First book-plate

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
Lexington, Ky.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr.
WINDURN FARM--RUSSELL CAVE ROAD
Lexington, Kentucky
ONE OF BEST KNOWN WOMEN IN FAYETTE COUNTY PASSED AWAY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

After only four days illness of pneumonia, Mrs. Judith A. Coleman, mother of Justice of the Peace John W. Coleman, died Wednesday night at 11:45 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Gentry, a mile and a half from Lexington on the Russell Cave pike. She was 73 years of age and was the widow of Mr. David Coleman, who died in 1891.

Because of her age, Mrs. Coleman's condition was considered critical soon after it was found that she had pneumonia, and members of the family who were not here were quickly summoned. Her only surviving sister, Mrs. Laura C. Alvord, of St. Claire, Mo., reached her bedside before she died, but her son, Justice Coleman, was not able to reach Lexington from Jacksonville, Florida until Thursday. Mrs. Gentry is also survived by one brother, Mr. C. W. Chiles, of St. Claire, Mo.

The funeral services of Mrs. Coleman will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gentry, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Edwin Muller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, officiating. The pallbearers selected are Messrs. H. D. Norwood, John W. Davis, Milton Young, J. W. Stoll, S. H. Love, Dr. E. F. Coleman, J. D. Yarrington and Thomas H. Dudley. The interment will be in the Lexington cemetery.

Grandmother Coleman
Born: Mar. 22, 1852
Died: Jan. 24, 1932

Lexington Landmarks

The Society of St. Tammany, or Columbia, Order, founded in 1789 just two weeks after establishment of the national government, was a powerful body for three decades and, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "had an influential share in bringing about the democratic victory in the election of Thomas Jefferson as president of the U. S. in 1800." It had a Lexington chapter which met at "the Widow Thomas house"—pictured above with three smaller houses—at the southeast corner of Vine and Upper streets.

Mrs. Thomas built the corner house, and the small, two-story structure adjacent to it, in 1797—exactly 150 years ago. The two other similar small houses shown, immediately east of the Thomas properties, were erected by Robert Campbell, veteran of the American Revolution, for his son, Dr. Arthur Campbell, probably the same year.

While the original walls of the Widow Thomas house still stand, the front portion of the building was improved in appearance and strengthened structurally by a later shell of brick encasing the 1797 work. That was in the front portion only; the place at which the new outer wall ceased, leaving the original wall bare, is to be seen plainly on the Upper Street side.

First occupant after Mrs. Thomas died was James Atchison, who advertised in July, 1800, that he had opened "a boot and shoe manufactory in the house on Water street formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Thomas." Water street originally took in all the present Water and Vine streets and the strip between them.

In January, 1813, Mrs. Beck advertised that she had opened her "Lexington Academy for Young Ladies," four doors below the upper bridge in Water street. It was to show the first three doors below the upper bridge and thus to point to the fitness of Mrs. Beck's describing her place as "four doors below" the span over Town branch, that the accompanying illustration was made to show the three small houses as well as the larger one on the corner. Mrs. Beck's husband, a noted painter of portraits, had his studio in the building.

In 1815, Judge George Shannon, who was a member of the Tammany society here, announced he had opened his law office "in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck on the south side of Water street opposite the lower corner of the New Market House." A typical notice of a Tammany meeting was this one, which appeared in 1815:

"THE SONS OF TAMMANY OR BRETHREN OF THE COLUMBIAN ORDER are request ed to be punctual at their Council Fire at the house of Brother George Shannon, Water-street, on Thursday evening, 23d March, precisely at 6 o'clock. By order of the Grand Sachem, DAVID R. STOUT, Sec. 31st of the Month of Worms, Year of Discovery 323."

The word "Columbian" gives a hint which makes it easy to see that the "Year of Discovery" meant the "year since the discovery of America," 1492 plus 323 equalling 1815, which was the date appearing at the top of the newspaper page. By consulting such notices in different months, it can be ascertained that they had the following designations: January, Month of Cold; February, Snows; March, Worms; April, Plants; May, Flowers; June, Heats; July, Horns; August, Fishes; September, Corn; October, Traveling; November, Beavers; and December, Games.

Columbus Day, 1817—that is, the 15th day of November, Year of Discovery 332—the society "celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of America" at Capt. John Fowler's Garden, where "the Grand Sachem, Brother T. T. Bart, presided. Dr. David J. Ayres, son of Samuel Ayres, the silversmith, was then secretary. The society died out in Lexington eventually, as it did everywhere in the country except New York City, where it persisted to this day, although somewhat weakened in recent years, as the Tammany Hall political organization. It still has officers called "sachems" and a "grand sachem." The Indian title was consistent with the name of the organization, which honored an Indian chief, noted for wisdom, benevolence and love of liberty.
Kentucky could not have been settled by people who were afraid of Indians. So it is not astonishing that the pioneers, long before it actually was safe to leave the forts or “stations” that they had built upon arriving, began moving out and building their homes on their own lands. That was what Samuel M. Look and called “Hillandale.” It is on the Muir Pike.

Mr. and Mrs. Look, in adding to the substantial two-story log house, have been careful to preserve the original part as little changed as possible and to make the new construction conform to the general style of wilderness dwellings. For example, a kitchen at one end of the house, which is on sloping ground, had a different floor-level and was reached by two steps down, so when the Lookes matched it with an addition at the other, or upper end, they built it two steps higher than the central portion.

Buford Nash, from whom Mr. Look purchased the farm in 1945, had a proper respect for the simple beauty of the homes built by the early settlers. He had removed a plaster ceiling with which some prior occupant, with misdirected zeal, had concealed the hewn rafters. Axe marks are visible on the roughly squared timbers, as well as on the underside of the original plank floors of the upper rooms. The Looks put a smooth hardwood flooring over the wide ash planks, but left the underside in the original condition to which Mr. Nash had restored it by removal of the plaster.

A partition was removed to make one long living room of the two rooms into which the central part of the ground floor had been divided. It has a fireplace at each end, and the end walls are of uncovered planks, only the two long sides of the living room having been papered.

Sunday afternoon the place was visited for the first time in many years by Robert E. Beatty, 117 Cochrane Road, whose father, Robert Henry Beatty, was born in the house in 1834. Mr. Beatty was pleased to find the interior looking so much as it did when he visited his grandmother and his father’s brothers and sisters there in his childhood. His father had established his own home on the Mt. Horeb Pike, not far distant, when he married. Thus Robert E. Beatty never resided there, but was a frequent visitor when a child. His grandfather, John Beatty Jr., died before Robert E. Beatty was old enough to form a recollection of him, but he remembers seeing his grandmother and his uncles and aunts at the old place.

On record in the clerk’s office at the courthouse in a deed whereby Robert E. Beatty Sr. conveyed the land to his son, John Beatty Jr., Jan. 30, 1816. The instrument sets forth that “the aforementioned John Beatty Sr. expects in a short time to be called into the service of his country and may have to march to a distant country and by the chances of war be prevented from returning to his family and is desirous of making a disposition of his property in such manner as may be to the advantage of his family.” He therefore transferred the tract of 50 acres (in other surveys sometimes stated as 56 acres) to his son “in consideration of the love and affection that he holds toward his family.” Another consideration was that the son was to provide for his mother for the remainder of her life, in the event his father failed to return.

The deed was filed for record Feb. 1, 1815. Whether the elder Beatty actually was called is not known, but when he heard that the war (of 1812) was over, he apparently decided to let the arrangement continue. At any rate, he had not seen fit to insert any clause requiring a reconveyance of the land to him if he had gone to war and returned.

The Samuel Bryan who had built on the land in 1784—whether he built the two-story house now standing there is not established, so far as this writer knows, but hewn-log construction such as was employed had been used at near-by Lexington by Joseph Masterson four years previously—was a son of William Bryan, one of the brothers who established Bryan’s Station. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Boone.

Samuel Bryan sold out to Samuel Price in 1795 and moved to Campbell county, where he later died. Price sold part of the land to John Beatty Sr. and part of it to another man.
Lexington Landmarks

It seems a little strange, but perhaps it was a just compensation that one of the most beautiful houses in Lexington should have been built for the ugliest man, by all accounts, who ever lived here.

For it was Madison C. Johnson, who commissioned John McMurry to build a house on his spacious tract fronting on West High Street, still the Versailles road in those days, and as a result became the owner of a place playfully named Botherum, a delicately wroughed white-colonialized jewel box of a house.

James A. Todd, the present owner, chuckles at a mention of the story that the brilliant Madison Johnson, valedictorian of his college class at 15, was not allowed to go upon the platform to receive his diploma because, as Dr. Horace Holley, then the president of Transylvania, said, he was "too damn ugly."

"That's what they always said," Mr. Todd agrees. "I suppose he must have been the ugliest man that ever lived in Lexington. I remember that he used to sit in a pew just across the aisle from ours, and I looked at him every Sunday morning. Maj. Johnson certainly was the ugliest man I ever saw."

(By astonishing to hear a contemporary speak of having known and seen a man you always thought of as a somewhat remote figure in Kentucky history—Maj. Johnson was born in 1807—until you reflect that Mr. Todd was 89 last Monday, and thus was 28 when Maj. Johnson died in 1888.)

PASSERS-BY SEE ONE SIDE OF BOTHERUM

—Photo by Ralph Locker

Maj. Johnson was an older brother of the George W. Johnson who was instrumental in having the Russellville convention of 1861 adopt a constitution under which Kentucky was admitted to the Confederacy and he was named provisional governor only to die on the Shiloh battlefield before he could be inaugurated. They were sons of Maj. William Johnson, who made a forced march with his troops and by gallant fighting raised the siege of Fort Meigs, and nephews of Col. Richard M. Johnson, who was credited with killing Tecumseh in the Battle of the Thames and partly, perhaps largely, as a result became the ninth vice president of the United States.

Madison C. Johnson, who never looked over 20 minutes to sum up a case, was generally acknowledged over a period of more than half a century to be the ablest member of the brilliant Lexington bar; he was president of the law school of Kentucky University; as seen at finance as he was learned in the law, he was president of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. His father, a Scott county resident, died when he was a boy and, his mother having been a daughter of Henry Payne of Fayette county, he grew up on the Harrodsburg pike near the home of his near kinsman, James Lane Allen, who later made him the "Col. Romulus Fields of the story, "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," which plainly was laid at Botherum.

The one-story stone house, which formerly faced High Street, now is 541 Madison place, the land in front having been subdivided. People pass by now when passing this landmark 96 years old, is an entrance through what was the right side of the house, but McMurry had extended the Corinthian columns of the portico in colonnades running half-way back on each side, and the door on the side is at one end of a hall that leads straight to the living room, so one facade is about as appropriate as another for an entrance.

A stone in the south wall bears the date, 1851, which indicates that McMurry had made a start on Loudon and had not quite finished Ingleside. It must have been a welcome escape from the huge and somewhat forbidding piles of Gothic masonry, to turn to the graceful Greek Revival style and indulge his fancy in such quaint but somehow harmonizing details as a wrought-iron cupola shaped like a crow's nest on a ship's mast; a skylight beneath it, in the center of the living-room ceiling; four interior double doors with diamond-shaped panes of stained glass, all with doorknobs and hinges of sterling silver; and an outside door in each bedroom, permitting the occupants to go out and come in without passing through the halls or other rooms.

The drawing room is eight-sided, with an arched ceiling from the center of which hangs a magnificent chandelier. Four niches are provided for statues, with book shelves built in beneath them. On the side toward the side yard and street, a three-sided window forms a bay, with a built-in seat. A pastel of Mr. Todd's mother when she was 16 hangs on one wall in a gold-leaf frame. In one of the niches is a bust of Henry Clay, seemingly identical with the marble one at Ashland, but Mr. Todd explains that this is the preliminary cast the sculptor plaster of Paris gave to his father. Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, after it had served its purpose, he must have coated it with some glistening material, for it looks not at all like plaster, but gleams with the hard brilliancy of polished stone.

Formerly the two sides of the house ran back on each side of an open stairway with iron railings, and the only way one can mount the crow's nest atop Botherum and shoot the view by means of a ladder laid against the hand-carved cornice outlining the eaves, which would further entice ascending the slick slate roof that has been iced by 96 winters and baked under the blazing sun of 96 summers.

Lex. Leader

Oct. 23, 1947

Transylvania As State Proved Dismal Failure

Transylvania, embracing a little more than half the area of Kentucky—the middle section—and extending into Tennessee, was set up in the Cherokee country in 1775 by Richard Henderson of North Carolina.

It was Henderson's aim to establish beyond the Alleghenies a proprietary government like that of William Penn. With eight associates, he bought title from the Indians in March, 1775, and soon afterward brought about 200 settlers into the territory. There was conflict at once with the government of Virginia, which claimed jurisdiction over the region and already had made grants of some parts of it.

Henderson and his co-proprietors proceeded, however, with the organization of their domain. In May, 1775, they gave the community a constitution, guaranteeing annual legislatures elected by the people, and establishing courts.

The disputes over jurisdiction were carried to the Continental Congress, which disposed of Henderson's's claims by referring the whole matter to the Virginia congress. The Transylvania convention insisted on Virginia's jurisdiction over all of the territory of Transylvania, and the latter, as an independent colony, came to an end. The Transylvania proprietors, however, were granted a compensation of 200,000 acres of land in Kentucky.

Lex. Leader

June 30, 1938
The Swift house, on the site of the present Calvary Baptist church, at East High street and Rodes avenue, was at one time the home of Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln. Dr. Beecher was appointed postmaster of Lexington 14 days after President Lincoln's inauguration. A. B. Lancaster also lived here.

Lex. Leader, June 30, 1938

BRACKEN ASSOCIATION CHURCH IN MASON COUNTY—Located at Minerva in Mason county, this is one of the oldest church buildings still standing in Kentucky. It was built in the middle 1790s by the Rev. Lewis Craig, of the Traveling Church, who left Virginia for Kentucky in the fall of 1781. Currently, the building is used as a tobacco barn.

Lex. Herald-Leader, Oct 10, 1948
Lexington Landmarks

Lex & Ohio

STONE SILLS ANTIQUATED WOODEN TIES

Hard-headed shrewdness, combined with the willingness to take a chance which had brought the pioneers into the western wilderness, lay behind Lexington's decision to put hundreds of thousands of dollars into building a railroad, before there was any proof, anywhere in the world, that the new means of transportation would be able to compete successfully with the river-and-canal system. Having taken the gamble, it was a desperate attempt to regain the trading and industrial leadership that Lexington had lost to the river towns of Louisville and Cincinnati. It was characteristic of the people who had been described as "always ready for a fight or a frolic" that they used the first-completed section of a track as a novel and thrilling means of visiting Capt. Clutterbuck's 1833 forerunner of the roadhouse.

The Captain's pleasure palace, "Villa de Bocage," which soon came to be called "Villa Grove," on the theory or suspicion that that was all it meant, was a deserted terminus of the first section for which a contract had been let. At that point, although persons living in or near Lexington had subscribed $393,000 during a five-day period when the books had been opened for a stock subscription, it was necessary for President Eliah L. Winters and the directors to make an eloquent appeal for an increase in paid-up subscriptions. Mr. Winters also had to arrange a bond issue of $100,000 and go East and sell the bonds; the contractor was given an extension of time to complete the next section; meantime way crowds rode back and forth on the railroad tracks and it was necessary to keep a supply of horses, as it was feared that the new railroad would be stopped. When the section was completed, the railroad track was moved to the town, and the "Villa Grove" was used as an amusement park.

Lex Leader

Lex Leader Oct 29, 1934

OLD STREET NAMES

On the old plats of the city, the street now known as Dewees was called Beech Street, its name derived from "The Commons," Town branch pursued a tortuous course through "The Commons," but by order of the board of trustees on March 6, 1790, it was decided to buy back two lots that had been sold in that locality "to the public" (the settlers and inhabitants in general), and cut a canal straight through the town. It was ordered that the streets on the north to High Street on the south. These were the "in lots," as they were called. Every settler was granted an in lot and also an out lot on certain conditions.

Broadway was first called "Main Cross Street," and Mill Street "Middle Street," and got its name of Mill because it was traveled by those who went to a mill that stood in David Mabbotton, at the south end of the street.

As originally laid out, the public square covered the block between West Main Street and Church Street, and the town had grown up around it. In 1785 the old public square was moved to its present site, which was then part of the new public square, and this new public square was named Public Square. Later, this street was called "The Commons," and the name has been carried over to the present street.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.

A view from the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, which we present to our readers to-day was sketched from the Panorama of America a Scenery and Objects of Interest now exhibited at the Galery of Illustration, Regent-street. The Mammoth Cave is situated between the cities of Louisville and Nashville, and about ninety miles from each. The cave is many miles in extent, and descends more than 600 feet below the surface of the earth. It abounds in stalacite and stalagmite formations of every conceivable kind. A descent of 90 feet, by stone steps, and an advance of 120 feet inward, brings the visitor to the door in a solid stone wall which blocks up the entrance to the cave. A narrow passage leads to the great chamber, or central chamber, an oval hall 200 by 100 feet, and 20 to 50 feet high. Two passages of 100 feet in width open into it; and the whole is supported without a single column. This chamber was used by the races of yore as a cemetery, from the bones of a gigantic size, which are discovered. A hundred feet above your head you catch a glimpse of the gray clouds and distant lightning. Heavy buttresses, apparently bending under the superincumbent weight, project their enormous masses from the shadowy wall. In Ambience Avenue, leading from the hall, is a deep well of pure spring water, surrounded by stalagmite columns, from the floor to the roof. The Little Night-room contains a pit 30 feet deep, and is the resort of myriads of bats. The Grand Gallery is a vast tunnel, many miles long, and 60 feet wide. At the end of the first quarter of a mile are the Kentucky Cliffs, and the church, 100 feet in diameter and 60 feet high. A natural pupil and organ-loft are not wanting; and in this temple of nature religious services have frequently been performed. In Gridded Avenue, reached by a flight of stairs, is 90 feet wide, 100 feet high, and two miles long. Mummies have been discovered here, which have been the subject of curious study to science. On the walls of the Register-rooms are inscribed thousands of names. The Gothic chapel, illuminated with lamps, inspires the beholder with feelings of solemnity and awe. At the foot of the Devil's Arm-chair is a small basin of sulphur-water. Then there is the Breastwork, the Elephant's Head, Lover's Leap, Gatewood's Dining-table, the Cooling-tub, a basin (60 feet wide and three feet deep) of the purest water; Napoleon's Door, &c. The Ball-room contains an orchestra, fifteen foot high, near which is a row of oaks for consumptive patients, the atmosphere being always temperate and pure. The Star-chamber presents an optical illusion. In looking up the spectator seems to see the firmament and studied with stars, and, as off, a comet with a bright tail. The temple is an immense vault, covering an area of two acres, and surrounded by a solid rock, sheer walls, and high. It rivaled the celebrated Grotto of Antiparos. In the middle of the dome is a mound of rocks, rising on one side to the very steep, and forming what is called the mountain. A short distance on the left is a steep precipice, over which you can look down by the aid of torches upon a large black sheet of water, which is some feet below the Dead Sea. The Moelstram, nine miles from the entrance of the Mammoth Cave, is the subject selected for our artist for illustration. Thousands have looked into this pit, but only one person has been known to have explored its mysteries. Mr. Preston, of Louisville, Kentucky, explored the depths of the Molestram; but we need not give the particulars, as the "thrilling narrative" was recorded not long ago in this Journal.

The waters of the Mammoth Cave are famous by the celebrated eyeless fish, of which we give an engraving. This fish is known to naturalists under the name of Amblyopsis platyptera. It is a small fish, being only six or four inches in length, of a white, or rather pale color, some specimens being almost semi-transparent. The eyes are covered by an opaque skin, or are entirely absent. The natural conclusion is, that from the dark and gloomy habitat of this singular fish, the power of vision being unessential, Providence, which has made nothing in vain, but which adapts every living creature to the mode of life assigned to it, has seen fit to withdraw a faculty which could serve no purpose in the economy of its being.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

LOOKING BACKWARD

BY R. LEE DAVIS

Do you remember—

When Lexington experienced the worst flood in its history on Aug. 2, 1852, with Main Street a raging torrent four deep feet, a record rainfall of 7½ inches and total damage estimated at approximately $800,000?

Grand Lodge

Masonic Hall Was Erected In 1840

Site Central Christian Church

The Masonic Hall pictured here was erected at the northeast corner of Short and Walnut streets in 1840 and stood until 1891, when it was razed to make way for the present Central Christian church building. The hall was used by the Grand Lodge until 1859, when that organization moved to Louisville, and by all other Lexington lodges until the outbreak of the War Between the States. At that time the building was taken over by troops and served as a prison, hospital, barracks and supply station. After the war it was reoccupied by Lexington Lodge No. 1 and used for several years. The property was sold by the Masons in 1887.

The Old Towers

Southern Railroad

Above is a picture of the original towers at High Bridge, constructed by John A. Roebling in connection with Danville's "Never, Never Railroad." Mr. Roebling built the Niagara Bridge. Later he constructed the Brooklyn Bridge over the East River. He had an office in Danville and was known as one of the outstanding engineers of all time.

ex. Herald. Nov. 17-1938

Judy 10-1940

Danville & Advocate-Messenger
Lexington Landmarks

THE OLD KEEN PLACE ADJOINING KEENELAND RACE COURSE

Visitors to the Keeneland fall race meeting which opens next Tuesday at the non-profit track on the Versailles Pike will see the old Keen Place, one of Kentucky's famous estates and the home for years of noted thoroughbreds. The house with its surrounding acreage lies east of the race course.

Only in recent months has the house passed to the ownership of Keene Gurnee and William Stoll, grand-nephews of John Oliver Keene, thoroughbred breeder, owner and trainer who built the stone structure which is now the Keeneland clubhouse.

The clubhouse and manager's residence, stables and paddock were erected during the lifetime of Jack Keene, who lived to see his dream of a model race course come true.

The development grew into a horseman's paradise and a showplace for those who thrill at the sight of thoroughbred racing. No other race track in America was ever created under similar circumstances.

Present owners of the residence are the grandchildren of the late Mrs. John Newton Markey, who used the spelling, "Keen," thus differing from her brother's choice of "Keene."

Their ancestor, Francis Keen of Parquierry, Virginia, purchased the original tract which contained 8,000 acres from Patrick Henry. In the brick house, built about 1769, Lafayette spent the night when he made his memorable visit to Lexington in May, 1823. The main structure, with low flanking wings, has a brick terrace, tall square columns, balcony railing and two front doors.

The estate was inherited by John Keen, son of Francis, who married Mary (Dolly) Bowman, daughter of Col. Abraham Bowman. Jack Keene, their son, who at the age of 27 turned to the thoroughbred business, established the racing stud. He raced successfully in Russia and Japan, and with his brother, the late George Hamlet Keene, operated a successful breeding establishment for years.

A genuine lover of the turf, the horse and his native soil, Jack Keene devoted a lifetime to his dream of making his land more beautiful. Along the front of Keeneland Stud he built a low stone wall, typical of those which mark many of the old farms in the Blue Grass. The great stone training center next followed with construction starting on the project in 1916.

When the century-old Kentucky Association track in Lexington closed after its spring meeting in 1933, search started for a new race course. Mr. Keene then offered that section of Keeneland Stud on which he had spent $440,000. Eventually the Keeneland Association was organized as a non-profit, community-owned enterprise and in 1933 a section of Keeneland was deeded outside the family for the first time since Kentucky became a state.

"The success of the race course, its name, Keeneland, and its quiet beauty were probably the most satisfying things in Jack Keene's life," said The Blood-Horse, Lexington turf weekly, in its story on the death May 27, 1943, of Jack Keene.

In the rear of the house on a small family graveyard are the tombs of Francis Keen, his wife, Mary, and five generations of their posterity who were born, reared and buried at the Old Keen Place.
Here is a prized photograph of the Pendleton county city. The photograph was taken 55 years ago, shows the city of Falmouth in the year 1870. The photograph is the property of Mr. J. Robert Jameson, Covington Falmouth and Williamstown printer, who is a native of the city. This structure is still used by motorists entering the city. The photograph also shows the bridge between Falmouth and Shoemaker-town, which also still stands. The north fork of the Licking river is to be discerned in the picture.

Cincinnati Times-star, Aug. 19, 1925.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we

Richard Chile and Mary McCall

are firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of $100 current money, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we and each of us, bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed and dated this 10th day of Febr. 1824.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bound

hath obtained a Licence, to keep a tavern at his house in the county of Fayette, now if the said Richard Chile shall constantly find and provide in his said Tavern, good wholesome, cleanly lodgings and diet, for Travellers, and stableage, provender or pasturage for horses, for the term of one year from the date of these presents, and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his said house, nor suffer any person to taste or drink more than is necessary, nor at any time permit any disorderly behavior to be practiced in his said house, with his privity or consent, this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

TEST,

Richard Chile [SEAL]

William McCall [SEAL]

Original Tavern License of Richard Chile, 1834.
"Old Captain"

BY MARY ROGERS CLAY.

In tracing the connection of historical events, and studying the different phases of character as shown in the heroic and indomitable spirits of the early settlers of Kentucky, none so excite the sympathy or command the admiration as the pioneer ministers of the Gospel.

Whether we consider the earnest life of the venerable patriarch, David Rice, or the fervent zeal of the beloved pastor of the "Traveling Church," Lewis Craig, or the humble talents of pious Peter—alias the "Old Captain"—the founder of the first negro church in Kentucky, we can but honor them as true, faithful, godly men—standing monuments of the "diversities of gifts of the Spirit"—as "Father Rice" and "Brother Craig" have furnished interesting themes for many historical chapters, but of the "Old Captain" little has been written.

In our researches, we find he was born a slave, upon the plantation of Col. Dunrett, in Caroline County, Virginia, in the year 1733. The child of "mum lady's maid," he early became the playmate of his young masters, and with them was taught the Lord's prayer and the ten commandments.

Being of a serious and devotional nature, he was as set in his mind when "old missus" read the evening lesson, or held "ligious" service in "de big room" upon Sundays, when there was "no meetin' down to Tuckahoe."

His first biographer says: "He was an earnest Christian at twenty-five years of age, and never happier than when teaching his own race, from house to house, on the neighboring plantations."

In 1780, we find him the body-servant of his old master, who, since his last fight with the Tories, had depended upon came, crutch and Peter for most of the pleasures he had enjoyed beyond the reach of his easy chair.

Col. Dunrett was an earnest politician and a zealous, unafflicting Baptist. His home was the preacher's home, and many a weary, toil-weary roder miles out of the way to reach the "Old Stone Castle" by nightfall, sure of an earnest welcome, and of two most eager listeners to any stories he might bring of the doings of the brethren of persecution or prosperity, of joys and trials.

The established church had awakened such a spirit of inquiry and resistance in Virginia that the whole theme of conversation, among all classes, was religious freedom. The jail in the village below, time and again, had been full to the brim with such men as John Waller, John Burns, Edward Young, Elijah and Lewis Craig,—men of whom the prosecuting attorney said, "May I have his case? He is very well, a man in the road but they must cram a text of scripture down his throat."

Peter, with a quick perception, was an eager observer of all this, and when sent upon errands to the village, often loitered by the way to hear the songs of praise and words of exhortation from the lips of those gray-haired veterans of the cross, as they stood behind the barred doors and windows of the Caroline jail.

On the night of August the 30th, 1781, John Waller was a guest of Col. Dunrett. This was not his first visit, for the "Castle" had been his home during the great Tuckahoe revival; and he had come today, for the last time, to view the scenes of that remarkable meeting, and bid good-bye to his friend before leaving Virginia. He sat, with his host, until a late hour, discussing the removal of the Spottsylvania Church, and only when Peter had taken his seat with Bible and tract did Mr. Waller tell him that Dr. Brown and Joseph Craig were going with Lewis to Kentucky. This was sad news to the old soldier—and went as a keen two-edged sword into the soul of poor Peter, whose wife was the slave of Joseph Craig.

The next morning Col. Dunrett sat upon the eastern gallery, looking afar off into the valley below, as if to catch the last glimpse of his departing guest, but painfully conscious of Peter's position behind the corner post. "Poor Peter!" he thought, "Poor Peter!" and went down Peter said: "Mars Richard, if Bradder Craig's gwine to Kaintuckee, so's what, tem'rn o' Dinah and me!"

Col. Dunrett knew this question must come; but even yet could find no answer. He had studied it over and over,—had thought of himself, his old age, his helplessness,—of his faithful slave and Dinah,—of Mary Craig and her little ones in the wilderness. All were placed in the balance, but the tenderest ties, the last remaining and most sacred, would turn his way. He patted the floor impatiently with his well-foot—a habit when mentally disturbed—and glancing toward the public road, said quickly, "There comes Brother Craig now."

Col. Dunrett arose, apparently with much difficulty, and certainly with more than usual dignity, to meet his neighbor. Mr. Craig, ignoring his manner, began at once, with a dash of enthusiasm, to tell of his removal westward, and of his hopes and prospects in the frontier region. Finally, touching on the sweetness of kinship and the life-long friendships to be severed, he said, with much feeling. "Come, go with us, Richard; there's nothing to keep you here."

The old man, who keenly felt the loss of so many loved ones, pressed the gray locks slowly backward from his furrowed brow and said, in a mournful, measured way, "True enough, Joseph, true enough; but what would we old 'loggers' and I do in the cane-brakes?"

"Then you'll give us Peter, won't you, Richard?"

"Give you Peter, Joe Craig? No, sir! No, sir! What could I do without Peter?"

"But you know, my brother, the Bible says, 'whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'"

"Leave Dinah then, sir; I leave Dinah! I'll buy Dinah!"

This was a new side to the question. But after a silence Mr. Craig said: "Well, Richard, we'll talk it over—Mary and I—but, my friend, I cannot see what she and the little ones will do in the wilderness without 'mammy,' when I'm about my Father's business." Then, with a hasty "Good-bye" and "I'll see you again," the visitor was gone.

The way in the valley the animals had seemed deeply absorbed in his own thoughts. Finally there was that "Well! Well! Well!" as if relief had followed a decision, and he said, "I'm ready for bed now, Peter." Peter hesitated and then answered: "Seuse me, Mars Richard, but this is the night I be gwine to ma wife's house, sir."

"Is this Friday night, Peter?"

"Yes, sir."

"And they go to Kentucky Monday?"

"Yes, Mars Richard."

"Come here, Peter, come here! I must tell you," and as the slave knelt by his master's chair, the brave old man said: "Peter, you have been a faithful servant, and I don't think you can get along without you, but tell Dinah and Bradder Craig you shall go with them to Kentucky. Do you hear?"

"Shore I he's yer, sir, and de good Lord bress yer, Mars Richard. I speaks as doin' B'rillent will be, sir. She's bin mighty down-hearted here lately. I thanks ye, Mars Richard; I dus, sir, with all my heart; but I hates powerful bad to leab you, sir. You's gettin' putty old now, Mars Richard; you're long pa' yer 'lotted time sir, and you's nothing left to leab now—de little grain-yard down here in de orch'd, where old missus, she's bin a sleepin' 'dise many years. I allus 'lowed, as how some day, I'd lay yer by her side, sir. But de good Lord he knows best, sir, and I speck as how he hab some use yit fur his old nigger out dere in the wilderness. Good-night Mars Richard, de good Lord bress yer, sir."

On Monday morning the memorable jour- ney of the Spottsylvania Church and its followers took an abrupt and a very brave turn. The leadership of Lewis Craig, with such able lieutenants as Capt. Ellis, Joseph Bledsoe, Joseph Craig, John Waller, and others, and with Peter, looking every inch a dark-skinned soldier in Mars Richard's old army overcoat and cocked hat, bringing up the rear. The military bearing thus acquired gained for him the sobriquet of Captain, which in time became "Old Captain," the only name by which he was ever known in Kentucky.

The McAffees, the MacCouns, Michael Stoner and others of the advance guard of the pionees, had returned from the "long hunt," and given most wonderful descriptions of that beautiful country across the mountains. These aroused such a spirit of enthusiasm, that we marvel not at the vast multitude, nor at the diverse parts which formed the heterogeneous whole of that estate, devoted band which, leaving Spottsylvania, lay its long march, via Charlestown, through the mountain village, across the open to the beautiful valley of the Holston, through Cumberland Gap into the mysterious wilderness beyond.

Day after day they journeyed forward, enduring untold perils, now with difficulty comprehended. Toil-worn and weary, they waded through drifts, encountered storms on the mountain and floods in the valley, until they struck the "trail," in the cane-brake, "when the Indian foot for countless generations had trodden the unpeopled soil, and the scalp, the good nursing and faithful ministrations of Peter proved veritable blessings; and a most substantial expression of their gratitude was shown him and his wife when they bade good-bye to the emigrants at Gilbert's Creek and pushed forward with Joseph Craig and his family to Fayette County.

In 1784, we find the Captain and Dinah respected members of the church at the headwaters of Boone's Creek, the Rev. Joseph Craig being its pastor. Here—as elsewhere
in Kentucky for about fifty years—white and colored were frequently members of the same congregation. The whites occupied the body of the church, while the slaves and free negroes were usually seated in a gallery especially set apart for them. This church being dissolved, Captain hired his wife of her old master and moved to Lexington, where he might have better opportunities to labor for the spiritual welfare of his people.

Here he was most kindly received by that old Scotch Presbyterian, John Maxwell, who gave the ground and aided the Captain in building a double log cabin near the Maxwell Spring, adjacent to the lands now occupied by the State University.

This was home and "meetin' house," and here on "Lord's day" and of evenings during the week, the slaves of the pioneer settlement were taught the way of salvation.

The Old Captain could read but little, but possessed a most retentive memory, whereby he was enabled to select a text and quote it so clearly, and so free from negro accent, as always to surprise those who knew him. When questioned in regard to this peculiarity, he replied: "Dat's de gospel word. I neber adds nuffin to it, nur teks nuffin frum it, for I wants old Peter's name in the book of life." His ministrations being blessed, many applied to him for baptism. Not feeling satisfied with his right to comply with their request, he asked of the Baptist church regular ordination. Not deeming this best, but being thoroughly convinced of his honesty and firmness of character, and of his devoted life, the Fathers gave him the right hand of fellowship and their earnest cooperation in his faithful work in the Master's vineyard.

In 1803, having effected a church organization, the first among the negro slaves of Kentucky, the Old Captain was chosen pastor and moderator, and he, together with the two ruling elders, cared for the moral and spiritual welfare of his people.

Dinah was an earnest helpmeet of her husband, and a marvel of energy and thrift. His poor church paid no salary, and while he was busy in the field and forest, she was hackling flax or nettle line, spinning wool and linen thread, to be woven into cloth for the home-spun garments of the settlers.

In 1808, General Levi Todd built a house upon his lands on the Richmond road, three miles from Lexington, and invited Captain to organize a church and preach there alternate Sundays. This was soon accomplished and between these congregations he labored during the rest of his life. Nor were his labors in vain, for, during the winter of 1816, he was happy in establishing the first school in Kentucky for the religious training of his race. The Old Captain lived in this vicinity for forty years, respected and well treated by all; and Kentuckians of today will not withhold their admiration of the modest talents of this humble slave so faithfully dedicated to the service of God.

In 1819, his fast friend and benefactor John Maxwell, died. In the following year, Dinah passed over the river.

In June, 1823, in the ninetyth year of his age, he, too, joined the silent majority. His simple trust, his strong faith, his child-like submission, remained with him to the last. Death found him triumphant in the glorious hope of immortality.

Showboat Golden Rod Moved Into Steel Hull

In the top picture the Menke showboat Golden Rod is about to be placed over the sunken former DPC oil barge and into which a well had been cut to receive the floating theatre—hall and all. In the middle picture the showboat is in position and the barge is being pulled out on the ways of the St. Louis Shipbuilding and Steel Company. In the lower view, the barge, out on the ways, carries the Golden Rod. Only one performance was missed, so well planned was the project.

Waterways Journal, St. Louis,
December 27, 1947
Romance Clings To "Thorn Hill," One-Time Home Of Cassius M. Clay, Duncan Family

Few of those who visit Duncan Park and view the quaint old building, once the home of the Duncan family, would believe that it was once the home of Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, the man who was the last of the slave-holders in the West. A recent convert to the theory of emancipation then being strongly advocated by William Lloyd Garrison and his associates in New England. As a student at Transylvania University in Kentucky, he fell in love with Mary Jane Warfield, daughter of Dr. Elisha Warfield, and upon his return from Yale he settled in Lexington and married her.

Honored On Return
Returning to Lexington after his service in Mexico, Clay was greeted with enthusiasm by the people of the city, and another committee of citizens, some of whom were members of the group that raided the office of the "True American," purchased the "Thorn Hill" and presented it to him with a jeweled sword from Tiffany's as a tribute to his heroism.

Realizing that his political ambition could not be furthered by remaining in Lexington, Clay, in 1850, left "Thorn Hill" and returned with his family to his native county of Madison, taking up his residence on his ancestral estate, "White Hall," six miles north of Richmond, Ky., which had been bought and named after his name and where, as a result, he later in his career, acquired the sobriquet of the "Old Lion of White Hall." It is here that he was appointed by President Lincoln as ambassador to Russia, a position he held for years public service of effort in behalf of emancipation.

It was through his diplomacy that Alaska was purchased and added to the domain of the United States. After his brilliant service at the ear's court it was

"White Hall that he returned to experience the distinction of his nation, his life, and the dramatic and tragic episodes that marked the closing years of his colorful career.

He may never returned to "Thorn Hill," to live and property was sold to Dr. Floyd Warfield, a relative of Clay, for $11,000.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL—LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

We have told of the early visit of Mr. E. A. Thomas to Cincinnati in 1817 to bring his family to the road from Charleston to Cincinnati. This was a real endeavor to build a railroad that was more than a road, and probably, but for the Civil War, it would have been built. In fact, a part of it was built from Charleston to Spartanburg, now part of the Southern Railroad.

The Covington & Lexington Railroad Co., in March, 1866, completed a line from Covington to Paris, Ky., 78 miles, and leased the railroad extending from Paris to Lexington, Ky., completed in 1864, owned by the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Co. The Covington & Lexington Railroad Co. was operated under the control of the Kentucky Central Railroad Association from 1863 to 1873 and became the property of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company extended Company in 1871.

The Kentucky Central Railroad passed through a receivership and in 1891 the entire capital of that railroad was acquired by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The Newport & Cincinnati Bridge was completed across the Ohio River between Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867. The county clerk's office here sets out that Warfield conveyed the property, together with all the buildings, furniture, three horses and a rockaway to his wife, Elmina B. Warfield, who, in 1873, sold the residence and grounds to Col. Henry Timberlake Duncan, for two terms mayor of Lexington and a owner of a Democratic newspaper here, "The Lexington Press."

The fame of "Thorn Hill" was further enhanced by the Duncans, who, with their four sons and six daughters, kept the place alive with guests, parties and balls.

There were merry times in the old house when George B. Duncan, now a retired major-general of the United States army, graduated from West Point and brought a half-dozen classmates home with him for a visit. The house was again ready for preparations for the brilliant wedding of the beautiful Eliza McAlis- Duncan to John R. Allard, who later became one of Kentucky's brainiest lawyers and most polished orators; when the lovely Lily Dunc- Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (Louisville & Nashville, Ky.). In 1904, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (Louisville & Nashville, Ky.) took over the capital stock of the bridge company and in the same year, the bridge company was merged into the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
BACK IN 1898, if you rode on Frankfort Avenue, this is the conveyance you rode in. The motorman-driver, at left, was H. B. Fendley. The mules were Dan and Jim. This mule car was in operation until 1901.

HERE IS the first kind of electric-powered streetcar to operate in Louisville. It ran on Green Street, which is now called Liberty. Electrification was started in 1889.
THE EARLY IRONWORK OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY

And Its Role in the Architectural Development

By CLAY LANCASTER

Clay Lancaster has written widely, for Antiques and other publications, on the architecture of the South, especially that of Kentucky. In our Kentucky issue of November 1947, his subject was the state's architectural ironwork. In the present article he traces the development of one of Kentucky's architectural embellishments — its ironwork.

There is still a popular, but mistaken, conception that the early wrought iron of the South is to be found in or near Charleston, and that the later cast iron is in New Orleans, and that the remaining Southern communities are practically devoid of either. But Lexington, in the heart of Kentucky, 500 miles from both Charleston and New Orleans, has examples of ironwork similar to each.

The first ironwork to make its appearance beyond the Alleghenies was building hardware. Some of the early locks bear the plates of English makers, others of locksmiths in the East, the latter usually stamped improved after the manner of good Yankee salesmanship. Even after the burning of brick became a common practice, iron fittings and window glass were the two building commodities not locally produced. Not until the latter part of the 18th century did the metal industry take root in central Kentucky, and it soon became one of the thriving enterprises. Wrought iron made its appearance before cast, since it requires less equipment. Some of the first decorative ironwork came from the same men who made horse shoes; but most artisans preferred to feel their distinction from menial laborers. The man who made horses was called a blacksmith, whereas the man who created objects of iron to be seen and admired was a whitesmith, as was the smith who worked in silver. In 1792 a Lexington firm offered for sale "harr iron assorted, smith's anvils and vises, castings." Thus the whitesmith could purchase at home the implements and materials necessary for his craft; and "castings" suggests the beginning of the rivalry between wrought and cast work.

The 1806 city directory for Lexington lists the name "Sam Wilkerson, whitesmith." and a dozen years later there were the names of four men of that occupation. One of these, Thomas Studman, had announced in 1809 that he did all kinds of "whitsmith's work," including "all sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds and Smith's work in general."

Wrought-iron railings and fences dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century are often quite beautiful, and it is unfortunate that so few of them have survived. The contemporary John Hunt and Thomas Bodley houses, facing one another across Gratz Park in Lexington, had iron fences set into stone slabs circumscribing the little front yards. Only the fence of the latter remains, composed of plain, upright bars fastened to an upper and lower horizontal rod, enhanced by small roses, with cast anthemia affixed to alternate vertical points (Fig. 1). The Bodley house also had a pair of fancy hinging screens of the same period and style that stood at the curb, but these have been removed to the safety of the walled garden.

About the earliest establishment in Kentucky with facilities for casting was the Bourbon Furnace, probably located in the vicinity of Paris (Bourbon County), and in operation in 1794 (The Kentucky Gazette, June 14, 1794). A few years later its proprietors claimed that their castings were "equal in quality, and superior in workmanship, to any ... imported into this state." Much that they produced was used for cooking or heating equipment; but staple architectural pieces found a steady market, and special types were made to order.

The foundry begun by Joseph Bruen in Lexington in 1816 was to be in operation for over half a century, with large production. In the 1838-1839 MacCabe Directory of the City of Lexington, it was described as follows:

There is . . . an Iron Foundry . . . carried on by Steam Machinery. The building is of solid brick, measuring 160 feet in length. It was erected in 1830, and furnishes this [Fayette] and adjoining counties with most of their iron. The metal used is chiefly imported from Pittsburgh and the Red River and Maria Forges. The establishment employs about 25 hands, and sells 100 tons of wrought iron per year. The capital invested is near $90,000. The building was erected by Mr. Joseph Bruen, an enterprising citizen, who still continues to superintend the business of the establishment.

Bruen ran the plant until his death in 1848, after which it was continued by members of the family, finally passing into other hands. During the latter part of the Bruen régime, a larger structure than the 1830 building was erected for the foundry, and the old one then became a machine shop. An iron store was run in connection with them. John McMurtry, a later owner and manager of the Bruen works, gained quite a reputation as an inventor, which is significant in that the technical skill developed through

FIG. 1 — WROUGHT-IRON gate and fence of the Thomas Bodley house, Gratz Park, Lexington (c. 1816).

FIG. 2 — DETAIL of the rotunda stairway of the Kentucky State House, Frankfort (1827-1829). Architect: Gideon Shryock.

*Note: Bourbon Furnace was on Bath County, Ky., in Slate Creek, owned and operated by Col. Taz. The buildings —
making the parts for the inventions would result in increasingly finer architectural ironwork as well.

Wrought iron was most in use in the early Georgian architectural style in Kentucky. Nails, shutter guards, strap and HL hinges, and the bar of iron spanning the fireplace opening to hold in place the brick or stone voussoir of the chimney, were typical applications. Cast iron was represented by five-pointed stars, showing against the face of a wall, and fastened to the ends of the tiebeams. Some of the Shaker “family” residences at Pleasant Hill had iron handrails to the outside stairs (see ANTIQUES, November 1947, p. 344).

It is generally agreed that the first Greek Revival building west of the Allegheny Mountains was the Kentucky State House (1827–1829) designed by Gideon Shryock (ANTIQUES, July 1945, p. 35). The hexastyle Ionic portico of this Frankfort edifice is admired as an aesthetic attainment; but the double stone stairway, self-supporting, and built on the principle of an arch in a circular wall, is remembered as a remarkable structural achievement — and its simple iron railing accentuates the straightforwardness of its construction (Fig. 2). Charles Shryock, son of the architect, tells us that for this building, “A convict, an expert blacksmith, did the iron forging, the most important of which was the iron band around the springing stones of the brick arch of the dome.” Thus, iron actually held together a most important feature of Kentucky’s former capitol.

About 1837, Gideon Shryock planned the Southern National Bank (now the Credit Association Building) on Main Street in Louisville (Fig. 3). The stone façade was inspired by a design of Minard Lafever, published as plates 25 and 26 in his The Beauties of Modern Architecture (1835) (Fig. 4). Many times the scale of the Lafever design, Shryock’s façade was modified in its proportions, and redesigned into a flat, linear pattern sympathetic to a cast technique for the crowning device.

In New Orleans, balconies are the distinguishing feature of the Vieux Carré, and after 1800 these galleries were quite common. From New Orleans, about 1810, came Mathurin Giron, the famous confectioner and pâtissier. In the mid-thirties, M. Giron undertook to have his own building erected on Mill Street, Lexington, the second floor of which contained rooms for supper parties. The 44-foot railing that enhanced the upper gallery resembled the earliest type found in New Orleans, composed of latticework bars with Roman rosettes at the intersections, above which were horizontal rails filled with guilloches reversely whorled at either end. The strict repetition of the lattice was relieved by three squares with radial designs of cast iron, and four panels with strips twisted into figure eights (Fig. 5). This continuous railing pattern was adapted to every conceivable type of central Kentucky porch or stairway barrier, straight or curved. Although it is American Greek Revival in period, it is early eighteenth-century English in feeling, and traceable to Romanesque ironwork of the ninth and tenth centuries.

Like the railings, fences about city lots were essentially nettings of wrought bars, fastened together with cast ornaments in typical Empire fashion. But the cast pieces became larger and more complex, and more prominent in the design scheme. Silhouette, bas-relief classic urns or lyres sometimes interrupted the geometrical pattern of a fence, and floral shapes were to follow a bit later. The posts for these fences were hollow castings with pagoda-roof heads, or square skeletal towers composed of contemporary decorative elements (Fig. 7).

Nowhere are attic window grilles more prevalent than in Kentucky. Elsewhere, they were often inserted at regular intervals in the frieze of the entablature (ANTIQUES, May 1946, p. 307; May 1947, p. 327); in Kentucky, they were usually beneath the entablature, or under the simpler cornice, as the case may be (Fig. 6). Flat-façaded houses contiguous to the street — possibly individualized by a recessed doorway — with grilled attic windows

Fig. 5 — THE CONFECTIONERY OF M. GIRON, MILL STREET, LEXINGTON (C. 1837). This old photograph shows the south half of the building, the portion that has been razed. Photographer unknown.
are typical town residences in the heart of the state, especially in Frankfort. The grilles of the Greek era are very much alike in this region, and one meets with this same window guard from Maine to the Gulf. At least two dies were struck of the one pattern, for the size varies by a few inches. The elements are equivalent to a design for a cast railing from Asher Benjamin's *Practice of Architecture* of 1833 (Pl. 30). The center motif is the Peloponnesian clustered anthemion, and to the right and left are scrolled swills. Ubiquitous in Kentucky, they probably were cast there, the original impression having been taken from an imported archetype.

Later in the epoch of revived Greek architecture, ancient architectural embellishments became requisite, and the desire for marble temple antefixes was appeased with iron open-relief rakings similar to the attic-window grilles. Interior cornices and the relief bands about sunken ceiling panels were molded of plaster, but since this material was impractical for use outside, it was replaced by iron. Egg-and-dart, and bead-and-reel could be purchased by the yard at the foundry shops. The favorite order for porticos of the late forties and fifties was the Corinthian. Whereas the earlier Doric and Ionic capitals were usually wood, the later campaniform capitals garnished with acanthus leaves were, with few exceptions, of cast iron. Some specimens in Fayette County have a magnificent, sculpturesque projection, such as those of the Charles Innes house (1854) on the Russell Cave Road (Fig. 8).

The zenith of Kentucky architectural ironwork meant for visual enjoyment might be considered to have been reached about midpoint in the century. Iron was used to throw emphasis on openings, such as window frames with Greek "ears" or hoods over entrances that sometimes attained the dimensions of good-sized porches (Fig. 9). Indoors, the marbleized iron mantel was introduced; sometimes it was harmonious with other Greek features, and sometimes not.

Before the strictly post-and-lintel Greek had fully supplanted the Georgian style of architecture in Kentucky, the Gothic Revival had appeared. The depressed federal lintel was succeeded by the soaring lancet. Such a break in idiom required an entirely new set of motifs, not just a modification of the old. Compound colonnettes replaced fluted columns, barge-boarded gables replaced narrow raking boards or pediments, crenelations replaced entablatures; and instead of anthemion there were watercross foliations. Floral forms were raised from capitals and panels to parapets and pinnacles. Special casting was required for the conspicuous fittings of the Gothic Revival.

One of the earliest buildings to use Gothic motifs was a strange admixture of the ancient and medieval, Saint Peter's Catholic Church, erected on North Mulberry Street (North Lime) in 1837 by the young Lexington builder, John McMurry. Like the first Hellenic building west of the Alleghenies, this earliest Gothic building made use of iron — in the "spire pole" and "Irish crown" at the base of the conical spire.

In 1852 McMurry conceived the castellated villa, Ingleside, on the Harrodsburg Road. This was for Henry Boone Ingels, son-in-law to Joseph Bruen, and the intermediary manager of the foundry between Bruen and McMurry. With casting facilities so convenient, the architect availed himself of them, designing pointed turrets with crockets and finials to be placed upon the square piers flanking the principal entrance bay (Fig. 10). And cast-iron drip molds supported the foot-and-a-half-thick walls, bridging the wide doorway opening or narrower windows. Excepting, possibly, the band about the springing stones of the dome of the Shryock State House, iron in Kentucky had never before served a purpose so structural. The chimneypieces in the drawing room and parlor were of stone; but the other rooms had marbleized iron mantels about each fireplace, of the type sold by Mr. Ingels at his downtown stand.

During the summer of 1855, the Bruen Foundry was operated by John McMurry, and a short while after this he became the owner. That an architect should conduct his own forge and foundry was to have a direct bearing upon the use of iron in the local architecture. Gothic peaks similar to those of Ingleside went on the McMurry gateway to the cemetery in Paris, and a Lexington store front of three floors was built, in the pointed style, entirely of cast iron and glass (Fig. 11). The store was built for the
Partnership of Craig, Elliott and Company, and beginning May 2, 1857, an engraving of this Gothic structure appeared among the advertisements in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, which dates it as a building of the mid-fifties. Mollinions and consoles beneath the existing topmost cornice (the parapet, like the show windows, having been removed) are enough like those of the George Bowyer residence, known to have been built by McMurtry in 1847, to warrant McMurtry as the designer of the business house too. As at Ingleside, acutely pointed windows were above more obtuse arches, and the drip molds also were very much alike. A large percentage of the iron pieces facing the building were flat plates; but the hoods, cornices, and capitals, and the various parts of the complex parapet had to be cast each for its appointed place.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, Americans attempted a cosmopolitanism in the design of their buildings. They liked to think of it as a revised Renaissance, but the architects knew that they were devising new forms as much as they were combining old, and this eclecticism encouraged the use of iron. The prevalent mistake was in accepting aggregate accumulation for aesthetic attainment. Too often an otherwise legitimate design was stifled naïvely beneath a conglomeration of ornament.

The Eclectic Period was the Age of Iron in many ways. It was the period of the iron convenience. The beginning of contemporary plumbing and heating brought with it iron bathroom fixtures and iron furnaces. Rooms were filled with iron furniture—beds, tables, chairs, benches, stools, hall stands, and umbrella racks—and many foundries produced some of these articles in six or seven different designs, which could be ordered through illustrated catalogues. The children were amused by mechanical iron toys. Iron posts had heads of dogs or horses with hitching rings in their mouths; and hitching posts acquired the forms of gaily painted jockeys or stable boys. Ornamental garden pieces represented life-size deer, dogs, or lions; and grotesque faces leered from pedestaled urns. Water splashed over cast-iron fountain figures. Hinged iron caskets for the dead were the shape of Egyptian mummies swathed in loose cloth pulled up about the arms folded on the chest; a removable plate permitted a glimpse at the face of the deceased through an oval of glass. Attached architectural ironwork kept abreast of these things, maintaining much of the same plenteous spirit.

As one walks along the streets of Lexington today he comes upon front fences from Springfield and Kenton, rakings from Philadelphia, weather vanes from Pennsylvania, and entire business façades consisting of stacks of Corinthian or composite columns, or superimposed arcades, from Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, many of the latter on earlier buildings that had been remodeled. Habitually, these were quantitative rather than qualitative. Only lightning rods seem sensible—to ground the lightning attracted by so many extrorse iron points! These embellishments impress rather than delight the eye; they are architectural frosting in lieu of nourishment. The development of ironwork, decoratively, came to a standstill. The design of castings degenerated to the point where it was the haphazard combination of the ornaments of more creative epochs. Here was the deuce of early architectural ironwork in Kentucky—in America, for that matter. What was to come later belongs to our own day.

**Fig. 11 — Cast-Iron Store Fronts in Lexington.** To the right is the upper part of the Craig, Elliott and Company façade (c. 1857); to the left, Melodeon Hall (c. 1877). Unless otherwise noted, photographs are by the author.
LEXINGTON, FAYETTE CHURCHES

BEREA CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Located seven miles north of Lexington at the intersection of the Berea and Iron Works pikes, the Berea Christian church is one of Fayette county’s oldest active churches. Its pastor is the Rev. W. E. Best and its membership numbers 225. Ground for the original brick building, erected in 1829, was deeded the previous year by Roger Quarrels, Fayette county farmer. Elder Barton W. Stone, noted Disciples leader, and the Rev. John A. Gano, for more than 50 years minister of the Old Union Christian church five miles farther north, aided in the organization of the Berea church.

Lex. Leader, Oct. 30, 1948

KENTUCKY HISTORIANS

Eight years before Kentucky was admitted into the Federal Union, an early visitor to the Bluegrass saw that here was a great country in the making. John Filson, of Pennsylvania and a school-teacher in Lexington, gathered materials for the first history of the state. His frail volume of 118 pages was printed in 1784, at Wilmington, Delaware, in an edition of 1,500 copies under the title: The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky. Filson’s work was so popular that the books were literally read to pieces, so that only about 12 or 15 copies are known to have survived. Today it is the rarest and most valuable book on the Commonwealth of Kentucky. A full story of John Filson, Kentucky’s first historian, is related in another chapter.

The Bracken County News
Brooksville, Ky.
Oct. 19, 1950
OLD PROVIDENCE CHURCH IN CLARK COUNTY—On Lower Howard's Creek in Clark county is this stone church structure, one of the oldest in the state, and still being used by a Negro congregation (Baptists) for church services. It was built about 1787 by one of the "traveling churches" which left Virginia for Kentucky in the fall of 1781. In 1870, the building was sold by white Baptists to Negro Baptists. The original gallery, once used by slaves, is still intact.

Burned: DEC-11-1949

(see p 39 for account of the fire)

Dr. Robt. J. Breckinridge's pledge of $300 to the Henry Clay Monument in Lexington Cemetery.
The "Low Pressure" Richmond Was New When This Picture Was Taken In 1867

FROM all appearances the steamer Richmond was brand-new when this picture was taken. This would date it as 1867 inasmuch as that was the year the vessel was built at Madison, Ind. The sidewheeler was 340 by 50 by 8.5 or nine feet, with a tonnage of 1,645.80. Its six boilers were each 63 inches by 28 feet while the engines, which had come from the steamer Jacob Strader, were 60 inches by 10 feet. Capt. J. Stut Neal, who owned the Richmond, was proud of the 35-pound steam pressure needed to operate them and taking advantage of the public's fear of steamboat explosions had "low pressure" displayed in large letters on the boxes over the side-wheels.

The Richmond, designed for the Louisville-New Orleans trade, is said to have cost $240,000, and to have once carried around 3,000 tons of cargo. It was known as the "Rebel Home" by the roustabouts. For the edification of the passengers one of the early steamboat newspapers, the "Richmond Headlight," was published on board. St. Louis parties bought the Richmond in 1869, shortly after which the boat sank on the Grand Chain above Cairo, Ill., on the Ohio River. The steamer was raised and ran for a while in the St. Louis-New Orleans trade. After an inspection at Louisville in 1873 the Richmond dropped out of the records of the supervising inspectors although the "U. S. List of Merchant Vessels" carried it until 1876, at which time, according to F. L. Wooldridge, the vessel was dismantled in St. Louis. According to conversations we recall with now deceased rivermen, the Richmond was never considered much of a success.

Kentucky Nails

Edward West, watchmaker, gunsmith and general mechanical genius, was born in Virginia in 1757 and came to Lexington, Ky., in 1788.

On July 6, 1802, he received United States patents for a steamboat, gunlock and a nail-cutting and heading machine. Before his invention nails were laboriously fashioned by hand. As a result of his inventive genius 5,320 pounds of nails were cut in 12 hours. Nails, which had been in short supply in Lexington, were now exported from there.

F. A. Michaux, an English traveler, paid West $10,000 for his patent rights.
CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

THE SESSION
Robert Whitfield Miles, Moderator
William H. Willson, Clerk
George Anderson
Paul B. Boyd
W. A. Bull
William Davids
W. E. Davis
W. B. French
J. W. Pryor
J. M. Ray
W. T. Rowland
Arthur M. Simpson
K. F. St. Clair
Guy E. Weeks
George F. Willmott

BOARD OF DEACONS
G. F. Stutsman, Chairman
Charles C. Carr
Bruce Davis, Vice Chairman
James H. Alexander, Secretary
Lawrence C. Brewer
Walter P. Clemmons
James H. Combs
John M. Outten
Thomas M. Phillips
Arch M. Stanley
Salem A. Wallace
Robert M. Watt
Thomas M. Wise

THE CHURCH SCHOOL
Owen R. Mann, General Superintendent
Ben Bransom, Secretary and Treasurer

DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS
Mrs. George Musser, Nursery
Miss Katherine Meng, Beginners
Mrs. J. M. Ray, Primary
Mrs. L. H. Stephens, Junior
Miss Ernestine Fish, Pioneer
Mr. W. E. Kingsley, Young People

ADULT CLASSES
Mrs. Robert W. Miles, Christian Forum
Mrs. Robert W. Worth, Couples Club Forum
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Worth, Couples Club Forum
Rev. Edwin Short, Teacher, Couples Club Forum

THE WOMAN’S AUXILIARY
Mrs. Harry Giovannoli, President
Mrs. Charles C. Carr, First Vice-Pres.
Mrs. J. M. Kimbrough, Second Vice-Pres.
Mrs. T. C. Rhea, Recording Secretary
Miss Sarah M. Carter, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. I. D. Best, Treasurer
Mrs. C. H. Hungarland, Historian
Mrs. Jere Rogers, Historian Emeritus

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. BARNABAS
J. Foley Price, President
William H. Willson, Teacher

THE COUPLES’ CLUB
Mr. and Mrs. George B. Dunn, President
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wild, Vice-Plaes.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Settle, Jr., Secretary
Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Ott, Jr., Treasurer

THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE CHURCH
Lois Jean Holland, President
Betty Garrett, Secretary
Buford Price, Vice-President
Harvey Embry, Treasurer

CHURCH STAFF
Robert Whitfield Miles, Minister
Laila Wild, Director of Religious Education
Mary Lou Akerman, Secretary
W. A. Bull, Treasurer
Rev. and Mrs. D. A. McLean—Lubondai, Belgian Congo

PHONES: Office 7416 — First Floor 7386-Y — Manse 6381

First Presbyterian Church
Lexington, Kentucky

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1949
THIS TEMPLE ERECTED BY THE
MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION
A.D. 5915 A.D. 1915

J. BRUCE DAVIS, President
GUS L. HEYMAN, Secretary
L. L. ROBERTS, Treasurer
BUILDING COMMITTEE, JOHN T. KINCAID, Chairman
W. P. AVERETT WM. B. EASON
OTHER DIRECTORS
DAVID P. EASTIN NELSON H. SMITH
JESS J. ROSZELL HENRY LOEVENHART

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT
FRANK L. SMITH LEXINGTON, KY.

J. T. Jackson Lumber Co., Gen'l Contractors, Lexington
F. A. Clegg & Co., Steam Heating, Louisville
I. J. Blackburn, Plumbing, Lexington
R. S. Webb, Jr., Brick Work, Terra Cotta, Lexington
Dow Wire and Iron Works, Fire Escapes, Louisville
J. S. Poer & Co., Painting and Decorating, Lexington
C. C. Burton, Plain and Ornamental Plastering, Lexington
J. D. Harper, Roofing and Sheet Metal Work, Lexington
American Mosaic and Tile Co., Tile and Marble, Louisville

Lexington, Ky. — dedicated 1915
views from:
Coleman: Masonry in the Bluegrass 1933.

ODD FELLOWS HALL, also OPERA HOUSE
Devotion Lodge 190 met here for a good many years,
Southeast cor. Main and Broadway. Built 1856; burned 1886.

Bronze Tablet in Temple
Cincinnatus Shryock, Architect
The Grand Masonic Hall of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky (Freemasons).
He Was Vice President At 35

Breckinridge was also a Confederate stalwart

WHEN Kentucky-born Abraham Lincoln captured the Presidency in the four-cornered race of 1860, one of his defeated opponents—John C. Breckinridge—was from Lexington, Ky.—the home of Mrs. Lincoln.

Grandson of the attorney general under President Jefferson, Breckinridge was born in Fayette County in 1821. He studied law at Transylvania, the alma mater of the President in whose cabinet he was later to serve—Jefferson Davis.

Breckinridge sought office for the first time when he ran for the legislature, as a Democrat in a predominantly Whig district, and was elected.

So grateful was he in 1853 to Owen County, for giving him a large enough majority to elect him to Congress, Breckinridge gave his son the unique name of Owen County Breckinridge.

He was the youngest vice president in American history, being elected on the same ticket with James Buchanan at 35.

The 1860 election was a phenomenal one. The Republicans nominated Lincoln, and the Democratic Party split, the northern wing nominating Stephen A. Douglas, and the southern wing, the pro-slavery Breckinridge. A fourth party nominated John Bell. Kentucky returned a plurality for Bell. Breckinridge ran second.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Breckinridge cast his lot with the South, acting first as general. Two months before the war closed, President Davis appointed him secretary of war.

Upon the collapse of the Confederacy, he fled the country and lived abroad until pardoned by the President. During his last six years, Breckinridge practiced law in Lexington. He died in 1875 and is buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

John Breckinridge was an important man in 1854, even if he did pose like this for a photo.

The Courier-Journal, Jan 1-1942

Here are two of the seven Union gunboats built at Cairo. One was named the Louisville. It helped in driving the Confederates from the Western rivers.

Civil War

A mile-long chain with 15-pound links, part of which remains at Columbus-Belmont Park, blocked the river to the boats at Columbus.
identity the prisoners. When Owens was brought out to be photographed he fought like a tiger and a picture could not be made. Crawford said, "Let him alone, I've got a good mug of that fellow. He's Billy Burke, alias the Kid."

When the woman was brought out, bundled up in a quilt and holding a handkerchief before her face, Crawford said, "I don't want her picture, I've got a dozen good ones. That's Sophie Lyons."

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in commenting on the importance of the arrest of these two well-known crooks, said, "Billy Burke, alias Billy the Kid, is one of the most adroit bank sneak in the country. Sophie Lyons has alibis a yard long. She is known all over the world as a shoplifter, blackmailer and sneak. She first became known in Cincinnati as Kate Lucas, some years ago, when she enticed an elderly man into a hotel room, and after throwing his pants out the window, endeavored to make him sign a check for several thousand dollars."

Sophie was released on $2,500 bond and went to Detroit, leaving diamond jewelry as security. The record is vague as to the disposition of Burke.

After a checkered career on two continents Sophie Lyons retired to Detroit, where she became a benefactress to underworld characters in an attempt to reform them. She wrote a book in 1913 titled "The Amazing Adventures of Sophie Lyons the Queen of the Burglars or Why Crime Does Not Pay." But Sophie fell a victim to two unregenerates, who beat her severely after having been refused a demand for money. She died in a hospital a few days later on May 8, 1924.

Robert Moss, Los Angeles, and the Mount Sterling Sentinel-Democrat.

The Courier-Journal
Magazine Section
MAR. 20, 1949
Pioneer Who Helped Select Lexington’s Name
Built State’s Second Oldest Brick House

On north side Richmond Rd., opp Reservoir. Photo R.A.B. 4/21/45

"Ellerslie," built five years after the disastrous Battle of Blue Licks by Levi Todd, one of its survivors, is a valuable relic of the historic "Mansfield" estate of Col. John Todd, and one of Kentucky’s greatest tourist attractions.

Built about 1787, it is the second oldest brick house in Kentucky. You know, of course, that Col. William Whitley’s "Sportsman’s Hill," now a state park, located near Crab Orchard, was the first, by a "nose." "Ellerslie," presenting a charming picture of mellowed old age, remains a handsome house today, despite its neglect versus the restoration work done by the state on the Lincoln county dwelling, then "Sportsman’s Hill." Furthermore, it occupies one of the most beautiful sites to be found anywhere, overlooking a lake on the one hand and a scenic stretch of the Lake-to-Florida trunk highway through Kentucky, on the other.

Killed At Blue Licks
Col. John Todd, killed at Blue Licks Aug. 19, 1782, was the eldest brother and the one who located here "on the west branch of Hickman." He entered a settlement claim to 400 acres, which he called Mansfield, on Nov. 5, 1779, and where he had built his cabin beside the spring on the opposite side of the road, a short distance towards Lexington. He addressed letters from "Mansfield" to Col. William Preston March 17 and June 23, 1778, written in his cabin home.

Daniel Boone and other Indian-fighters from Boonesboro camped at the "Mansfield spring" in May, 1779, they testified later, on route to a rendezvous at Lexington with the companies of Captains Levi Todd, John Holder, Benjamin Logan and Joseph Harlan. From Lexington the next day they launched upon Col. John Bowman’s expedition against "Shawneetown," north of the Ohio river.

A pre-emption of 1,000 acres, adjoining the settlement on the southeast, was granted Col. John Todd, "Ellerslie," now the trunk highway mentioned, cut through the center of the settlement (about four-fifths of a mile) and through the lower part of the pre-emption (more than a mile).

Gen. Robert Todd conveyed the east corner of the settlement to Capt. Levi Todd, for the erection of this residence, a few years after Colonel Todd’s death. Sketchy fragments of the deed, to be found in Burnet Records Vol. 3, page 265, describe it as "a certain tract lying on the West fork of Hickman Creek." Its boundary line “began on the West fork, corner to the estate of John Todd, dead,” extended southwest across the “great road and Mansfield Spring branch,” thence southeast across the "branch of the Creek," etc. It contained 135 acres, together with the improvements, encumbrances and appurtenances—showing Levi Todd already was living here. This house occupies about the center of the east corner tract.

On June 13, 1792, the John Todd estate was conveyed to Levi Todd 100 more acres, "adjoining the tract on which said Levi Todd now resides, beginning in the line of the settlement and extending southeastward.

Captain Todd was the first clerk of Fayette county. He kept the county records here in a small stone house which he had erected in the yard. Built first as a matter of necessity, before the stone courthouse was erected in Lexington in 1789, he continued to use it as matter of convenience, being three miles out in the country.

On the night of Jan. 31, 1862, an incendiary fire destroyed many of the county records and badly injured the remainder. There were many suits over land claims at that time, and it was said that "squatters" set fire to the records to destroy titles. The fragments of these documents, bound in eight volumes and known as the "Burnet Records," are preserved in the Fayette County Court. Charles Bradford, son of the pioneer editor of the Kentucky Gazette, copied them verbatim et literatim. He reproduced them, and only, the fragmentary words and letters unburned. Some of the copied documents look like Christmas trees, the burned corners of the originals having curled inward and left a cone-shaped remnant of the writing.

Captain Todd’s own deed and the recorded copy both were consumed by the fire. Gen. Todd and his wife, Ann, issued another on Aug. 1, 1892, on a parcel of which it recited that "he said Robert and Ann sometime about the commencement of the year 1792 by their deed of conveyance recorded in the office of the county but which together with the record has been destroyed by fire, did sell to Levi Todd a house was born and lying on the Boonesborough Road and West fork of Hickman, about three miles from Lexington, containing 135 acres.

Levi Todd, whose intimate acquaintance with Lexington dated back to its naming in 1775, survived the Battle of Blue Licks, where his eldest brother fell, and became major-general of the Kentucky militia, so from here on he is "General Street." He died in 1807. His personal estate was appraised Oct. 27 of that year, and on Dec. 1, following, a will was made by the Commissioners appointed to allot to Jane Todd, matriarch and widow of Levi Todd, dec’d, her right of dower, which was allotted "the plantation whereon the deceased lived, with all its improvements, containing 235 acres."

Opened Todd’s Road
Levi Todd, by the way, opened Todd’s road, still known by that name, but which then was called the "Winchester Road," as it was the only route from Lexington to Winchester (via Pine Grove) for many years. What today is known as the Winchester road, then was called Todd’s road and entered Lexington just north of Lime Street and Seventh streets.

Mrs. Mary Owen Russell, only daughter of Col. John Todd, came into possession of "Ellerslie." She married Robert Wickliffe, Esq., and the historic residence was sold by him to William Preston, a daughter of "The Duke" by his first wife, Margaretta Howard. Its occupants during a large part of all of that time are now the writer. Mrs. Margaretta Preston advertised it for rent in 1862, when its proximity to the war-traveled road to Richmond and Cap was made it a prominent target for raids to be sought after.

"The Duke," probably, and General Street, as used it as a summer recreational home many times. It was a slight few years ago to become a roadside "tea room," because it has been disturbed, but even more it is being restored. If it should be acquired for any such use at a future time, let us hope its pleasing soft-tone antiquity will be known by the name and style of the State of Kentucky. The act stated that Kentucky would become a state one year later, on June 1, 1792. Historians will have to take care not to refer to Mary Todd’s father as a Kentuckian, since by a narrow margin he was a Virginian, aho."
Masons Celebrate 150th Anniversary

Charter Granted By Virginians

Three Of Pioneer Founders Of City Were Members Of Fraternity

By J. Winston Coleman Jr.

Although Lexington was one of the earliest settlements in Kentucky, it was not until 1785 that it assumed the appearance of a frontier village, its growth having been retarded by Indian warfare. At this time, seven years before Kentucky became a state, and Lexington was only three rows of log cabins.

Two years later, in August, 1787, John Bradford published the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies, from his little log cabin near the corner of Broadway and Main streets. The haunting dread of Indian attacks began gradually to fade away, and by the fall of 1788, this “buddling metropolis” contained “about 50 houses, partly frame and hewn logs, with chimneys outside and at most 250 inhabitants.”

To be found among the inhabitants of this frontier metropolis, was a little group of Masons, among whom had served in the Revolutionary War and who had now set about building up their fortunes, or establish their claims on the rich Bluegrass lands which were rapidly being opened up. These pioneer Masons who settled in Lexington, being as ardent Masons as in the East, were desirous of establishing one of their own. So, after some months of delay, they petitioned the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to establish a lodge in that portion of the state still a part of Virginia and most of the Masons had come from that state.

Accordingly, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky saw fit to grant a charter to the little band of Masons “at the town of Lexington, district of Kentucke.” The name was issued Nov. 17, 1788, to “Richard Anderson, John Fowler, Green Clay and others, to hold a regular lodge of Free Masons at the town of Lexington, by name, title and description of the Lexington No. 25.”

Thus the first lodge west of the Alleghenies was established in Lexington—the “Athens of the West”—four years before Kentucky was admitted into the union.

Col. Richard Anderson, a Revolutionary officer, became the first master of Lexington Lodge No. 25, as it was known on the rolls of the Virginia Grand Lodge. It is a regrettable fact that it is not possible to learn of the returns of this pioneer lodge, if any, were lost, and the names of the charter members are not now available, but it is safe to say they represented the best stock of the infant settlement. It is an interesting fact and one that shows the importance the Masonry played in the early settlement of Lexington, that out of the party of eight pioneer hunters who located the site of our city, three were Masons: Robert Patterson, Levi Todd and John Maxwell.

Early Officers

The return for the year 1794 is the earliest one extant, and shows the officers of Lexington Lodge No. 25—James Morrison, master; Thomas Love, senior warden; Thomas Todd, junior warden; Hugh Moon, Junior Warden; John Hall, secretary; John Kelley, Tyler, and John Fowler, past master. Its membership consisted of 19 master Masons, 17 past masters and nine entered apprentices.

The First Masonic temple or “Masons’ hall” as it was then called, in Lexington and in all that country west of the Alleghenies, stood on the northeast corner of Walnut and street and was a primitive style built on land donated to the lodge by Brother William Murray, afterwards the first master. If destroyed, dated Dec. 18, 1795, from William Murray and wife was made out to several brothers, as trustees of Lexington Lodge of Ancient Masons and was in consideration of five shillings. By June, 1796, the membership of the lodge had grown so that the annual St. John’s day was celebrated with considerable display.

Lottery Conducted

During the summer of 1796, a joint lottery, authorized by law, was held, and $2,250 was received by each lodge and the city trustees. With this money, Lexington Lodge No. 25 replaced its meeting place with a two-story brick building on the same location; the new Masonic hall being erected in Lexington. In 1798, the “Masonic Temple,” the third hall of Lexington Lodge No. 25 continued to meet under its Virginia charter. However, in 1812, 1815 and 1816, Lexington Masons were forced to suspend meetings because of the war.

Other lodges were established in the neighboring Bluegrass towns by the order of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, the first of these being the St. John’s Lodge No. 35, established in 1804. By 1817, the number of lodges had increased to 28, with Lexington Lodge No. 25 still at the head of the order of the Masons in the state.

In 1812, the lodge moved to a larger building, the “Masonic Temple,” which was erected in 1814. The building was destroyed in a fire in 1815, and the lodge was forced to suspend meetings again. However, by 1817, the lodge was able to reopen with a new building, the “Masonic Temple.”

Architectural marvel

The building was designed by architect George Washington Botts and built by John W. Duncum and James G. Brown. The building was of brick construction and had a distinctive design. It featured a central tower with arched windows and a pedimented gable, and the frontispiece was surmounted by a pedimented entablature.

The lodge continued to meet in the “Masonic Temple” until 1824, when it was decided to erect a “commodious edifice” suitable for the needs of the craft. The small brick “Masonic hall” at the corner of the lodge was torn down, and a new lodge building, with a capacity of 500, was erected. The building was designed by architect George Washington Botts and built by John W. Duncum and James G. Brown. The building was of brick construction and had a distinctive design. It featured a central tower with arched windows and a pedimented gable, and the frontispiece was surmounted by a pedimented entablature.

This new building was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1824, and the lodge moved into its new quarters. The building was a three-story structure with a mansard roof and featured a central tower with arched windows and a pedimented gable. The frontispiece was surmounted by a pedimented entablature. The lodge continued to meet in this building until 1870, when it was decided to build a new lodge building.

The new lodge building was designed by architect George Washington Botts and built by John W. Duncum and James G. Brown. The building was of brick construction and had a distinctive design. It featured a central tower with arched windows and a pedimented gable, and the frontispiece was surmounted by a pedimented entablature. The building was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1870.
Of Founding Of Order In Lexington

the original estimate was far too low, and the pledges and money on hand would not nearly pay for its completion.

Permission was then obtained from the legislature to raise money by lottery to pay for the work on the new hall. Several small lotteries were held as the work on the building progressed, and upon its completion "grand lotteries," each with a first prize of $20,000, was held to make the final payment on the building. When the final drawing took place, it was found that a grand total of $25,000, had won the first prize of $20,000. Payments in those days were made largely in script or paper of individual banks, and often quite worthless. Dr. Marshall refused this script, and sued the lottery managers for his payment in gold. Part of this money was raised and paid him, and the remainder being secured by a mortgage on the newly erected hall.

After nine years Dr. Marshall foreclosed on his mortgage, and when the building was sold, it was bought back by the mortgageholder, Dr. Marshall, on Nov. 4, 1835, at a cost of $6,000. Thus the "unfortunate lottery" robbed the Lexington Masonic Lodge of its hall, the very thing it was intended to build.

On the evening of Aug. 29, 1836, at a quarter past nine o'clock, a fire occurred in a carpenter's shop in the rear of the building. The local fire engines, "Kentuckian," "Resolution," and "Liberty" of Lexington, were successively called and worked, but the fire was beyond control and by midnight the Masonic hall was destroyed, "leaving nothing but the shell of the building, and a heap of nothing but the ruins of the semi-public edifice of which it had been a part of the ornament of the place."

Later, after several years of hard work, they constructed a new hall, the corner-stone of which was laid on July 3, 1840, on the site of their first lodge building.

Masonic lodges of the city, as well as the Grand Lodge, were still occupying the building, and lost all their furniture, levels and archives.

In an attempt to rescue the charter of Lexington Lodge No. 1, John McCraven was nearly suffocated by smoke and flour, the hall "cost between $30,000 and $40,000," said the Kentucky Gazette, "and had no insurance, but as it was purchased, it is supposed the ground and remaining materials are fully worth the purchase."

"Morgan Episode"

During the lifetime of this Masonic hall, 1829-1839, the whole country was swept with a great movement threatening to wipe out Masonry in general, commonly called the "Morgan Episcopalian" or the "Anti-Masonic" campaign. Lodges everywhere closed their doors; concealed their charters and furniture and meetings were held only in secret. The Masonic fraternity about this time was blamed for the alleged "disappearance" of one William Morgan, an Embalmer from New York State, who, for selfish reasons and other purposes, decided to expose Masonry in general, first through the press, and later by a book. There were a few very serious talks and in each instance it was declared that the crime was the work of a cabal of all of which was later disproved.

The whole temple of Masonry in the United States, which had seemed to the common eye imprescriptible, was shaken to its very depths by the commotion that followed. Two Grand Lodges, Michigan and Illinois, were thrown under the expense of these. Several other Grand Lodges stood for a time on the verge of dissolution, and seriously contemplated suicide. Even in Kentucky and Indiana, not far removed as they were from the theater of action, there were sad incursions into the ranks of the fraternity. Members who lived today can hardly appreciate just how much they owe to the loyalty and unswerving devotion of the adherents of Masonic causes throughout the land. It was their steadfast loyalty that kept the altar fires burning and it is hard to tell what might have happened to Freemasonry had these martyrs stuck so firmly to their principles.

For Lexington Lodge No. 1 in 1838, the work was pretty discouraging. Asiatic Cholera had swept Lexington three years before, when one out of seven people of the town fell off by the pestilence. Added to this was the loss of their hall and the 10 years of Anti-Masonic movement which had paralyzed the order and almost caused its death.

However, the Lexington Masons rallied with grim determination and after several years of hard work, laid the corner-stone, July 3, 1840, for another Masonic hall, on the site of their first lodge building, on the corner of West and South Streets. It was completed and dedicated on Sept. 1, 1841, at a total cost of $20,774. From then on, Masonry in Kentucky became more and more popular with the people of the South, and the Masons were once again established in the city, and the Grand Lodge still held its meetings in Lexington.

Hill Used By Troops

During the War Between the States, when brother turned against brother, Lexington Lodge No. 1 was forced to leave its premises in principle; most of its members being absent with their gray-clad brothers on distant battlefields. The hall was taken over by the Union army, and used as a hospital, recruiting office and later, as a prison. All the records, furniture and archives were either lost or destroyed during its occupancy by the Northern soldiers. Becoming badly delapidated and in great need of repairs, this old Masonic hall was torn down in December, 1891, the property subsequently passing to the Central Christian church which now occupies this site, upon which had been erected the first lodge building devoted wholly to Masonic purposes in Kentucky.

After meeting temporarily for six or eight months in the present Elk Hall, on West Main street, members of No. 1 met for a number of years on the third floor of the M. P. Lancaster building, 252 West Main street, across the street from the old Masonic Temple. Park there Lexington Lodge No. 1 continued to meet until Feb. 5, 1894, when it again moved, this time to the Skillman building, at the corner of South and Short streets, a few yards east of Broadway. After meeting in the Skillman building for a period of eight years, the lodge moved back to its former headquarters in the Lancaster building and remained there until the present temple, 144-146 North Broadway, was erected and dedicated with impressive ceremonies, Dec. 29, 1915.

Lex. HERALD
Nov. 17, 1938

Grave Of Pig Is Unmarked

Little Porker Followed Soldier During Trip To U. S.-Canada Line

HARRODSBURG, Ky., June 30—Kentsuckians pride them of being a "pure and uncorrupted" people, and find historic justification here, for the commonwealth's national record possibly no more stirring or notable in respect to stamina, loyalty and courage than that authentically credited to Harrodsburg's "military pig."

Memories of the late porker who'd written them surely if they'd commanded space rates of memoirs of Porky the pig, shortly before the War of 1812. They would be fittingly titled: "Trials and Exploits of a Kentucky Militia Pig During a Successful Campaign to the Canadian Border."

But the pig left no memoirs and today is honored by not so much as an appropriately-medallioned pig sty in its native city, which, as the "first permanent settlement of the west," boasts other memorials numerous as the shamrock in Erin. Even President Roosevelt, while reviewing its posthomy by AAA commingled and considered, did not mention the pig in his dedication here of the $300,000 federal memorial at Harrodsburg base. About a mile out on the road they saw two pigs fighting and delayed to see it out. When its march was resumed, it was noticed that the victorious pig was following.

That night it hunted shelter and halted with the troops, and next day they saw it boarded and started onward again, according to the soldiers' movements. When the militiamen arrived at the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati, the pig swam across and waited until the entire coveage form had crossed. After the turn of its back, it still lay motionless on the flank of the moving column," the historian writes.

"In this way," Collins concludes, "the pig kept on with the Kentucky troops until they got to the Lakes. On the whole journey as the soldiers pitched camp around the lake, the pig, which had been quite famous at Mayville, became a pet, receiving a full share of rations. Destitute of sustenance as the troops found themselves at times, no one thought of putting a knife to the throat of a fellow soldier, the Kentucky pig. What they had was shared and if the pig fared as scantily at times as the soldiers, it grunted on and manifested as much patriotism in its own line as the men it accompanied in theirs."

Balked at Border Line

The pig halted, however, when it reached the lakes, obstinately refusing passage to Canada. "Some of the men, the Kentucky writer relates, 'attributed the pig's conduct to constitutional scruples, observing that the pig knew it was contrary to the constitution to force a military pig over the border. In consequence, the officer in command gave the pig leave to remain on the state side.

When the troops recrossed the lake at the close of the campaign, they were surprised to find the Harrodsburg pig on the right of the line, ready to resume march. Winter had set in, however, and, suffering from exposure, the animal managed to get home to Mayville as Meysville.

There it was placed in trustworthy hands, and at the end of the war Gov. Issac Shelby had it taken to his own home, where it passed the rest of its days in ease and indolence, thus receiving as reward for patriotism all that any pig could desire," Collins concludes.
**Farmer Dewees Home Now Partly Collapsed**

White Cottage, the home of Farmer Dewees and later the residence of Howard Gratz, still is standing on East Short street, east of Dewees street. Fifty years ago it became one of the buildings of the Protestant Infirmary, the predecessor of the Good Samaritan hospital. The old home today is in a poor state of preservation and has partly collapsed.

---

**Boone's First View Of Bluegrass Region**

John Fison, an early Kentucky historian, quoted his friend, Daniel Boone, as saying that he first saw the plains of Kentucky from an eminence on the Red river. Some investigators maintain that this was Pilot Knob, in Powell county, while others state it was Big Hill, in Madison county. William Ranney, in the painting reproduced above, used Pilot Knob as the spot and pictured Boone, with arm outstretched, and his companions as they first saw the Bluegrass region.

---

**North side of Lex. Leader, June-30-1938**

**Lex. Leader, June-30-1938**
Chaumiere Once Was Most Pretentious Home In Region

Col. David Meade, a master-enter-tainer of early Kentucky days, built La Chaumiere, the famous estate located 11 miles from Lexington in Jessamine county, in 1796 and it is said carried out the details of his former home in Virginia to the last degree. He installed an artificial lake, a deer park and other features, completing the picture with a waving wheat field which he declared was a fitting imitation of the gentle ocean waves that lapped at the border of his Virginia estate.

Among distinguished guests entertained by Col. Meade at his "Paradise in the West" were Henry Clay, Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, and Aaron Burr, accompanied by Briennerchassett. The master of La Chaumiere was widely-known for his theatrical family, Col. William Byrd, founder of Richmond, was allied by marriage to the wife of la Chaumiere's other benefactors, Delphoe and Massie of Virginia.

Col. Meade not only designed the house, but the entire setting at La Chaumiere. He had a vast retinue of servants, all of whom were devoted to Colonel and Mrs. Meade. He freed his slaves from time to time as they demonstrated their worth. They could take care of themselves.

Drawing Room Remains

The octagon drawing-room—the one-story structure shown at the end of the house—is all that remains of the original home. It was here that Col. Meade entertained Gen. Lafayette and the famous statesman was entertained by the Meades in the room for that purpose. The cabinet rooms and stone corridor remain as they were by the entrance of the room, and an octagon of panels, which is said it was reserved for paintings at the time they were made, may be seen. The walls are very thick and the window casings are hollow—the first "air conditioning" system installed in Kentucky and probably anywhere else. The fire-place was in the basement and the warm air, as it ascended through the window casings, heated the drawing-room by the same token, the cool basement air in the summer permitted the drawing-room through the casing "pipes" around the windows.

One of the best descriptions of the estate was written by the famous Dr. Horseley Holley, president of Transylvania University from 1838 to 1827. Dr. Holley, who was a frequent visitor to "Choumiere," wrote: "I went with a party of ladies and gentlemen, nine miles from Lexington, to the country seat of la Choumiere. We dined and passed the day, this gentleman, who is past 70, is a Virginian of the old school. He was a good deal in England in his youth, and brought back with him English notions of a country residence. He is a great republican in politics. "He and his wife dress in the costume of the old time; he wears the square coat and great cuffs, the long court vest, knee breeches, and white silk stockings at all times; the buttons of his coat and vest are of silver, with the Meade crest on them. Mrs. Meade has the long waist, the stays, the ruffle at the cuffs, and the cap of the past century. She is very mild and lady-like, and though between 60 and 70, plays upon her piano forte, the first one brought to Kentucky, with the facility and cheerfulness of a young girl."

Always Awaited Visitors

Col. Meade is entirely a man of leisure, never having followed any business, and only using his fortune in adornning his place and entertaining his friends, and strangers. No word is ever sent him that company is coming—to do offense. Servants always are in waiting. Twenty of us went out one day without warning, and were entertained luxuriously on the viands of the country.

His house consists of a cluster of buildings, in front of which spreads the mansion sloping lawn, scarred by velvet. From this, walks diverge in various directions forming vistas, terminated by picturesque objects, dewars, and the cap of the past century. Sixty miles away we went out one day without warning, and were entertained luxuriously on the viands of the country.

"His house consists of a cluster of buildings, fronted by which spreads the mansion sloping lawn, scarred by velvet. From this, walks diverge in various directions forming vistas, terminated by picturesque objects, dewars, and the cap of the past century. Sixty miles away we went out one day without warning, and were entertained luxuriously on the viands of the country."

"Paradise of the West," may be seen from the road without leaving the car. It is located on the Canip Hill pike 1 1/2 miles from Lexington—the last mile being from the junction of this pine with the Harrodsburg road (U. S. 60) in Jessamine county and today is owned by Mrs. and Mrs. Allen Zaring of Richmond, Kentucky.

Lex. Leader
June 20, 1938
Ellaborate Cake Was Feature Of Supper
At New Masonic Hall

One of the outstanding events in the history of Masonry in Lexington was the visit to this city of General LaFayette, a Mason, in May, 1825. While here, he was guest of honor at a spectacular ball given at the Masonic hall and was escorted on his inspection of the city by delegations that included many Masons.

General LaFayette arrived in the United States in August, 1824, and spent more than a year in revising the scenes of his activities during the Revolutionary War and in making a triumphal tour of the states.

Soon after his arrival in New York, General LaFayette was visited by Dr. Horatio Gates, president of Transylvania University, who invited him to include Kentucky in his itinerary. It was not, however, until nine months later that the famous revolutionary arrived in Kentucky.

His southern tour was started Feb. 28, 1825, when he left Washington for Virginia and North Carolina. Proceeding through Alabama, Louisiana, and other southern states, he entered Kentucky territory April 30, and arrived at Louisville May 11.

After a three weeks' visit there, during which he was entertained at the Masonic lodge, he proceeded through SHELVILLE and Frankfort, and came on the morning of May 15 to Versailles, a town that had been named for a French city. He was greeted there by Major Bowman, an old countryman and Revolutionary soldier who had made his home at Versailles, and was entertained at dinner by Major Bowman's daughter, now the farm of Mrs. Ernest Bradley, on the Lexington-Versailles pike.

By nightfall he had reached the house of Major John Keen, which is still standing adjoining the Keen-

Ice Race Course, and was met there by Col. Abraham Bowman, his old companion-in-arms and commander of the Eighth Virginia regiment of the Colonial Line; Colonel Bowman being in-law of Major Keen, who also had served with LaFayette, had prepared a party for the Frenchman at Keen- land, since Bowman's own home was too far distant.

Lexington at that time was the metropolis of the State with a population of nearly 6,000 persons. Known as the "Athens of the West," it was the home of Transylvania University and one of the three original counties of Kentucky and named for the general.

The town trustees and other influential citizens had urged that the State of Kentucky extend its official welcome to LaFayette in Lex-ington, but that suggestion had not been adopted by the legislature. However, several military companies were organized as a guard of honor here.

City Decorated

Lexington was gaily decorated for the occasion and practically all the residents wore LaFayette cockade caps that had been sold at Henry Hunt's bookstore and other establish-ments.

Early in the morning of Monday, May 16, LaFayette was met at Major Keen's home by a Fayette county committee of five members. Three companies of the Fayette Huskars, commanded by Captain Pinell; the Woodford Troop of Mounted Maremen, commanded by Captain Blackburn; and the Georgetown Troop, commanded by Captain Leman, composed the military escort.

Before the procession left Keen-land, Col. Leslie Combs made a brief address in which he extended the official welcome of Fayette county.

Rain fell as the general and his escort drove toward Lexington but, just as they came in sight of the town, the clouds broke and the sun burst through. Simultaneously the nates were surrounded by soldiers stationed on a hill at the edge of the city, where the parade formed for its march into town.

A large number of citizens then came forward to be greeted to the general and to invite him to visit the various institutions of which the city boasted.

The first entertainment was a "literary repast" at Transylvania University, the oldest college west of the Alleghany mountains, where LaFayette and his distinguished fellow-travelers were welcomed by Dr. Holley.

The degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa, was bestowed on General and Dr. Holley was greeted and praised by the students in verse and prose in English, French and Latin.

It is said a literary reception has not, as far as we remember, been given to LaFayette in any of the colleges of our country," commented the Lexington Reporter soon afterwards.

After refreshments had been served at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Holley, General LaFayette called at the home of Benjamin Gratz on Mill street to pay his respects to the governor of Kentucky, General Scott, his war-time friend, and once governor of Kentucky.

Served in Grove

Next a military review was staged on an eminence in the neighborhood, probably the site of the present Transylvania campus, and the general was surrounded by soldiers stationed at the junction of the two roads to the north where dinner was served to approximately 1,400 persons, who had part taken, and to dine with the "nation's guest."

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the general visited the Western Female Academy, one of the most important schools for girls in the West, where he was received by Col. Josiah Dunham, the principal, and was entertained by the approximately 100 students. The school building is located at the corner of South Upper street and Macks alley.

Later in the day General LaFayette paid a visit to the home of Miss Clay, whose parents had served in the army. It was the house of John Clay, a Masonic lodge, and the Masonic sash worn by LaFayette at its meeting in his honor.

Lex. Herald
May 18, 1825
Historians Disagree Over The Spot Where Band Of Pioneers Stood And Peered At The 'Levels'

SOME NAME PILOT KNOB AS EMINENCE

Still Others Are Certain That Big Hill Served As 'Early Grandstand

Today—nearly 170 years after Daniel Boone's famous "discovery" of Kentucky on June 7, 1769—finds historians in disagreement as to where Boone "from the top of an eminence" beheld what he called Kentucky.

John Filson, in his History of Kentucky, published in 1784, quoted Boone as saying: "On the 7th day of June, after traveling in a westward direction, we found ourselves on the Red River near John Finley's trading station of 1752, located near Indian Old Fields on the eastern border of Clark County. The Shawnee Indians had made a settlement here long before the white explorers came into Kentucky and called it 'Eskipakkithik.' The old Warrior's Trail, from the Ohio country south to Cumberland Gap, passed through Indian Old Fields, which was only a short distance away.

ManyAccept Pilot Knob

Pilot Knob, which is just over the line in Powell county and on the Red River, has been accepted by those historians as the "eminence" from which Boone stood and beheld the "levels of Kentucky." John Finley himself, in his history of Kentucky, mentioned a Knob in his autobiography, which he called "North Knob" or "Pilot Knob." Boone, who often visited the Finley trading station, may have been familiar with this feature. However, it is not certain that Boone actually stood on the summit of Pilot Knob.

A successful livingÿTransylvania College

By Dr. Edger

A S I LOITERED about the campus of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., last Friday, I lived over in my mind the emotions that stirred me when I first set foot on that greenward in the fall of 1898. Now as then I stood not only on the green grass or well-trod paths, but ankle-deep in the fragrant dust of history.

Stately "Old Morrison," the "Old Main" of this the "oldest university west of the Alleghenies," resembled a venerable matron of generous proportions, full-bosomed, who had given to the world many children—children destined to go far and climb high in the affairs of state, church, letters, and science.

One has but to climb the 25 steps of "Old Morrison" and pass from spacious rooms to the famed chapel to find himself surrounded by the spirits of the invisible alumni and illustrious faculties—men who helped shape the destinies of our Republic's history.

In a crypt on the ground floor repos all that is mortal of Constantine S. Rafinesque. Born in Constantinople 1803, died in Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1840, renowned botanist, author of more than 500 papers on various subjects—men of science, archeology, astronomy, meteorology—who adorned the faculty of Transylvania in her greatest days in Lexington, "the Athens of the West." This ecclectic character, now lauded as a pioneer and a notable in his own right, had left a legacy that would endure for centuries to come.

Detroit News

Apr. 6-1949
Monks Prepare for 100th Anniversary

Trappist Order Invites Many To the Event

By DON FREEMAN
Staff Correspondent, The Courier-Journal.
Trappist, Ky., April 9—Even on the day of their centennial celebration, the monks of Our Lady of Gethsemani Monastery will not drop their austere habits.

On June 1 an estimated 20,000 persons will come here for the anniversary. But the monks will continue their age-old Trappist role of silence, work, prayer, and sacrifice.

High dignitaries of church and State will be here, but few of the monks will get to speak to them.

Monastery Is Abuzz.

Bishops will move in ornamented red robes and white miters, but the monks will be in their humble, everyday dress—white cowl for the choir brothers and brown cloaks for the lay brothers.

In the prayer or inner courtyard, the guests of honor will have banquet fare prepared mainly by outside professionals.

Meanwhile, at the long wooden tables in their refectory, the monks will be sticking to their vegetarian diet. Their coffee, as on other days, will be brewed from soybeans and barley.

When the day is done, the monks will retire to their hard, straw mattresses.

The silver-spired monastery 14 miles from Bardstown now is abuzz with preparations for the celebration.

A platform and altar for the solemn pontifical Mass, the main event, will be erected in a large field. The altar’s baldachin or canopy will be 40 feet high.

The Mass will be intoned by the Most Rev. John A. Floersh, archbishop of Louisville, with Gregorian chanting by the monks. Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Philadelphia, will preside.

Truman Invited.

“Cardinal Dougherty was here for our 50th anniversary in 1938, when he was a simple priest, and he was here in 1924 for our 75th,” the Rt. Rev. M. James Fox, abbot of Gethsemani, noted. “It is only appropriate that he should preside at our 100th.”

Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, nationally famous radio orator and a philosophy professor at Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., will preach the sermon.

About 25 abbots of the Trappist and other orders and 15 bishops will be in the sanctuary, Abbot Fox said.

President Truman has been invited, “but because of the legislative program he was unable to commit himself on whether or not he would come,” according to the abbot. “We’ll write to him again.”

Governmental leaders who have promised to be present include Governor Earl C. Clements and Senator Virgil M. Chapman. And there’ll be a military band from Fort Knox.

Secret Cheese Formula.

After the Mass will come a reception for the guests and then the dinner. Though the dinner will come largely from the outside, the bread and cheese will be the monastery’s.

The bread, a dark whole-wheat, is baked in a sweet-smelling room where the motto, posted on the wall, is, “Do it the way Jesus would do it.”

The cheese, made according to a secret Trappist formula, originated at the monastery in Port-du-Salut, France. Only one monk at Gethsemani knows the secret and only one will inherit it from him.

Made with milk from the monastery’s own cows, the cheese is aged in a cold, moist room in the cellar. The curing takes three months.

The celebration will close in the afternoon with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Rt. Rev. Dominic Negues of Rome, Trappist abbot general, will officiate.

Gethsemani, first Trappist abbey in this country, actually was founded December 21, 1848. A private centennial observance was held December 21. The public celebration was postponed to a warmer season because of the monastery’s desire to have it out of doors.

Sailed From France.

The founders were 30 monks from Melleray, France. Sailing November 2, 1848, from Havre, France, November 10 days later were in Louisville. Monsignor Flaget, bishop of Kentucky, gave them lodgings there until they could proceed to the monastery site.

They traveled here in three “poor wagons” bought for $60. Rain was “falling in oceans” and one of the wagons broke down.

In his account of the trip, the Rev. Maria Eutropius, the first abbot, said:

“About 2 o'clock in the after-

noon we arrived at the entrance of a large forest, after passing the little village of New Haven on the Nashville Railroad. We were informed that this was the beginning of our property.”

“Falling on our knees,” he continued, “we recited a 'Pater and Ave' to salute the good guardian angels of Gethsemani; and we kissed the earth so soon to be watered by our sweat and even by our tears.”

In “Gethsemani Magnificat,” a booklet being prepared for the centennial, Abbot Fox says:

“The acid test of any dynasty, nation, or institution is time.

“December 21, 1848, to December 21, 1948, measures a span of a century—100 years for the proto-abbey of the Trappist Cistercian monks in the U. S.

Has 165 Monks Now.

“When the Trappists first came to the United States, yes, and for many years afterward, countless well-intentioned persons doubted strongly whether or not this highest form of monastic life of prayer and sacrifice could be loved and lived by American boys.

“Could red-blooded American boys, accustomed as they are to freedom, action, and independence, ever measure up to the high heroic requirements of the Trappist ideal...”

“This present centenary observance and this very pictorial 'Gethsemani Magnificat' dispel for all time... the least shadow of any further doubt.”

Gethsemani now has 165 monks. It has two daughter houses, Our Lady of the Holy Ghost in Georgia with 65 monks and Our Lady of the Holy Trinity in Utah with 45. The number of people entering Gethsemani is so large, Abbot Fox said, that a third daughter house is planned somewhere in the Southeast.


Bill Townsend and 9 visited the Monastery on 100th Anniversary.
John Filson, Early Kentucky Historian

By J. Winston Coleman, Jr.

Little is known of the birth and youth of John Filson, Kentucky's first historian and cartographer, who was born the eldest son of Davidson and Eleanor Filson, in the rich valley (Lancaster County) of the Brandywine, in southeastern Pennsylvania. The date of his birth is uncertain; the year 1747 seems most likely correct.

After attending the common schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, young Filson acquired the basic elements of his education at Nottingham Academy, kept by the Reverend Samuel Finley, in Cecil County, Maryland, near the Pennsylvania. The writings of Filson, though marred occasionally by faulty composition, indicate that he received considerably more benefit from his schooling than from simple reading, writing and arithmetic.

Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, young Filson, then in his middle thirties and thrifty with the growing accounts of land speculation in the Western Country, left the Brandywine Valley and set out on a long walk which took him from Chester in Pennsylvania, over the mountains to Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River by flatboat to Limestone (Maysville), thence overland through the ancient forests to Lexington, Kentucky, in the heart of the new "land of promise."

Just when Filson arrived in Kentucky is not known; one account has him in Lexington in 1782 teaching school in the little frontier metropolis and writing the adventures of Daniel Boone after the return of the hardy frontiersman from the Chillicothe expedition, in the fall of that year.

In addition to his school work, Filson did considerable reading and surveying through what he called "the best tract of land in North America and probably in the world." So pleased was he with the rich lands of the new country that the young Pennsylvanian schoolteacher entered for himself several thousand acres of choice virgin land in Fayette and Jefferson counties. He paid for them with the much-depreciated Virginia currency whose dollars were rated at "a thousand of paper for one of silver."

While teaching school in Lexington and surveying land on the Kentucky frontier, John Filson had ample opportunity to know many of the prominent hunters and pioneers and to learn their story firsthand. As he viewed the rich lands and uncluttered forests around him and witnessed the steady tide of immigration coming in from all quarters, Filson was shrewd enough to realize that a great country was here in the making. As a result, he concluded to write a book and draw a map that might help to people it more rapidly. Incidentally, his book attracted more settlers and increased the value of his holdings, that was of course a legitimate dividend.

George Rogers Clark, by his raids against the Indians beyond the Ohio River in November, 1782, rendered them comparatively harmless and enabled John Filson to make surveys and observations for his map and to gather the required information for his book, without some of the dangers which had beset the forest in previous years. His newly-made friends included such well-known pioneers as Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, Christopher Greenup, James Harrod, William Kennedy and John Cowan, all of whom he later mentioned with credit in his book.

After having traveled over the district and collected the necessary data for his book and map, schoolmaster Filson settled down in a log cabin in the frontier town of Lexington to prepare his manuscript, under conditions which we may assume were none too conducive to literary productions. But his book, the first about Kentucky, is one of the important pioneer books of American history.

As there was no printing press in the Allegheny Mountains, Filson took his manuscript through the woods to Wilmington, Delaware, where, in 1784, James Adams printed the book under the title: The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky. He journeyed to Philadelphia with his calculations and data for the map. Here it was engraved by Henry D. Purcell on a copper plate 24 by 22 inches and printed by Ternon Rook. Both the map and the book bear the date 1784.

Immediately upon publication Filson's quaint little book became one of the best-sellers of the day. It was a great success and it sold very fast, and it was not long before most of the copies were thumbed to pieces or became no longer available. When published, the book sold for one shilling and six pence, and the map at six shillings, or about forty-one cents for the book and eighty-three cents for the map. Within a decade both the book and map were reprinted as new and separate editions in America, England, France and Germany.

The Filson map was the first ever made specifically of Kentucky and is a vast improvement upon the general maps of Evans, Hutchins, Charlevoix, Pownall and others, which had preceded it and which gave an inadequate description of the country on the Ohio River at this time (1784). As the District of Kentucky was divided into three counties—Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. In depicting the rivers and creeks, mountains and hills, prairies and potholes, mineral springs and other characteristics, the map speaks with accuracy for the early period at which the work was done.

The only towns shown on the Filson map were Louisville and Bardstown, in Jefferson County; Harrodsburg, Boonesborough and Danville, in Lincoln; and Lexington, Leestown and Greenville, in Fayette, all of which are designated in their proper locations. The last two named places have long since disappeared and are no longer shown on Kentucky maps.

Filson had good reason to be proud of his map which was cartographically far in advance of anything of the kind previously attempted. It was the first map of Kentucky, and it is an excellent piece of work, and with much pride dedicated to the the Congress of the United States and to General George Washington. The fact that Filson was assisted in his work by Boone adds considerable value to the interest and reliability of his book. If Filson had made himself the hero of his narrative instead of Boone, no doubt his reputation today as an explorer and frontiersman would be even greater than it is as a writer and historian.

Probably the most interesting and valuable part of Filson's Kentucky is Part I of the appendix, "The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone; Containing a Narrative of the wars of Kentucky," which undoubtedly was the story of the "career of a soldier\" in the first person to Filson, who wrote it up according to the contemporary literary taste. It is the heart of the book and covers thirty-three and one-half pages. The autobiography begins with Boone's first coming to Kentucky in 1769, and gives an interesting account of his exploits until 1784, when the history was published. It was the first sketch of Daniel Boone, by Filson, that lifted him from relative obscurity to heroic levels of the international fame from which "neither the love of his friends nor the hatred of his enemies has since been able to remove him."

The following title page is a leaf of attestation in which Daniel Boone, Levi Todd and James Harrod assent that Filson's book and map are "utterly good in performance." Filson himself did not call his work a history, but looked upon it more as a guide. It is replete with interesting and useful information of the pioneer days, and is most pleasing and vivid language. Part II contains "The Minutes of the Piaskashaw Council held at Post St. Vicens, April 15, 1784," while Part III is "An Account of the Indian Nations inhabiting within the Limits of the Thirteen (colonies of the) United States, their Manners and Customs, and Reflections on their Origin." Part IV (the last) has for the emigrants and river travelers use "The Stages and Distances between Philadelphia and the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville); from Pittsburgh to Pensacola and several other places—the Whole illustrated by a new and accurate MAP of Kentucky and the Country adjoining, drawn from actual surveys."

The Woodford Sun, Versailles, Ky.
Thursday, June 23, 1949
Filson's Kentucky, 1784
Lodges Had Prosperous Era
Prominent Citizens Held Positions In 1813-23 Period

Masonry in all departments of social, business and educational life, with necessarily a reflection in political, religious and philosophical growth.

Masons of Lexington Lodge No. 1, 1813-23

1813—Daniel Bradford
1814—Samuel Owens
1815—James Overton
1816—William Logan
1817—Daniel Bradford
1818—James Logue
1819—William Logan
1820—Hubbard B. Smith
1821—Henry Clay
1822—James Graves
1823—James Mason Pike
1824—Richard B. Parker
1825—Joseph L. Maxwell
1826—Benjamin P. Sanders
1827—James M. Pike

Masons of Davis Lodge, 1812-23

1812—David Castlemans
1813—Jabez Vugus
1814—W. H. Richardson
1815—Charles T. Samuels
1816—John C. Richardson
1817—John C. Richardson
1818—John C. Richardson
1819—Levi Hobbs Hunt
1820—Steven D. Lewis
1821—W. G. Hunt
1822—John F. Jenkins
1823—Solomon S. Housland

Masons of Murray Lodge, 1812-23

1812—Joseph C. Breckinridge
1813—Fielding Bradfords
1814—Robert B. Burr
1815—Robert S. Todd
1816—George Shonan
1817—James G. Trotter
1818—Barnett Metcalfe
1819—William C. Bell
1820—Elisha Berton
1821—John D. Halstead
1822—George Shonan
1823—Darvis L. Vugus
1824—Solomon S. Housland
1825—A. W. Parker

Masons of Benevolent Lodge No. 58, 1813-23

1813—Benjamin Logan
1814—Samuel M. Grant
1815—Thomas A. Russell
1816—Henry E. Innes
1817—Thomas M. Allen
1818—William H. Richardson
1819—John Tilford
1820—James Harper

Sketches of Masters

Schisms of the more prominent masters may be alluded to briefly as follows:

Gen. William Logan was the eldest son of Gen. Ben Logan, and was born at Harrodsburg Dec. 8, 1776, and died in Shelby county July 8, 1823. The year after he was first master, he was chosen captain of the First Lexington Light Infantry and later became United States senator from Kentucky. He was a Judge of the Court of Appeals and an "Old Court" leader, as well as one of the most influential members of the Masonic order. He was a man of great ability and was a leader in the community.

James Logue was the first master of Benevolent Lodge No. 58, the first "country lodge" in Fayette, and was a member of the state legislature.

The Bradford family were all printers, and we find many lawyers and doctors in the lists.

An Old Royal Arch Document

It was during this period, also, that Lexington Royal Arch Chapter and Webb Commandery were chartered. The Chapter degrees were at first connected with Lexington Lodge, but Nov. 22, 1814, upon petition of 11 Masons of that degree, the Grand Lodge permitted a separation and subsequently authorized an independent Grand Chapter to be formed. From these circumstances time passed, the present Lexington Chapter, organized under the national body in 1816-17.

Webb Commandery, also the first such body in the state, was chartered by John Snow, P. M., of Ohio, Dec. 9, 1810. The original charters of both these old bodies are still preserved by them, and their original membership lists serve to show how strongly the Masonic tie bound together men of all walks of life in distant parts of the county. For many years the Grand Chapter and Commandery met in Lexington. In the early days, Masons came here from all over the state and from other states to take these degrees.

In 1815, after much preparation, a charter for a Masonic "Lottery" was obtained from the legislature. This was the usual method used by churches and benevolent organizations in raising money, but though a Grand Lodge hall was built on Main street with the proceeds, the conclusion of the lottery left the Grand Lodge in debt which was wound up in a subsequent litigation and a determination that "lotteries" were bad business for Masons to engage in.
'Goat Castle' Empty As Last Occupant Dies

Natchez, Miss., April 23.—(P)—The last, lonely occupant of Natchez' famous "Goat Castle" is dead.

Miss Octavia Dockery, daughter of a Confederate general and distantly related to Jefferson Davis, died in a nursing home here Friday at the age of 84.

The dilapidated mansion on a 43-acre estate once was a proud Southern showplace known as "Glennwood." Fronted by moss-draped live oaks, it lies on U. S. Highway 61 on the south side of Natchez.

Famous for years to tourists, "Goat Castle's" two elderly residents resisted all efforts to oust them after a mortgage suit.

Miss Dockery and the late Richard G. Davis, cousin of the famous Charles Dana of the New York Sun, resided there. He died in October.

Linked to Murder

The two were charged and then cleared in the 1931 death of a neighbor, Miss Jennie Merritt, daughter of a one-time U. S. minister to Belgium.

Both had ties to the two most famous names in the South, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee.

The ramshackle mansion received its odd name from the fact Dana kept pet goats that roamed at will, sometimes nibbling at valuable antique furniture.

Miss Dockery filed a suit claiming to be the real owner of the estate after Dana's death. The suit claimed she was the common law wife of Dana.

It further contended that under a will left by Dana's mother, he had only a lifetime interest in the place. For that reason, the suit said, mortgage holders had an interest in the property only during his lifetime.

Miss Dockery was the daughter of Gen. Thomas Dockery, distinguished Confederate officer. She also was a descendant of Cato West, outstanding figure in Mississippi's early history.

Jefferson Davis Kin

Through family connections she was the kin of Varina Howell, Jefferson Davis' wife.

She had antiques in "Goat Castle" that once belonged to the wife of the president of the Confederacy.

Also, the castle contains furniture given by the family of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Dana's father, the Rev. Charles Dachus Dana. The Rev. Mr. Dana was pastor of the Episcopal church attended by the Lee family.

"Glennwood," as it formerly was known, was ranked with the handsomest of Natchez' celebrated antebellum homes.

Miss Dockery and Dana successfully withstood efforts to evict them. An attorney for the mortgage holders said prominent Natchezians had urged that they be allowed to live out their days there.

Joseph E. Brown, one of the attorneys who filed Miss Dockery's suit, said he does not know what disposition would be made of the case.

Successful Living --

By Dr. Edgar De Witt Jones

It is scarcely believable that one could forget his college town, and surely not when that place is itself noted in history and in the world of letters and statecraft. So it comes about naturally that I never tire of returning to Lexington, Ky., and my Alma Mater, historic Transylvania.

Lexington is more than twice as large as in my college days. Then it was nearly a mile's walk to "Ashland," Henry Clay's estate; now parts of those broad acres are a choice residential district and the old mansion is in the city itself. Soon "Ashland" will be taken over by a Memorial Association and fittingly made a national shrine.

No leveller farms can be found in the U. S. A. than those which are not far away from Lexington, some of them within a few miles. Bluegrass pastures, white board or stone fences bordering meadows where satin-skinned, trim-footed, arch-necked horses are bred and born — some to become famed in the stories of the turf.

Cardinals and mockingbirds are plentiful — but never too much so for this scribe. I have a theory, but cannot say how the facts bear it out, that there are more cardinal grosbeaks in Kentucky than in any other of our 48 states. One sees or hears these beauteous birds almost everywhere he goes. A flash of flame, and one passes the window where you sit; a merry whistle and the Lord of Wingfoot calls to his demure and lovely Lady.

Blessed with Kentucky University, strong, a large student body and spacious buildings on one side of Lexington, and old Transylvania on the other, and soon to be built the $250,000 College of the Bible, a seminary of the Christian communion known as the Disciples of Christ, Lexington is educationally well equipped.

Literary men abound here: Dr. Thomas D. Clark, of K. U.; William H. Townsend, famed Lincoln author; John Wilson Townsend, bookman and author; J. Winston Coleman, historian with Kentucky as his special field — and these are but a few in the realm of letters.

In Lexington's cemetery the lofty shaft dedicated to the memory of Henry Clay rises, and there too rests the dust of the Breckinridges, James Lane Allen, and scores of others who in life brought fame and glory to Lexington.

Detroit News
April 5, 1949
One Hundred Years Today

On October 2, 1849, the mortal remains of Robert S. Boyd, Lexington dry goods merchant, were removed from the old Episcopal Cemetery on East Third Street, and were reinterred as the first burial in the newly opened Lexington Cemetery on West Main Street. Since that interment there have been approximately 34,000 persons buried in this Cemetery. Thus, for one hundred years the Lexington Cemetery has served the needs of the families in this community.

The Lexington Cemetery Company is a non-profit organization, chartered by the State of Kentucky and perpetually endowed. Fifty percent of the revenue derived from the sale of lots and graves goes into the Endowment Fund, which now exceeds $600,000.00.

Over the years, 108 acres have been developed for burial use, and there still remains enough ground in reserve for additional developments for another hundred years or more. Many beautiful burial lots are available today, priced to suit the needs of every family in this community. Lots may be purchased in advance of actual need on a convenient monthly payment plan, without interest or carrying charge.

The cemetery gates are open every day in the year from 7:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M., and the public is cordially invited to visit the well kept and beautiful grounds.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
J. Winston Coleman, Chairman
Edward S. Dabney, Vice-Chairman
Joseph C. Graves
Clinton M. Harbison
Edward L. McDonald
Dr. John W. Scott
John G. Stoll

STAFF
Richard F. Allison, Superintendent
James A. Sievwright, Asst. Superintendent
Woodford Botkin, Maintenance Foreman
Mrs. Clara H. Allison, Secretary

MOST VISITED of all graves of horses is that of the great Man o' War on Faraway Farm close to Lexington.

Cemeteries For Race Horses

The resting places of thoroughbreds and standardbreds are now becoming quite popular as tourist attractions

By PAUL HUGHES

STUDDING the lush and tailored bluegrass country in a wide circumference around Lexington are the makings of an increasingly popular tourist attraction—the horse cemeteries.

These graveyards are relatively little-publicized. They are not in the remotest sense a new feature of the horse industry. Yet these sentimental little acres in sweet-scented groves often marked off by field-stone fences are about as numerous, indeed, as the big farms themselves.

The stand-out memory lane is, of course, the path that leads to the moated grave of Man o' War, the greatest of the great and for whom sculptor Herbert Haseltine did a heroic-sized statue. The champion is buried near the entrance to Samuel D. Riddle's Faraway Farm on Huffman Mill Pike and just a stone's throw from the barn where he died two years ago. Tourists by the thousand already have trekked from Lexington out the Russell Cave Pike to see the new shrine as they had gone there as numerously to see Big Red himself alive.

A few hundred yards away is the stone memorial to Domino, the grave of the "gamest and most generous of horses" that in 1893 won nine successive races as an unbeaten 2-year-old and was extremely popular. The inscription also says Domino was "the fleetest runner the American turf has ever known."

SOME of the best that ever ran are buried at the C. V. Whitney farm. Regret is one of these buried here.

FAIRPLAY sired Man o' War. This large bronze statue to a great sire is in the Elmendorf Farm graveyard.

The grave of Fairplay, who sired Man o' War, is marked by a statue.

HORSE CEMETERIES Continued

Half a mile off the Winchester Pike, on beautiful Hamburg Place, is the Nancy Hanks horse graveyard, resting place of a dozen horses that contributed much to the fame of John E. Madden as a breeder. In the center of a horseshoe-shaped area is the grave of Nancy herself, considered one of the world's greatest trotters, and over it is a stone monument topped by a miniature statue of the great mare.

In the semi-circle around Nancy are the graves of Plaudit, Hamburg Belle, Ida Pickwick, Imp, Star Shoot, particularly famed as a successful sire of noted mares; Lady Starling,
Ogden, Major Delmar, Siliko, and Silikon.
In the cemetery at Elmendorf Farm, owned by Joseph E.

Continued on Page 18

THIS PRETTY statue marks the grave of Black Tony. It is on Circle M, once part of the Idle Hour Farm.

NANCY HANKS was one of the great trotters. Her grave is at Hamburg Place, along with a dozen others. Widener, is a large bronze statue of Fairplay, the sire of Man o' War. Even as an aged stallion in 1919 Fairplay was sold for $100,000. In front of the statue are the graves of him and Mahubah, the dam of the superb horse. The get of Fairplay, including Man o' War, have been winners of race purses worth in excess of $2,700,000.

Another famous burial place is on the C. V. Whitney farm, 11 miles from Lexington and also on the Paris Pike. In a wooded nook a mile from the entrance is the cemetery where lie buried Broomstick, Peter Pan, Whiskbroom II, Prudery, Regret—the only filly ever to win the Kentucky Derby—Pennant and the famed Equipoise, one of greatest performers of all time.

Broomstick was a favorite of Jimmy Rowe, head trainer for many years for Harry Payne Whitney, and had a habit of winning races without regard to the competition. This horse headed the stud founded by William C. Whitney and was the sire of, among many a good runner, Regret, who lies near by. Whiskbroom II, sired by Broomstick out of Audience, was in turn the sire of Whiskery, another Derby winner. Prudery, by Peter Pan—Polly Flindler, finished third in the 1921 Derby behind the great Bradley pair, Behave Yourself and Black Servant. Equipoise, son of Pennant, was retired to stud in 1937 after winning $300,000 in just two seasons of campaigning but died the next year of an unexpected intestinal ailment.

ONE OF the graves many tourists like to see is that of Roxie Highland, a show horse, buried at Spindletop.

One of the horse farms' loveliest cemeteries is that at Walnut Hall, the big estate that the late Lamon V. Harkness established in 1892 to become the world's foremost trotting horse nursery. Centerpiece is the life-sized statue of the famous Guy A. Worthy, head of long line of money winners among the standardbreds. Near by are the graves of Peter

THE FAMED Equipoise was one of the greatest performers of all times. He is buried at the Whitney place.

Volo, Volomite and Guy Abbey, just to mention a few of the dozen or more famous harness sires and mares buried in a neatly clipped area near the stallion barn.

Among other statues and graves tourists always want to see in the Bluegrass country are those of Roxie Highland, pretty show horse buried at Spindletop; the pretty statuette of gentle Black Tony, at Circle M Farm, once a part of
Idle Hour Farm, and the cemetery in the infield of the old Lexington trotting track.

At the last-named place there are graves and stones for a trio of the best in the trotting world of their day: Lee Worthy, Beniewyn, and Miss Bertha Dillon.

STONE MARKERS setting off the horses' graves at the C.V. Whitney farm. Note the fences and the shrubbery.

THE MARKER on Domino's grave calls him one of the fleetest horses that ever ran on American racetracks.

The Courier-Journal, Apr. 23, 1949

December 12, 1949

THE LEXINGTON LEADER

Fire Destroys Clark County Stone Church, Oldest In West

WINCHESTER, Ky., Dec. 12 (Special)—A one-room stone meeting house, the oldest established church west of the Alleghanies, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. It was used by Daniel Boone and pioneers of the late 1790's.

Standing on Lower Howard's Creek, midway between Boonesboro and Winchester, the ancient building had been occupied for about 100 years by a Negro Baptist congregation.

The fire apparently started from a stove used to heat the structure. The church contained part of the original timbers set in place in 1773.

The blaze gutted the structure and destroyed the roof. No one was in the building at the time. Services had been held in it Sunday morning.

The church was built on the Old Wilderness Trail (the old Lexington-Boonesboro-Winchester route) but has been fairly inaccessible since the road was relocated to the east.

The walls of the 60-by-40-foot building were made of limestone blocks quarried from a cliff about one-fourth mile away. The walls were about 20 inches thick. Many stories have been told of attacks on the church by Indian parties while Boone and other pioneers were attending services there. Muskets holes in the walls were plugged in recent years with concrete.

Part of the wood in the building that burned was the original timbers.

The church was organized by a Baptist congregation. In 1833 the congregation split because of differences and the church was abandoned when a new one was built.

The valley in which it was situated eventually became a Negro settlement and that congregation took over the meeting house for services.

See page 18 for picture of this church.

Burned: Sunday, Dec. 14, 1949
A steamboat pointed the Paducah river from this way in 1873. The building at extreme right, razed for the floodwall, was among the last to go.
LEXINGTON CEMETERY CENTENNIAL ADVERTISED

LEXINGTON'S Historic Cemetery
"Observes One-Hundredth Anniversary Today"

A forty inch or quarter page display advertisement, captioned "One Hundred Years Today" tells the story of the Cemetery's first interment on October 2, 1849, that of Robert S. Boyd who died June 16, 1849. The ad presents a picture of Boyd's monolith memorial upon which is inscribed the fact that this tablet is the gift of the Lexington Cemetery Company to commemorate the first burial in the Cemetery. Also included in the display is a picture of the present state of the old cemetery, with four towering pedestals of granite upon which are swung artfully designed wrought iron gates of great magnificence. The ad further reveals that within the Cemetery approximately 34,000 persons have been buried; that it is a non-profit organization, chartered by the State of Kentucky and perpetually endowed, and "fifty per cent of the revenues derived from the sale of lots and graves going to the Endowment Fund, which now exceeds $600,000.00." Over the ten decades 100 acres have been developed for burial use, and there remains in reserve "group sufficient for additional development for another hundred years or more." One of the most notable features of the Cemetery is the towering memorial to Henry Clay. The famous statesman was buried in a huge vault beneath this 119-foot shaft which is crowned by a statue of Clay. Cornerstone of this monument was laid July 4, 1875. It is the work of Thomas of Henry Clay; copies of then current Lexington newspapers; $5.00 in coins and a picture of nearby Cincinnati, Ohio.

Many other notable rest in Lexington Cemetery, among these being Robert S. Todd who was father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln; Gen. John H. Morgan, Confederate cavalry officer; Mrs. Elizabeth HUDSON (Clay) Watkins, mother of Henry Clay; James Lane Allen, author of "Kentucky Cardinal" and other "best sellers"; W. C. P. Breckenridge, orator, Confederate soldier and U.S. Congress-

man, and many others.

This display advertising is a radical departure for conservatively conducted Lexington Cemetery. It has resulted from progressive Mr. Allison's recommendations to his Board of Trustees, all members of which have high regard and respect for his judgment, and counsel as the Cemetery's administrative executive. The Trustees are J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Chairman; E. S. Dunley, Joseph C. Grimes, Colton M. Harbison, Edward T. McDonald, Dr. John W. Scott and John G. Stoll, all of whom are prominent citizens of Lexington. Collaborating with them are James A. Sievevright as Assistant Superintendent; Woodruff Botkin as Maintenance Foreman, and his lovely and capable wife Mrs. Clara H. Allison as Secretary.

The A. C. A. Bulletin
Official Publication of AMERICAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
Organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1887.
"An organization dedicated to the improvement of American Cemeteries, their management, operation and perpetuation; the collection and dissemination of information and data of an educational nature having to do with the operation, maintenance and improvement of American Cemeteries, and all things incident thereon."

Published Monthly at 321 Meridian Building, Church Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Subscription $3.00 Per Year—Single Copy 25 Cents

LOOKING BACKWARD

BY R. LEE DAVIS

Do You Remember—
When Lexington celebrated its first centennial, the week of May 31 to June 6, 1925, with a grand pageant and other historical features on Stoll field, in which many of the leading citizens of Lexington and the Bluegrass participated, with Col. Samuel M. Wilson as generalissimo of the program and Mrs. W. T. Lafferty as author of the various episodes represented?

When John Stamper operated for years the Orpheum theatre, now extinct, at the southeast corner of Main and Limestone street, over the entrance of which was a large marquee, under which many persons used to stand out of the rain while waiting for street cars?

When Younger Alexander and associates built the first interurban line out of Lexington, which ran to Georgetown, and of which R. Barnhart was the general manager?

When the Ayres Alley viaduct (now the Union Station viaduct) was erected during the administration of Mayor Thomas A. Corder, resulting in prolonged litigation with W. H. Henderson concerning the right-of-way?

Oct. 1949...
Henry Clay's Will Was Carefully Detailed
In Provisions For Distributing Property

Wanted Slaves Sent
To African Colony
After Freedom

By FRED LIGART JR.

Henry Clay, Kentucky's great statesman, took care to provide instructions for the disposal of his estate following his death.

His will, recorded at the Fayette county courthouse, indicates that Clay was interested in having his home, Ashland, remain in the family.

Ashland was left to his wife with the understanding that if she did not care to remain in the home, it was to be sold. However, Clay provided that if one of his sons were to purchase Ashland then two-thirds of the purchase money could remain in his possession until the death of Mrs. Clay.

Yet not all of Ashland was left to his wife. A son, John, received 200 acres of the estate, a section which is described as partly facing on the Tates Creek road. John Clay also received four slaves and some livestock.

Proclamation

Mayor Tom Mooney today proclaimed Wednesday as Henry Clay Day in Lexington.

He noted that Wednesday the home of Henry Clay here will be formally dedicated as a shrine, and opened to the public.

He urged "every citizen to make the day fittingly by attending the exercises attendant to the opening."

Of the 11 children born to the Clay's, only four sons were alive at the time of Henry Clay's death. One son, Theodore, developed a mental ailment after an accident. Ten thousand dollars was left by Clay to provide for the care of Theodore.

Clay left another home to his son, Thomas. The home, known as "Mansfield," still stands a mile east of Lexington on the Richmond road. In addition, Thomas received $1,000 and his father's stock in the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road Company. Any extra interest which might accumulate on the $10,000 provided for the care of Theodore was to go to both Thomas and James.

To the children of his deceased son, Henry, Clay left $7,500 to be equally divided among them. The

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Upon the records of the Mason County clerk's office is to be found the marriage license of Simon Kenton and Elizabeth Garboe.

Below is a copy of the record taken from the clerk's office in Mason County:

It reads as follows:

Know all men by these present that we Simon Kenton and Alex K. Marshall, are held and firmly bound unto James Garrard in the just and full sum of fifty pounds current money to the payment whereof will and truly be made, we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these present sealed with our seals and dated the 27th of March, 1798. The conditions of the above obligation is such that whereas a marriage is intended to be had and solemnized between Simon Kenton and Elizabeth Garboe now if there is no just cause to obstruct the same then the above obligation to be void else to remain in full form and virtue.

SIMON KENTON (Sgn.)
A. K. MARSHALL (Wl.)
Test.-
THOMAS MARSHALL JR.
Boom Town and Bust

By Bill Woolsey

Settled, commonplace, and nearly anonymous, Middlesboro, Ky., has almost forgotten the 20-million-dollar project at Cumberland Gap that lifted hopes high for three short years have continued in operation. They are, to a great extent, the backbone of the city's economy today.

While it lasted, however, Middlesboro's honeymoon with high finance was an exhilarating experience. City lots in a cornfield brought $410 a front foot; railroads invaded the quiet mountains; British peers and famous Americans came to see the miraculous transformation of the backwoods valley into another Pittsburgh; a million dollar resort hotel mushroomed in the shadow of the peaks where Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia meet.

In 1888, a year before the boom began, Cumberland Gap was a corner of the nation little altered by the passage of 135 years since a Virginia physician turned land speculator, Dr. Thomas Walker, wrote down his discovery of the Gap in his journal and noted that coal abounded on the banks of Yellow Creek.

The historical but barely passable Wilderness road crossed the saddle of the Gap and led to the wide and picturesque Yellow Creek valley. "...the hills about, and the valley itself, still contain some lawless people," Charles Dudley Warner, a popular writer of the Eighties, reported in Harper's Monthly.

Through this forbidding terrain had passed some notable travelers: Daniel Boone; the Virginians and Carolinians caught up in Col. Richard Henderson's Transylvania land scheme; the "Terrible Harpes," who plundered and murdered on a wholesale scale; and Bishop Francis Asbury, riding a horse into the wilderness in the service of his God.

Armies struggled for possession of the Gap during the Civil War. It was held by the Confederates until they evacuated its craggy heights in June, 1862. Federal troops took the pass only to be surrounded, besieged and forced to retreat. They blew up their ammunition stores on the Pinnacle above the Gap and escaped under cover of a sheet of flame and the thunder of earth-shaking explosions. Years later the scars remained. The Confederates retook the Gap and then were bluffed out of it by a small Federal force.

A year before Appomattox both sides abandoned the Gap, discouraged by the rigors of the trail that crossed it. Yellow Creek valley on the Kentucky side of the mountain and the village of Cumberland Gap in Tennessee's Claiborne county slipped back into obscurity.

Geologists surveyed the Gap country in the mid-Seventies. There was talk of building a railroad to tap the coal deposits but nothing happened. Not until 1886, when James Lane Allen from the Kentucky bluegrass country wrote a romantic, prophetic report on Cumberland Gap in Harper's Magazine, did popular interest stir at the thought of the resources lying untouched in the mountains surrounding Yellow Creek valley.

His words were "a portent of the coming events which were to break like a storm over the quiet valley," says Robert Kindead, whose book, "The Wilderness Road," recounts the astonishing storm itself.

The thunderbolt that briefly but brilliantly illuminated the valley in a golden glow of optimism was loosed by a Scottish-Canadian promoter with Jovean whiskers and a dynamic personality.

Alexander Alan Arthur was 40 years old.
when he strode into the history of the Cumberland Gap. He was a distant relative of President Chester Alan Arthur, who left the White House in 1885, the year before A. A. Arthur logged up the Tazewell road on horseback to investigate, on behalf of the Scottish Lumber company of Newport, Tenn., and the Richmond & Danville railroad, the feasibility of a rail line from Morristown, Tenn., into the Kentucky coal fields.

Arthur was so impressed by the wealth of resources at the Gap that the sudden cancellation of the railroad project prompted him to leave his employers for speculation on his own.

In the contemporary phrase, Arthur was an operator. He dressed fashionably. His redish hair had a wave, he wore an impressive mustache and sideburns, and his eyes were a bright blue. He had lived in Canada as a youth, had visited Scotland—the land of his forebears—as a young man, and had worked or traveled in, among other places, Norway, Sweden, England, and the United States. To judge by the success with which he talked more than $20,000,000 out of investors, he had a great deal of personal charm, a persuasive imagination, and almost unlimited optimism.

Charles Blanton Roberts, his private secretary for several years, once wrote of him: "Besides the (London) financiers, Arthur's circle of acquaintances comprised members of parliament, baronets and even some of the nobility. At the Hotel Metropole, in Northumberland avenue, where he stayed with his private secretary (Roberts), he occupied luxurious apartments. He had the entree of all the swell clubs of Pall Mall and Piccadilly, was a habitual dîner-out, a member of art and other societies and always had invitations to spend Friday to Monday at some one's country establishment. This program was varied by an occasional run over to Paris."

Even so expert a creator of flamboyant, fictional men of destiny as Edna Ferber could scarcely have improved upon Alec Arthur as he was in real life. The mountaineers began by calling him "Colonel" or "General" and at last elevated him to "Duke of Cumberland."

Arthur's original backers were Americans. He found them, young men with wealthy parents in the East, at Asheville, N. C., where one of their number, tubercular F. Randolph Curtis of New York, had come to regain his health.

As the "Gap Associates" they took options on more than 20,000 acres of land around the Gap. A few farmers, shrewder than the rest, held on to their fields in Yellow Creek valley and sold them for high prices when the Middlesboro boom was at its height.

Except, perhaps, for the staring speed with which it burgeoned and faded, Arthur's was not an isolated example of empire building at the time. In the Northwest, James J. Hill was launching his abortive attempt to forge a railroad-steamship link with the Orient; Birmingham, Ala., was already a flourishing investment for British stockholders, who also had money in the copper and iron mines of Tennessee's Ducktown basin.

The hopes of the "Gap Associates" soared high. The young Easterners pooled their resources in the late fall of 1886 and sent the persuasive red-headed promoter to London, then the financial center of the world.

In two months he was back at Cumberland Gap with Sir Jacob Higson, a respected engineer and geologist, and a party of Englishmen, prospective investors.

The visitors were overwhelmed. Higson cabled to London that "the half had not been told."

The quiet of the valley was doomed. British capital poured into a company called "American Association, Ltd.," and the "Gap Associates" took stock in the new company in exchange for their holdings. Arthur, appointed general manager of the English company, set up headquarters in Knoxville and began to purchase more land. Very shortly he added 60,000 acres to the 20,000 optioned by the Easterners.

Railroads were his immediate concern. The English company agreed to finance a line to the Gap from Knoxville if residents of the East Tennessee city would subscribe $250,000 to the venture. In a flush of credit, the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville railroad was chartered and soon afterward the Louisville & Nashville road announced that it would build into Yellow Creek valley, too.

Warner, the magazine reporter, summed up the excitement in an article that appeared about a year after the boom began. He wrote: "... a region ... stuffed, one may say, with coal, streaked with iron, abounding in limestone, covered with superb forests ... on the eve of an astonishing development ... A dozen railroads, projected or in progress, are pointed toward this center. It is a race for the prize."

Out of this hustle and bustle, a stir like the preparations for a huge and expensive Christmas celebration with presents promised every-
Cumberland avenue, Middlesboro, in 1890, with dummy line for hauling materials

The celebrants, like merrymakers from time immemorial, gave no thought to the hangover after the party. In this case, however, the hangover lasted for 50 years.

Near the mouth of the Tees river in Yorkshire's North Riding, another Middlesborough had become, a few years before all the excitement at Cumberland mountain, the center of the English iron trade. It has long been an accepted legend that one of the Englishmen who joined Arthur to help buy land and build railroads suggested that the city planned in the valley bear the same name. The longer form is still the official spelling of the Bell county, Kentucky, city but the shortened version, Middlesboro, receives far more use.

It was inevitable that the new city would be located in Yellow Creek valley. Laborers began digging a tunnel under Cumberland mountain almost as soon as the contracts for the KCG&L had been signed, thus by-passing the torturous road over the saddle of the Gap.

A surveying crew staked out Cumberland avenue, the main street, on July 10, 1888. It was in the middle of an oat field.

In succeeding days more broad streets were surveyed on either side of the 100-foot-wide avenue, streets with English names like Exeter, Winchester, Gloucester and Westminster. There were even a Maxwellton Braes and a Queensbury Hill in the promoters' dream.

A $2,000,000 subsidiary company, the Middlesboro Town company, took over the development of the valley itself. Hundreds of Italian laborers were imported to straighten, the twisting bed of Yellow creek by digging a canal through the townsite.

A reservoir, big enough to serve a community of 150,000 and costing $750,000...
000, was created two miles south of the town by damming the waters of Little Yellow creek.

Arthur circled the city with a belt line railroad to serve the mines and industries he expected to develop at the edges of the valley. A "dummy line" was laid down on Cumberland avenue to haul materials for city construction.

In the autumn of 1889, 

Men lived in tents, carried on their business in tents, and those not so well housed slept on the ground. Trees were felled to stand again as telegraph poles.

The American Association, Ltd., brought its own telegrapher to the camp town. Hugh Allen, now 80 and a successful lumber dealer in Middlesboro, recalls that he was 20 years old at the time. A telegrapher of any age would have been impressed by the long cables Arthur sent to London. One of them, Allen remembers, cost $350. The office was for a while second only to Louisville in volume of business handled on its wires.

Allen slept in a half-finished livery stable and he remembers rousing from sleep one night to hear bullets, fired in some long-forgotten feud, whizzing through the stable.

Middlesboro, a nearly unbelievable achievement itself, exercised a kind of magic over visiting newspapermen that sometimes led them to magnificent lapses from the truth.

"I sent hundreds of words over that wire that were nothing but lies," Hugh Allen said recently, with an indignation that was still fresh after 60 years. "One fellow wrote about a bolt of lightning that struck at a place called Lick Skillet and petrified a cornfield and two hogs rooting in it. I pleaded with those reporters not to send stories like that but it didn't do any good. A lot of folks from here went over to Lick Skillet to see those petrified hogs but you couldn't get one of them to admit it."

The truth was not the only thing lightly regarded in Middlesboro. Life and law were not so cherished as in more staid communities. Pistols were carried openly in the streets and the natives clung to their rifles.

The frontier atmosphere drew the usual numbers of lawless men and disreputable women. The crowds that surged through the streets, ankle deep in mud, were a hodgepodge from many states—Kentuckians were in the majority, of course—with a sprinkling of Englishmen and Scots. There was even, for a time, an Austrian baron who turned out to be phoney as a glass eye and was hauled off by detectives to Cincinnati.

The gayest of the thousands who came to Middlesboro were the English "remittance men" whose families kept them liberally supplied with money so that they had little to do but ride, hunt and drink. The Englishmen, either of the playing or working-variety, clung to spats and plus-fours but the rest of the throng wore boots, slouch hats and open shirts.

Workmen who completed bridge across canal, dummy engine in background

Arthur, top left in "boater" with English promoters in saddle of Gap

Coleman, J. Winston, Jr.,
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY. Front., 8vo., 515pp., Lexington: 1949. All aspects of the state's history—political, military, economic, social, and cultural—are treated in the more than 3,000 titles that are listed in this book. There is a separate section listing all Civil War titles. $10.00
Alexander A. Arthur, the "Duke of Cumberland," moved in and out of this milieu with dizzying speed. He took notes on horseback while he rode over his domain at Yellow creek: began dictating business letters at 6 a.m.; made frequent trips to his Knoxville office and to the East to attract more capital to the valley. He presented the Association's semi-annual reports in person to the board of directors in London and was usually obliged to prepare them on board ship, so filled with detail were his days elsewhere.

At least once, on his return from London, he was met at Middlesboro by a brass band and an enthusiastic crowd.

Industries multiplied fortunes into the valley and the Town company advertised for more. A special train, 22 cars long, toured New England and the Middle West with displays of the valley's resources. Arthur and his associates spent thousands of dollars on promotional literature, some of it in foreign languages.

Fifty years before Hollywood began advertising its wares the same way, Arthur promoted "celebrity trains" to his development. His biggest catch was a group representing the British steel syndicate—310 people, including steel men from England, France and Germany.

Real estate deals in Middlesboro made paper fortunes overnight for traders with scarcely two nickels to rub together. More than $100,000 changed hands in the day of the first sale of city lots, October 10, 1889. In May, 1890, buyers spent $1,500,046 for real estate and land at the last big sale. Mrs. Arthur, a handsome, Boston-born woman, rode to the sale on a fine saddle horse and bid in a corner lot in the heart of town for a record $4,110 a front foot.

Sweating construction crews, digging from both sides of the mountain, finished the tunnel under Cumberland Gap in August, 1889, but a tragedy marred the celebration of the opening. A trestle gave way under the first scheduled train to ply the completed route and seven men died in the wreckage. Arthur suffered serious injuries.

Soon after the KCG&L road went into operation the first L&N train arrived.

The town's population was nearly 5,000. Money rolled into new enterprises like a torrent down a mountainside. The cars of the belt line around town hauled coal from the new mines; a $250,000 electric light, heat and power plant was under construction; so were blast furnaces budgeted at $800,000, a tannery, and a 150-room hotel to accommodate the stream of important visitors to the city.

Shares in the American Association, Ltd., and the Middlesboro Town company brought handsome prices on the London stock exchange. At one time Town company stock soared to 40 pounds a share. There were so many titled names on the companies' boards of directors that the list looked like a page from "Burke's Peersage."

The Manufacturer's Record, of Baltimore, reported in 1889 that Lily Langtry had become a stockholder in the Town company. "Her gone!" said the Record unglamorously, "keeps her from making the trip to look over the city."

The "Jersey Lilly" would have found the banquet and ball celebrating the opening of the Middlesborough hotel equal to any high class branigan on the continent. "Ye Gods, how lovely," exploded the Middlesborough News in a story about the opening night. The guests ate turtle soup, capon, Westphalia ham, beef, chicken, turkey, lobster salad and colored ices, then danced until 3 a.m.

Alec Arthur had every reason to feel satisfied as 1890 arrived. The News reported four banks in town and another, with $500,000 capital in prospect, about to be organized. The total investment in Middlesboro was $20,769,500, the newspaper said, and the estimated employment for the coming year was 7,920, in addition to 3,724 miners.

In May of 1890, Arthur added another feather to his cap—$8,000,000 in additional British capital to exploit his city's resources. The promoter's personal fortune, a paper one to be sure, was estimated at nearly one million dollars.

The tide was running high.

The morning of June 4, 1890, was bright, with a strong breeze blowing off the mountains. In the American Association, Ltd., office at Middlesboro a clerk glanced out a window at the sun-drenched view. He was horrified to see flames and black smoke rolling from a store building two blocks away. He yelled to Arthur and the two men dashed into Cumberland avenue. An excited crowd pushed past them.

The flames leaped high in the breeze. Sparks flew from roof to roof and the Middlesboro fire-fighting equipment was no match for the roaring blaze. Prantic merchants evacuated their stock. Saloon-keepers rolled barrels of whisky into the street where fearful citizens smashed the vats with axes, afraid
of an orgy of drunken looting. The gutters ran with liquor. Booze hounds swilled it out of the dirt.

THE entire business district went up in flames. The young city became a tent town again and Arthur cabled London for loans to rebuild the rubble-clogged avenue. When the money was forthcoming a new wave of optimism and speculation swept over Middlesboro.

It culminated in the building of the $1,000,000 Four Seasons hotel, in some ways the most fantastic venture in the whole Arthurian legend. The promoter sketched for his circle of wealthy friends in New York a verbal picture of a vast health resort on the Tennessee side of the Gap at Harrogate, with a huge hotel, a sanatorium and a casino as the focal point of the playground. Such a resort, Arthur convinced the two successful New York medical men who took over his project, would become the rival of Europe's most famous spas.

But twilight was due to close in upon Middlesboro's day in the sun. Trouble for Arthur was brewing in the capital of the British Empire. The 100-year-old banking firm of Baring Brothers, certain of whose depositors were among Arthur's heaviest backers, was deeply involved in loans to the Argentine republic. The bank had taken over nearly $100,000,000 worth of the loans and when they were defaulted, Baring Brothers toppled. The Bank of England picked up the pieces of the Baring empire but the panic, late in 1890, cleaned the pockets of investors in the Middlesboro boom. The stream of capital overseas to America slowed to a trickle and then stopped.

Stockholders, startled by the sudden drop from $175 to less than $10 of shares in the American companies, failed to consider that Middlesboro was a long range investment rather than one likely to yield quick returns. They questioned the wisdom—even the honesty—of the project's management.

Arthur himself was the first casualty of the panic. The man who had been so heartily welcomed in London from 1886 to 1890 was suddenly attacked as a wildcat schemer and charged with mismanagement—or worse. He was deposed as general manager of the American Association, Ltd., and as president of the Middlesboro Town company.

Tragedy was in store for booming Middlesboro. ***

Middlesboro in flames during fire of 1890, the worst of several blazes

The Nashvillle Tennessean. DEC-4-1949
The first permanent school for the deaf in the world, of which we have knowledge, was founded in Paris, in 1757 by a benevolent priest, Charles Michael, the Abbé de l'Epee. Sixty years later, in 1817, a young teacher from this school, Laurent Clerc, accompanied Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet back to Hartford, Connecticut, to help him find the first permanent school in this country. Seven years later John Adamson Jacobs, a young Centre College graduate, rode across the Alleghenies on horseback to Hartford where, for a year and a half he helped in the teaching under Clerc, then returned to Danville bringing the method of the Abbé under which the Kentucky School prospered for many a year. Even today some features of the Abbé’s method are in use.

Schools for the deaf were established in New York in 1818 and in Philadelphia in 1820. Stories of the success achieved in these schools found their way to Kentucky, and in 1822 a bill was introduced in the Senate at Frankfort by General Elias Barbee, Senator from Green county, to establish a school for the education of the deaf children of the State. The measure was passed and signed by Governor Adair, December 7, 1822. The law provided that the superintendents should be Judges John Rowan of Federal Hill (Bardstown), who wrote the charter, and Gen. Barbee whose interest was quickened by the fact that he had a daughter, Lucy, a bright attractive girl, who was deaf and who later became the first pupil to enroll in the school.

Local School Prospered

The three schools in the East were organized as private corporations, and aside from some tuition fees were dependent largely on the contributions of the philanthropic and the charitable. But sometimes the stream dried up and the schools were in financial straits; the staff had to go out and solicit contributions with which to carry on the work.

The Kentucky school was organized on broader lines—the State itself took over the education of its deaf children, recognizing that they had the same educational status as their brothers and sisters who could hear. The school’s support was drawn from the public school fund and was placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees of Centre College. The Board at the time was composed of the following eminent Kentuckians: Chairman: Hon. John Boyle, Chief-Justice of Kentucky; James Birney, William Owsley, Thomas Montgomery, Samuel McKeen, James Barbour, Thomas Cleland, D. D., Samuel K. Nelson, D. D., David C. Cowan, Ephraim McDowell, M. D., William Craig, M. D., Jeremiah Fisher, John Green, Edward Worthington, Robert E. McAfee, Benjamin H. Perkins, William Miller, Joseph McDowell, John Higgins, D. D., John Harlan, Secretary.

It was a piece of rare good fortune for the school that at the outset its administration was placed in the hands of such an able and distinguished body of men. Its status as an educational institution was thus fixed in the public mind, and an affecting standard of ability and character was set for the teachers. How closely the story of the school is linked with the College is shown by the fact that for forty-four years the Centre Trustees continued to direct its affairs; the Superintendents of the school for ninety of the one-hundred seventeen years of its existence have been graduates of Centre, while there has scarcely been a year since it opened its doors that Centre men and women have not dominated its faculty.

The education of the deaf is an undertaking that requires special knowledge and skill. At that time there were hardly a dozen qualified teachers in this country, and there were only two in the three eastern schools; a position in a new school located in a small town on the frontier had but little appeal to any of them. But the Trustees went ahead and opened the school having faith that a teacher was predestined to turn up sooner or later.

First State School

They engaged Rev. John Rice Kerr, Presbyterian minister of Glasgow, Ky., as superintendent, with Mrs. Kerr as matron to take charge of the boarding department, and on April 11, 1823, the first State School for the Deaf in America opened its doors in a rented frame building that stood on the southwest corner of Fourth and Main Streets in Danville. Three pupils were present on the opening day but no teacher; so Rev. Kerr was pressed into service to give such instruction as his ingenuity and common sense could devise. Six months later the long-awaited teacher arrived—Dewitt Clinton Mitchell, who had had a year of experience in the New York School of which his father was president. He brought the method used in the New York School; it was not his fault that the method proved disappointing for the New York School had troubles of its own in securing trained teachers, and discarded its method soon after Mr. Mitchell came to Danville.

Disillusionment with the result obtained in the Danville School led the Trustees to send a young Centre graduate, John Adamson Jacobs, to Hartford to receive training under Laurent Clerc. On his return he was made Principal; a position he held until his death in 1839. He was a good teacher and is still recognized as one of the outstanding men who have labored in this field.

Rev. Kerr continued as head of the boarding department until his death of Asiatic cholera in 1833 when he was succeeded by Dr. Luke Munsell, Professor of Chemistry in Centre College. He held the position for two years, with Mrs. Munsell as matron.

It should be stated that at that time the superintendent had nothing to do with the educational department; he held a contract with the Trustees to board the pupils, receiving no salary. His profit came from the difference between the contract price of board and the cost to him of supplies and service.

The real estate holdings of the school now amount to 200 acres consisting of site, yards, gardens, farm and pasture land. Much of the food consumed is raised on the place, and there is a fine herd of Holsteins that supply an abundance of milk for the pupils.

The American Annals of the Deaf for January, 1940, lists the value of the plant of this school at $350,000.
The school is divided into two departments, Academic and Vocational, each with a principal. The course in the academic department differs but little from that of a good graded school for hearing children. After completing the course here students desiring a more advanced education may enter Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., usually on scholarships placed at the disposal of the college by the Government.

In the Vocational department instruction is given in printing, linotyping, woodworking, including sloyd and carpentry, tailoring, shoe-repairing, baking for the boys and in domestic science, sewing, dressmaking, and house-keeping to the girls. It is no reflection on the excellence of the instruction given that many of the young people do not follow the vocations learned in school—fishing for a living and hand, and the habit of industry acquired are what count. If the young people remain until they finish the course they are well prepared to make their way in life on leaving school. They are found in an astonishing number of occupations: Henry Ford knows a good workman when he sees one, and his has employed many from the Kentucky School.

In a magazine article analyzing the types of workmen in his big factory he said of the deaf: “The deaf need no special consideration; they do their work 100 per cent.” Education takes the deaf child out of the “problem” class and transforms him into an asset to society. Speaking of this point Dr. Augustus Rogers, after forty years spent in work among the deaf stated, in his last Report to the Governor: “Money expended in the education of the deaf brings as large if not a larger return than that spent for hearing children.”

Good Athletic Program

The boys have a strong athletic association that each season puts out football, basketball and softball teams that can usually make it interesting for state high school team members when they meet. The girls, too, have good athletic teams. There is an alumni association that will be fifty years old next year, which has sponsored a student loan fund that has helped quite a number of young people through college, and are engaged in raising a fund to provide a hom for aged and infirm deaf that now amounts to quite a respectable sum.

The majority of the young people in such schools were not born deaf, but became so following sickness, exposure, accident, etc. Those losing hearing after the speech habit becomes fixed, which is about the fourth year, usually continue to speak more or less naturally the rest of their lives, but those losing their hearing under that age need the assistance of a good teacher of speech to enable them to hold the speech they already have and to develop and improve the babble of early childhood. About one-third of the children are deaf from birth and the effort to give worth-while speech to them is often ended in disappointment. When a child fails under the oral method a transfer is made to a manual class and the instruction continued, with speech teaching omitted.

The Superintendents of the school since it was established in 1833 have been:

- John Rice Kerr 1833-1834
- Luke Munsell 1833-1834
- John A. Jacobs 1834-1839
- John A. Jacobs, Jr. 1839-1879
- David C. Dudley 1879-1884
- William K. Argo 1884-1885
- John Edwin Ray 1884-1896
- Augustus Rogers 1896-1923
- Madison J. Lee 1926
- Messrs. Jacobs, Sr., Rogers, and Lee held the position of principal before promotion to that of superintendent.

Rifles at Sixty Yards

One of the last duels in Kentucky occurred in Bracken County May 8, 1862, as the result of an incident growing out of the Civil War. William T. Casto, a prominent lawyer and former Mayor of Maysville, was arrested in the fall of 1861, along with six other Mason County men who were charged with being “active secessionists.” Casto, on orders of General William “Bull” Nelson, was sent to Fort Lafayette in New York where he, along with the others from Kentucky, spent four months in the Federal prison.

Upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government, all of the men from Mason County were released and returned to their homes. Casto became obsessed with the belief that Col. Leonidas Metcalfe of Nicholas County was responsible for his arrest. He finally challenged the Union officer to a duel. The challenge was accepted by Colonel Metcalfe, and the two men met on the Dover “fishing shore,” a smooth sand bar on the banks of the Ohio River. Weapons were Colt .56-caliber repeating (five-shot, cap-and-ball) rifles, loaded in one chamber only. The distance was 60 yards, and the time, 5 o’clock in the afternoon.

At the first fire, Casto sank to the ground with a bullet through his body, a little below the heart. The bullet from the challenger’s rifle passed above Colonel Metcalfe. The former Mayor was taken by boat to Maysville and buried in the old section of the local cemetery. Colonel Metcalfe afterward retired from the Army and spent his last days in Cincinnati.
MEDICAL WORLD DOES
HONOR TO KENTUCKIAN

National Association Keeps
One Hundredth Anniversary
of Ovariotomy Operation.

WAS BY DR. MCDOWELL

Sketch of Dr. Ephraim Mc-
Dowell of Timely Interest.

The medical profession throughout
the world is watching the proceedings
of the National Convention in New
York to celebrate the one hundredth
anniversary of the first successful
operation for the removal of an ovarian
tumor performed by Dr. Ephraim Mc-
Dowell, a Kentuckian, some of whose
descendants now live in this city.

The society also celebrates in this
three-days' session, which will close
today, the thirty-fourth anniversary
of its organization.

Lexingtonians will be particularly interested in the proceedings in reference to Dr. Mc-
Dowell.

Sketch of Dr. McDowell.

Ephraim McDowell was born in
Rockbridge county, Virginia, November 11, 1781. His father, Samuel Mc-
Dowell, was for many years a member of the Virginia Legislature.

In 1782 he was appointed a member of the commission to settle the claims of the
Territory of Kentucky and the next year he moved with his family to what is now Danville, Kentucky. For
several years he was Judge of the Ken-
tucky District Court and assisted in
organizing the first court in Danville.

In 1784 he married Miss McClellan,
of Virginia, and Ephraim was the ninth
of twelve children born to them.

Judge McDowell died in August, 1817.

Educated at Georgetown.

Ephraim was educated at Bardstown and Georgetown, but did not fall in
love with a classical education at that
time and soon quit. With Dr. Humphreys, at Stanton, Virginia, as his
preceptor for a few years he conceived
a passion for the study of medicine and a desire to go to Edinburgh Un-
iversity, from which institution Dr. Humphreys was one of the most dis-
inguished graduates. McDowell at-
tended classes in Edinburgh Un-
iversity in 1793-94. It was then the greatest school in Europe. His principal
friend during this time was Dr. Samuel Brown, afterwards professor of the
Theory and Practice of Medicine in
Transylvania University and a brother
to James Brown, Minister to the Court of France. McDowell became dissat-
sified with school life and began the
private study of medicine under Dr.
John Bell, the most noted and bril-
liant physician in the world at that
time.

Returning to Kentucky.

In 1876 Mr. McDowell returned to
Kentucky and for several years was
the important operations for miles
around were performed by him. As
a student at Edinburgh and under Dr.
Bell his fame had reached here before
he left Scotland. In 1802 he married
Miss Sarah Shelby, daughter of Ken-
tucky's first Governor. They were
the parents of eight children. In
December, 1808, Dr. McDowell came into
world-famed fame by performing the
first ovariotomy operation ever rec-
orded. It was performed on a Mrs.
Murphy in this State. During his life-
time Dr. McDowell performed ovary
operations thirteen times. He was the
only doctor in those years who could
make this difficult operation successful-
ly. It is said he always wanted to
operate on Sunday mornings so he
could have the prayers of the church
with him.

A Founder of Center College.

He was fond of music and could sing
in Latin, English and Scotch. He was
one of the founders of Center College
at Danville, now Central University,
and after becoming a member of the
Episcopal Church, he contributed a lot for the building of a church
at Danville and helped to build up a
congregation there.

Dr. McDowell died at Danville June
25, 1830, and was buried in Governor
Shelby's family burial grounds near
Danville.

The surgical committee of the Ken-
tucky Medical Association in making
its report for the year 1852 gives the
following summary of his work:

"He was a deep and original thinker,
a bold, fearless, intrepid and original
operator, faithful and adroit
physician, an honest, upright, consci-
centious and benevolent man, whose
career, in whatsoever aspect it may
be contemplated, affords an example
worthy of our admiration and
imitation."

LEXINGTON HERALD

APR. 22-1900

L.M.U. Alumnus
Aug-1950

Three Kentuckians: The above picture shows left to right: Dr. Jesse Stuart, noted author, together with Dr. William H. Townsend and Dr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., all three of Kentucky. Dr. Townsend and Dr. Coleman are members of the Board of Trustees of L. M. U. and Dr. Stuart is a graduate of the class of '29 and received the Honorary Degree of Dr. of Humane Letters at Commencement.

AGA LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
Harrisburg, Tenn.
June 4, 1950

LOOKING BACKWARD

BY R. LEE DAVIS

APR. 22-1900

DO YOU REMEMBER?

When more than 20,000 soldiers
were mobilized at Camp Hamilton
on the Bryan Station Pike, in 1903,
to be trained for the Spanish Amer-
ican War, and the city was overrun
with "rookies!"

When Henry J. Zitt and associates
established the Lexington brewery
on east Main street and put on the
market the famous "Dixie Beer!"

When the State Reform school was
established at Greendale, this coun-
ty, during the administration of Gov.
William O. Bradley and E. H. Dock-
came here from Nashville, Tenn., as
its first superintendent?

When the Nissingel mill, on Wal-
nut street, since remodeled and now
operated by the Welsh Printing
Company, was a leading flour mill
of this section?
The home of Simon Kenton in Mason County, located on the Simon Kenton Road, three miles south of Maysville. It was upon this farm, so a history by Collins tells us, that the first corn was grown in Kentucky.

The date of the first visit of a white man to this section is not definite, but Collins's history tells us that Kenton passed down the Ohio River in 1775 and landed at the mouth of a small creek which he called Limestone. He left, returned again in 1784. From this period may be the date of the first settlement at the site of present-day Maysville. Adjoining the home of Simon Kenton, now owned by James Arthur Kehoe, is a modern residence of the Kehoes.

On Sunday afternoon, November 19th, 1950, at 2:30 P.M., the John Bradford Historical Society unveiled a handsome monument in the Lexington Cemetery to the memory of James Lane Allen, noted Kentucky author, novelist and short-story writer. Speakers at the exercises were John Wilson Townsend and Dr. Thomas D. Clark, of the University of Kentucky. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., President of the Society, presided. Bennett and Elizabeth Clark, representing the school children of Lexington, unveiled the monument, which is of Vermont granite, four feet high and two feet wide, with curved top of the Colonial design. An open book with quill—emblematic of an author—precedes the inscription which reads: "James Lane Allen, Born Fayette County, Ky., December 21, 1849, Died New York City, Feb. 18, 1925. Author of Flute and Violin, A Kentucky Cardinal, The Choir Invisible, The Reign of Law, The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky. Erected by the John Bradford Historical Society, November, 1950."
Portraits Commemorate Legal Greats Of Past

Portraits of Fayette county's legal greats of the past—men identified with the history of the county, state and nation—adorn the walls of the Fayette circuit courtroom.

There are 26 portraits in all, commemorating men whose careers reflect the varied facets of legal renown. Judges, statesmen, warriors, foreign emissaries, prosecutors, defense attorneys—all are represented.

And many of the names are those with which to conjure in Kentucky history—Breckinridge, Clay, Shelby, Beck and Daviess.

For attainments, John C. Breckinridge (1821-1875) probably heads the list. He was vice president—Kentucky's first—under Buchanan and later secretary of war of the Confederacy, under Jefferson Davis. Breckinridge was a congressman at 30 and later a senator, a major in one war and general in the next.

Another great is James B. Beck (1822-1890), a congressman or senator from Kentucky for 33 years. Many believe he would have been president save that his birthplace, Scotland, made him ineligible.

There also are portraits of Henry Clay (1777-1852), whose name is sufficient identification for all Kentuckians; Isaac Shelby (1750-1826), the state's first governor, and Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who made a vigorous but futile attempt to bring treason charges against Aaron Burr and who was killed at the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Among the portraits are those of men who gained recognition representing the famed Ashland district in Congress—W. C. P. Breckinridge (1837-1904), Thomas F. Marshall (1801-1864), and Richard H. Menefee (1809-1841), a congressman at 28.

William T. Barry (1784-1835) also represented the district, but served additionally as lieutenant governor, appellate judge, postmaster general under Jackson, and minister to Spain.

James H. Mulligan (1844-1815) was a foreign envoy, too, but is more widely known as the author of In Kentucky—"The landscape is the grandest—and politics—the damnedest in Kentucky."

Circuit judges portrayed include Waits Parker (1849-1911), Richard A. Buckner (1810-1900), Jeremiah R. Morton (1842-1908), Charles D. Thomas (1823-1873), and Aaron K. Wooley (1840-1879).

Charles J. Bronston (1846-1909) was the first commonwealth's attorney after Fayette county became a judicial district, and served 15 years. He was succeeded by Col. John R. Allen, who held the position for many years.

Among the well known defense attorneys was John B. Huston (1819-1881).

Other portraits on the walls are those of Robert Wickliffe, Madison C. Johnson, John Todd Shelby, J. Embry Allen, Walter S. Bronston, Francis K. Hunt, George C. Webb and William B. Kinkead.—A. E.