers, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

J. B. Hands, 24 years old, Louisville, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the American Bridge Company, Chicago.

D. C. Chase, 20 years old, Covington, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the American Bridge Company, Chicago.

J. R. Comnes, 21 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

E. E. Elsey, 23 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Charles Hartmann Company, Brooklyn.

H. C. Fenn, 24 years old, Williamstown, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., Kentucky State Road Department, Frankfort, Kentucky.

M. Forman, 23 years old, Louisville, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Miami Conservancy District, Dayton, Ohio.

H. W. Garver, 24 years old, Louisville, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

D. W. Gordon, 24 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Locomotive Superheater Company, Chicago.

J. E. Gorman 21 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in E. M., will enter the employ of the Consolidation Coal Company, Baltimore.

J. T. Guthrie, 23 years old, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Kentucky State Road Department, Frankfort, Kentucky.

W. W. Haffner, 26 years old, La Grange, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Kentucky State Road Department, Frankfort, Kentucky.

M. Harterman, 23 years old, Middlesboro, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the American Blower Company, Detroit.

N. W. Knight, 21 years old, Louisville, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Mason and Hanger Construction Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

C. R. McClure, 25 years old, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Bailey Bridge Company, Cleveland.

G. A. McRoberts, 23 years old, La Grange, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the G. A. Hayworth Engineering Company, Chicago.

W. F. Marshall, 23 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the American Bridge Company, Gary, Indiana.

J. S. Mirarch, 22 years old, Cincinnati, Ohio, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

L. W. Morgan, 26 years old, Soddy, Tennessee, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Consolidated Fuel Company, Dania, Ky.

J. C. Morris, 21 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Andrews Asphalt Paving Company, Hamilton, Ohio.


R. S. Park, 22 years old, Richmond, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the New York Telephone Company, New York.

N. T. Pachett, 25 years old, Bagdad, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the M. A. Moft Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A. C. Stephens, 22 years old, Burlington, Kentucky, B. S. in C. E., will enter the employ of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, Savannah, Georgia.

H. C. Thompson, Jr., 21 years old, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the People’s Gas, Light and Coke Company, Chicago.

W. M. Wallace, Jr., 22 years old, Lexington, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Charles Hartmann Company, Brooklyn.

R. W. Waterfill, 24 years old, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the Carrier Engineering Corporation, New York.

H. B. Weinschank, 24 years old, Indianapolis, Indiana, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the B. F. Turner Company, Chicago.

J. D. Wood, 23 years old, Eliton, Kentucky, B. S. in M. E., will enter the employ of the H. L. Doherty and Company, Toledo, Ohio.

The Lexington Leader June 1920
My dear Madam,

I regret very deeply that I should have failed to meet you and Miss Helm during your recent visit to Cincinnati.

I received your card with great regret that you were not here to be sheltered, it was not possible for me to call.

I return esteem it a kindness, thank you, all your kind coming, but the times of the year are not again such to meet you both.

With thanks for your kindness, believe me,

Very truly yours,

James Lane Allen

Lexington,
4 May, 1891.
British Cannon In Kentucky

A particular cause of British alarm during the summer of 1779, as the American Revolution was dragging along into its fifth year, was the rapid influx of "rebel" settlers into the "County of Kentucky." In May, 1780, Maj. Arent S. De Peyster, Lieutenant-Governor of Canada and commander of the British forces at Detroit, wrote to General Frederick Haldimand, Governor-General of Canada at Montreal, giving information on the alarming conditions in the Western Country:

"The Delawares and Shawnees are ... daily bringing in scalps & prisoners ... those unhappy people being part of the one thousand families who to shun the oppression of Congress are on their way to possess the country of Kentucky, where if they are allowed quietly to settle, they will soon become formidable both to the Indians & to the Posts."

The Indians, seeing their favorite hunting grounds being taken over by the white settlers, turned to the British for help and Major DePeyster, to retain their good will, began lavishing large sums of money and presents on them. In one account, labeled "Goods suitable for the Indian trade," there is listed a large quantity of vermilion paint, "New Pennsylvania rifles" and "Scalping knives (with) good blades & solid handles." Armed with these presents and inspired by rewards of others, the Indians stepped up their scalp-hunting trips to Kentucky. All along the lonely trails, scores of hapless men, women and children were ambushed, murdered and scalped. Their fiendish work done, the savages, with such captives as they saw fit to take, would hasten back to Detroit to collect from the British government money or presents for each scalp or prisoner delivered.

In the spring of 1780, Capt. Henry Bird, of His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, was ordered to lead an expedition against the exposed Kentuck settlements as a part of the British strategy for the conquest of the struggling colonists.

On May 25, 1780, Captain Bird left Detroit with an army of 150 whites and 100 Lake Indians, and carried along two field pieces, a three-pounder and a six-pounder, with a detachment of bombardiers from the Royal Regiment of Artillery to fire them.

On June 3 Bird was at the mouth of the Great Miami River, where he was met by additional warriors, bringing his force of red men to about 700.

Numbered among the white men in this British expedition were several renegade Americans, already notorious on the frontier—Simon Girty (the "white savage") and his two brothers, George and Thomas; Matthew Elliott and Capt. Alexander McKee.

In their fear of General Clark, the Indians refused to descend the Ohio River to the falls (Fort Nelson), the site of Louisville. Instead, they insisted on ascending the Licking River and attacking the interior settlements of Kentucky, which promised less fighting and more booty.

Apparently helpless to do otherwise, Bird reluctantly consented to the Indian plan of operations.

Above the forks of the Licking River were two fairly strong stations or stockades—Ruddell's and Martin's. Ruddell's, known also as Fort Licking and Fort Liberty, was a stockaded log settlement and contained "at least 18 or 20 families, with block-houses and pickets."

Martin's Station was named for John Martin, who had erected a cabin on the site in 1775. In 1779 numerous settlers came in, which led to the building of the stockade.

Captain Bird's discordant party left their camp on the Ohio River June 12 and began paddling up the swollen Licking in
pirogues and canoes to the forks of the stream, now the present site of Falmouth, in Pendleton County. Here the entire force, because of shallow water, was obliged to disembark. Then the army began a slow and tedious march to Ruddell’s Station, distant 45 miles, laboriously cutting as they went a road sufficiently wide, over which the two cannon were dragged.

Capt. Alexander McKee, with a force of about 200 Indians, formed an advance unit and surrounded the sleeping Ruddell’s Station before daylight on the morning of June 24. Because of rain, no scouts had been sent out for days. This may account for the fact that although the invaders had been 13 days on route from the mouth of the Licking, the settlers were unaware of the action until an Irishman named McCarty, disobeying orders, shot into the stockade at dawn.

“Firing commenced shortly thereafter on both sides, and the little fort defended itself vigorously until noon. About that time Bird arrived with the rest of his force and the three-pounder cannon. Two charges from this gun were sent against the wooden fort, which did nothing more than knock in one of the legs of a corner blockhouse. The settlers were not much impressed, but when the large six-pounder was wheeled in sight and made ready for firing, the startled Kentuckians realized that it would not be long before their stockade was pounded to pieces.

At this point Bird sent Simon Girty with a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort. After a vigorous discussion it was voted to surrender and the white flag was raised. For the first time in history a Kentucky fort had capitulated.

Bird in his report wrote in part:

“We arrived before Fort Liberty (on) the 24th of June. . . . When they saw the six-pounder moving across the field, they immediately surrendered. . . . The conditions (were) that their lives should be saved, and themselves taken to Detroit. I forewarned them that the savages would adopt some of the children. . . . The Indians were not to enter (the fort) till the next day—but whilst Capt. McKee & myself were in the fort settling these matters, they rushed in, tore the poor children from their mother’s breasts, killed a wounded man and every one of the cattle, leaving the whole (of the carcasses) to sink. We brought no pork with us & were now reduced to great distress, & the poor prisoners in danger of being starved.”

James Trabue, who was present in the fort and was captured, and who wrote the capitulation agreement, declared that Captain Bird promised that he and his white soldiers would protect the captives, who would be held under British protection, march them safely to Detroit and keep the Indians away from them.

When Bird and McKee were yet in the fort signing the papers the savages charged through the open gates and fell upon the defenseless prisoners.

“The Indians came rushing in,” Trabue declared, “and plundered the people, and they even stripped their clothes off them and divided the prisoners among the Indians.”

Each Indian seemed bent upon snatching a prisoner, articles of clothing and trinkets. Trabue declared that all his clothing was pulled off and that he was given “one of their ragged lousy shirts to put on.” The wild scene was almost indescribable; mothers hysterical with fright frantically screaming for their children and the pitiful crying of children for their parents.

“The violence of the Lake Indians,” noted McKee, “in seizing the prisoners contrary to agreement threw everything in confusion.” However, “the other nations next morning returned all they had taken (prisoners), back to Capt. Bird’s charge.”

With the assurance from Blue Jacket and the other chiefs that all prisoners taken should be entirely under his control, Bird’s force set out for Martin’s Station the next day and reached it June 26. One of the prisoners taken the day before was sent into the fort carrying Bird’s demand of capitulation. After a brief consultation held in the absence of Capt. John Martin, the defenders of the fort agreed that it would be useless to fight against such odds. Little garrison surrendered without firing a shot.

The disgusted Captain Bird wrote a further account after the fall of Martin’s Station: “The same promises were made & broke in the same manner, not one pound of meat & near 300 prisoners—Indians breaking into the forts after the treaties were concluded.”

At Martin’s, Bird insisted that the Indians deliver all prisoners with at least a suit of clothes left them, and then quietly told the Kentuckians to put on as many clothes as they could wear. In spite of this the prisoners were knocked down and stripped. Before the savages could satisfy their innate thirst for blood and pillage, they “heard news of Col. Clarke’s coming against them & (some of the less daring) proposed returning—which indeed,” wrote Bird, “had they not proposed, I must have insisted on, as I had then fasted some time & the prisoners in danger of starving.”

The expedition started back to Canada with its captives, loaded down with their own household goods. Several days were consumed in the march back to the forks of the Licking. At this place the Indians, led by Captain McKee, deserted the British and took with them the whole of the prisoners taken at Ruddell’s Station. The Indians with their captives pushed on ahead of Bird’s party, as they seemed mortally fearful of being overtaken by the “Chief of The Long Knives,” as General Clark was known. Moreover, they were eager to reach Detroit to sell to the British and French those captives not wanted as slaves and to collect on the scalps taken at Ruddell’s and Martin’s. A number of the captives, unable to endure the killing pace required, were dispatched with the tomahawk en route.

Bird’s excursion was the most successful of all the military expeditions of the Western Country, and but for the intractability of his Indian allies, the whole region of Kentucky might have been depopulated.
Man of Five Worlds

Retired in his fifth one, Otto Rothert recalls four others of great activity

By Paul Hughes

COURIER-JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

For the fourth time in a row, a handful of devoted cronies in Lexington’s “Book Thieves,” a time-honored literary and discussion society, have given a farewell dinner to aging Otto A. Rothert of Louisville, who, thank goodness, has a keen sense of humor.

“They’re persistent cusses—but so am I,” grinned “Uncle Otto,” the frail but eager grand old man of Kentucky history, as he got ready to go to Lexington for last night’s shindig. “I told them last year that would probably be the last time, but here I am again, and if they insist on keeping up the custom, I’ll insist on going.”

The annual tribute to a lively and lovable old friend—now 81—was arranged to follow the usual pattern, more or less. Rothert takes an afternoon train, is met at Lexington by as many of the group as can be on hand and is escorted to the Lafayette Hotel where a room has been engaged for him to rest a little while before the gay festivities begin in a private dining room.

There are drinks, a lot of conversation jampacked with kidding, and a sumptuous dinner. Afterward there are a few short and informal speeches and a reply by the honor guest.

The gang this year was made up of J. Winston Coleman, Jr., farmer and historian; William H. Townsend, attorney and Lincoliniana addict; Holman Hamilton, author; Hambleton Tapp, author, and history devotee, now assistant to the president of the University of Kentucky; R. Gerald McMurtry, professor of Lincoliniana at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; and L.M.U’s. president, Robert L. Kyle.

Missing this year was Thomas D. Clark, author and head of U. K.’s history department, who is on leave in India.

He, McMurtry, Hamilton and Tapp are proteges of Uncle Otto and held by him in high esteem both as scholars and friends.

When the intimates break up at long last, Coleman usually takes Rothert to Winburn Farm, his home on the Russell Cave Pike, to spend the night and the next day. And the next day invariably calls for another party. By afternoon everybody drops in and Mr. and Mrs. Coleman thereby snare Uncle Otto for another night in the country.

This is a fairly typical high light in the life-in-retirement of the gentle, charming ex-secretary of the Filson Club who reluctantly gave up active work seven years ago when his health began to worry him.

In Rothert’s way of looking at it, he’s living in his fifth world—one for each 20-year phase.

To the present generation, then, and to the many new people in this community, mention of Otto Rothert will likely bring to mind a jovial, dignified, spare figure of medium height whose wavy, thinning, gray hair still has a hint of the familiar part-in-the-middle,

Otto Rothert’s parents bought this watch for him when he was born, gave it to him 21 years later.

when it isn’t hidden by an old fedora that’s a bit on the dingy side.

His spry walk, between Fourth Street and his hotel home (for 30 years) at Eighth and Chestnut, is quickly noted, as is his ready smile when he meets an old friend along the way.

Never pretentious or showy, he sometimes may be found browsing at the library or in a corner at the Filson Club, where he still gets his mail. His pockets are full of handwritten notes, his head full of ideas.

Comes lunchtime and Otto Rothert on pretty days hies toward a favorite eating place at 11th and Broadway, afterward taking a nap in his room at Coker’s Hotel. If it’s bad outside, he has his meals brought to his room. If his date book has an empty page—and mostly he doesn’t go out much to see his friends—he lies down and reads after dinner for an hour, then goes straight to bed.

He’s up bright and early for a hearty restaurant breakfast alone, for he’s still a bachelor in his fifth world, as he was in his other four.

Rothert reads the daily papers and a couple of weekly news magazines, jots down a few notes in a scrapbook, digs into an old trunk, rearranges clippings that fill many envelopes and relives some of the exciting days of his many-sided career, chuckles at some jibe aimed at him in the long-ago.

If some friend drops in to see him, or takes him out to dinner, he comes alive all over again. Although it is obvious that he is a tiny bit lonesome—which he probably will deny with vigor—he still modestly enjoys his retirement.

“I have to take it easy, these days—the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak,” he says, for since Rothert quit work he has been in the hospital with three illnesses. For nearly a year now, however, he has felt more robust and is looking forward to his annual winter visit with his kin at Little Rock, Ark.—his older brother Hugo and children and grandchildren.

“I usually go down before Christmas, but this year I’ll wait until after the first of the year. I want to be around here a little longer than usual, because the well drillers may get to work on oil prospects on my land in Muhlenberg County. Who knows—they might bring in a gusher!”

To Rothert, that is always a hopeful possibility but this time more than ever because some wells have
been successful not far away and at present the rigs are drilling just a few hundred feet from his land.

Thus Otto Rothert lives in his fifth world, with a wistful nostalgia for the other four. These go back to the halcyon days when Rothert was handsome, eligible, well-heeled, gay, properly tailored, popular and smart.

Then, he drank deep from the Pierian spring and cut quite a swath in the social and intellectual life of this town, capping that with far-off travel, keen observations and most readable writing. What work he did was always a labor of love, he used to say. And you'll look in vain for the name of Otto Rothert in the annals of business—he didn't lean that way.

Rothert was the youngest child in a family of four boys and a girl born at Huntingburg, Ind., to Herman and Franziska Rothert, who had come to America from what is now Germany. Herman came from Hannover in 1844, at 16, and Franziska Weber from Baden in 1852, when she was 17. Both settled with other Germans then peopling the vicinity of Huntingburg, and were married in 1854.

Herman, beginning with farming and graduating into tobacco-buying, was thrifty, astute and hard-working. He made a success in business, yet found time to travel, hunt, fish and enjoy his saddle horses.

Franziska, who had a head for business and worked as a team with her husband, was a woman of versatile culture and interests and, above all, saw that her children were educated in a day when few attended college.

Otto, who always had a hobby but showed little or no inclination for business, took a year of preparatory and four years of college work at the University of Notre Dame, during which his family moved from Huntingburg to Louisville the better to carry on Herman's tobacco-buying and exporting business.

Graduating on his 21st birthday on June 21, 1892, Otto saw nothing he wanted to do. Franziska saw he was too full of abstractions to turn a shrewd deal and persuaded Herman to take him on as his secretary. But that didn't take all his time.

One day Herman met an acquaintance who ran the Galt House, so he asked him whether he might have something there that would interest Otto.

"I never really worked at that job," says Rothert in latter-day reminiscing, "but I was able to meet a lot of interesting people."

The old Galt House indeed was the very place for meeting fascinating people. As hotel clerk, Otto met them all—statesmen, actors, chorines and divas, generals and admirals, drummers and gamblers and sportsmen.

Meanwhile, Otto was busy with amateur photography, fossil collecting, botanical and scientific studies, writing for the press, dancing, horseback riding.

The Louisville Times in 1904 gave him his first press recognition, telling of his "seven cabinets of fossils gathered in a radius of 40 miles of Louisville" and a herbarium "containing a collection of 300 native plants mounted by himself."

The Rothert home at Brook and Gray contained many other things that showed the workings of Otto's mind: swords, canes, muskets, skates, tennis racquets, antlers, foils, displayed poker hands, Angora goats, college pennants, and 900-odd photographic prints from pictures made where the Rothert feet trod.

Already having toured all the states east of the Mississippi, Otto had longed to build a houseboat for a leisurely trip down the Ohio and Mississippi to enhance his education by casual exploration and by writing a report in full of his adventures.

This brought about a quizical report in The Evening Post that maybe such a trip could serve for a honeymoon, too. Otto laughed that off, and today he reports that he himself must have suspected he was in reality to go through life a bachelor. "Why, I never could interest a girl—I never got to the point where I believed I could become engaged," he will tell you.

After the death of his father in 1904, Otto's mother encouraged him to make an extended trip through the West, into Mexico and on to Hawaii and Alaska. This he had longed to do, coupling with his purpose a plan to study and explore, and to write about it.

The Huntingburg Independent arranged to print Otto's reports on "every spot he can find that throws any light on progress of civilization among the aborigines, and the immigrants who have since settled in the country which they have gained."

Added to those sociological inquiries, the minerals, trees and animals interested him.

H E W AS gone nine months, and on August 21, 1905, Rothert the raconteur, cosmopolite and scholar reached Louisville laden with curios, to be met with acclaim by family, friends and press. The newspapers were full of his exploits.

Next trip was to see the 2,700 acres of wild topography and tree-covered terrain in Muhlenberg County which his father had left the family, and which he himself had acquired. There was a hint that coal and oil lay beneath these rough acres.

So interested did Rothert become that he undertook at the same time the gathering of material on the county's history. The highly successful "History of Muhlenberg County" was the result. While there wasn't much interest in the book in Muhlenberg County at the time, in recent months copies have fetched $50. Many's the program at the Filson Club made up from parts of this history.

Uncle Otto was elected to membership in the Filson Club in 1908, a date that was followed by more and more of his appearances there. In 1917 he was made secre-
tary, with no salary attached—a custom in those days. Almost at once the club, without a permanent home until 1929, began to shake off its doldrums. Until his retirement in 1945, the Filson Club was mainly Otto Rothert, although of course there were Col. Reuben T. Durrett, R. C. Ballard Thruston, Miss Ludie J. Kinkead and others who had prominent roles in its development.

Two and three decades ago, Rothert, eagerly sought as a guest, would dine on Thursday nights with the Bruno W. Albertses; on Saturday nights with the Gisbert B. Albertses, and on Sundays with the Young E. Allisons. At other times, he dropped in to see the Paul Plaschkes, the Grover Pages, the Rudy Haags, the Theodore Zollingers, the Edward A. Krafts, just to mention a few out of many.

And to Forest Retreat, an old log house he remodeled and added to on his Muhlenberg County land, he has taken many of his friends for all-too-brief visits.

Rothert's writings have covered a wide range of subjects—"The Outlaws of Cave-In-Rock" to "The Annals of The Louisville Retail Nurserymen's Association."

All these things made up Rothert's other four worlds. He was a purposeful, smart (but not smart-alec) dandy; at 81, he's just as purposeful and as smart. And his Book Thieves friends were thinking of that when they invited him again for dinner.

Both pirate and bullfighter is Rothert, in younger days in a show and at a costume party, respectively.

A protege of Rothert, with whom he's shown here, is Gayle R. Carver, curator of Western State's museum.

About 1900, he was meeting interesting people at the Gall House.

A caricature of Rothert, in 1922 style, was made by Paul Plaschke.

This 1876 photo shows Otto at 5. He lived in Huntingburg, Ind.

And today, at 81, still-spry Otto Rothert lives a life-in-retirement.
Guiding light of the Filson Club for many years, Otto A. Rothert appeared this way to artist George Joseph the year after he resigned as the club's secretary.

Born: June 21, 1871, Huntingburg, Ind.
Died: March 28, 1956, Greenville, Ky.
Buried: Fairmount Cemetery, Huntingburg, Ind.

(over)
In Memory Of
Otto A. Rothert
Born, June 21, 1871
Died, Mar. 28, 1956
Services
First Presbyterian Church
Thursday, 3:00 P. M.
Clergymen Officiating
Rev. A. B. Gross
Rev. G. B. Denning
Final Resting Place
Fairmount Cemetery
Huntingburg, Ind.
Funeral Conducted By
Garyt Funeral Home
Greenville, Kentucky.
Mar-29-1956

Otto Rothert, Muhlenberg Historian, Dies Wednesday

Muhlenberg County Historian Otto A. Rothert, 84, died in the Muhlenberg Community Hospital at 5:20 a.m. Wednesday following a lengthy illness. He had been in declining health for the past several months.

Mr. Rothert, who is best known here for his history of Muhlenberg County, was also a nationally known author and historian and served as executive secretary of the Filson Club, Louisville, for 36 years.

Came Here In 1905

Mr. Rothert first came to this county in 1905 to look over the estate left by his father. A few years later he published his history of Muhlenberg County, described as one of the outstanding county histories in the United States and considered a working model for other historians.

Dr. Hambleton Tapp, Rothert's official biographer, wrote: "Uncle Otto has declared many times that his History of Muhlenberg County was a 'labor of love.' How fortunate are the citizens of Muhlenberg County that Otto A. Rothert has lived. They appreciate his herculean services to their county."

Honored By Woman's Club

The Greenville Woman's Club paid tribute to Mr. Rothert last September 30 in a program at which Dr. Tapp was the principal speaker. Representatives from the Filson Club and other historical societies over the state were present.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church conducted by the Rev. A. B.

Died: Wed. March 28-1956

The Greenville (Ky) Leader, March 29, 1956

OTTO A. ROTHERT
Gross, pastor, assisted by the Rev. G. B. Denning, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Burial In Huntingburg

Following services here the body will be taken to Huntingburg, Ind., his birth place, where services will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the Schmutzler Funeral Home, conducted by the Rev. Fred Fahrenkamp, pastor of the Evangelical Church. Burial will be in Fairmount Cemetery, Huntingburg.

The body is at Gary's Funeral Home.

Mr. Rothert is survived by one brother, Hugo C. Rothert, Little Rock, Ark.; two nieces, Dr. Frances C. Rothert, Little Rock, and Mrs. Jeff Gatling, Camden, Ark.; one nephew, Matt H. Rothert, Camden.
Otto Rothert of Greenville Dies

Greenville—Otto A. Rothert, 84, distinguished author of "A History of Muhlenberg County" and for many years secretary of the Elson Club in Louisville, died in the Muhlenberg Community Hospital at 8 a.m. Wednesday.

Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church today (Thursday) at 3 p.m. with the Rev. A. B. Gross officiating, assisted by the Rev. G. B. Denning. Continued services will be held in Huntingburg, Ind., on Friday, March 20, in the Unitarian Church. Burial will be in the Huntingburg cemetery.

Survivors are brother, Hugo Rothert of Little Rock, Ark., nephew, Matthew Rothert of Camden, Ark., two nieces, Mrs. Jeff Gatling of Camden, Ark., Dr. Frances Rothert of Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Rothert published one book and two booklets about Muhlenberg County. In addition to his history he has also published "History of Unity Baptist Church, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky" (1914), and "Forest Retreat and Its Garden" (1920).

Although Mr. Rothert is not a native of the county, he loved it as much as any Muhlenberger.

In 1906 his father bought the 2,500-acre Buckner Furnace tract, about four miles south of Greenville. A few years after the father purchased this land his son, Otto, made his first visit to the county. Previous to this first trip he had published about 25 newspaper and magazine articles pertaining to history and travels. In the fall of 1906 he made another trip to Muhlenburg and then began collecting the county's local history.

In 1913 he published his revised manuscript in an illustrated book of 496 pages entitled "A History of Muhlenberg County." His excellent work is in every sense a great labor of love. The following biographical sketch of Mr. Rothert is taken from "A Sesquicentennial History of Kentucky," Volume 3:

"Otto Arthur Rothert, Louisville historian, was born in Huntingburg, Ind. June 21, 1871. He is the youngest son and child of Herman and Francisca (Weber) Rothert. In 1889 his parents moved to Louisville where he has lived ever since. On June 21, 1892, the day he was 21, he was graduated from the University of Notre Dame, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Upon finishing college he served as secretary to his father, who, up to 1900, was an exporter of tobacco.

"In the meantime he was an accountant with the Falls City Tobacco Works and later the New Gulf House. After the death of his father in 1904, he was on a year's tour of Western North America, including Alaska, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. During this trip he wrote a number of newspaper letters of his experiences as a traveler, and in them dwelt more or less on the history of each place visited. Upon his return home he drifted into a study of the history of Kentucky and in the course of time gave up practically all other interests for the history of the state. He soon began to specialize in "neglected subjects" and wrote newspaper and magazine articles on some of the facts he had salvaged.

"His four books are: 'A History of Muhlenberg County,' (1913), his first voluminous labor of love; 'Madison Cavein: the Story of a Poet,' (1921); 'The Elson Club and Its Activities,' (1922); and 'The Outlaws of Cave-in-Rock,' (1924). His four booklets are 'History of Unity Baptist Church, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky,' (1914); 'Local History in Kentucky Literature,' (1915); 'A Picturomgraphy of Madison Cavein,' (1921); and 'Forest Retreat and Its Garden,' (1926)."
Otto A. Rothert, Colorful Historian, Dies

Was Secretary Of Filson Club For 28 Years

Otto A. Rothert, who always had a pocketful of handwritten notes and a headful of historical lore, died yesterday in his beloved Muhlenberg County.

Rothert, 84, was secretary of the Filson Club for 28 years, until ill health forced his retirement in November, 1948. He moved shortly after that to Greenville, Muhlenberg County. He died there at 8:10 a.m. in Muhlenberg Community Hospital.

He was a native of the county, but loved it as if he were.

An Outstanding History

His "History of Muhlenberg County," published in 1912, is considered one of the outstanding histories in the United States and a model for such documents.

In recent years, copies of the book were sold for as much as $50 each.

Rothert was a familiar figure on Breckinridge Street, where the Filson Club is located.

He was always a friendly and a well-dressed man.

Known as "Uncle Otto" or "Colonel," Rothert worked in a hazy of tobacco smoke in a cluttered office at the club, 118 W. Breckinridge. He justified the constant cigarette in his mouth by saying he didn't inhale, so smoking didn't hurt him.

Helped Club Grow

He was usually at his desk, his glasses slipped halfway down his nose, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. or later.

Rothert helped the Filson Club grow from a weak historical society with a handful of members, no home, and a few manuscripts and books to a thriving society of 200 at the time of his retirement.

Under his aegis, too, the club acquired its fireproof headquarters, a celebrated library, and a large endowment fund.

He became a member of the club, which dates from 1884, in 1908 and was named its third secretary in 1917. A man of independent means, he served 10 years without pay as secretary.

He gave his personal library of about 1,000 books and pamphlets to the club—the second largest gift it ever received.

Marriage was ever a subject for jest among Rothert and his friends.

 Asked why he remained a bachelor, Rothert said, "Only the Lord and a few women know.

Born of German Parents

In 1908 he remarked, "I am further from matrimonial bliss, kisses, and distresses than ever." He lived for 30 years at the old Coker Hotel, Seventh and Chestnut. His favorite luncheon spot was a restaurant at 11th and Broadway. It was said that, although he was a bachelor, he never ate Sunday dinner alone.

Rothert was born of German parents in Huntington, Ind. The family moved to Louisville when he was 18 and lived in a house at Brook and Gray.

Young Rothert attended preparatory school at the University of Notre Dame and was graduated from the university in 1892 with a bachelor-of-science degree.

For a while he was secretary to his father, who owned a tobacco business, and then secretary for the Falls City Tobacco Works. But business didn't interest him.

He worked as a clerk at the old Galt House, but later said, "I never really worked at that job, but I met a lot of interesting people."

Among them was a group of ladies of the chorus who inquired of Rothert about room rates. While they were discussing the matter among themselves, Rothert called out, "Do you take baths?"

After giving up this job, Rothert spent nine months touring the West, Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii. He sent travel reports to The Huntington Independent.

Developed Forest Retreat

He inherited a 2,600-acre site in Muhlenberg County from his father. An old log cabin on the property, which he called Forest Retreat, became his summer home.

He planned to live in it after retirement, but decided to stay in a Greenville guest home because of his health and age. He sold the property a year ago.

At 55, he took up gardening and developed an arborium at Forest Retreat. His collection of shrubs, small trees, and perennials was considered the largest in the state. He once wrote and illustrated with photographs a booklet, "Forest Retreat and Its Garden."

In his writings, Rothert sang out obscure characters and what he called "neglected subjects" in Kentucky history.

Collecting Many Things

His books include "A History of Unity Baptist Church," "Local History in Kentucky Literature," "The Story of A Poet: Madison Cawein," and "The Outlaws of Cave-In-Rock." The latter told of pirates who preyed on flatboats on the Ohio River opposite Crittenden County, Kentucky.

Rothert was a collector of anything—fossils, plant specimens, curios. He was a photographer and horsemanship.

For four years in a row, a handful of devoted Lexington cronies gave "farewell" dinners for Rothert. They called themselves the Book Thieves, a literary and discussion society.

Before the last dinner they gave in 1952, Rothert remarked, "They're persistent fellows, but so am I. If they insist on keeping up the custom, I'll insist on going."

Honored Several Times

At a testimonial dinner given for him by the Filson Club in 1945, Rothert said he felt like he had his own funeral before he "kicked the bucket." At that affair he was given an endowment membership worth $1,000 in the club.

A friend who saw Rothert on the street several years ago asked him what was new.

"What's new?" said Rothert. "I don't know what's new. If you ask me what's old, I might be able to tell you."

Last October the Greenville Woman's Club paid tribute to him at a special program. It called him Greenville's most beloved citizen.

In February, 1955, he was elected honorary president of the new Muhlenberg County Historical Society at Central City.

A four-volume history of Kentucky published in Chicago in 1928 carried a biographical sketch of Rothert. He belonged to historical associations in Mississippi, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Indiana, and Kentucky, and was chairman of the American Historical Association.

Greenville Funeral Today

He was a charter member of the Arts Club, an Elk, and belonged to the Louisville Literary Club and Conscience Lunch Club.

The body is at Garry's Funeral Home in Greenville. The funeral will be at 3 p.m. today at First Presbyterian Church. The body will be taken to Scherftzweiler's Funeral Home in Huntington, Ind., for services at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, with burial at Huntington.

Rothert is survived by a brother, Hugo C. Rothert, Little Rock, two nieces, and a nephew.
At the right is the restoration of the first Postoffice west of the Allegheny Mountains, standing in Constitution Square in Danville. The bronze plaque above marks the building. It is the only original building of the four in the square—the others being replicas. It stood a block away, but later was moved into the park. Before moving it, clapboarding which had been put on the sides of it, and an extra room that had been added to the old building over the years were torn away.
A SPOT IN KENTUCKY

Just northeast of Carrollton, Ky., there is a large stone house setting back from the highway with rolling hills beyond. It's the oldest house around, built at least 175 years ago by a Henry Ogburn with slave labor. The land was a grant of 2500 acres from the King of England. The closest neighbors were some friendly Indians who had a fortification back of the house. In the old days a silk worm establishment was part of the estate and had many mulberry trees to feed the worms. Mrs. Ralph Quinn of Cincinnati restored the place some years ago, replacing many sections of stone that had been sold to the highway department when U. S. Route No. 42 was rebuilt. It is now owned by the Stanley Grobmyers who live across the road. —Sketch by Caroline Williams.

Old state House, Frankfort, Ky.
Issued at Richmond, Va.

Land-Office TREASURY WARRANT, No. 882

To the principal SURVEYOR of any County within the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for

Wilm Moore

his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of Ninety Three Acres of Land, due unto the said

William Moore

In consideration of the Sum of one hundred fifty dollars, paid into the Public Treasury, the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts and their Certificate received into the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this Second Day of July in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and

1782

John Harvie, Register Land Office.

1782

Mule-drawn street cars at entrance to Woodland Park.
Tilford & Barclay, Bankers,

Pay to Charles H. Wickliffe

One Hundred Dollars

Lexington, Ky., Aug 27, 1859

Jno. E. Tilford

Jno. L. Barclay


Proctor & Hocker, Bankers,

Pay to J. M. Hocker

Twenty Five Dollars

Lexington, Ky., June 12, 1867

J. W. Proctor

Observer & Reporter Print, Lexington.

U.S. Senator James B. Beck

John B. Tilford, Banker,

Pay to J. Krantz

Sixty Eight Dollars

and Fifty Cents

Lexington, Ky., July 12, 1862

No.

U.S. Senator James B. Beck
On west side of Russell Cave Road, 2 miles north of the city, faced west.


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$111.22

Lexington, Ky., July 15, 1864

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Pay to Isaac Shelby, Sr. in Current Funds,

One Hundred and Eleven 73/100 Dollars.
(Case from F. B. Hartman)

F. K. Hunt

Francis K. Hunt—Loudon

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$103.3

Lexington, Ky., November 7, 1866

DAVID A. SAYRE & CO., Bankers,

Pay to Thomas H. Pont to order Bower One Hundred and Three 73/100 Dollars

F. K. Hunt
MASONIC UNIVERSITY, LAGRANGE—In 1841 William M. Funk gave $10,000 to establish "Funk Seminary" at LaGrange, county seat of Oldham county. This building was erected in 1842 and the school was chartered by the legislature. In 1844, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky assumed control of the school and changed the name to "Masonic College," with full four-year courses leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees. Honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred on John Augustus Williams, first president of the University of Kentucky, and on Rob Morris, poet laureate of Freemasonry who, in 1861 became president of the college. In 1846, the school enrolled 203 students, five of whom were from foreign lands and over half from the Southern states. In 1847, George M. Bibb, of Oldham county, was the first graduate with an A.B. degree. One of the features of this school was that it "admitted sons of indigent Masons without charge." In 1852, the name was changed to the Masonic University of Kentucky, and for the next ten years the school was at the height of its career. In the years preceding the Civil War, its faculty consisted of the Rev. Trimble, Jr., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy; Henry B. Parsons, professor of mathematics and chemistry; Rob Morris, professor of ancient and modern history; R. A. Logan, H. H. DeGarmo and T. H. Hines. During the Civil War the enrollment fell off and the school suffered considerably. The Rev. D. M. Graves was president during the years 1866-1867. After a few years the school became a burden on the Grand Lodge and they, on May 1, 1872, turned back the property and school equipment to the trustees under the will of Funk. The school returned to a high school status and continued to operate as Funk Seminary until the building burned on the night of Sept. 24, 1911.

Lex. Herald-_leader.
Sun. DEC. 16. 1951
White Cottage - Here I was born on November 5th, 1896, the oldest child of John W. and Mary Payne Coleman. The officiating physician was Dr. Thomas Kinnaird.

Winston Coleman Jr.
Discovery Of Bullet-Pierced Clothing In Scott Recalled
Gov. Goebel's Assassination, 49 Years Ago This Month

By Don B. Towles

FRANKFORT, Ky, Jan. 8 (Special) - A rifle shot shattered the silence of the morning air and the man who would have become Kentucky's 39th governor fell to the ground, bleeding profusely from a wound which was to prove fatal four days later.

Two friends carried the wounded William Goebel to a nearby house. The following day the Assembly formally named Goebel as governor, bringing to a close an election contest which had caused strife and turmoil in Kentucky for several weeks.

That was 49 years ago this month, and the people of Kentucky are still talking about the "Goebel killing."

Clothes Found Last Summer

Jan. 30 marks the 49th anniversary of the only assassination of a Kentucky governor, yet the clothes which Goebel wore when he was shot were found only last summer. Stuffed in an antiquated ballot box in the Scott county courthouse at Georgetown, where part of the trials were held, were the cutaway coat, vest, plaid-front shirt and undershirt in which the Kentucky statesman was attired when he fell in front of the Old State House in Frankfort.

Bloodstained and bullet-punctured but none the worse for wear, the clothes bring back memories of an election contest which caused tempers to rise to the boiling point in the state where "politics are the damnedest."

In the November election of 1899, Goebel ran against William S. Taylor, Republican. Taylor being declared the winner by slightly over 2,000 votes. Goebel filed a contest of the election with the General Assembly against Taylor.

Mass Killings Threatened

The state was in an uproar as to who would be the next governor. Four days before Goebel was shot, nearly a thousand well-armed mountain men arrived in Frankfort with the intention of "killin' off the Democrats 'til the Republicans have a majority," as one historian put it. Their plan was to see that the General Assembly was Republican-dominated and that Taylor would be declared governor.

A letter received in the Capitol dated January 24 warned that the mountain men had come with the intention of killing Goebel and several judges who were to rule on the contest.

As Goebel and two friends walked to the Old State House, a shot rang out from the Executive Building nearby. Goebel fell, the bullet having passed completely through his body.

After Goebel's death, J. C. W. Beckham took the oath as governor.

Trials Lasted Eight Years

It took eight years to complete the trials of the men who conspired against the bachelor governor. None were ever proved definitely who fired the shot, although James B. Howard of Manchester was convicted of the crime and was given a life sentence.

Henry E. Youtsey, a clerk in the Executive building, was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Caleb Powers, secretary of state, and his brother and several others also were sentenced for having part in the crime.

However, all were later pardoned.

Howard denied having fired the fatal shot, although the murder weapon was found in the secretary of state's office in the executive building.

Confusion reigned in the state for several weeks following the assassination, Kentucky for a time having two governments, one Republican and one Democrat, with separate Capitols.

The Goebel tragedy is over. But beneath the age of the clothes, the statue now standing in front of the State Capitol building and the tales of those who remember, lies the story of Kentucky's most celebrated politically inspired crime.
Here is the Freedom Train which is now on its one-year journey over the United States. It is planned to make stops in 300 cities.

This train visited Lexington on Aug-5-1948.

[See page 33]
THE OFFICE of The Lancaster (Ky.) Central Record, taken from an old print. One handbill on the wall announced the Hon. W. O. Bradley would address a Republican rally. Picture was believed taken in 1890's.

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

To Revenue Tax on $2,700 at 17 1/2 cts. per $100, $99.99
To Revenue Tax on $2,700 at 30 cts. per $100, $81.00
To County Levy on Tithes, at $1.50 per Tithe, $13.49
Received payment, $24.08

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY

To Railroad Tax on $4,700 at 7 cts. per $100, $329.00
For the use of the Covington & Lexington Railroad Company.
Received payment, $329.00

TO THE SHERIFF OF FAYETTE COUNTY

To Railroad Tax on $4,700 at 7 cts. per $100, $329.00
For the use of Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company.
Received payment, $329.00
THIS IS THE OLD BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY, WHICH TOOK PART IN WORLD WAR I AND WAS DEDICATED IN 1923. A NEW KENTUCKY WAS BUILT WHEN WORLD WAR II WAS ENDED.

ALL PICTURES ARE OFFICIAL U.S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPHS.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Located on North Mill street near Church, the First Presbyterian church has a membership of 775. Its pastor is Dr. Robert Whitfield Miles. The church was organized in 1784 as Adam Rankins' church at Mt. Zion, with withdrawal of a group of members to form the present First church in 1789. The church was then located on Chestnut street, later, for 40 years, at Second and Broadway, and the present edifice was built in 1871. A church school building was erected in 1929. Fifteen ministers have served the congregation through the years.
KENTUCKY'S ARCHITECTURAL FIRSTS

By CLAY LANCASTER

Mr. Lancaster's first writing on Kentucky architecture was his Master's thesis on John McMurtry. Since taking his degree at the University of Kentucky in 1939, he has published numerous articles in Antiques and other publications on different aspects of Kentucky architecture — Gideon Shryock, the John Pope house, the Gothic Revival in Lexington, and so forth. A native of Lexington, he now lives in New York.

Because Kentucky was the first section beyond the mountains to be settled, several of its buildings were the first of their type to be built in the West. The earliest buildings — log cabins — were near the Cumberland Gap and the Ohio River, the two chief entrances into Kentucky from the East. The first permanent settlement was almost in the geographical center of the commonwealth. This was Harrodsburg, begun in the summer of 1774. The old fort has been reconstructed there, and is typical of a number that existed in the West (see p. 344). Most of the stockade is formed by the back walls of the cabins, built of unseasoned logs fitted together and chinked with mud and stones.

The change from building with round to squared logs, then building with lumber, and eventually with stone and locally burned brick came about during the next few years. The earliest brick house is reputed to be the two-story home built by Colonel William Whitley about 1783, several miles northwest of Crab Orchard, in central Kentucky (Fig. 1; see also Antiques, November 1946, p. 326). Several features of the house belong more to Virginia than to Kentucky — Kentucky was a part of Virginia at that time: the brickwork pattern formed with dark headers in the gable ends is unique, as well as the initials of the first owners in glazed bricks above the front and rear entrances, and the segmental arches over the doors and windows seldom appear again on a Kentucky building.

Kentucky got its first permanent state house in 1793 at Frankfort (Fig. 2). A work published several years later described the building as "a parallelogram, 86 by 54 feet, built of rough marble, and with a cupola rising from the center of a square [hipped] roof. The public offices are on the first floor, the hall of the house of representatives on the second, and the senate chamber on the third." Evidently there was no basement. The building burned in 1813.

The fire hazard was a grave concern to early builders, and men on the frontier were alert to new methods of fireproofing. The court house in Lexington, designed by David Sutton and built in 1806 by Winslow and Stevens (a firm which built the first steam mill in the West four years later), resembled the state house in form, except that it had a spire instead of a cupola (Fig. 3). It was a 50 by 60 foot brick building. There were three stories, the ceiling heights diminishing two feet from one level to the next above. The first floor rooms were 14 feet tall, and were "arched over with brick, to be fire proof." An advertisement inserted in a local newspaper several years earlier described "a new kind of bricks, dovetailed into each other, for constructing arches for the ceiling of rooms, & c., in lieu of timber," and this system invented by a Boston architect may have been employed in the Lexington Court House. Besides the cost being "little more than that of timbers," the brick method required "a very little, if any, additional thickness of walls"; and the court house walls did not exceed a thickness of three bricks. This building was eventually razed to make way for a large stone building erected in 1883.

The original university in the West was Transylvania. Operating from 1785 as a seminary near Danville, the school moved to Lexington in 1789; it became a university ten years later. At this time, Transylvania boasted a substantial two-story brick building. The campus took on quite an academic air when, in 1816, an imposing three-story building was erected (Fig. 4). It had been designed by Matthew Kennedy, the first local builder to designate himself an architect. The building looks remarkably like Pearson Hall of Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, built by Charles Bulfinch in 1817, which indicates that Kentuckians were keeping abreast of the times. The two structures have in common five-bayed central pavilions with doorways placed similarly, and two-bayed wings, with round-headed windows to the main floors, balustrades over the cornices, and cupolas having arched openings flanked by Tuscan columns capped with urns, the superstructures of both ending in domed roofs and spires. The University founded a separate department of medicine in 1818. A special building to house it was proposed in 1822 and finished, following a design by Matthew Kennedy, in 1827 (Fig. 5). It contained lecture rooms, dissecting rooms, a library, and an anatomical amphitheater.

Fig. 1 — Colonel William Whitley House, near Crab Orchard, Kentucky (c. 1783), with floor plan in insert. Photograph by the author.

Antiques Magazine, Nov.-1947
(New York City)
shown at the extreme left in the cut — with an arrangement of windows permitting light to come from above.

The foremost early nineteenth-century American architect was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who had submitted plans of a building to the trustees of Transylvania University in 1812. This was not executed; but Latrobe designed several other Kentucky projects which were. The Senator John Pope house, and Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, both at Lexington, were among these. The former has been altered considerably; the latter was torn down and rebuilt along Eclectic lines in 1857. The original front elevation of the John Pope house (Fig. 6) must have been considered too formal for a Kentucky rural villa of the 1810's. Although the first and second floor plans were followed (there was no third floor or attic), the façade was simplified to a flat rectangle pierced by a smaller triple window over a fan doorway and four identical single windows. A small cupola was at the apex of the hipped roof, replacing the railing.

The time was ripe for Kentucky architecture to acquire more pretension. A brick court house was built in Louisville in 1811, after designs by John Gwathmey, which is said to have had four lofty Ionic columns. St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Bardstown, constructed 1816–1819, has a hexastyle Roman Ionic portico (Fig. 7). This church is an architectural gem. The interior is composed of a vaulted nave separated from the side aisles by arcades; the façade shows a careful handling of forms and proportions; and the thirteen decades of its existence have invested the building with an aura which only fine and old buildings acquire.

The cornerstone for a public hospital had been laid in Lexington in 1817. In 1820 the state set aside $40,000 to build a marine hospital in Louisville "for sick and infirm mariners" from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The hospital, like the university building in Lexington, was depicted on the Staffordshireware series of notable American buildings (see p. 354). The pedimented, four-story central pavilion, having superimposed giant pilasters, with three-story wings thrown off to the right and left, was the most pretentious building on the frontier, an honor which the Marine Hospital retained until the appearance of the Gideon Shryock State House in the late twenties.

William Bullock, proprietor of the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly, London, traveling from New Orleans up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers in the year 1827, remarked that the finest residence he saw was Elmwood, the home of Thomas D. Carnell, Esq., in Kentucky, near Cincinnati. Bullock said that Elmwood had been built about six years previous, after designs of the owner (Fig. 8). This "elegant mansion" has eight great square rooms on the main floor — three across the front and three at the back, with two in the middle opening on recessed porches at either side. The center room facing the river has an extremely wide fan window spanning the door and extra large sidelong, a most hospitable entrance. There were 1,000 acres in the estate; the subsidiary buildings included domestics' houses, barns, stables, a coach house, ice house, dairy, and so on. Bullock said that since leaving England he had not "seen a house so completely furnished with all the elegances and refinements of society." He purchased it from...
Carneal, and came to the conclusion that "a finer site for building a small town of retirement, in the vicinity of a populous manufacturing city, could scarcely exist." Returning to England, he engaged L. B. Papworth, "Architect to the King of Württemburg," to make a plan for such a community, to be called Hygeia. But Hygeia, a forerunner of the modern garden city, remained a dream on paper despite Bullock's efforts to persuade numbers of his countrymen to join him in emigrating to Kentucky.

The idea of transplanting a society to Kentucky was not exclusive with Bullock. The first communal group to be established beyond the mountains was a branch of the society called Shakers. Their Kentucky colony at Pleasant Hill, known as Shaktertown, was occupied about 1812. The town site had been carefully selected, and the buildings were well spaced along an avenue perpendicular to a central axis on which lay the Center Family Residence facing the meeting house, with Holy Sina's Plain (a one-acre ceremonial field) some distance back of the church. (See p. 357). The Shakers built brick-filled frame buildings, and buildings with brick and stone walls several feet thick. Their houses provided for separation of the sexes, each having two stairways and two entrances side by side. A fence divided the walk for the women from the road for men.

A great change began to take place in Kentucky architecture in 1827. A fire left the commonwealth without a state house, and a competition for plans for a new capitol to be built in Frankfort was announced. Gideon Shryock, who won the $150 premium, and his work have been previously discussed in ANTIQUES (July, 1945), but his "firsts" must be signalized here. His capitol building (see p. 345), of native gray marble, was based upon the temple form, having a portico of six handsome Greek Ionic columns 33 feet in height, set before a cela 70 by 120 feet divided into two floors and various rooms. The portico stands out effectively before a flat wall unbroken except for a single majestic doorway. The outstanding feature of the interior is the double stone stairway within the domed rotunda under the cupola. The structural principle of this stairway is that of an arch in a circular wall, the steps functioning as voussoirs, the landing at the upper floor level forming the keystone. The style set by this state house was one of formality and monumentality achieved with the use of Greek motifs. Not only was this the first Greek Revival building west of the Alleghenies, but it was the first Greek Revival capitol building begun in America, having slight priority over Ithiel Town's Connecticut capitol which was a free version of the Parthenon. The Shryock State House was completed in 1830 at a cost of $95,000, the most expensive building in the West up to that time.

When the main building of Transylvania University burned, it was to Shryock that the trustees turned for a new plan. Named Morrison College, the building was to have a 68-foot portico with six Doric columns, and 32-foot wings, 45 feet deep (Fig. 9). The depth of the central part was 115 feet. Having three stories above the basement, the building was divided into classrooms, halls and stairways, and a chapel with side galleries. The walls and columns were to be of brick coated with cement painted white, the pediment and roof of wood, the steps of stone. The portico order repeated that of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, designed and built by the master Strickland in 1818, which was derived from the Parthenon. Shryock achieved a masterful composition of bold forms in his Transylvania building — the great cubical antepodium flanking the stairs, the wide, low, unadorned pediment.
and the simple parapets marking the roofs. Morrison College was one of the earliest Greek Revival university buildings in America, the Amherst College Chapel in Massachusetts being perhaps its sole predecessor.

Better methods of transportation and improvements in accommodations developed simultaneously to the encouragement of more travel in Kentucky. The establishment of stagecoach lines early in the nineteenth century made it easier for visitors to extend their sightseeing inland from the rivers. Taverns and inns were replaced by hotels; and one of the finest was the Louisville Hotel, built in 1832–1833 (Fig. 10). It seems to have been modeled after the famous Tremont House in Boston, called the first modern hotel in America, and built only three or four years earlier. Both buildings had three stories above the basement. The hotel in Kentucky had the added grandeur of a nine-bayed colossal Ionic colonnade over a row of shops opening on the street; and the long forms of the blocking course lent unity to the skyline of the building.

The favorite resorts of Kentuckians themselves were not the city hotels. They were the “watering places,” modeled after the spas in Europe or the famed springs of old Virginia, away from the summer heat and dust of the towns. The earliest watering places had long frame buildings from one to three floors, bounded by superimposed galleries that served both as corridors to the rooms and as promenades and lounging decks. During the Greek Revival period the buildings became more splendid. Harrods-

burg Springs, erected during the winter of 1842–1843, at a cost of $90,000, had a magnificent colonnade full three stories high (Fig. 17). The establishment was capable of accommodating one thousand guests; it featured a ballroom 100 by 50 feet for masquerades and fancy dress balls, and four bowling alleys, besides the walks and drives and outdoor pavilions.

Kentucky towns were taking on an air of bustle and activity. Lexington had acquired the title “Athens of the West.” A lively interest was taken not only in commerce and transportation, but in agriculture and stock breeding, and the various sports which have survived until the present. The Maxwell Springs Fairgrounds, occupying the site of the University of Kentucky in Lexington, was as much a symbol of these combined interests as Transylvania was of the intellectual sphere. The Association had been formed in 1850, following two similar societies established in 1814 and 1832. In the early fifties, several buildings were erected at Maxwell Springs, among them 150 stables. The outstanding structure was the amphitheater (Fig. 12). This wooden edifice, 810 feet in circumference, that had a shingle roof over the seats and offices, bore a slight resemblance to an Elizabethan theater. It was built by Kentucky’s foremost Gothic Revival architect, John McMurtry, who also built Loudoun, Ingleisle, and Aylesford, three Romantic villas equal to any of their style in America. But in the South the Gothic Revival was never as important as the Greek. Kentucky’s architectural firsts culminated in the Greek Revival, to which its finest nineteenth-century buildings belong.

Fig. 11.—View of Harrodsburg Springs. From History of Kentucky, by Lewis Collins.

Fig. 12.—Amphitheater, Maxwell Springs. From View of Lexington, Ky., Lithograph by Middleton, Wallace & Co., Cincinnati, (c. 1867).
The elite society of Frankfort met in the elegant homes which soon were constructed such as that of Senator John Brown below which was built in 1796.
January 21, 1950

THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY EDITOR

Here is to our ole Uncle Atto, Sage of Maydanker, pirate of cases in Rock Massage of the messenger, and father of more illegitimate nephews than any one man after him. But God bless him and send every one of his illegitimate nephews love him like we aimed him.

Tom Clark, chief nephew

Hambleton Tapp

Hollinray Hamilton

J. Whitman Coleman, Jr.

J. H. Downum

Jan. 26, 1950

One of the illustrations for Biography of Otto A. Rothera, by H. Tapp.

This was written and signed by all the "Nephews" in library at Winturn Farm, Jan 21-50
SOME KENTUCKY PERSONALITIES

And Their Portraits

By ANNE WORTHINGTON CALLIHAN

For nearly twenty-five years Miss Callihan has been assistant professor in the Department of Art at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. She has interested many of her students in research on Kentucky's cultural background and has herself made a special study of the arts and crafts of her native state.

It is not only the primeval forests and untamed rivers that have given to the word Kentucky a romantic meaning that still endures. Even more, it is the individuals who transformed the wilderness into a region with cultural significance. The early men and women of Kentucky were personalities, combining the qualities of daring and initiative with social and intellectual standards that gave an inward unity. In retrospect we see them as giants of ability and achievement. All men were virile, handsome, and proud. All women were beautiful and charming. Happily, many of these builders of Kentucky sat to local artists, as their ancestors in England and Virginia had done, and their portraits survive to tell us how they really looked. Today these likenesses are prized not merely because they are decorative, or because they preserve the work of early painters, but chiefly because they crystallize the now legendary characters of Kentucky's Personalities.

ISAAC SHELBY. Portrait by Matthew Harris Jouett. Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky, was born December 11, 1750, in Frederick County, Virginia. He first visited Kentucky in 1773, surveying lands for the Transylvania Company. In 1783 Shelby came to Kentucky to make his home and that same year was married to Suzannah, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Hart and Ann Gist Hart, by whom he had eleven children. It is no exaggeration to say that Isaac Shelby was one of Kentucky's most important citizens. In 1792 he was member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Kentucky, and the same year was elected the first governor, serving four years. In August 1812 he was again elected governor.

One of Shelby's most spectacular achievements resulted from resolutions of the Legislature authorizing and requesting the governor to assume personal direction of troops whenever in his judgment such a step would be necessary. Just at that time General Harrison was in serious need of assistance in the invasion of Canada. Shelby assembled and led in person 4000 volunteers and reached the shore of Lake Erie just in time to assist in the final dramatic moments of Commodore Perry's victory.

This portrait of Isaac Shelby was painted by Matthew Harris Jouett (1787-1827), Kentucky's leading artist. A native of the state, Jouett studied briefly under Gilbert Stuart but was mainly self-taught. The Filson Club of Louisville has published a list of three hundred and twenty-five Jouett portraits, all but half a dozen of Kentuckians. Never before published, the portrait here reproduced is owned by the governor's great-grandson and great-granddaughter, Isaac and Florence Shelby.

MARIA CECIL G. GRATZ. Miniature by Henry Brown after a portrait by Thomas Sully. Maria Cecil Gist Gratz was the granddaughter of Christopher Gist, who was the first prominent white visitor to "Cuttawa," as the Indans had called the section that became Kentucky. Her father, Colonel Nathaniel Gist, also came to Kentucky to take up a grant of 6000 acres of land received for Revolutionary service. Having married Judith Cary Bell of Virginia, he established his home at Canewood in Clark County.

Young Benjamin Gratz, member of an aristocratic Jewish family of great wealth in Philadelphia, was persuaded by his family to go west to look into their large land holdings through which vast territories had been opened up to the fur trade. Making his first trip on one of their own steamboats which plied the waters of the Ohio from the frontier town of Pittsburgh to the Mississippi, he saw Maria Gist while the boat was anchored at Maysville, but did not meet her. However, he wrote to his sister Rebecca in Philadelphia that he had seen the young lady he intended to marry.

On November 24, 1819 they were married, and Gratz bought the handsome Georgian house, Mount Hope, on North Mill Street in Lexington, built a few years earlier by Thomas James. Here he brought his beautiful bride, and soon the young couple became leaders in the social and cultural life of this frontier town.

Mrs. Gratz made many visits to Philadelphia and became popular in the social life of that city. On one of her first visits her portrait was painted by Thomas Sully, the fashionable portrait painter of the day. He also painted Benjamin and Rebecca about the same time, and their two portraits are now owned in Lexington by Miss Henrietta Clay, a granddaughter of Benjamin Gratz through a second marriage. The portrait of Maria Gist Gratz is one of Sully's most sensitive and characteristic portraits, and was so considered by his friends and critics of that time. It is owned by Mrs. John Johnstone (Hermine Gratz) of Lexington, granddaughter of Maria Gist and Benjamin Gratz.

A miniature after this oil, in the possession of Mrs. Anderson Gratz of Lexington, is here reproduced. It carries a legend Copy from Sully by Henry Brown — 1844, thus was done, probably in Philadelphia, three years after Mrs. Gratz's death. It hangs in her old home, Mount Hope, which is still occupied by the Gratz family. There also hangs an oil portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Gratz by Matthew Jouett.

DOCTOR EPHRAIM McDOWELL. Portrait by Matthew Harris Jouett. Doctor Ephraim McDowell was born in Virginia November 11, 1771. When Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, his family moved to a section of it known as "Tomahawk Claim" on the edge of the forest. Young Ephraim studied in Virginia and then was sent to Scotland to study medicine and surgery at Edinburgh. Returning to this country in 1795 he began the practice of medicine at Danville, and married Isaac Shelby's daughter.
Doctor McDowell was the first surgeon in the world to perform an ovariotomy. This was in 1809. The patient was Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford, who lived in Greensburg, sixty miles from Danville. She was moved by horseback to the doctor's home, through long stretches of dangerous forest blanketed under December snow, and the "experiment" was performed without benefit of anesthesia. The patient recovered and lived a useful life for more than thirty years, and Doctor Ephraim McDowell's fame spread throughout the world. McDowell's house, where the operation took place, still stands and has been made a state shrine. The route the Doctor and his suffering patient traveled from Greensburg to Danville has become a state road, the Jane Todd Crawford Highway.

The portrait of Doctor McDowell was painted by Matthew Harris Jouett. Unfortunately the painting has been badly treated and does not show the quality of the artist's work, though it is authentic. More in the nature of a sketch than the usual Jouett portrait, it is now owned in Missouri by descendants of the Doctor.

Henry Clay. Engraving after a portrait by John Neagle. Henry Clay, resident of Lexington, was in his day the foremost citizen of Kentucky, but should more rightly be termed United States citizen at large. Always known as "Mr. Clay," he was congressman, senator, secretary of state, commissioner penitentiary to the Council of Ghent in 1815, but was never President, a disappointment which haunted him to his dying day.

Born April 12, 1777, Henry Clay began the study of law when he was nineteen, and in a year's time secured license to practice. In 1797 he arrived in Lexington to establish himself as a lawyer.

Honors came rapidly to Henry Clay. He had enemies as bitter as his supporters were ardent. That he was a favorite of the portrait painters is evidenced by the fact that more than thirty likenesses of him are listed. The picture by John Neagle, a Philadelphia artist, has caught the seemingly exaggerated characteristics more successfully than that of any other artist. In 1818 Neagle went west with the thought of making Lexington his home, but finding Matthew Jouett already established as an artist there he returned to Philadelphia and became associated with Thomas Sully. A few years later he was sent by the National Clay Club of Philadelphia to Ashland, Clay's home in Lexington, to paint a full-length picture of the statesman. He was given a number of sittings, which resulted in a small portrait, esteemed among the very best. It is owned in Philadelphia by Colonel Clayton McMichael. The likeness here reproduced is an engraving from this small portrait.

Lucretia Hart Clay. Portrait by Oliver Frazer. When Henry Clay came to Lexington in 1797 he was cordially received at the home of Colonel Thomas Hart, wealthy member of the Transylvania Land Company which had purchased this section of Kentucky from the Cherokee Indians—the same land surveyed in 1775 by Isaac Shelby for the Transylvania Company. Hart's home, open to friend and stranger, had even then established what was to become a tradition of Kentucky hospitality. There Clay met the young daughter Lucretia, auburn-haired and blue-eyed, and within a year these two young people were married.

During the early years of Clay's official residence in Washington, the couple lived there, and during the time when he was secretary of state, their home, with that of the President, shared the responsibilities of the social life of Washington. In Lexington their home was Ashland, where Mrs. Clay devoted her life to the beautifying of the house and grounds, superintending the farm of six hundred acres, the servants, and the care of the eleven children. As her husband was away from home much of the time, Mrs. Clay was the uncontrolled mistress of Ashland and dispensed there an elegant hospitality.

Oliver Frazer (1808-1869), Lexington artist and friend of the family, painted the portrait of Mrs. Clay which is here reproduced through the courtesy of the owner, Mrs. Thomas S. Bullock, and of the Frick Art Reference Library. It still hangs beside the Jouett portrait of Clay at Ashland.

Oliver Frazer was a pupil first of Matthew Jouett in Kentucky and then of Thomas Sully in Philadelphia, before he went to Europe with George P. Healy to study in Paris.

Sallie Ward. Portrait by George P. Healy. Besides having the bluest of bluegrass and the best of bourbon, Kentucky, as we all know, has the finest horses and the most beautiful women. If Sallie Ward was not the most beautiful of all Kentucky women, she had the genius to act the part and make others believe it to be true. No other Kentucky woman led a more romantic life or received more adulation than Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence Hunt Armstrong Downs. This was her full name, since she had four husbands to her credit; however, she was always referred to as Sallie Ward—frequently with an additional epithet, "lamb of Satan."

Sallie was the eldest daughter of Robert Ward, a man of great wealth and distinction. Every luxury was showered upon this pet and she lived like a princess at home and abroad. Her parents' home was in Louisville, and it was here that she made her debut at the first fancy dress ball given in the West.

Sallie Ward's first husband was Bigelow Lawrence, whom she met at Saratoga, the son of the ambassador to England, and from an austere, puritanical Boston family. Life in the frigid atmosphere of the Lawrence home was difficult for the impulsive Kentucky belle, and her lack of restraint caused just as much suffering to her "in-laws, so this first romance was soon brought to an end in the divorce court. Sallie came home to her parents, and was again the center of attraction. Her second marriage, with a very quiet wedding, was to Doctor Robert P. Hunt, of a prominent Lexington family. The young couple removed to New Orleans where, they became known for their great parties and lavish hospitality. Several children were born but only the son, John Wesley Hunt, survived. Fifteen years after the death of Doctor Hunt, his widow married Vennie Armstrong, George F. Downs, gallant and handsome, was her fourth husband, and he survived her. This was a particularly happy marriage; they lived an active social life for many years at the Galt House in Louisville.

While Sallie Ward's memory lives in the traditions of her state, her beauty endures in the portrait painted by George P. Healy. Presented to the city by her granddaughter, Miss Ruth Hunt, it hangs in the Speed Museum in Louisville. Healy painted many European beauties, but he said of Sallie Ward, "She was the most beautiful . . . the most exquisite woman I have ever painted."
By BARBARA HICKEY

MT. STERLING, Ky.—The Grassy Lick Methodist Church will dedicate a marker Sunday, June 24, which will designate it as the oldest continuous Methodist church in Kentucky.

The Grassy Lick church was a preaching place before 1793, when the Hinkston Circuit was formed. The first preacher there possibly was Joseph Proctor, who was with Estill at the time of the famous Indian battle, known as Estill's Defeat.

The first building was a log structure, built in 1793, which was moved down into the valley by 1830. Ground for the church was given by James Wren, a valued and respected member of the church, in its early days.

The present brick structure was dedicated on Nov. 7, 1869, according to the late Mrs. David Howell. A burying plot used by the church in olden days stands nearby.

The Grassy Lick Church was on the Hinkston Circuit from 1793 to 1818 and then was on the Mt. Sterling Circuit. It then was on the Sharpsburg Circuit until 1883, when it was combined with Mt. Zion and remained so until 1889.

Marker to be dedicated on June 24.

Pioneer families of the church include the names of Wren, Riggs, Sewell, Taul, Farrow, Howell, Fisk, and Frame. The Grassy Lick Church has provided several preachers over the years. Bishop Kavanaugh was recommended for a license to preach from that church and W. R. Landrum was licensed there. George Fisk, one of the great Methodist preachers, also came from the Grassy Lick Church.
State Will Seek Condemnation Of Mary Todd Lincoln Home

Condemnation proceedings to acquire the Mary Todd Lincoln home on West Main Street will be started next week.

State officials have been negotiating to purchase the house with Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Coke, the owners.

The building is under lease to the Van Deren Hardware Co.

Lexington historian J. Winston Coleman has described the Mary Todd Lincoln house as a fine Georgian colonial house, erected around 1818-20 by Matthias Shryock, local builder and house joiner and father of two noted Lexington architects, Gideon and Cinncinatus Shryock.

State Representative Ted R. Osborne said earlier yesterday that the state was in the process of acquiring the home.

He said the governor "stated that he was committed to the acquisition of the property, and if purchase cannot be effected by negotiation, there would be no alternative except to institute condemnation proceedings."

"The governor indicated," Osborn continued, "that this action would be justified because of the great public interest in this historic property."

An earlier occupant of the Todd home was William P. Monteire, a Revolutionary War soldier who operated the "Sign of the Green Tree" tavern.

In May of 1832 the house was purchased by Robert S. Todd, a "prominent banker and businessman" who moved his large family into the Main Street residence from his former home on Short Street, according to courthouse records.

His third daughter, Mary Ann Todd (born on the West Short Street site of St. Paul's Parish House in December 1818), spent her youth in this house and later became the wife of the 16th president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

William Townsend's "Lincoln and His Wife's Hometown" describes the home:

"The new house on Main Street was a roomy brick house with double parlors, a wide hall in center and a long oil. The grounds of the rear lawn were ample for a coach house, stables and servant's quarters. The side lawn had a flower garden and ran down to the little stream known as the Town Fork of the Elkhorn Creek, where the Todd children waded and chased minnows that scurried across the smooth bottom."

"The house was noted," according to Townsend's book, "for its warm hospitality and the cellar was always well stocked with Kentucky whisky and rare brandies."

Lex. Herald-Leader
Aug. 12, 1967
Old Capitol
Has Portrait
Of Lafayette

Canvas By M. H. Jouett
Hangs In State House;
Story Of Work Told.

In the century-old state capitol
at Frankfort may be seen the full-
length portrait of General LaFay-
ette, painted by the famous Ken-
tucky artist, Matthew H. Jouett, at
the time of LaFayette's tour of the
United States in 1824-25. It is pre-
served by the Kentucky State His-
torical Society and is one of the
most valuable treasures in the mu-
seum in the historic little old capi-
tol.

Its story is interesting, and it is
told in detail by Major Edgar E.
Hume, in "LaFayette in Kentucky."

On January 18, 1825, a resolution
of the Kentucky legislature was
approved authorizing and direct-
ing Gov. Joseph Desha "to employ
Matthew H. Jouett to take a full-length
portrait of General LaFayette" and
to "earnestly solicit" the nation's
guest to "permit Mr. Jouett to take
the portrait." The preamble of the
resolution said, "every citizen of
Kentucky is eager to look at La-
fayette," and incidentally paid the
following tribute to Jouett: "A man
born and nurtured in Kentucky,
grown in its forests and can-
ies, by force of his native gen-
ius, exerted under the benign
influence of free government and
equal rights, has distinguished himself
in the national service of his
state."

Major Hume says of Jouett:

"The artist selected was Ken-
tucky's greatest, Matthew Harris
Jouett (1787-1827), son of John
Jouett, Revolutionary patriot. He
was born near Harrodsburg, Ken-
tucky, graduated with honors at
Transylvania University in 1809,
and began the study of law. During
the War of 1812 he entered the
Kentucky Mounted Volunteers and
was commissioned as the 2nd U. S.
Infantry early in the war. He was
promoted to captain in 1814 but re-
signed the following year. To his
father's great joy, his country's good fortune, he became a portrait
painter and painted, many promi-
nent persons of his day. In 1816 he
studied for several months under
Gilbert Stuart. His portraits, of
which some 334 are known, are ex-
cuted with the greatest ease and
facility, the best known, though per-
haps not artistically the most suc-
cessful, is that of Lafayette. Gen-
eral James Edward Jouett, of New-
port, Kentucky, in his Reminiscences
written in 1846, tells of a visit to
Gilbert Stuart's studio in Boston,
and adds, "This distinguished artist
told me that Captain Jouett was the
only artist he ever thought worthy
of giving instruction to." Jouett
was the father of Rear Admiral
James Edward Jouett, U. S. N.,
who achieved fame during the War
Between the States. It was to him
that Admiral Parage gave the his-
toric command, "Damn the torp-
does, Jouett, full speed ahead."

Major Hume publishes a letter to
Jouett by Governor Desha, commis-
ioning the artist, and a sealed
letter which the artist was to deliver to
LaFayette in Washington. The full
details are given, Major Hume says,
because certain previous accounts
have contained errors."

Major Hume's account said:

"I have the honor to inform you
that in pursuance of my letter of
February 3d, in answer to yours of the 12th
March, enclosing a copy of resolu-
tions and a letter of introduction to
General LaFayette, I set out from
Louisville for Washington City on
the 11th, calculating that I should
be able to reach in time to accom-
plish my object, as the time for
the general's departure on his
southern tour was set for the 6th
of March; but I left on the 23rd,
and I did not arrive until the 25th.

"Hearing of the resolution, and of
my expected visit to the city, the
general, in a conversation with Mr.
Clay a few days previous to his
departure, after regretting the nec-
essity of his absence, recommended
that in the event of my coming on
I should make a copy of the picture
then in the possession of Congress,
and that I would if necessary set
to me to have it retouched when
he came on to Kentucky. I need
not state to you that he kindly ful-
filled his promise the morning he
left Lexington, as you were with
him on that interesting occasion..."

"How far I have been happy in
this design, and in the whole pic-
ture, is for the representatives of
the people now to say. The paint-
ing I could have had more splen-
did, had I preferred arbiteres to
truth, or ornament to nature; but
a master had gone before me, and
him I determined to follow. I had
never seen General LaFayette, and
expected but my hour when good
fortune should bring him before me.
Had I him before me every day
during the 3d month, I do not believe
I could more happily hit off the
whole man than Shafter has done.

"Your excellency was pleased to
say that in the hour that was al-
lowed to retouch the veteran's
face, I corrected whatever had been
superinduced by time, change of
health or other circumstances...."

The portrait copied by Jouett was
that by Ary Scheffer (1795-1858),
the noted Dutch artist, long resi-
dent in France and a warm friend
of LaFayette. LaFayette preferred
this portrait, painted about 1815, to
all others of him. By letter dated
Paris, October 17, 1824, Scheffer
wrote to the speaker of the house of
representatives (Henry Clay) that
he had sent the portrait by Capt.
Francis Allen of the pocket
Cadmium, which had brought LaFay-
ette to America. The house ac-
pcepted the gift...and it has con-
tinued to hang at the right of the
speaker's chair ever since. The Scheffer
portrait has sometimes been called a
gift of LaFayette and brought by
him to America in 1824, and in
Kentucky the further erroneous
statement has been made that the
portrait in the national House of
Representatives is the copy of the
Jouett portrait in the Kentucky
House of Representatives.
Stress Analysis of 90-Year-Old Wooden Bridge

Exactness of Design and Craftsmanship on 240-Ft. Span Fits It to Carry Traffic Far Heavier Than Original Design Contemplated

By NELSON J. BELL and J. K. GRANNIS
Engineers With Schenck & Williams, Architects, Dayton, Ohio

At Camp Nelson, Ky., about 20 miles from Lexington, there is a 90-year-old wooden bridge, unusual in design and construction and in its preservation. The authors made a study and stress analysis of the structure which disclosed a number of remarkable features, especially the mathematical exactness of the design and its perfect adaptation to the materials and labor available in the locality at the time it was constructed. The bridge was designed and built in 1838 by Louis Wernwag, the well-known bridgebuilder. The authors’ study resulted from the efforts of interested citizens to have the bridge preserved following unsuccessful repair of its floor system and subsequent condemnation by the state highway department. The analysis showed that, with restoration of the bottom lateral system and with some slight local reinforcement, the bridge is amply able to continue indefinitely to carry traffic far beyond the intention of its original designer.

Description of Bridge — The bridge carries the Lexington-Danville pike across the Kentucky River on a single span of 240 ft. between abutments, and has three trusses supporting two roadways, each about 12 ft. wide. The center truss is straight, but the two outer trusses are curved inwardly, forming flat arches equal and opposite to each other, so that the bridge is wider at the ends than in the center. The trusses otherwise are identical in every respect. All members are constructed of hewn timbers, except that bolts are used to prevent the parts of a member from spreading apart, that suspenders support the floorbeams, and that tension rods are used in the bottom lateral system and for anchoring the bridge ends to the abutments. The craftsmanship is as nearly perfect as can be imagined, the framing and joining being as accurate as if it were cabinetwork. The total freedom from racking or local distortion after 90 years of use bears witness to the excellence of both the design and the execution of the work.

The truss is essentially an arch braced laterally and vertically by a stiffener truss, as may be seen in the accompanying drawing, where an elevation and a cross-section of the bridge are given. The arch is an arc of a circle with all posts of the stiffener truss placed normal to the arch curve and spaced equally along the arch, except the first two at each end. Each type of the stiffener truss members has the same section throughout. The chords are parallel, and each is composed of four members. The joints in the chord are made by means of tabbed packing blocks. The posts are composed of three members each and are carried through and beyond each chord, chords and posts being dapped and exactly fitted together at their intersections to form rigid joints effective in both tension and compression. The posts are dapped out over the arches and are wedged to a tight fit. The main diagonals are composed of two members each, wedged tightly into daps cut into the two outer members of the posts, and pass outside of the arch members. The counter-diagonals are single members and pass between the arch members, being wedged into daps cut into the center members of the posts.

The arches are composed of six members, arranged in two groups of three members each. Since there are no cuts in these members, their full sections are effective. The arches are clamped firmly in position by the posts and the diagonals of the stiffener truss. Splices are made at the posts only. Where the arches pass through the bottom chord, the two interior chord members are cut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABULATION OF STRESSES ON OLD WOODEN BRIDGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net sect. sq.in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. tens. lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. comp. lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit tons (with grain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit comp. (with grain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area end joint, sq.in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. stress on joint, lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit stress and joint (with grain), lb./in.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of shear (with grain), sq.in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit shear (with grain), lb./in.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area bearing on arch, sq.in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit bearing on arch (across grain), lb./ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing area posts on chords, sq.in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit bearing posts on chords (across grain), lb./ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Bearing of chords on posts, same as end bearing of chords except it is across the grain. Unit stress, 150 lb./ft.² on upper chord and 139 lb./ft.² on lower chord.

(b) 31,000 lb. load on posts equals uniform live load plus two-thirds dead load plus 20,000 lb. from two trucks passing. It is unlikely that uniform live load and truck loads could occur simultaneously.

but the two outer members are carried past the arches without break. The ends of the arches are held by double oak wedges driven between end plates which bear on the arch members, and skewbacks placed in the stone abutments. The ends of the stiffener trusses rest on sills placed on the abutments, and are anchored to the abutments by wrought-iron rods extending from the top chords down into the masonry.

The top lateral system is made entirely of wood. At each panel point a cross-strut extends the entire width of the bridge and is dapped over and bolted to each upper chord. Between the struts there is a double system of X-bracing fitted and wedged into daps in the struts so as to be effective in both tension and compression.

The original bottom lateral system, which was practically all replaced during the reconstruction, was made
In analyzing the stresses in the stiffener truss, an extreme loading was assumed. This consisted of two fifteen-ton trucks passing each other at one end of the bridge so that their rear wheels were opposite each other and the front wheels of one truck were on the first panel point. This position of the trucks caused the greatest eccentricity of loading and therefore the greatest stress in the stiffener truss. The maximum stresses of the various truss members are given in the accompanying table. The compression in the arch due to the concentrated live load was 44,700 lb.

The weakest members of the structure were the counter-diagonals, which have a maximum load of 17,000 lb., a cross-section of 4½ x 44 in. and a length of about 16 ft. It is believed that these can be adequately strengthened by bolting them to the main diagonals through spreader blocks.

The weakest joints are those between the posts and the lower chord. Here the floorbeam reactions and the weights of the lower chord and diagonals are carried on dapped joints. These joints can be made to carry modern wheel loads by the addition of suspender rods carrying part of the floorbeam load directly to the posts.

In the analysis no allowance was made for impact, for the reason that the dead weight of the bridge is about 260 tons and the impact effect of a fifteen-ton truck would be practically negligible. The bridge was measured and the stresses computed by the writers for the Bowers Bridge Company, Maysville, Ky.

The design or construction of the bridge. With proper replacement of the floor and bottom lateral system and with the reinforcement described hereinafter, the bridge can adequately serve for many years.

**Stress Analysis**—In investigating the stresses in the members of the trusses, the center truss was selected, since it carried half of each of the two roadways plus its own weight, whereas the other trusses each carried only half of one roadway, the weight of half the light wooden inclosure, its own weight and the wind loads.

The following assumptions were used in constructing stress diagrams for the stress determination:

1. Under dead and uniform live loading the stiffener truss is not stressed as such, the only stresses being local stresses caused by the carrying of floorbeam loads and dead loads to the arch. Thus the posts are all in tension except at the ends, where the arch is below the floorbeams, and the posts therefore are in compression.

2. Under any loading the arch is in compression only, as all applications of load are normal to the arch and are uniformly spaced. The center of compression therefore is along the center of the arch section.

3. Eccentric loading is distributed uniformly to the arch by the stiffener truss.

The dead load on the arch averaged 710 lb. per lin. ft. of truss, while the uniform live load was taken at 450 lb. per lin. ft. These loadings gave a compression in the arch of 259,000 lb. due to dead load and 164,000 lb. due to uniform live load.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg. Tim</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>$450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litton</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. Geo</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>$800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoop</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peg</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanny</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordine</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abner</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: $5820
THE AUTHENTICITY OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE CABIN

The John A. Davenport Tradition

The contribution of Roy Hays entitled, "Is the Lincoln Birthplace Cabin Authentic?" published in the Abraham Lincoln Quarterly for September, 1948, presents two independent traditions bearing on the question. The story which claims that the birthplace cabin was destroyed by fire some time previous to 1840 is accepted by Mr. Hays as factual. This point of view was discussed in the issue of Lincoln Lore for September 27, 1948.

The other tradition which Mr. Hays considers, holds that a log house sold by John A. Davenport to Alfred W. Dennett in 1911 contained logs that were originally in the Lincoln birthplace cabin of 1806. Mr. Hays does not accept the Davenport cabin as having been directly associated with the structure in which Lincoln was born. He refers to the cabin that was originally in the memorial building at Hodgenville as not authentic.

The greater part of Mr. Hays' monograph deals with the history of the Davenport cabin as it was moved from place to place. It was acquired by Dennett. This is an intensely human interest story and well told, but it seems irrelevant to the major question of authenticity raised by Hays. The question of identification narrows down to the question of where and how many of the logs used in the reconstruction of the cabin acquired by Dennett originally were a part of the cabin in which Lincoln was born.

The authenticity of the Davenport cabin was challenged as early as 1898 by Clifton M. Nichols in his book entitled Life of Abraham Lincoln. Under a picture of the rebuilt Davenport cabin appearing on page 18 he states with reference to the original birthplace cabin, "the humble cabin was torn down, and the materials used in its construction were utilized otherwise and ultimately destroyed. A more pretentious residence was built upon the site, but it too was built of logs. At a later period the new house was torn down.... The logs used in the vacated dwelling were sold to a neighbor and a part of them remain at the present time in a dwelling occupied by John A. Davenport, and located about a half mile from the old Lincoln homestead.... The present cabin (erected by Dennett) is only a clever imitation, of the original, built on same plan, and with the logs obtained from a very old, decaying house on an adjoining farm."

The Lincoln Farm Association after acquiring the cabin also examined evidence with reference to the authenticity of the logs they had acquired. There was no doubt expressed at that time about the genuineness of the structure. The favorable reaction to the evidence submitted, caused such historians as Prof. Albert B. Hart of Hart, Professor George B. Adams of Yale, Professor Frederick J. Turner of Wisconsin, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, famous author, to put their stamp of approval on the birthplace cabin.

When the editor of Lincoln Lore wrote his book entitled, Lincoln's Birthplace and Childhood, published in 1916, he raised the question about the authenticity of the cabin then enshrined in the Memorial and came to the conclusion that tradition alone can answer the question and it gives both a positive and a negative answer. He did discover that the cabin had been mutilated and cut down from the former dimensions of 16 x 18 feet to 12 x 17 feet.

At the time the Department of the Interior took over the cabin from the War Department, under whose supervision it was first acquired, the question was brought up about the authenticity of the cabin. The conclusions appear in the Department's publication The Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, as follows: "The log cabin in the Memorial Building is the traditional birthplace cabin. It is impossible to say with certainty that it is the original cabin. Its history prior to 1861 is a matter of controversy and doubt."

The "controversy and doubt" arises partly from the fact that there was a log cabin building standing on the birthplace farm in Kentucky in 1860 at the time Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, but removed some time before his assassination in 1865. Also, there may have been while Lincoln was President a cabin still standing on the Knob Creek farm where Lincoln was taken to live when but two years of age. This second early home would also add to the confusion of those attempting to identify the original birthplace cabin.

A correspondent to the paper who was designated as "a young lady from LaRue County" stated in the issue of November 23, 1860, "The Lincoln farm is old and well worn. In an old field near a running brook the ruins of a pioneer cabin are pointed out as the birthplace of the President-elect."

Dr. Robert H. Brown, author of a two volume history entitled Abraham Lincoln and Men of His Time, visited the Lincoln country in 1862 or 1863 and tells of his visit to the Lincoln country. He mentions a log cabin standing unoccupied standing on the Lincoln Farm on "Nolin Creek."

Robert Harvey, Company D 74th, in the Nebraska State Journal for February 11, 1903, writes: "I saw the rude log cabin in which Lincoln was born, in October, 1862. It was a few days after the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, when in the early afternoon we approached a low one story cabin on our left. A rail fence ran along in front and on one corner was stuck a cracker box lid on which was chalked, 'Birthplace of President Lincoln.' The chimney was at the end of the building we were approaching, and was built of sticks and daubed with mud. The roof was of clapboards and held in place by poles laid lengthwise. There was a door and a square window on the side facing the road and some of the logs had the appearance of being much decayed. A pear tree stood at the farther end of the building, but its uninviting fruit remained un molested."

The traditions gathered by Mr. Hays and those presented here seem to support this conclusion: There was a log building standing on the birthplace farm in 1860 which was removed before 1862 to property later acquired by John Davenport: He sold in 1896 the building reconstructed from the birthplace logs to Alfred W. Dennett. However, the affidavits and written testimonials of those who have attempted to associate the birthplace cabin, with the logs removed from the farm in 1860, are in irreconcilable confusion. The birthplace log cabin is variously described by these affidavits as round, hewed, low one story, two story, new, decayed. From one to three cabins are said to have stood at intervals on the same spot. The logs of one are supposed to have been used to rebuild a subsequent structure, and another tradition suggests the original logs were used for an unknown purpose, and in a third instance, it is claimed they were burned.

Mr. Roy Hays has presented a most valuable discussion on the traditional first home of Abraham Lincoln and one would have much difficulty in the light of the evidence he has unearthed to support the authenticity of the cabin even the thirteen Davenport logs in the present traditional structure. Unless one forces himself to accept "the Jacob S. Brothers' tradition" and the burning of the logs, he may still be engulfed by the atmosphere of "controversy and doubt" in his attempt to pass on the authenticity of Lincoln's Birthplace Cabin.
Kentuckians cherish many early pieces of china and pottery believed to have been made in Louisville. Few are marked, so it is difficult to establish their dates or sources precisely. The Ohio Valley became a great ceramics region, and several potteries operated on the Kentucky side of the river from early times, as well as in Ohio and Indiana.

All useful wares and, it seems, many types of ornamental vases and statuettes were included in the products of Louisville's first potteries. Dog and lion statuettes, hand-held pitchers, Rebecca at the Well pitchers, and teapots from ornamental molds are often found in this region. These are of Rockingham type, brown with high glaze, yellow, or mottled in brown and yellow. Gray stoneware pitchers and urns of all sizes, decorated in blue, are not hard to find but are unmarked. Gray water jugs and large, flat milk pans with blue "spashes" are owned by many long-time residents of Jefferson County.

Lists of Louisville industries in History of the Ohio Falls Counties, by a group of local historians, mention a pottery in operation in 1815 and 1819. This is believed to be the Lewis works at which the Staffordshire potters Vodrey and Frost later worked. Authorities agree on the date 1829 for the opening of the Lewis pottery and say that creamware and yellowware of a good quality were made there.

Anne Royall, first American woman journalist, visited this factory July 16, 1850. She says, "The queenware factory belongs to a Mrs. Lewis ... I saw several pieces of the ware, but they have not gone far into the business because they had to send to Europe for men to glaze. The pieces I saw were dull white and very smooth." Presumably Mrs. Royall was speaking of Vodrey and Frost as the "men to glaze."

The first Louisville city directory, compiled by Richard W. Otis in 1832, lists two potteries: the Lewis pottery on the south side of Main Street near Preston, and the Dover pottery on the north side of Main between Hancock and Jackson. The potteries are named as Jacob and Lorenzo Lewis and Abram Dover.

The Louisville Directory and Advertisement for 1836 by G. Collins, lists: "Jacob Lewis, potter, south side of Main between Preston & Jackson/Jabez Vodrey, potter, north side of Main between Jackson & Hancock/Wm Frost, potter, north side of Main between Jackson & Hancock."

This seems to indicate that Vodrey and Frost were together at the site of the Dover Pottery and the Lewis Pottery continued operations under Jacob Lewis. Or, perhaps, the Dover pottery was owned by William Lewis who had Vodrey and Frost working for him as stated by John Ramsay in American Potters and Pottery: "In Kentucky where several potteries had been established before 1800, William Lewis established a yellowware plant in 1829, bringing Vodrey and Frost from Pittsburgh to manage it." The time usually given for the arrival of Vodrey and Frost is 1830, but according to our directories they arrived between 1832 and 1836. A white earthenware plate decorated with sprigs, made by Vodrey and Frost in Louisville, is pictured in Mr. Ramsay's book. Pieces of similar type and decoration are found here and there in Kentucky and southern Indiana.

Jabez Vodrey appears again in the 1838-1839 directory at the same address he had before. Frost is omitted and two new potters appear: "John Krim, potter, Market near Hancock/Vincent Prutner, potter, west side of 5th between Main & Water."

Though the name of Jabez Vodrey does not appear again in any of the Louisville directories, that of William Frost does. Frost remained here and worked as a potter for ten more years. About the time, 1839, that Vodrey went to Troy, Indiana, to manage the Indiana Pottery works for a group of Louisville capitalists organized by the Staffordshire potter James Clews, the first of numerous German immigrants arrived in Louis-ville. Among them were potters who remained to practice their trade.


Doane, having bought the Lewis Pottery, kept Frost with him. Keizer supplantled Krim at the small pottery at Hancock and Market Streets. John Hettiger started the first pottery on the "Point" above Woodland Gardens, a favorite coffeehouse of the '40s. Since Hettiger's time there has always been a pottery on the Point.

In 1844-1845, the Louisville City Directory makes the first mention of the long-lived Melcher pottery (see illustration): "George W. Doane, stoneware manufacturer, north east corner of Main and Preston Sts./W. Frost, potter, at G. W. Doane's/Martin Doll, potter at G. W. Doane's/Hettiger, potter, west side of Jackson between Main & Market/D. Melcher, potter, west side of Jackson between Main & Market."

The next directory, 1845-1846, lists: "Geo. W. Doane, stoneware manufacturer, 728 Main/Wm. Frost, earthenware maker, 728 Main/Martin Doll, stoneware manufacturer, 728 Main/Melcher (match manufacturer in Portland)."

The Mexican war disrupted Louisville industries to a great extent and the Melcher boys are said to have gone to war. Their names reappear in the next directory, that of 1848: "George W. Doane, pottery, corner Preston and Main/Martin Doll, potter/M. Hettiger, potter/Andrew Melcher, potter/George Melcher, pottery, Jackson between Main & Market."

In the same directory business notices appear for Doane's Pottery, Melcher's Pottery, and the one on the Point, as follows: "George W. Doane on the corner of Preston and Main Sts. has been established since the spring of 1838 and does quite an extensive business. He employs twelve hands. The expense of carrying on this establishment amounts to $80.00 a week." "Joseph Grimes, Main Street above Woodland Gardens, has been engaged for some time in the manufacture of stoneware and flowerpots. He gives employment to six hands." "Anton Melcher, stoneware maker, Jackson between Main & Market." (Joseph Grimes is called Grimm in another place, and Melcher is spelled Melchior.)

Gabriel Collins' Directory of Louisville, Ky. and New Albany, Ind. tells what was sold at the Doane pottery in 1848-1849: "In the above named place will be found a full assortment of Queensware, Glassware, domestic ware, stoneware, and plain and Ornamental Vases, water urns and chimney tops, round or square, etc." — Mary James Leach

Eight- and Ten-Gallon Water Jars made at the early Melcher pottery, Louisville. Left, terra-cotta redware jar, unglazed, marked H. Melcher Maker, Louisville, Ky. This mark used by Henry Melcher between 1853 and 1861 also occurs on a six-gallon brown-glazed jug belonging to the same owner. Right, gray stoneware jug with thin glaze, marked A. Melcher & Co. Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky., the mark used by Anton Melcher from 1848 to 1850.
THE AUTHENTICITY OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE CABIN
THE JACOB S. BROTHERS TRADITION

Mr. Roy Hays, an honored member of the Detroit Lincoln Fellowship, has spent many years of intensive research on the traditional birthplace cabins of Abraham Lincoln. His efforts are now summarized in the September 1948 issue of the Abraham Lincoln Quarterly under the caption, "Is the Lincoln Birthplace Cabin Authentic?"

The cabin in question was described in one account in the memorial book published at Hodgenville, Kentucky.

Mr. Hays virtually answers the question he has raised by stating on the very first page of his monograph that, "The original cabin was torn down prior to 1940." He further includes in his monograph a claim of authenticity made on behalf of the present structure standing at Hodgenville by observing that when the genuine cabin was razed before 1940 the logs was burned. Without submitting further evidence to support his premise, the author in a single paragraph of but sixty-five words apparently closes the argument.

We are happy, however, that Mr. Hays did not conclude his monograph at this point. If so, we would have missed the intensely interesting story of the meanders over the country of a certain log cabin which, supplemented by fragments of other dwellings, finally found a haven in the Lincoln Memorial on the birthplace farm in Kentucky.

However, because of such limited space available, this issue of Lincoln Lore cannot furnish room to extend the review of Mr. Hays' evidence beyond the burned cabin paragraph and the Rowbotham comments which follow it. In some subsequent issue attention will be called to that part of Mr. Hays' carefully annotated manuscript which develops another supposition. It reveals an immense amount of original research and a tenacity on the part of the author to follow through, a trait many writers of his time lament.

Lincoln students for a period of nearly forty years have been aware of the "burned cabin" tradition originating with Jacob S. Brothers and published in 1909 by J. T. Hobson in his book The Footsteps of Lincoln. Hoping to clarify the tradition, more than twenty years ago the editor of Lincoln Lore visited the widow of Mr. Hobson and purchased from her such miscellaneous Lincoln papers, which had formerly belonged to her husband, as were then in her possession. The papers threw no further light on the Brothers tradition.

Hobson first interviewed Brothers on March 30, 1899, and learned that he once lived on the Lincoln farm in Kentucky. Four and a half years later on September 8, 1903, Hobson again interviewed Brothers and states, "At my request he gave a fuller statement which I wrote out and then read it to him, all of which he said was correct." At the time of this interview Brothers was eighty-four years of age and was trying to recall events which had occurred another state seventy-six years before. It is the testimony of this lone witness that Mr. Hays depends upon when he makes the unqualified affirmation that the genuine Lincoln birthplace cabin burned before 1840.

Jacob Brothers stated in his 1903 interview: "In the year 1827 when I was eight years old, my father purchased the farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born." This date is shown by duly authorized records to be in error. In 1827 the farm was in possession of Henry Thomas who had acquired the property from George Burkhart on January 23, 1824. On October 14, 1830, Henry Thomas sold the farm to John J. CASH, and Cash conveyed the title bond by endorsement to Henry Brothers on the second day of April 1838. On March 28, 1840, John J. CASH, the same assignee who sold the property to Brothers, reassigned it to Charles Hays. Affidavits in litigation proceedings reveal that "Brothers could not pay the purchase money", and that "it would cost $20 to defend the suit" which he could not secure, and furthermore stated that he "would not defend it." Mr. Hays admits that the farm was in possession of Brothers many years, from 1838 to 1848.

The reminiscences of Jacob Brothers are further recorded as follows: "We lived in the house in which Lincoln was born. After some years, my father built another house almost like the first house. The old house was torn down, and, to my knowledge, the logs were burned for fire wood. Later he built a hewed log house."

We have here the story of a hewed log house that could not pay for the land on which they lived, or raise $20 to defend a title to it. Nevertheless, within a period of five years they built a new home similar to the one in which they were living and then constructed within this same five years period still another better cabin. This probably is too much cabin building for so short a period, with the average pioneer family lived in a cabin for a generation, at least, and often for a lifetime.

If Jacob Brothers, as he states, went to live in a log cabin which his father purchased in 1827 when he, Jacob, was eight years old; if it was this same cabin, as he affirms, which was used for firewood; then it could not have been the Lincoln birthplace cabin that was burned, but another structure. Jacob was sixteen years old before his father acquired possession of the birthplace cabin. But now instead of a phantom cabin, we have in its place as many as two other cabins on the birthplace farm to account for.

During the 1903 interview with Brothers, Hobson quotes him as saying, "The pictures we often see of the house in which Lincoln was born are the picture of the first house built by my father." If any deductions of historical value can be drawn from Brothers' reminiscences, Lincoln students should get some satisfaction at least to learn that Brothers could identify the then publicized cabin, which he claimed was constructed similar to the one in which Lincoln was born. The picture of the traditional birthplace cabin mentions by Brothers shows it to be a hewed log structure but the implication of Brothers' testimony would indicate that the third and last cabin which his father built was the first "hewed log house" constructed and so the confusion continues.

Mr. Hays in the paragraph following his brief discussion on the burning of the traditional birthplace cabin makes this comment, "It is not necessary for us to rely entirely on the statement of elderly Jacob Brothers as to the fact that the original cabin disappeared before Lincoln became a national figure." Hays then refers to an engraving and a letter by John B. Rowbotham, who visited the Lincoln Farm in the spring of 1865 and found no cabin there.

Lincoln became a "national figure" as early as 1860 and it is difficult to figure out how the absence of a cabin on the Lincoln Farm in 1865 supports Brothers' statement that the original authentic cabin was burned before 1840. It is also illogical to assume that there was no cabin there in 1856, there was no cabin there during the interval from 1840 to 1864. As far as we know none of the traditions relating to the removal of a certain log cabin from the Lincoln Farm to the Redman farm, place the removal later than 1861.

Admitting the frailty of memory, it does not appear that the reminiscences of a man eighty-four years old, which try to recreate events which occurred seventy-six years before, should be looked upon as infallible.
Lexington-Covington Bicycle Race Attracted Much Interest

Speed Records Fell As Pedalling Crew Drove Wheels Over 100-Mile Course Between Cities

TWO PARTICIPANTS STILL LIVING HERE

Kenton Man Was Victor
But Two Local Boys Gave Him Good Chase

By FREDERICK JACKSON

Lexington to Covington in six hours, seven minutes and 58 seconds.

That was the record-breaking speed Cliff Naudad of Covington maintained when he won the 100-mile bicycle race Labor Day, Sept. 7, 1937, when The Lexington Leader was young.

Two contests in that memorable event, one of the most fetching sporting events of the decade, are still living—and in Lexington, C. O. Updike of 137 Rosemont Garden and J. D. Jones of 423 Boylston Avenue were Mr. Jones placed second in the event and Mr. Updike third.

The race started from in front of Thomas B. Dewhurst’s bicycle shop on North Broadway next to the Opera House and terminated on Pike Street in Covington. The prize was a diamond-studded medal valued at $100.

But first The Leader of that day for an account of the thrilling affair!

The Labor Day road race from Lexington to Covington was run today. A road race on the holiday of the workingmen has come to be an annual event and great interest is always maintained in the event. The race this year excited a great deal of interest. For two or three weeks Kentucky road races have been talked of the race. The details were in charge of Secretary Lambert, of Frankfort, assisted by Charles R. Staples of Lexington, and they did their work well.

The weather today was splendid for road racing and as the roads were in good condition everything was favorable for the race. The start was made in front of Dewhurst’s bicycle shop on North Broadway at 9:30 o’clock. Mr. Charles R. Staples started the racers. About 300 or 400 people were at the start. They lined both sides of the street from Dewhurst’s to Second street and gave the riders a cheer as they started on their ride.

Nine riders lined up for the race. The following is a list of the riders: James B. Cuzzart, C. F. Naudad, Duke Crawley, Theo Langfelt and Gus Withrow, Covington; C. O. Updike, J. D. Jones and Stanley Searce (of Lexington) and E. G. Landheer, Cincinnati. At the start Searce and Updike shot to the front with the others in a bunch close up. As they wheeled out North Broadway at a merry clip, the positions changed rapidly and as they faded out of sight the riders were well bunched.

"Lambert" Telegram

"Secretary Lambert sent the following telegram to the judges at Covington at 10 o’clock:

"Ten of our finest were off at 2:33. Three miles out Updike was leading, Jones second, Cuzzart third, Naudad and racers fourth. Cuzzart was fifth. Start was delayed on account of several punctures.""""LAMBERT, Starter."

"The race which the riders traveled is just one hundred miles in distance. The start was made from North Broadway and the finish will be at the corner of Pike and Madison streets in Covington. The course runs through Georgetown, Williamsport, Erlanger and Walton. The record for the six hours is 58 minutes and 30 seconds made three years ago by Mr. Jones in 1934. From Lexington the riders wheeled out North Broadway to Third west on Second south to Georgetown street, and north on Georgetown Pike."

"How They Raced"

"Three miles from Lexington Updike was leading by two or three lengths, Jones second, a length in Cuzzart, a length in front of Naudad, tapped by Crawley, Searce, whose tire was punctured before the start, was last but was riding fast and gaining. They were all close together."

"Georgetown"

"At Georgetown Updike was still leading with Jones, Naudad and Crawley close up. All the riders are going well. Updike reached George town, 10:07, and second. Second man, at 10:09, Cuzzart punctured a tire at Donerall and dropped back. He managed to wheel to Georgetown, repair his tire and set out after the leaders."

"At Corinth"

"The following is the way they passed Corinth:

"Naudad leading by two lengths, Cuzzart second and Jones third. Cuzzart, Withrow and Jones in order named. Corinth is 33 miles from Lexington by rail."

"At Blanchet"

"At Blanchet, Grant county, Naudad, Crawley, Langfelt and Jones, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 10 passed at 12:14. Mr. had a fall and looked like he was played out.""""At Dry Ridge"

"At Dry Ridge, Grant county, the leaders reached there as follows: Updike, 1:30. Langfelt, 1:35. Updike, 1:35."

"At Crittenden"

"The leaders passed Crittenden, Grant county, as follows: Naudad, 1:40. Updike, 1:45. Langfelt, 1:40. Updike, 1:43."

"At Walton"

"The leaders passed Walton, Boone county, as follows: Naudad, 2:11. Updike, 2:14. Langfelt, 2:18.""""The others are struggling unevenly, and the race is between the first three."

"At Erlanger"

"At Erlanger, about seven miles from Covington, the three passed as follows:


"The Result"

"At the hour of going to press nothing further had been heard from the race. At Erlanger, about seven miles from Covington and Naudad had a lead of 10 minutes, it is not likely he was beaten."

"Accidents"

"At the Donerall crossing, about eight miles from Lexington, Naudad and Cuzzart broke down. They went to George town in a wagon, got their bicycles repaired and set out after the leaders."

"Searce, while leading at Kingman fell off his bicycle, the others racing so close they fell over him. Searce returned to Lexington. He is crushed up considerably."

"At 10:04 the Leader failed to carry a story the next day on the result of the race, the two Lexington runners-up, Mr. Updike and Mr. Jones, recalled vividly the finish. Naudad crossed the finish line seven minutes ahead of Jones, who was led by Updike by two minutes. The finish was an exciting one and drew cheers from scenes of end for bicycle sold at $30. In second place, Updike was sold at $20 each. The high-wheel bicycle, shown in the accompanying illustration, was replaced by the "safety" type, also derisively called "the old man's bicycle." The "safety" soon became generally popular. The "tandem" type also was popular and couples frequently enjoyed romantic hours together on the "bicycle built for two."

"Tournament Held"

"Bicycle clubs, too, were popular and many social hours were passed by young men and women of the '90s who "wheeled" several miles from Lexington to the country home of a member, where they rested, drank much water and lemonade, ate the repairs food for them and then leisurely cycled home—either single or tandem."

"Those were the good, old days."

Hefty Wheelman

A Leader of the same period carried this news story of more than passing interest:

"Joe Grimes is in the city. Joe is the largest wheelman in the world."

"He travels for the Lozier Company and sells Cleveland bicycle. While in Lexington, he is guest of Mr. Thomas B. Dewhurst the Bluegrass Cycle Company. He is the only big wheelman in the world, but he is also the largest man who lives on this terrestrial sphere and around with any degree of confidence weighs 576 pounds."

"Grimes is an expert cyclist. He set a world record for a half mile is 1:19. His largest run is 84 miles which he made in 10 hours, including an hour's stop for dinner. He has no trouble in mounting his wheel and finds it an easier means of locomotion than walking."

"To say the fleshly wheelman created a sensation on Lexington's principal thoroughfare would be putting it mildly. Everybody stopped to see him go by, and when he returned to Dewhurst's bicycle store the crowd about the doors grew to immense proportions."

"Your brick streets need repairing in places," said the heavy wheelman, parking his bicycle chair. The street up in front of your post office is very rough."

"The cycling visitor described the chainless bicycle as a "much more or less of an experiment."

Bicycle clubs, too, were popular and many social hours were passed by young men and women of the '90s who "wheeled" several miles from Lexington to the country home of a member, where they rested, drank much water and lemonade, ate the repairs food for them and then leisurely cycled home—either single or tandem."

"Those were the good, old days.

Lex Leader June 30, 1938
From in front of Thomas B. Dethurst's Blue Grass Cycle Shop then located in the Opera House building on North Broadway, the memorable bicycle race from Lexington to Covington was started at 9:30 a.m., Sept. 7, 1888, under auspicious circumstances. Two of the nine starters, J. D. Jones and C. Ora Updike, both of Lexington and still living, placed second and third, respectively, in the event, a 300-mile journey, which was raced in six hours. In this picture, Jones and Updike are the first two wheelmen from the left. Mr. Dethurst, who fostered the speed event, is seen standing in shirt sleeves in front of the wheelmen.

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-Metcalf 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 Metcalf of the Union Army and son of Kentucky's ex-governor Thomas Metcalf. Casto was sent to Fort Lafayette, Federal prison in New York, but was released after a few months. Returning to Maysville, where Colonel Metcalf was stationed, and blaming the Colonel for his arrest and imprisonment, Casto challenged Metcalf to a duel, which resulted in Casto's death. The account is graphically related and thoroughly documented.
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Mt. HOREB (Presby) Church.
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A brick bldg. covered later with
stucco - a stone church now on
this site.

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WINBURN FARM
RUSSELL CAVE ROAD

Editor's Note: Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr. author of the accompanying article has made a special study of the history of slavery in Kentucky. He is the author of Slavery Times in Kentucky, and numerous articles for historical publications. He is a frequent contributor to the Lincoln Herald, and in 1945 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by the University.

Lincoln Herald, June, 1946
Harpod, Tenn.

Gordon C. Greene,
Last of the old-time river packets on the Ohio and Miss. Rivers. Oct-1945 at Natchez, Miss.
Cincinnati is home port of this boat.

Capt. Tom R. Greene
and bell on:
on Sm. Gordon C. Greene.
Oct-1945 en-route from Natchez to New Orleans.