Central Church History Related By Dr. Fortune

By DR. A. W. FORTUNE

Central Christian church has had a history of 118 years. Its life has been closely identified with the life of Lexington. The location of the church has changed three times, and each time the name was changed so that it would be designated by the location.

Hill Street Christian Church

Central church was formed by the union of two independent congregations that came to realize that they were dominated by similar ideals. The older of these churches was founded by Barton W. Stone, and was an independent religious movement at Cane Ridge. In 1834 the Springfield church was organized at Cane Ridge with seven other congregations became independent churches. They were known as Christian churches, taking the Bible as their religious guide. Three of these churches were closed. In 1839, Lexington, the Bethel church six or seven miles to the north, the Republican church, the Sycamore Street, and the Mt. Tabor church a couple of miles to the south. Members of these congregations met in the Lexington church, and at their invitation Mr. Stone moved to Lexington in 1839. In 1842 they organized a church with 24 members. This congregation met in various locales of all denominations and in 1838 they purchased a lot on Hill street, which is now High street near the old church as they erected a building. When they moved from this location this building was converted into a residence. There was a beautiful structure, which is next to the colored church on the corner of High and Mill Streets. The church moved to the new location and in 1862 the name was changed to the Central Christian church until 1883.

Central Christian Church

In 1847 the membership of the church had exceeded 900 and it was under the local trustees to select a new site upon which to erect a larger building. In December of that year the church purchased a lot on the corner of Short and Walnut on which Masonic temple was erected, and it was dedicated July 22, 1844. When the church moved to the new location, the new building was erected which was dedicated July 22, 1884. When the church was erected, the new church was moved to the new location and the name was changed to the Central Christian church.

In 1890 Central church purchased a lot on the corner of Mill and Cedar and the South Side Christian church was organized. This church was for some time under the supervision and financial support of Central church. The location was later changed and is now the Maxwell Street Christian church.

In 1896 the church decided to erect a new education building to meet the needs of the growing church. This building was erected and improvements were made in the church auditorium. The church continued to grow and expand its program until the auditorium was destroyed by fire in 1919. Relating the stone walls of the old auditorium, an enlarged and more beautiful auditorium has been erected.

During this period of constructing the church auditorium and expanding the church, the congregation conducted the Sunday morning worship for a few weeks in the Kentucky thead. The congregation returned to the new auditorium with its face turned east and plans for an enlarged program.

Ministers of the Church

The congregation which is now Central Christian church has many ministers during its long history. The first preacher was Barton W. Stone. Thomas Smith was pastor of the Hill Street Christian church at the time of the union meeting in 1883. James Challen was the first minister of the united church. He was followed by C. I. Smith, Newton Short, B. F. Hall and L. Pinkerton. It was...
VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CENTRAL WEST

A Bibliography of Kentucky History. By J. Winston Coleman, Jr. (Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press, XVI+516p., appendix and index, cloth. $10.00.)

The first comprehensive bibliography of books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history has just been published by the University of Kentucky Press. This bibliography immediately will become an indispensable tool for librarians, historians, book dealers and all those researchers who wish to delve into the rich history of the state—once known as the Dark and Bloody Ground.

Mr. Coleman, one of Kentucky’s leading historians and author of several well known works on Kentucky subjects including Stage Coach Days in the Bluegrass and Slavery Times in Kentucky besides numerous pamphlets and short articles, has spent much time and checked many libraries both public and private in preparing this bibliography. Owner of the largest private collection of Kentuckiana the author has drawn largely on his own library for the more than 3500 titles covered in this volume.

All aspects of the state’s history are treated in the compilation, and to make the contents readily accessible, the bibliography has been broken down into 76 topical divisions. A few are: Agriculture, Architecture, Church and Religious history, Civil War, County Histories, Doctors, Feuds, Trials and Tragedies, Folklore, Horses, Medicine, Press, Railroads, Slavery, Sports and Travel.

The volume is provided with suitable annotations, criticisms and cross references, and library symbols show the location of at least two copies of the works cited. Each book is fully described including exact measurements.

All titles are listed alphabetically by the author. To further aid the reader there is an author index referring to specific title numbers, and an appendix reveals the titles held by the University of Kentucky Library in addition to those listed in the bibliography.

Lee Shepard

Beauchamp-Sharp Tragedy Recounted in New Book

A book, entitled The Beauchamp-Sharp Tragedy, an episode of Kentucky history during the middle 1820s, written by J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is recently off the press. It is an authentic account, based on court records and contemporary sources, of the famous Kentucky tragedy, involving Col. Solomon Jereboam O. Beauchamp and Miss Ann Cook. Several references in the book are made to Bloomfield and Bardstown.

Copies of the volume may be obtained for $2.50 each, postpaid, from the author, Winburn Farm, R. R. 3, Lexington, Ky.
**Dedication Set This Afternoon**

**Barkley Will Speak At Home Of Henry Clay**

Historic Ashland, home of Kentucky's statesman, Henry Clay, will be dedicated as a memorial museum at ceremonies this afternoon.

Vice President Alben W. Barkley is scheduled to make the dedicatory address from a speakers' platform on the Ashland grounds about 2 p.m. Following the dedication, there will be a reception in the mansion for the vice president and Mrs. Barkley.

Mr. Barkley is scheduled to arrive at Blue Grass Field at 10:41 a.m. on an Eastern Air Lines flight from St. Louis. Mrs. Barkley is expected to land from a Washington air trip a few minutes later. They will proceed to the Lafayette hotel where a luncheon has been planned in their honor.

A speakers' platform has been erected behind the mansion and seating arranged on the estate grounds. In the event of bad weather, the dedicatory services will be shifted to the Henry Clay High school auditorium.

The actual festivities get underway at 1:15 p.m. when a parade, headed by the Henry Clay High school band, leaves Cheapside at the courthouse. Everybody may fall in behind the band. Pupils at Henry Clay will be dismissed as the procession passes and the entire student body and faculty will join the parade out East Main street to the dedication site.

The Henry Clay band will give a band concert from 1:35 to 2 p.m. Previously, the University of Kentucky band is slated to present several numbers, including presidential campaign music used by Clay.

Immediately after the dedication, the mansion and grounds will be opened to the public on a daily basis by the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation. A fee of 50 cents will be charged to tour the house.

At a luncheon yesterday, the foundation announced that a total of $7,500 in memberships has been pledged to the $10,000 memorial between Covington and Lexington, must be considered as local.

Harlan Sanders, Corbin, president of the U.S. 25 Association, South, voiced the opinion that teamwork was required in making U.S. 25 attractive to tourists.

Loss of business through the rerouting of tourists over other highways in the state, and particularly over U.S. 27 through Campbell county, was advanced as a primary reason for the improvement of U.S. 25.

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**Lex. header, Apr-10-1950**

at **Winburn Farm**

Harvest Field—On the farm, there's little time for anything but the serious business of bringing in the harvest. Still, you might be able to get a few good shots.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Ky.

got this one, using Kodak Verichrome Film, 1/100 at 1/11.

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**Lex. Herald, Apr-12-1950**

Pictures (magazine)

Rochester, N.Y. Sept, 1950
THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.............MAY 21, 1862

[From the Mayville Eagle] TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention has been called to the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday evening, copied in the evening Press of the said city, both of which papers have an extensive circulation in this city and throughout the State:

"We learn that yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, a duel was fought near Dover, Kentucky, about twenty miles below Mayville and forty miles above this city, between Col. Metcalfe and Mr. C. M. Nelson, resident of Mayville. We understand that some time since Col. Metcalfe was arrested at Mayville on a charge of horse stealing, and subsequently released, but was afterwards arrested under a Serenaders, and was before released. Col. Metcalfe being the informer who caused his arrest. Col. Metcalfe challenged Col. Nelson to a duel, which was accepted, and the combatants met on Monday morning, the 20th instant, one hundred yards, the second agreed upon on the place and time of meeting, and the parties assembled near Dover yesterday morning, for the purpose.

The principals prepared themselves for the duel, Col. Metcalfe having the choice of ground, and having selected two places equally and equally selected, and the principals of their position to fire, at the word of which the duel was to be decided, and in as short a time as possible. Col. Metcalfe and Mr. Nelson were parties, respectively.

Since writing the above, we have received the following from a correspondent:

Dear Sir:—We learn that a duel was fought near Dover, Mason County, Ky., between Col. Metcalfe and Mr. Nelson, and Col. Metcalfe was wounded in the leg, and Mr. Nelson was killed. The question was settled by Col. Metcalfe.

The principal of the affair is to be congratulated on his success, and we trust that he will continue to be successful in the future.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC NELSON.

Mayville, May 21, 1862.

Mr. W. T. CASTO:

Sir:—I have the honor to state that I have been instructed by Mr. Isaac Nelson, the bearer of this note, to arrange the terms of the meeting. Respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. CASTO.

In reply to questions from me Col. Metcalfe stated that he had never spoken to Mr. Casto or spoken to him, and that he could not imagine what had been the cause of the preposterous story that it was the demand for the satisfaction of Mr. Isaac Nelson, the bearer of the note, to arrange the terms of the meeting.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. CASTO.

Mayville, May 6, 1862

Col. Leonidas Metcalfe.

Sir:—I have the honor to state that I have been instructed by Mr. Isaac Nelson, the bearer of this note, to arrange the terms of the meeting. Respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. CASTO.

In reply to questions from me Col. Metcalfe stated that he had never spoken to Mr. Casto or spoken to him, and that he could not imagine what had been the cause of the preposterous story that it was the demand for the satisfaction of Mr. Isaac Nelson, the bearer of the note, to arrange the terms of the meeting.

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Respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. CASTO.
I certify the above is a copy of a note delivered by me to Isaac Nelson.

ANTOINE FLEMING

Maysville, May 7th, 62.

Mr. Isaac Nelson,
Sir: In conformity with my promise to communicate to you the terms determined upon by my Col. Mc. Nelson's friends, as soon as I was informed that they had arrived, I will call upon you this afternoon and select the ground.

The manner of holding the weapons shall be at present arms.

I have been informed that the weapons shall be at present arms. I do not see that the party who has the right to give the word shall have the choice of positions; the right to give the word shall be in the hands of the party who holds the weapon.

THOS. M. GREEN

Maysville, May 7th, 62.

Mr. Isaac Nelson,
I will meet you at Lee House this evening at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully,

ISAAC NELSON

At a little after eight o'clock, as I was standing on the street with another gentleman, Mr. Respess approached and handed me the following note:

Mayville, KY, May 7th, 62

THOS. M. GREEN, Esq.

Sir:—Your note of this afternoon communicating the terms determined upon by the friends of Col. Metcalfe for the exchange of Mr. Casto and the slave mentioned in the above note, I will immediately deliver to Mr. Casto, and he will call upon you this afternoon and select the ground.

THOS. M. GREEN

I then waited until ten o'clock to see Mr. Nelson, but he did not come. At half past eleven, Mr. Respess came to me and said that they still claimed the right to name time and place, but that he would give me an answer in writing in two or three days. Mr. Respess and Mr. Nelson then came into the room of Captain Oden, and handed me the following note.

Maysville, May 7th, 62.

THOS. M. GREEN

Sir:—We cannot concede your right under any usage known to the Code of Droits, to dictate to Mr. Casto, not only the terms of the meeting but also the time and place at which it shall take place. But even were it the case, that such usage, the proceedings referred to in our former note, are enough to justify us in refusing to permit Mr. Casto in circuit of Col. Metcalfe at any place in Mason county, we have no hesitation in asserting that the means, without the agency of Mr. Casto and his friends, the affair was made public, and known all over Mason county within a few hours after the note was written. You requested the delay of twenty-four hours in which to propose your terms, and since 12 o'clock today, Mr. Casto has been in Cincinnati. I do not know even at this late hour, if he will come, or if he has had no time to prepare a proper weapon, and even accepting your offer to furnish a Col. Casto's rifle, could not prepare the weapon, and be ready at the time appointed.

We propose, in view of the circumstances above referred to, that the meeting shall take place at the polling station, between 11 and 12 o'clock, or any other time or place subsequently designated.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC NELSON,
THOS. A. RESPES.

Mr. Respess and I had some discussion as to the right to name time and place, which did not result satisfactorily to either of us. I then said to him in substance that I did not regard his objection to the meeting taking place inside of Mason county as valid, but that, waiting that he might make his selection of any place in either Lewis or Bracken counties and to that not having sufficient time to prepare his weapon, the Col. Casto's rifle, which were brought into the room, were already in a high state of preparation, that Mr. Casto had had some months to be ready for the affair.

Mr. Respess and Mr. Nelson then selected one of the sides, namely, the "Fishing Shore," in Bracken county, as the place, and promised to name the time next morning and that it should not be later than half past four that day. The second of both parties then signed the following paper:

We agree upon the above as the terms of the meeting between Col. Metcalfe and Mr. W. T. Casto, with the exception that the
place shall be on the "Fishing Shore," just below Dover, on the Kentucky side, and the time shall be at an hour to be communicated by the friends of Mr. Casto to those of Col. Metcalf on the morning of the eighth of May, provided that said hour shall not be later than four o'clock and thirty minutes on that day.

Capt. W. M. OEN.
Capt. S. G. ROGERS.
THOMAS A. RESPES.
ISAAC NELSON.

The following morning (Thursday) a little after eight, Mr. Respess handed me the following note:

Mattville, Ky., May 8th, 1862.
Thos. M. Green, Esq.
Dear Sir: We have determined upon 5 o'clock as the hour of meeting between Mr. Casto and Col. Metcalf.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. A. RESPES.

Though the time specified was half an hour later than the limits agreed upon, I and nothing more. Mr. Respess then asked for an explanation of the hour at which the 5 o'clock should be, and the reason that he wanted to arrive. I explained it to him that I had gone to the neighbors of his principal, that no assurance would be furnished him upon the ground with which to fight, but that he was desired to proceed on his own accord and according to his own agreements; that I had gone myself and did not choose to give any additional clue to the matter by apprising the public at the store where it was kept.

This closed my connection with the affair, except that upon the ground the second or both parties consulted me upon formalities. The rest I speak of merely as a witness.

Col. Metcalf went to a place within half a mile of the ground early in the morning. At about the middle of the day the report of Mr. Casto's gun could be distinctly heard. Col. Metcalf and his party. At about noon, Mr. Lanham and Tabb approached the officers and asked if there was anything in which the affair could be at all passed over, saying that he was not authorized by the other party in doing anything. He said it was in abeyance, that Mr. Casto's challenge did not require any sort of an explanation and would be nothing but a fight, that therefore the officers' friends could do nothing, but was pleased to listen to any proposition the members of Mr. Casto might make. He received several answers and said that he would refer all he could, but that Mr. Casto must decide to make any proposition that he might.

The duel commenced at five o'clock. Mr. Nelson gave the word, and the choice of position was left to Col. Metcalf, who shortly afterwards approached and, again, the counsel of his friends, chose a position with the sun shining in his eyes and the shadows upon the face of his adversary. After some time, Mr. Casto advanced and after a few formalities both principals were placed in their positions. At

Russell P. DuBois

I am indebted to my good friend J. Winston Coleman, Jr., of Lexington, for a copy of his book, "John Bradford, Esq., Pioneer Kentucky Printer and Historian," just off the press.

Perhaps most famous as Kentucky's first printer, John Bradford was a man of many parts and his influence in the making of the new Commonwealth was felt on all sides. Coming to Kentucky as a surveyor in 1779, he became a farmer, a large land owner (at one time he laid claim to all of Lexington, but in this he was not successful), and played important roles in the formation of the new country, before he began his career as printer and publisher of the Kentucky Gazette in 1787 at the instigation of the Kentucky Constitution. Without experience or knowledge of the printing trade, he was compelled by fate to print the first issue of the Gazette with his own hands and without help. His was the first printing press in Kentucky and the second west of the Alleghenies, but it was not until John Bradford organized a group of publishers into the first press association in the Western country. He was a trustee of Transylvania College, and was one of the organizers of the Lexington Library and of the Fayette Hospital, now the Eastern State Hospital, the first institution of its kind west of the Alleghenies and the second state asylum in the United States.

More than fifty of John Bradford's four score years were spent in Kentucky. They were years crowded with success and fame. More than fifty of his day and to posterity. It is fitting that the John Bradford Historical Society was formed in Lexington in 1816 in his honor.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr. is following closely in the footsteps of John Bradford, as a philosopher, historian, author, and now as publisher, for this pamphlet is issued from his own "Winburn Press" in Lexington.

Tri-Weekly Commonwealth

Frankfort, Ky.
Wednesday
May 21, 1862
Casto-Metcalf
Duel

The Sentinel-Echo

London, Ky.
July 27, 1950


Frontispiece is a facsimile of a rare broadside showing the funeral arrangements.
The old Harrison school on West Main street is occupied now by the Salvation Army. The school, for years part of the city system, was named for J. O. Harrison, a prominent attorney, whose house stood on the site of the present Good Samaritan hospital. Harrison avenue also was named for him.

Coleman Books Are On Display

Historical Society Is Honoring Fayette Man

In observance of the publication this week of his latest book, "The Beauchamp-Sharp Tragedy," the Kentucky Historical Society, Old State House, is displaying a selection of the works of J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Fayette County historian and collector of rare Kentuckiana. "The Beauchamp-Sharp Tragedy" offers a definite account of this local occurrence which commanded national attention in 1825 and has since attracted investigation by a score of novelists and historians. Release of the book at this time happily coincides with the advent of Robert Penn Warren's novel, "World Enough and Time," fictional account of the Madison Street murder. It is in reality an introduction to Warren's novel, a Literary Guild selection for July.

Author of many books, pamphlets and articles dealing with Kentucky's past, Coleman was born in Lexington and now lives on and manages his Bluegrass estate, Winburn Farm, on the Russell Cave Road. He received his B. S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Kentucky in 1920 and finished his graduate work there in the same field in 1929. Two universities, Lincoln Memorial and the University of Kentucky have awarded him honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature.


The Society is open to the public each week day from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and 8:20 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturday morning.

Metcalfe-Casto Duel

Interesting Reading

We have just received a copy of the historical pamphlet, "The Metcalfe-Casto Duel," which was fought a few miles west of Dover, Ky., in 1862. The affair grew out of the arrest of Casto, and attorney and former mayor of Maysville, as a Southern sympathizer, during the Civil War. Metcalfe, a son of one of Kentucky's early Governors, was an officer in the Union Army, assigned to the Maysville vicinity, and Casto insisted on attaching to him the blame for his arrest. When released, he challenged Metcalfe to a duel, which satisfaction the latter reluctantly granted him, and which cost Casto his life. For those historically inclined, it makes most interesting and authentic reading.

It is available from the author, Mr. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Windburn Farm, Russell Cave Road, Lexington, Ky., for the sum of 50c.
'Innocent Bystander' Became Byword After Colson-Scott Tragedy Of 1900

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16, 1897—A tragic end came today to three prominent men who were sacrificed and that of a fourth hangs by a slender thread, while two others miraculously escaped with painful injuries, occurred here at 1 o'clock today.

The principals in the tragedy were ex-Congressman David G. Colson of Middleboro and Li'l Ewell D. Scott, postmaster of Shelbyville, an innocent bystander, was shot three times and died instantly.

Charles Julian, another bystander, was shot and died a half hour later.

Capt. B. B. Golden of Barbourville, Commonwealth's attorney of the 27th judicial district, was shot in the back and is not expected to survive the night.

Col. Colson himself was shot twice in the arm.

Harry McWhin of Louisville was shot in the foot and W. O. Hefflin of Chicago, an ex-mayor of that city, was shot in a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him, as it rolled down a flight of steps.

The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capital hotel, the principal hotel of the state, the room being well filled at the time with politicians and others who are here at the state's legislative session.

George Colson is in jail tonight charged with murder but he claims self-defense.

Witnesses to the affair were taken so much by surprise when the shooting began that none of them were panic stricken, and there are many and conflicting stories as to how the fight began.

Colson and a party of friends, among whom was Demaree, were assembled in the lobby during conversation. Scott and Capt. Golden came upstairs from the bar room. They advanced about half way across the room, walking in the direction of Colson.

The latter, as he sat half rising from his chair, fired at Scott, who instantly returned the fire. The shooting then became general and those who were bystanders were at the time as to the numbers engaged in it.

Demaree was standing slightly in front of Colson and young Scott was with Colson and it was necessary for the two to leave the hotel. From the hotel the two men started for Colson's residence. Capt. Golden was at the door and he saw Colson and began firing. Scott returned the fire and killed Colson.

Capt. Golden, who accompanied Scott, retreated to one side, falling into the arms of ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, declaring: "I am shot." The smoke of the locality of the shot was dense, but, Colson continued to press Scott, who retreated backward, shooting as he moved. Colson caught up the chambers of a 38-caliber revolver and quickly brought a "44" into action.

Scott by this time had been shot several times and as he staggered back, fell down the stairway. Colson, who was within a few feet of him, continued to fire until the form of Scott rolled over the stairway.

The battle was terrific and bullets fairly rained through the lobby of the hotel, several guns were fired, wild, pierced window glass or embossed themselves in the walls of the hotel.

It was not discovered for several minutes afterward that Julian, who died later, had been shot, and as the wound was not mortal, it may be only trifling. After the killing, Colson ran out of the hotel and took refuge to the residence of Police Williams, where he surrendered. He was almost exhausted, as he entered the house gasping. "I am sorry he would not let me alone. There were three of them that might have killed me.

Meantime, the widest excitement prevailed in the hotel lobby, where the killing occurred, and in the rooms in which many guests had been seated at dinner when the fusillade began.

Men fell over each other in efforts to reach physicians and nurses, who came and the wounded received medical treatment. Scott being the most wounded, the physician was with the wounded. The last Colson and Scott were reported as "dead game" and both had figured in shooting affairs before.

Fifteen shots went home in the tragedy. When it is remembered that so far as is known only three persons were shot in the lobby, it can be seen that the aim for the most part was accurate. Colson was in the lobby, and the man who shot him was a physician, but this does not detract from the nerve of Scott, because it had been his object to avoid several bullets had lodged in him.

Colson was tried for the murder of Scott in Frankfort and he was declared guilty April 3, 1900. He died a short time later.

FIRST AMERICAN GUSHER

Many a modern-day oil man, drilling for petroleum, has been disappointed at striking salt water. An old thing about the bringing in of the first American gusher, in Crawford county, Texas, in 1859, was that it was accidentally liberated by men 'drilling for the benefit of salt.' The Cumberland county oil well was described in the 1847 edition of Collins' "Statistical Sketches of Kentucky," and in many other publications—after a fashion—but its story has never been told so completely as in a brochure just published, "First American Gusher," by Dr. Willard Rouse Jillon.

THE OFF MEDICINE

While Dr. Jillon, as a geologist and engineer, does not neglect the scientific side of the story, he does not over-emphasize it, but devotes most of his text to more interesting angles. "American Rock Oil," just as it flowed from the well, enjoyed a wide reputation as a cure for nearly everything. The gusher of the Bob Moss of New York State, when purchased in 1849, proceeded to fill no end of half-pint bottles at 50 cents each. Within a few years, he "retired a wealthy man." A label reproduced in the brochure reads: "American Rock Oil, called Choline, Rh e u m a t i s m, Rheumatism, Phthisic, Chronic Diseases, Burns, Skin Diseases, Burns, Scald Head and Sprains in the human body..."

FOR MAN OR BEAST

Not only was it claimed that the oil would cure all the things mentioned in "the human body," but also it was asserted that it would wash horses, "Pine-Oil Soap, Scrub Backs, Scratches, Splint, Fresh Wounds and Strains in Horses." The label continues: "a tea (or table) spoonful three times a day... For desperate cases of colic, half a tea cup full... A dose for horses, half a whole bottle."

RIVER ON FIRE

When the gusher was brought in, the oil flowed out of control for about three weeks. Soon the surface of the Cumberland River was covered with oil for 50 miles down stream. Three days after the well started flowing, the oil on the river was set fire and the flames raced back up the river and ignited the whole itself. Imagine how that must have impressed people who had never before seen petroleum and did not know its properties!

'May 27, 1950'
Christ Church Gets Official Record Of Clay Confirmation

This photo of a page from the personal record of a former rector of Christ Episcopal Church here cements the church's claim to Henry Clay's membership. Records of the church covering the years of Mr. Clay's membership have been burned. Tuesday, however, a granddaughter of the Rev. William Berkley presented to the church the minister's personal record of church activities. Mr. Clay's baptism and confirmation are noted (baptism above). In addition, the old book covers 16 of the "lost" 21 years of records.

By FRANK BORRIES

Henry Clay came home (officially) to Christ Episcopal church today.

The long-dead statesman had been cataloged as a member of the congregation for more than a century. But presentation of a document to the church today cemented the relationship.

The document, the personal record of one of the church rectors, lists Clay's confirmation date.

And by a coincidence the document fills in a 19-year gap, records for which had been burned.

So, the little book of careful entries fills a two-fold purpose, establishing Christ church's claim to Clay and supplying much-wanted details in the church records.

Kept By Pastor

The book was kept by the Rev. Edward Berkley, pastor from 1838 to 1837. Metically, he set down his records of births, baptisms, marriages, confirmations and funerals.

1847, the Rt. Rev. B.B. Smith officiating at Morrison College: "Henry Clay of Ashland." The entry goes on to list a Miss Mary Hunt, Miss Sarah Jones, Miss Harriet Ann Van Dell, Mrs. Nancy A. Brand, Mrs. Charlotte Pickard and Mrs. Asbel LeGrand as companions of the distinguished Kentuckian at the ceremony.

Morrison Chapel on the campus of Transylvania College was used because the present Christ church building was being built.

Mrs. Smith has had no opportunity to catalogue other entries in the valuable little book. But she thinks it will prove invaluable because the church records from 1836 to 1859 unaccountably were burned.

The official church history says briefly of the period: "No information, church records burned."

Thus, Mr. Berkley's bookkeeping habits have now been bearing fruit. At least 19 of the missing 21 years will be partly filled in.

Clay's baptism also should be although she could not find it during a hasty perusal. The statesman was baptized at Ashland in a private ceremony.

The pastor's book will be interesting reading for all Lexington historians. It will fill some gaps on family data and may shed light on some obscure events here.

Mr. Berkley left the church after 10 years' ministry (believed to be one of the longest tenures of service yet) to go to St. George's church in St. Louis. He said in the record, Mrs. Smith believes, his last entry, just after dedication on Nov. 17, 1857, when he officiated at the funeral of Mrs. A. W. Elder:

"Resigned; accepted call to St. Louis at $4,000 per annum."

Later he noted: "Salary raised to $5,000 per annum."

Clay's funeral, listed by Berkley as occurring July 18, 1832, was described.

"By far the grandest demonstration that was ever made in Kentucky in behalf of any public man."

---

KENTUCKY UNION RAILWAY COMPANY
Hamilton F. Kean, Receiver

Time Card, Effective July 17, 1892.

GOING EAST:

Leave Lexington 2:00 pm
Leave Winchester 2:30 pm
Leave Clay City 3:40 pm
Leave Lumberton Point 4:10 pm
Arrive Jackson 6:10 pm

GOING WEST:

Leave Jackson 8:40 am
Leave Lumber Point 9:10 am
Leave Clay City 10:10 am
Arrive Winchester 11:10 am
Arrive Lexington 12:40 pm

Daily trains between Lexington and Jackson. Connection made at Lumberton Point with the steamer for Louisville.
Looking Backward

The Carty building stood at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets. It was razed in May, 1938, to make way for the Montgomery Ward Company building.

COLEMAN, J. WINSTON, JR.


Cites the organization on March 6, 1830 of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad which was to run from Lexington to the Ohio River at Louisville by the way of Frankfort. On Wednesday morning January 28, 1835, the new railroad, the first in the western country was completed to Frankfort, its final terminus, and a new locomotive was run over it to the Capital with five passenger cars. Describes the pleasures and discomfitures of stage travel in and out of Frankfort in 1829, and the great trains of Conestoga wagons on the Iron Works Pike during the first quarter of the nineteenth century hauling castings to Frankfort for shipment by packet or barge to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans.


Cites Frankfort slave sales announced by hand bills signed by Philip Swigert in 1833; describes the imprisonment of Miss Delia A. Webster, the "petticoat abolitionist," and the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, the "nigger stealer" of Lexington in the Frankfort penitentiary in 1844; and narrates the theft of the free negroes Arian Belle and her daughter Melissa and the attempted barging of them down the river" at Frankfort on the old packet "Sea Gull.”

Looking Backward


Lex. Leader, July 14, 1950

1920 Engineers "Reminisce"


Winston Coleman Gives Beauchamp—Sharp Tragedy Historical Treatment


When Robert Penn Warren, Kentucky author, recently published his fourth successful novel, "World Enough and Time," the work was reviewed enthusiastically, and often at considerable length, by critics writing for the more literary national magazines and the book-review sections of the metropolitan press.

Perhaps unreasonably, I was mildly annoyed to note that of the half-dozen or so reviewers whose scholarly analyses of the novel seemed to be aware that the historical novel with a Kentucky scene was based upon the assassination at Frankfort 125 years ago of Col. Solomon P. Sharp by Jereboam O. Beauchamp—"The Beauchamp-Sharp Tragedy," as J. Winston Coleman Jr., Lexington author and historian, calls it in the title of his latest book.

The slaying of Col. Sharp by young Beauchamp has had a peculiar fascination for writers of both fictional and factual accounts. Mr. Coleman names, besides Mr. Warren, Edgar Allan Poe, Thomas Holley Chivers, Charles Fenno Hoffman and William Gilmore Simms as some of the more prominent writers of fiction who have taken the basic plot of "the Kentucky Tragedy," as it came to be known, as a springboard for their works of departure, and their imaginings and their own interpretations of the characters of the principals guide them as they spin their own yarns, free to change actions and invent motives with none of the restrictions that bind historians.

Mr. Coleman, an industrious digger after facts, of course concedes that fiction writers have the privilege of cutting loose from the actual events in order to produce a work of art, but one suspects that he is not too happy about it.

About 170 Accounts

In reviewing the first five writers of fiction listed above, Mr. Coleman was merely pointing to a few of the more famous works that have produced their widely varying tales having little in common except the essential plot. There have been at least 170 accounts of the Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy, each with its own fancy, and there have been many who attempted to present the true story.

Dr. Willard Rouse Illison, in an article published in the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society in 1928, under the title, "The Beauchamp-Sharp Tragedy in Kentucky Literature," listed 170 odd titles—"from novels, plays, poems, pamphlets, among others, there have been reprinted articles and three ballads that have been part of American folklore—"all based on the "Kentucky Tragedy.""

While this may be classified as a factual account, Mr. Coleman indicates that it was not as a work of fiction, and not very good fiction.

Used Court Records

Mr. Coleman consulted great many accounts of the tragedy, including sob stories as Col. Sharp's Kentucky gossip F. Johnson's "Famous Kentucky Trials and Tragedies," as well as the newspaper stories written at the time of the news stories evidently were colored by the Sad Old Court Court vs. New Court political struggle then raging, for Colonel Sharp was in the thick of that fight and for a time it was believed that his assassination was the result of a plot by political enemies. But Mr. Coleman places his main reliance on court records and a stenographic report of the testimony given at Beauchamp's trial.

"It has been the author's purpose," he says, "to view the Beauchamp-Sharp story as objectively as possible and to present the facts as they actually happened in the hope that they will serve to settle a number of important questions in the history of the Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy which have been long a matter of conjecture."

Mr. Coleman of course has viewed the story "as objectively as possible," but his study of the case has so thoroughly convinced him of the guilt of Colonel Beauchamp that he uses a good many highly colored, editorial expressions that may cause some readers to wonder what he would say if he had not been looking at things "as objectively as possible," and however objective it was possible for one of his strong convictions to be. Witness the following passage from the book:

"Jereboam O. Beauchamp, after he had committed the dastardly crime, pleaded 'not guilty,' and after his trial and conviction wrote his 'Confession' in which he attempted, with his usual flair for melodrama, to make himself the great hero of his narrative at the expense of the prominence of the famous Colonel Sharp whom he wished to portray as the lowest villain that ever trod the streets of Kentucky's capital. Beauchamp's highly dramatized work, which has gouged a number of editions and variants, is so replete with bare-faced lies and crude inventions that it is entitled to little or no weight as source material for this study."

"Satanic Beauchamp"

"It was the satanic Beauchamp's burning desire to leave a written record which he hoped would in some way transform him from the role of a brutal murderer into the noble champion and martyr of the female virtue of ante-bellum Kentucky."

Elsewhere in the volume, Mr. Coleman again stresses that "it was the satanic Beauchamp's aim to make himself known and convicted and given the sentence of death, that he made a confession of his crime, a few hours later."

In view of the fact that Beauchamp thought he had committed a perfect crime and it would be impossible to convict him, and the government's determination that his counsel—"including Sen. John Pope, then reputed to be one of the foremost criminal lawyers in Kentucky—would not indorse the legislature's (a legislation which was not upheld by the court), it would have been strange indeed if the 'satanic Beauchamp' had elected to confess before his trial."

Low Opinion Probably Correct

Mr. Coleman's low opinion of Beauchamp is a conviction formed after a great deal of careful research, and I dare say it is a correct evaluation. Beauchamp's 'Confession,' which I have not read, in the light of the proof of errors cited by Mr. Coleman, is not implausible to one knowing no other source. That it has a certain appeal is perhaps best shown by the number of writers who have been moved to portray the slayer with evident sympathy.

"The Kentucky Tragedy ended in a triple principled murder—Colonel Sharp by Beauchamp's knife, Beauchamp by hanging for the crime and Mrs. Sharp, who was 17 years younger than her husband, upon condition that he would kill himself (five years previously), by her own hand on the same day her husband was executed."

Mr. Coleman has handled the story in a thoroughly competent and workmanlike manner, his book is a model of exposition, its conclusions buttressed by notes citing his sources. The book is indexed and has an excellent bibliography. It contains nine illustrations. The typography and press work are faultless and the volume is attractive. It is spined with the title stamped in gold. The first edition is limited to 325 copies, the author is handling the sale of the few copies remaining.

—Joe Jordan.
Mellow Memories Of 153-Year History Carried Into New Phoenix Expansion

Fire, Wars, Prosperity, Visits Of Distinguished Persons Have Left Their Mark On Hostelry's Record Since 1797; Once Site Of Famous Postlethwait's Tavern, Firm Planning Multi-Million Dollar Project

By John Compton

For a hostelry that once was illuminated by pine knots and tallow candles, the Phoenix hotel, now planning a multi-million dollar addition, has come a long way.

The hotel, whose history dates back to 1797, has witnessed every war the United States has participated in except the Revolution, but during World War II saw military service and was honorably discharged after a year's tour of duty.

Fire, wars, prosperity, and the visits of the great in every field of endeavor have left memories that demolition of the hotel's oldest section and erection of a new one cannot erase.

Site Purchased In 1794

Historians record that its original site at East Main and Mulberry streets (the latter now South Limestone street) was purchased in 1794 from the town trustees by Adam Steele.

Capt. John Postlethwait, a native of Carlisle, Pa., assumed control of the hotel in 1797 and it was under his management that it became famous as "Postlethwait's Tavern.

Postlethwait, who served the city as treasurer and banker as well as innkeeper, for a time permitted the post-office to be conducted in his tavern which had its main entrance on Mulberry street.

Local cabinet makers built much of the furniture from native cherry and walnut. The tavern's hospitality, the beauty of its Windsor chairs, the comfort of its four-poster beds and the small army of faithful slaves who lighted the guests to their rooms during youthful freshness from its own ashes after having been consumed by flame, has remained a goal of the hotel.

Brennan and young Postlethwait conducted the hotel for a year and then dissolved partnership with the former agreeing to pay the balance of the purchase money and all outstanding debts. Brennan managed the hotel for 15 years.

Again Destroyed By Fire

A fire at the tavern held the hotel until 1877 when its control passed to C. F. Simonds. Simonds conducted it successfully for two years, when fire struck on May 14, 1879, and again destroyed the hostelry.

The flames, which caused damage estimated at $200,000, destroyed the hotel and all other buildings on the south side of Main street from Limestone to what is now the west property line of the Union Station. The blaze began when a spark from a passing train landed on a window and the fire spread to other buildings.

No injuries or deaths are recorded as a result of the blaze. However, a special rescue occurred when a fireman saved "Tabby," the hotel cat. The animal lay on the floor window at the height of the fire and refused to cry. Placing a ladder against the floor wall, the fireman in a few seconds carried the cat down from the perch to the cheers of hundreds of spectators.

Reconstruction of the hostelry was not begun at once, thus giving the Phoenix Hotel Company, which was to control the property until recent years, time to organize.

The cornerstone of a new structure was laid in 1879, and by the following spring the Phoenix hotel had again risen from its own ashes.

A. E. Hukle, now executive assistant manager of the hotel, said the three-story building erected after the fire had faced four additions, one of which is a fourth floor.

Construction of a modern eight-story building, containing the hotel's present main entrance was begun in 1907. Hukle said the latter, which was devoted to rest, was opened officially a few years later. Several additions were made to this section of the hotel.

The Phoenix Hotel Company went into bankruptcy in 1934 and its ownership of the hotel was passed to the New Phoenix Hotel Company in 1935.

When sold by the latter company, the Phoenix served a tour of military duty. From Sept. 18, 1938, the hotel housed Army engineering corpsmen who were receiving specialized training at the University of Kentucky. The unit was commanded by Col. B. E. Brewer.

S. S. Rutttenberg, Chicago, and associated with controlling interest in the hotel in 1946. They acquired full ownership of the hostelry as formed Main Street Properties.

Demolition of the old section, scheduled for September, will end another chapter in the hotel's long history, but it also will bring in of a new one in which the Phoenix may surpass even its own record for public service.
HOTEL PAGEANTY—Glimpses of the Phoenix hotel were captured by early as well as modern photographers. Their pictures show (1) A typical scene in front of the hotel about 1850 with Silas Wolverton's one-horse bus at left and a piano and music store on the corner. (2) College boys sitting in front of the Phoenix bar about 1875. (3) The hotel's symbol, a phoenix, perched above the structure in 1900, and (4) the hotel as it appeared several weeks ago before remodeling began, and showing the Main and Limestone streets section that will be demolished for the addition.
The following table shows the distances made by the first and the last boats on their respective courses. It is made up from the bulletins on each boat, and is, therefore, official.

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<tr>
<th>Route</th>
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<td>Harrisburg</td>
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<td>New Orleans</td>
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<tr>
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Know all men by these presents that we, James P. Patton, of River and Town of Natchez, Mississippi, have sold to Perinicia Oakley, a slave girl, aged thirteen years, comply with the laws of the State of Mississippi, for the consideration of three hundred dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. We also warrant the above condition of said girl. We further warrant the title of said girl to be said Perinicia Oakley, and her heirs forever.

Given under our hands this 23rd day of March, 1864.

James P. Patton, Seal
Agned, D. Patton

Bill of sale for slave girl ANNA, 13 years old, in Covington, Kentucky, March 23, 1864. This deed is recorded in Deed Book 5, Page 603, Kenton County Court, Ky. Henry H. Heaford, D.C.
Old Frankfort Slaying Inspires

Another Book

Colonel Sharp's Death Described
By Coleman

By ED EDSTROM

That prolific historian, J. Win-
ton Coleman, Jr., Lexington, has
produced another book of Ken-
tucky history, "The Beauchamp-
Sharpe Tragedy."

It is a factual account of a
famous murder that occurred in
Frankfort 125 years ago, a mur-
der which has inspired more
than 200 books, plays, articles,
and pamphlets, including works
by such authors as Edgar Allen
Poe and Robert Penn Warren.

The case is the basis for
Warren's "All The World and
Time," now in the No. 2 spot on
the best-selling-fiction list.

Put Out Handbills

The three central figures in
what has become known as the
"Kentucky Tragedy" were Jere-
boam O. Beauchamp, Ann Cook,
and Col. Solomon P. Sharp.

Beauchamp was a young farm-
er-lawyer, "wild, eccentric and
moody," who at 21 married Ann
when she was 38. Ann, to use an
old-time phrase, was "no better
than she should be." She had
been delivered of a stillborn
child some years before. Political
foes of Sharp put out handbills
stating that Sharp was the father.

Sharp, as described by Cole-
man, was a "colonel in the State
militia, brilliant and successful
lawyer, large landowner in War-
ren, Simpson, and surrounding
counties, and in all, one of the
most outstanding men in Ken-
tucky."

Runs for Legislature

Beauchamp knew this story,
but apparently did not let it con-
cern him. However, in 1825,
when Sharp ran successfully for
the Legislature from Franklin
County, Sharp's enemies again
circulated handbills, this time
quoting Sharp as having said
Ann's illegitimate child was a
mulatto and therefore could not
have been his offspring.

At Ann's urging, Beauchamp
determined to go to Frankfort and
"secretly kill the man who he
thought had brought double dis-
honor to the woman he married."

Beauchamp rode horseback for
days from Simpson County to
Frankfort, timing his arrival for
the eve of the opening of the
Legislature.

Gets Into House

Early in the morning, on the
day that Sharp was to have been
made speaker of the House,
Beauchamp got into Sharp's home
sell Cave Road near Lexington.

His books are a labor of love
which illuminate little-known
passages of Kentucky history
and which he publishes at his own
expense. Some have done well,
however, such as his "Stage Coach
Days in The Bluegrass."

The University of North Caro-
olina Press published his "Slavery
Times in Kentucky" and the Uni-
versity of Kentucky Press his "A
Bibliography of Kentucky His-
tory," a mammoth book listing
more than 3,000 titles.

Colonel Solomon P. Sharp

From a portrait by Matthew H. Jouett

by a rose, fatally knifed Sharp,
and escaped as Mrs. Sharp and
her three small children ran to
the dying man.

Rewards totaling $5,000 were
put up for Beauchamp. He was
captured and, after a sensational
trial, sentenced to be hanged. Ann
joined him in his dungeon where
they made one unsuccessful sui-
cide attempt. On the morning he
was to die, they tried again. Ann
died, but Beauchamp lived for the
hanging, witnessed by thousands.

They were buried in a double
coffin, with his right arm about
her neck, "committed to the earth
until the last dreadful day . . ."

Hasn't Read Novel

Small wonder, then, that these
ingredients have attracted the
creative writer. Especially since
most of them base their narra-
tive on Beauchamp's "confession"
which he wrote after his convic-
tion.

Coleman calls the confession "a
narrowly dramatized work, replete
with barefaced lies and crude in-
ventions." Beauchamp wanted to
portray himself as a hero and pro-
tector of female virtue, Coleman
said.

Much of Coleman's research
was from the shorthand notes
taken at the trial by two court
stenographers, a rare coverage
in those days.

Coleman has not read Warren's
novel, even though Warren con-
firmed with him about the case
while writing the book.

Lives Near Lexington

"I'm afraid Warren has sen-
timentalized Beauchamp like the
others," Coleman said, "as if I
wouldn't like that. However, I
think this is a privilege afforded
to novelists; historians must stick
to the truth."

Much of Coleman's own writ-
ing has been done in his study at
his 242-acre Winburn Farm on Rus-

Dr. Coleman Writes Of
Kentucky History

In the last issue of the Alumnus
was carried the story of a book KEN-
TUCKY BIBLIOGRAPHY by Dr. J.
Winston Coleman, Jr. Since that time,
Dr. Coleman has written another book,
THE BEAUCHAMP-SHARP TRAG-
EDY, an episode of Kentucky his-
tory during the middle 1820's. This
new book is about the famous tragedy
which occurred in Frankfort, Kentucky,
in November 1823. It is an account
based on court records and contem-
porary sources involving Solomon
P. Sharp, Jereboam O. Beauchamp
and Miss Ann Cook. The edition is
limited to 325 copies and the price
is $2.50 postpaid and may be obtained
from the author, care of Winburn
Farm, Route 3, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Louisville Courier Journal says,
"Much of Coleman's own writing is
done in his study at his 242-acre
Winburn Farm on Russell Cave Road
near Lexington. His books are a labor
of love which illuminate little-known
passages of Kentucky history and
which he publishes at his own
expense. Some have done well,
however, such as his "Stage Coach
Days in The Bluegrass."

"The University of North Carolina
Press published his "Slavery Times
In Kentucky" and the University of
Kentucky Press his "A Bibliography
of Kentucky History," a mammoth
book listing more than 3,000 titles.
"Ashland," the original, with Henry Clay seated in the yard. It was here the Great Pan-American resided when the opposing forces in the Breckinridge-Nicholas political feud beat him in his three presidential races.

Ashland as Clay knew it.

Check for hauling Henry Clay's sarcophagus from the railway station to Clay Monument in Lexington Cemetery, on West Main St. Paid by Henry T. Duncan, Pres., Clay Monument Assn.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON MONUMENT, Frankfort—In the Frankfort cemetery, just in back of the Military monument, stands this fine memorial erected by the Kentucky Legislature to the memory of Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, lawyer, soldier, statesman and ninth vice president of the United States. He was born in the fall of 1788 on Beargrass Creek, near Louisville, the third son of Col. Robert Johnson and Jemima Suggelt. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to Bryan's Station, in Fayette county, where the infant Richard Mentor experienced the memorable siege. Before he reached his twenty-first year he was elected to represent Scott county in the legislature, serving two terms; in 1807 he was elected to the lower House of Congress. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 he raised several companies of mounted infantry, was elected colonel of the regiment and fought valiantly at the Battle of the Thames, in which engagement he is credited with having killed the noted Indian chief Tecumseh. For a number of years Col. Johnson conducted his famous Choctaw Academy, at Blue Springs, his home in Scott county, near Great Crossing. Upward of one hundred sons of Indian chiefs were sent here to acquire the ways and education of the white man. Col. Johnson died at Frankfort, on Nov. 19, 1859, as the result of a paralytic stroke. One panel of the monument, as shown, depicts Col. Johnson in the act of slaying Tecumseh.
Bradford Society Plans Ceremonies Monday To Mark Grave Of Author James Lane Allen

A four-foot-tall Vermont marble monument to James Lane Allen, famous Kentucky novelist and short-story writer, will be unveiled at 2:30 p.m. Sunday in the Lexington cemetery, where he is buried. The public is invited to attend the exercises. The unveiling will be under the auspices of the John Bradford Historical Society, which sponsored the project and raised money for the monument.

Dr. Robert W. Miles, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will give the invocation and benediction. The speakers will be John Wilson Townsend, author of "James Lane Allen," and Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the History Department of the University of Kentucky. Bennett and Elizabeth Clark, representing the school children of Lexington, will unveil the monument.

The Allen lot is several hundred yards due west of the Henry Clay monument and is in Section D of the cemetery. There will be guides on the grounds to direct the public to the monument.

**Born Here In 1849**

James Lane Allen was born Dec. 21, 1849, the youngest of the seven children of Richard Allen of Kentucky and the former Miss Helen Foster of Mississippi. His birthplace was a small house (no longer standing) on the Parkers Mill road, several miles southwest of Lexington. When he was two years old, the family moved to a house on the Cold Spring road (now the Lane Allen road), where Allen lived until he was 12.

He received an A.B. degree from Transylvania College in 1872, and a M.A. degree in 1876 from the same college. He taught school in Missouri, West Virginia and Fayette county until 1884 when he quit teaching to become a writer.

The first of his well-known short stories, "Flute and Violin," appeared in December, 1898, in Harper's magazine. Other short stories and books followed rapidly after this first success. Allen's fame rests chiefly on his short stories and novels which portray the Bluegrass Hemp Fields, the Negro life in Kentucky and Harlem of the scenes and people around him.

**Grave Unmarked**

In 1893, he moved to New York, where he lived the rest of his life. The only time he returned to Lexington was in 1898, when he received an LL.D. degree from Transylvania University. Allen died in Roosevelt hospital in New York City on Feb. 18, 1925, and three days later was buried in the Allen lot in the Lexington cemetery.

His sister, Mrs. Annie Allen Reid, whose grave also is unmarked, was the author of the "Tale of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky," and "A Kentucky Cardinal." Their two children, Robert and Mary, have been buried in the Allen lot.

**Tribute to the Youth of the Community**

John Wilson Townsend, author of "James Lane Allen," spoke briefly on his personal experiences with Allen.

"I can never claim that he was a warm personal friend," said Townsend, "but he was the inspiration of what writing I tried to do."

Townsend initiated a movement in 1908 to erect a monument over the grave of King Solomon, a vagrant negro, hero of the cholera plague that swept Lexington in 1833 and the subject of Allen's book, "King Solomon of Kentucky."

He described Allen as a big man, weighing about 260 pounds, and "looking exactly like his books."

He recalled Allen's reserve, which made him difficult, and also pointed out his greatness as a writer and his underlying warmth.

On one occasion, Townsend said, Allen commented that British newspapers referred to his "The Choir Invisible" as "The Great American Novel," while no mention of the book had been made in Lexington.

Townsend referred to the new marker as "J. Winston Coleman." Allen, Coleman, local historian and writer, is president of the historical society.

**"Reign Of Law" Lauded**

Another speaker, Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the University of Kentucky History Department, said he regarded "The Reign of Law" as one of the most significant books of the 19th century.

"A local author need not look for praise in his own locality," said Clark, adding that Allen was equipped as few are to write of Kentucky.

Allen was born here Dec. 21, 1849, the youngest of seven children of Richard Allen of Kentucky and the former Miss Helen Foster of Mississippi.

He received an AB degree from Transylvania College in 1872 and his MA degree from the same institution in 1876. Later he received honorary degrees from Transylvania and Tulane University.

He taught school in Missouri, West Virginia and Fayette county until 1884 when he gave up teaching to become a writer.

In 1898, he received the LL.D. degree from Transylvania University. He lived in New York City until 1893, when he moved there to live the rest of his life.

**James Lane Allen Monument Unveiled At Writer's Grave**

By John Compton

Tribute to a man who helped immortalize the Blue Grass was paid yesterday in rain-drenched Lexington cemetery.

Approximately 50 persons shivered beneath tents as they watched the unveiling of a monument to James Lane Allen, Kentucky novelist and short-story writer, whose grave had been unmarked for 23 years.

"It was on a day like this that they buried him," someone remarked of the author of "The Choir Invisible," the "Reign of Law," and other writings of half a century ago.

Two schoolchildren unveiled the monument—four feet tall and of Vermont marble—in ceremonies held, which the author, who represented the schoolchildren of Lexington. The selection of children for the honor was appropriate for Allen's work provided that a fountain be erected in Gratz Park, behind the Lexington Public Library, as a tribute to the youth of the community.

Other committee members are Coleman, who presided at the ceremony, Richard F. Allison, John Wilson Townsend, William H. Townsend and Conley Webster. The Dr. Robert W. Miles, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered the invocation and benediction at the ceremony.
EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT
TO THE MEMORY OF
JAMES LANE ALLEN
IN THE
LEXINGTON CEMETERY, NOVEMBER 19, 1950
2:30 P. M.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
JOHN BRADFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR., President
Presiding

Invocation........................................Dr. Robert W. Miles
Pastor,
First Presbyterian Church

James Lane Allen – A Personal Note ............John Wilson Townsend
Author of "James Lane Allen"

James Lane Allen, Kentucky Author ............Dr. Thomas D. Clark
Department of History
University of Kentucky

Unveiling of Monument..............................Bennett Clark
Elizabeth Clark
Representing the
School Children of Lexington

Benediction........................................Dr. Robert W. Miles

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS
J. Winston Coleman, Jr. William M. Ingram
Richard F. Allison William H. Townsend
John Wilson Townsend Conley Webster
Famous Old Bellefonte
Re-Born at Ashland

OLD names, rich with the lore of Kentucky, are not uncommon to Ashland. Most of them, like Topsy, "just grew." One, however, will endure as long as Ashland itself because the American Rolling Mill Company has purposefully, and appropriately, perpetuated the name "Bellefonte."

To Kentuckians and the steel industry, "Bellefonte" is synonymous with the days when ox carts carried raw materials over rutted mud roads to a small iron-producing furnace in the hills surrounding Ashland.

Old Bellefonte helped to carve out of the wilderness a culture which is nationally known. The tri-state area's fine homes, roads, hospitals, stores, schools and churches might well be described as having their roots in the small furnaces of which Old Bellefonte is a symbol.

That symbol had, with the passing years fallen into decay, as the demands of commerce dictated that the old stone furnaces be abandoned. Old Bellefonte's proud structure gradually fell apart. But like a woman once beautiful and admired, Old Bellefonte retained a certain dignity even in decadence.

When Armco decided to build one of the largest blast furnaces in the world it was a tribute to the men of Kentucky that the Ashland plant was chosen as the site. Erection of that new blast furnace meant that the tri-state area would continue its world-wide reputation as an iron maker for at least another century.

While a tribute to the skill of Kentuckians, it was at the same time a rebirth of the industry rooted in the old stone furnaces.

So Armco, wishing to compliment the pioneers of Kentucky as well as her living sons, had a plan.

Workmen cleared saplings away from the base of Old Bellefonte. Stones from the very heart of the old iron producer were carefully removed. Without fanfare they were carried away.

Later, on a bright sunny August day, in the shadow of Armco's new giant furnace, Lt. General William S. Knudsen and the late George M. Verity, founder of Armco, pulled golden tassels and a white silk veil, covering a time tablet, fell gently to the ground.

Inscribed on that tablet, in Kentucky stone, surrounded by part of the hearth of Old Bellefonte, were these words: "Today, in the midst of the most tragic war the world has ever suffered, this blast furnace, christened BELLEFONTE, was dedicated to the preservation of Christian principles and human freedom."

Bellefonte had been reborn.

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 Kentuckian 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, 1923. 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.

"In Kentucky" (Magazine)
Frankfort, Ky.
Summer, 1943.

Filson Club History Quarterly.
Jan. 1951.
# HAVANA SCHEME.

Shelby College Lottery of the State of Kentucky.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

CLASS 258,
To be drawn in Covington, Ky., on Wednesday, May 31st, 1865.

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</tr>
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</table>

**PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.**—The numbers from 1 to 30000, corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are rolled up and encircled in small brass tubes, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The amounts of the different 200 full Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners, the prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out. The 2000 prizes of $20 each are determined by the last figure of the number which draws the highest Capital Prize, ($40,000.) For example.—If the number drawing the $40,000 prize ends with figure 1, then those 5000 tickets having numbers ending in figure 1 will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with figure 3, then those tickets where the number ends in figure 3 will be entitled to $15, and so on to figure 9.

**PACKAGES 10 DOLLARS.**

Prizes payable in full without deduction.

Remittances to THOS. BOULT & CO. can be made by mail with perfect safety; but if any person desires additional security, they can send a draft duly certified, (none others will be notified,) payable to our order—or have their letters registered, which will be equivalent to a positive and safe delivery to us.

**Prizes in all legalized Lotteries promptly cashed, and information given by addressing**

THOS. BOULT & CO., Box 5713, P. O., New York City.

Original Lottery Broadside, 1865.
THE
BEAUCHAMP-SHARP
TRAGEDY

An Episode of Kentucky History During the Middle 1820's

By
J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR., LITT.D.

Author of
Slavery Times in Kentucky, etc.

Illustrated

ROBERTS PRINTING COMPANY
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
1950

Title page of my book--
Came off the press June 30, 1950.

A new book on an old subject. Mr. Coleman, a life member of our Society, has published a factual and entertaining account of one of Kentucky’s most lurid and emotional dramas of real life. So sensational was the story and so romantic the so-called confession of the murderer that many books, plays, articles and pamphlets, dealing with various aspects of the story, have appeared over the years. Coincidental with the appearance of Mr. Coleman’s book, which covers the unadorned factual history of the case, Random House published a novel by Robert Penn Warren entitled “World Enough and Time,” based on this tragedy. This book has been reviewed in the New York Times Book Review as “Violent with life. Wiser and more profound than ‘All the Kings Men’” (a recent novel by the same author). Mr. Warren spent some time in Kentucky gathering information for his new novel stopping at the home of Mr. Coleman on several occasions. Mr. Warren, while a good novelist, strayed from the truth in his new book. Maybe a novelist is not required to stick to facts, as few do. Even Edgar Allen Poe was swayed by the romantic flavor of the story which grew more fantastic with the passage of time.

History is often slow to set the record straight. Mr. Coleman recites the facts in chronological order including the trial in court which ended with the conviction of Jereboam O. Beauchamp for the murder of Colonel Solomon P. Sharp in Frankfort, Kentucky, November 7th, 1825. While some of our members doubtless know the story, for those who do not, it is briefly as follows:

Early Monday morning, November 7th, 1825, Jereboam O. Beauchamp, a young Kentucky lawyer, 23 years of age, called at the home of Colonel Solomon P. Sharp, a prominent lawyer of Frankfort, a man 38 years old, and after rousing him from his midnight sleep murdered him in cold blood when he came to the door. Mrs. Sharp though not a witness to the crime, heard the conversation and entered the room to find her husband already dead. (At the later trial she testified that the voice she heard belonged to Beauchamp.) Colonel Sharp had been a member of Congress, a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives and was a large land owner.

A year and a half before the murder Jerry Beauchamp had married Ann Cook, a former Virginia belle who had moved to Simpson County, Kentucky. She was about 16 years his senior. One story goes she made him promise to kill Colonel Sharp before she would marry him, the reason being she claimed Colonel Sharp had basely wronged her. In fact, the story is told she planned the murder in detail including the disguise.

While Beauchamp escaped from Frankfort that morning, he was later suspected, arrested and brought back to Frankfort for trial, which finally culminated in his conviction and sentence to the gallows. Mr. Coleman has gathered up the stories extant at the time on both sides of the case and has sifted out the truth, showing that much of the romance and sympathy for the defendant was based on hearsay and had little foundation in fact. But the case was to close on a sensational key. Mrs. Beauchamp came to the jail and lived
in the same cell with her husband during his last days, bringing with her laudanum and a knife concealed on her person for a suicide pact. The laudanum didn’t work, both only becoming deathly sick, especially Mrs. Beauchamp.

**SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE**

But the day of the execution they both used the knife with more effect. Mrs. Beauchamp died towards noon from the wound she inflicted on herself, and her husband, who was to be hung at noon, was so weak from the loss of blood he literally had to be carried to the gallows. A great crowd had gathered in Frankfort on July 7, 1826, to witness the execution as it was expected Jerry Beauchamp would make a sensational speech in his final farewell to this life revealing some of the hidden secrets involved in the case. The Governor had ordered out two companies of militia to keep the crowd under control. But there was no disorder. Beauchamp was too weak to stand. He died calmly showing great fortitude.

From his cell he had written out a long confession of the crime, seeking by this means to build up a large sympathy for himself after death, he of course appearing as a great hero in the tale. Mr. Coleman disproves many of the statements made in the confession. Mrs. Beauchamp, from the jail, wrote some poetry to be carved on the stone above the grave, she having elicited a promise from relatives that the two would be buried in the same coffin, in each other’s arms.

Following the execution the father of Beauchamp took both bodies to the little village of Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, where a large coffin was constructed to hold the bodies, his right arm being about her neck. A quiet funeral followed in the little village cemetery. Thus a last chapter was written in the famous Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy or as it is often called, the Kentucky tragedy. The whole story is entangled in political intrigue, party rancour and personal slander.

One cold Sunday in March, 1949, the writer together with Mr. Coleman, William H. Townsend, Lincoln scholar and lawyer, of Lexington, and Thomas D. Clark, head of the history department of the University of Kentucky and the author of numerous books on Kentucky and Southern history, visited the grave at Bloomfield. We copied the inscription on

*At Beauchamp’s grave*
the flat grave stone (see illustration), which is here given in full:

"In Memory of
Jeroboam O. Beauchamp,
Born Sept. 24th, 1802,
and Anna, his wife,
Born Feb. 7th, 1786. Who both
left this world July 7th, 1826."

"Entomb'd below in [each] others' arms,
The Husband and the Wife repose,
Safe from life's never ending storms,
And safe from all their cruel foes.

A child of evil fate she lived,
A villain's wiles her peace had cross'd,
The husband of her heart revived,
The happiness she long had lost.

He heard her tale of matchless woe,
And burning for revenge he rose,
And laid her base seducer low,
And struck dismay to virtue's foes.

Reader! if honor's generous blood
E'er warmed thy breast, here drop a tear,
And let the sympathetic flood,
Deep in thy mind its traces bear.

A father or a mother thou,
Thy daughter view in grief's despair;
Then turn and see the villain low,
And here let fall the grateful tear.

A brother or a sister thou!
Dishonor'd see thy sister dear!
Then turn and see the villain low,
And here let fall the grateful tear.

Daughter of virtue! moist thy tear,
This tomb of love and honor claim;
For thy defense the husband here,
Laid down in youth his life and fame.

His wife disdained a life forlorn,
Without her heart's lov'd, honor'd Lord,
Then reader, here their fortunes mourn,
Who for their love, their life blood pour'd."

This story, long sensational in Kentucky annals, represents history in the rough. But history is made up of the good and the bad deeds of the human race. The prominence of the principals in this tragedy will keep the story alive for a very long time in history's archives. One woman thus was responsible for the death of two men, one prominent in the state's affairs. For a close up picture of the whole scene we recommend the reading of Mr. Coleman's book. Then it might be interesting to turn to Mr. Warren's novel and read the romantic side of the story, including extraneous material not involved in the real story.

End -

LEE SHEPARD

Now Cincinnati Historical Society -
THE
CONFESION
OF
JEREOCAM O. BEAUCHAMP,
WHO WAS EXECUTED AT FRANKFORT, KY
ON THE 7TH OF JULY, 1826.
FOR THE MURDER OF
Col. Solomon P. Sharp,
A member of the Legislature, and late Attorney General of Ky.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF;
and containing the only authentic account of the murder, and
the causes which induced it.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
SOME POETICAL PIECES,
WRITTEN BY
MRS. ANN BEAUCHAMP,
Who voluntarily put an end to her existence, on the day of the execu-
tion of her husband, and was buried in the same grave with him.

BLOOMFIELD, KY.
PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHER
1826

It has been the author's purpose in preparing this monograph to view the Beauchamp-Sharp story as objectively as possible and to present the facts as they actually happened in the hope that they will serve to settle a number of important questions in the famous Kentucky Tragedy which have long been a matter of conjecture.

J. WINSTON COLEMAN, JR.
May 15th, 1950
Winburn Farm
Lexington, Kentucky

The Author

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1920, and since 1926 he has lived at Winburn Farm near Lexington, where he is engaged in general farming and livestock raising. In addition to being a collector of Kentucky, Mr. Coleman has been collecting books and pamphlets relating to Kentucky history, and he has the largest private collection of Kentucky literature. In all, he has gathered over 10 years of research and study went into the compilation of this bibliography.

Colonel Solomon P. Sharp

—from a portrait by Matthew H. Jouett
ROUND TABLE SEASON OPENS — Among those attending the opening meeting of the Kentucky Civil War Round Table for the 1956-57 season held last night at the Lafayette Hotel were, from right, Dr. Willard R. Jillson, Frankfort; J. Winston Coleman, Col. Allen P. Julian, Atlanta, Ga., retired Army officer and guest speaker; William H. Townsend, round table president; and Edward S. Dabney, Col. Julian, now director of the Atlanta Historical Society, addressed the meeting on "The Atlanta Campaign." (Herald Photo).

Lex. Herald, Sept-18-1956

Kentucky Central RAILROAD
"BLUEGRASS ROUTE"
Schedule in Effect July 10, 1892

LEAVE LEXINGTON.
2:30 am daily; ar Cincinnati 7:30 am.
7:00 am dly ex-Sun; ar Cincinnati 12:00 pm.
8:00 pm daily; ar Cincinnati 4:00 pm.
7:00 am dly ex-Sun; ar Maysville 10:29 am.
5:45 pm dly ex-Sun; ar Maysville 8:45 am.

ARRIVE IN LEXINGTON.
7:28 am dly ex-Sun; lv Maysville 5:30 am.
1:40 pm daily; lv Cincinnati 5:12 am.
2:00 pm dly ex-Sun; lv Cincinnati 3:40 pm.
8:20 pm dly ex-Sun; lv Maysville 1:10 pm.
1:30 pm daily; lv Cincinnati 7:20 pm.
Train leaving Lexington at 4:20 am departs from L. & N. Passenger Depot, corner Mill and Water Streets.
Train leaves Lexington at 7 a.m. and arriving at Lexington at 7:30 p.m. run in and out of the new Fourth Street depot in Cincinnati, between John and Smith Streets. All other trains use Grand Central station. The 11:45 a.m. train leaving Lexington on E. L. and B. S. Railroad makes direct connection at Winchester with the Kentucky Central Railroad for Middlesborough, Cumberland Gap, Pineville, Williamsburg and all points south of Winchester.

The Lexington Press
12/20/1892
**MIAMI LAND-WARRANT.**

This entitles Benjamin Stiles, his Heirs or Assigns, to locate one section, in which the Fee of 640 Acres shall pass, subject to the Terms of Settlement.

Dated the 7th Day of December A.D. 1787

Signed by John Cleves Symmes.

Countersigned by Benjamin Stiles.

Speckel at the point between the mouth of the St. Vinnie and the Ohio on the point.

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**ACCOUNT of CERTIFICATES paid.**

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The whole amount $248.10.

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*Cincinnati Times-Star*

*APR-25-1940*
Miami Land Warrant Discloses Stites's First Purchase as 640 Acres

Picked Out Poorest Site for His Future Town.

By L. T. RAINNEY

SINCE the disclosure in 1938 of the finding of the No. 1, "Miami Land Warrant" in the cataloguing of the estate of Harold V. Orr, Ft. Thomas, Ky., it is now possible to evaluate its importance to local history. Mr. Orr was a lineal descendant of Benjamin Stites through his mother, Mrs. Catherine Morris Stites Orr, a granddaughter of Benjamin Stites.

The facts disclosed by the photographs of both sides of this warrant help for the first time to clear up the payments made by Stites and to show that his first purchase was 640 acres and not 10,000, as stated by most historians. When the accompanying photograph was first published in 1938 the question regarding the payments and the location of the land was misinterpreted and further study clears up the whole matter.

Historians one after another repeat the interesting story to the effect that the first time that Stites saw the Little Miami Valley was "when he was chasing some Indian horse thieves," but none of them ever place the time of this event. He did a lot of this sort of chasing after he founded Columbia; of that there is no question. Even if the incident happened as recorded, it could have added but little to his already great knowledge of the importance of the Miami country. The Orr family records speak of the many trips made by Benjamin Stites into Eastern Ohio from his home in New Jersey to trade with the Indians, and this was long before he appeared at Limestone (Marysville, Ky.) in 1777 and established Columbia in 1783. It was well known to him, as an officer in the Revolution, that Virginia was holding valuable land between the Little Miami River and theScioto River, regarding which they had served notice on the Continental Congress they would parcel out to their own Revolutionary War officers as payment for services rendered. With all this public information, what would be more natural than for Stites to try and acquire land immediately adjoining the western boundary of the Virginia land on the Little Miami River, and he could have arrived at this decision without first seeing the land. The mere fact that he picked out the poorest site for his future town further indicates that his decision was hastily made, but easy to locate, as indicated on the No. 1 land warrant, shown in the illustration.

Some time in the latter part of 1786 or the early part of 1787 Stites approached members of the Continental Congress, who were then in session at New York, with the idea of forming a company to acquire land in the new territory. As is well known, the famous Ordinance of 1787 was finally passed in that year, having been under discussion for some time. Stites met with discouragement until he went to New Jersey to call on John Cleves Symmes, who was then a member of the Continental Congress. Stites not only succeeded in interesting Symmes, but his negotiations finally ended up with Symmes taking over the entire project himself. On Aug. 27, 1787, Symmes, accompanied by one of his daughters, stopped at Fort Harmar on his way to Limestone to meet Stites and inspect the lay of the land in this vicinity. In the fall of that same year, in his return to New Jersey with Stites, Symmes began the promotion of the sale of land, actually before Congress had given him a clear title to do so.

It is a matter of record that Stites contracted to purchase 10,000 acres on Dec. 7, 1787, to be paid for later. He subsequently contracted to take an additional 10,000 acres, which he never paid for, and which was finally in litigation. However, we now know, from the priceless No. 1 Miami land warrant, that Stites's first purchase, which he paid for in full, was made exactly 11 days after the date of the above agreement. The first 10,000 acres, which he eventually paid for, stretched from the Little Miami to Mill Creek.

It will be noted on the face of the No. 1 Miami land warrant that it was issued to Stites on Dec. 17, 1787, almost a year before he landed near the mouth of the Little Miami River and founded Columbia, which further strengthens previous statements. It is doubly interesting to note the example of Benjamin Stites's handwriting displayed on this warrant, as he made it out in its entirety, being signed by John Cleves Symmes, and countersigned by Stites.

A most important disclosure appears at the bottom of the face of the warrant that explains a similar punning reference on the recording of the 10,000-acre land purchase in the Hamilton County Court records. This legend, reading "Spearin—at the point between the mouth of the Little Miami and the Ohio in the pint," becomes clear when one notes from the map that the Little Miami River, just before it empties into the Ohio, makes a sweeping curve, thus forming a tract of land that lies between the Miami and Ohio Rivers. Such a tract of land was always designated in old deeds as a "pint," in this case spelled "pint," just the way it sounded when the natives pronounced it.

The peculiar seal in the upper left-hand corner of the warrant consists of a rectangular piece of dark-ribbed paper on which is superimposed a circular piece of cross-hatched paper on which appears three crescents, all to prevent counterfeiting of a warrant. To give further protection, the warrant was torn from the book, using a special wavy ruler so that any warrant could be checked up in the stub book. The payments on the reverse side of the No. 1 Miami land warrant were made in certificates of indebtedness that the Continental Congress had issued to the officers for services rendered in the Revolutionary War. Symmes bought them from the owners; in this case, with the exception of one credited to Benjamin Stites, they came from John Piro. The first column records the certificate number, with date of issue in the second column. The legend at the bottom, reading: "the hole amount $448—10 pence," shows also that Stites not only paid for the 640 acres, at a dollar an acre, but he actually overpaid by $8 and 19 pence.

The Cincinnati Times-Star

APR-25-1940
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a judgment has been rendered by the Circuit Court for Fayette County for $10,000, against

Isaac Shelby, as the Executor of Gen. James Shelby, upon a recognizance bond as security for Lafayette Shelby.

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

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty and in the 51st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,

[Signature]

See: Coleman, "Henry Clay's Last Criminal Case" for an account of Lafayette Shelby.
Know all by these presents that I David Meade, of Jessamine county and commonwealth of Kentucky, for myself and Davie Meade, do hereby acknowledge ourselves indebted to Henry Crost of Bullitt county, for four hundred pounds sterling with legal interest from the day of the date unto said paid as a compensation for the quitting of a certain claim of land in the name of Patsbaugh which interferes with above two thousand acres sold by us the said Meade to said Crost for with a refunding warranty it being the lands on which said land lies. The above sum may be paid in commodities such as beef, pork, salt goose, gendings under eight years of age and over three at their real value in cash delivered at said Crost's house at such time or times and places as may meet the convenience of said Crost, whereas in testimony thereof hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of October 1805.

Test.

David Meade

Jacob Harwell

William Yancey (Copyist, att)

Col. David Meade, of Chaumiere du Prairie—[Jessamine County] on Catnip Hill Road
Green Clay, Plantiff, 

against.

Deft. Johnsumer.

The plantiff in this case is not ready at this term of the Franklin Circuit Court because he says that he has been very unwell for several weeks past and yet continues so, too unwell to attend to this suit. That he had sent on any order to be executed on all or nearly all his witnesses as he has been in bonds but not being able to attend himself and he deems his own presence necessary on the trial has sent on to some of his counsels not to attend: And further several of his family have been for some weeks and Stills are Nee- ing Jethro whose lives he almost discharges to wit his eldest daughter Helen Smith, and two of her children who have been several weeks at his house down with the fever and his youngest son. Also several of his servants, he therefore hopes the cause will be con- tinned at the present term of this Court.

Green Clay.

State of Kentucky, Madison County, is the true

this day Green Clay, came before me Jacob

Stute, a Justice of the peace for the County afore

said and made oath that the facts stated in the

foregoing affidavit are true to the best of his

knowledge and belief given under my

hand this 13th day of October 1823.

J. White
Keeneland Has Fared Well As a Nonprofit Track

Keeneland, which made a 1947 return to horse-owners in purses and stakes of 6.0% per cent of the pari-mutuel handle—claimed to be more than double the average percentage of return among 11 major United States tracks—freed itself from taxation in 1940 by amending its charter to enable it to give all its profits to charity.

To become tax-exempt, Keeneland first converted all its preferred stock—$285,700 was subscribed when the project first was launched back in 1935 when a small group of horsemen proposed a revival of racing at Lexington, the capital of the thoroughbred-breeding industry.

The stock was exchanged for 6 per cent first-mortgage bonds. Then the Keeneland Association leased its racing plant, built on a 147-acre tract that had been purchased out of the historic Jack Keene estate, to a specially formed (and also nonprofit) organization called Keeneland Race Course, Inc. The new group was to conduct spring and fall meetings and pay Keeneland Association as rental 85 per cent of its annual net profit. Keeneland Association, in turn, was to turn this money over to charity.

Keeneland, thus reorganized, began an allocation of funds to local and State educational and charitable organizations that, through 1947, totaled $413,489.88, representing all of the net profit made by Keeneland except $91,131.68, which was set aside during 1947 as a contribution reserve for property rehabilitation. Keeneland's common stock represents members' pay for clubhouse facilities.

Keeneland found the going rather rough at the outset, and found itself with a deficit of $3.47 in its first year of operation, 1938. But the first five years' experience ended with "a fairly good" surplus, said John Clark, Keeneland's public-relations man, "considering the fact it had a relatively small population from which to draw its attendance, and the fact it put a very high percentage of its profits into its purses. Although it was proved by the then that the model track was a going concern, it still was no bonanza."

Keeneland at the outset gave funds to the Lexington Community Chest and other charities, sending the remainder to the University of Kentucky for research in animal husbandry. Later, after the country went to war, larger donations were made to war agencies, as well as to the university, which used its part to augment salaries, said Clark.

Through 1947, Keeneland had given the Community Chest $53,779; the university, $96,757; the Grayson Foundation, $4,000; the Louisville War Chest, $10,000 ($5,000 in 1943 and $5,000 in 1944); the Frontier Nursing Service, $10,000, and the University of Louisville Medical School (country-doctor fund), $4,000.

Toward the end of the war, the Keeneland Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, was formed to receive extra donations from Keeneland and other sources, the funds to be used "at such times as personnel and equipment become available at the university." Allocations to the Foundation totaled $209,963.18 by the end of 1947. In that year, the Foundation purchased and installed, for $18,000, an electron microscope, and maintains it at an outlay of $1,500 per year. Hal Price Hadley is president of Keeneland Association, and Louis Lee Haggitt II, of Keeneland Race Course; but neither of them nor any other officer or director of the two organizations—except W. T. Bishop, assistant secretary-treasurer of Keeneland Race Course and track manager—gets any compensation for services rendered.

LEXINGTON, FAYETTE CHURCHES

CANE RUN BAPTIST CHURCH—Situated on the Iron Works pike seven miles northwest of Lexington and one mile from Donerail, the Cane Run Baptist church is 121 years old. The congregation organized March 8, 1828, when neighbors met at the home of Philemon Stout and set up the charter. Present deacons are direct descendants of those men, among whom were A. L. Higgins, R. Quails, John Graves, Michael Oxley, William Z. Thomson, Joseph Appleton, W. R. Quarles, John Taylor, James Wood Jr., Stark Taylor, A. Carroll and Jackson Stout. This sturdy brick structure was built by contract at a cost of $1,300. Present membership of the church is 85. Its pastor is the Rev. Elmer Palmer, who graduated last week from Georgetown College.
An amendment to the bill of J. H. Daveiss against David Breach in the Franklin Circuit Court.

Your oratn for the said that said

be received the presentment in their court

as herein mentioned against sloke — this said

sloke hath written to him that he could allow

it as a credit in your oratn's favor on the present

given against your oratn's favor? In consequence

of which your oratn hath written in the clerk

of court to stay all further proceedings.

Your oratn may as before.

J. H. Daveiss,

Col. Joseph Hamilton Daveiss.

Sir,

A suit is instituted against me by you on my bond. I

have demanded a credit to the extent of your debt to Col. Critt

which I took up last summer. I admit you thereof by mail

And for this purpose must request that a settlement be had

between you & Col. Critt.

J. H. Daveiss.


March 20, 1888.
LEXINGTON SCULPTOR’S WORK IN WASHINGTON—Robert K. Salyer, president of the Kentucky State Society of Washington, looks at the stone carved by Mahlon Pruden, Lexington sculptor, in 1851. The stone was contributed by an act of the legislature to be placed in Washington Monument. Kentucky Day will be celebrated in Washington Oct. 20.

Washington Monument’s Kentucky Stone Done By Lexington Sculptor

The celebration Oct. 20 of Kentucky Day at the Washington sesquicentennial offers opportunity for a belated tribute to a distinguished Lexington sculptor. The Washington National Monument contains a handsomely carved stone, contributed by an act of the Kentucky legislature and fashioned by Mahlon Pruden of Lexington at the direction of Gov. John J. Crittenden. The act was passed in 1850 and the marker made in 1851.

The Kentucky Statesman, Sept. 2, 1851, described the “Contribution to the Washington Monument” as follows:

“It will be recollected by our readers that Gov. Crittenden, under authority from the legislature, gave the contract for preparing the stone which was contributed by Kentucky to the Washington National Monument to Mr. Pruden, of this city, who had already won distinction as a sculptor. The task was one of no little delicacy, as the peculiar pride of the people of this chivalrous state is such that they would not want to be outdone in a work of this kind, and we are happy to state that the task has been performed by Mr. Pruden in a style which does equal credit to himself and to the character of Kentucky. The design upon the stone is of Mr. Pruden’s own invention and is of most happy conception and felicitous execution. The motto was prescribed by the legislature, and Col. John Speed Smith, we believe, is entitled to the credit of its invention. The motto is: ‘Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union.’

“The block of stone is 7 1/4 by 3 feet and is of very fine quality, firm texture, and was selected from the bluffs of the Kentucky River, near Cleveland’s Ferry, with especial reference to its durability. The cost of arms of the commonwealth is carved in beautiful alto relief in the center of the block, and the two figures are made to represent Messrs. Clay and Crittenden, and admirable they are, drawn at full length, one-third the size of life. They are represented in the prevailing costume of the day, and such is the nicety which the sculptor has observed that he has not only succeeded in giving the figures an air of ease, dignity and grace, but he has not left unfinished the most minute part of the dress.

“Between the wreath and the figures, so arranged as to form a semi-circle over the heads of the figures, is the motto of our commonwealth arms, in raised letters—United we stand, divided we fall.”

That the slab came from the bluffs of the Kentucky River at Cleveland’s Ferry (Clyde’s Ferry) is not surprising when one knows that a few years later the imposing Henry Clay Monument in Lexington cemetery was made from stone quarried out of the cliffs of Boone Creek nearby.

Pruden exhibited his “trophy of art,” as the newspaper called it, at the local Fair and then took it to Washington to be installed in the monument. His stonework, where the marker was made, was at the southeast corner of Upper and Second streets. He and H. Hart, the world renowned Kentucky sculptor, who worked for Pruden, were farm friends.

This stonework had been opened by Francis Walker who was cutting stones for Morrison College, employed by Gideon Shryock, when the 1833 cholera plague wiped out the entire Walker family. Patrick Doyle took over the marble works and employed Joel T. Hart when the latter came to Lexington. The 1833 directory lists Doyle here, and also Hart, “sculpturer.” The directory introduction makes special reference to “Mr. Hart, native sculptor, of promising genius.” Hart left for Italy in 1849.

The Lexington Cemetery contains innumerable handsome monuments carved by Pruden, many of them real works of art. One that was pictured and featured in the local press not long ago is the Capt. Samuel McNally shaft, upon which is carved Moses’ serpent in the wilderness. For many years his carving on the Edward Macalester monument has been pointed out as the finest in the cemetery.

In 1883, Pruden designed and executed the monument to Joseph Armstrong’s monument to her volunteers in the Mexican War. The Paris Citizen at the time highly praised the work of “Mr. M. Pruden of Lexington, an artist of deserved celebrity.

The Capt. James Estill monument and statue in the Richmond cemetery is but one of several fine marble works there of Pruden’s. Pruden probably was the first in Kentucky to invent how that he made death masks. He advertised in 1861 that he could execute STATUES AND BUSTS FROM LIFE... also MASKS IN PLASTER FROM THE DEAD, and by remodeling, produce the Living Likeness,” either in marble or plaster of Paris.

Pruden died June 12, 1890, in his 94th year—he had outlived his generation and had passed from the memory of many, although at one time one of Lexington’s best known and most famous citizens, his obituary stated: “He modeled the bust of Judge Robinson in the Lexington Library,” the obituary said, William A. Leavey, in his “Memories of Lessing and Miss Bessie Taut Conkright, in her “History Tours,” mention this bust at the Library.

Hart and Pruden agreed to write each other’s epitaph. Pruden’s epitaph, as facetiously composed by Hart, according to the obituary,

All who have tears come shed them now, and wipe the tears as often as you can, as every master artist owns.

He died in 1865 of consumption.

One sort of woman and one part.

Hart was one of an old family.

His yellow “ideal” shot from sight.

And made a great one on the sight.

On the 9th he did his death, they say.

Then rushed to cut old Henry Clay; Hart’s epitaph, his happiness unveiled.

He made a ‘bully’ and died a win.”

LOOKING BAKWARD

BY R. LEE DAVIS

Do You Remember—When the equestrian statue of General John Hunt Morgan, on the southeast corner of the courthouse square, was unveiled on Oct. 18, 1913, in the presence of a crowd estimated at 10,000, with Dr. Gideon Shryock of Baltimore, as the orator of the day?

One of the most dramatic subjects in Kentucky history is that of the Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy. Novelists have found this an ever fascinating subject largely because they have conceived it to contain an element of chivalry. Some of the first important authors to deal with this subject were Edgar Allen Poe and William Gilmore Simms. Currently Robert Penn Warren’s (a Kentucky author) book World Enough and Time is a national best seller. Dr. Jillson’s bibliography on the subject of Beauchamp-Sharp indicates the extent to which this sort of thing has gone.

For Kentucky historians who wanted the facts in the case there has always been a shroud of mystery. Was Beauchamp a gallant man? Was he a cold-blooded murderer? Or was the Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy, like so many other Kentucky murders, a political one with the usual woman angle associated with it? The long poetic inscription on the common Beauchamp-Cook grave in the Bloomfield cemetery would lead one to believe that the victims of the jury in the Franklin County Court believed themselves gallant defenders of virtue. It is this mystery that Mr. Coleman has wiped away with his usual tirelessness in running down the details of a knotty problem in Kentucky history. He has consulted an impressive number of books, newspapers, manuscripts and official documents. Not only that but he has covered the ground involved in this tragedy and he is able to reconstruct the physical picture of what happened, and to place the main actors on the stage in their proper places with precise accuracy.

It is with vigor that the author reconstructs the scenes and the main facts of Beauchamp’s history. He is not afraid to pass judgment on the culprit standing before the bar of justice, and to brand his statements as falsehoods. He likewise analyzes the prisoner’s various dramatic efforts to either free himself or to remove himself by his own hand from the scene. Mr. Coleman has little pity for the prisoner riding up the hill to the gallows, and practically none for the over-dramatic Anne Cook who lay a corpse by her own hand back at the jail.

Where the novelists have poured out a saccharine tale of gallantry, Mr. Coleman has produced a story of stark reality with the actors stripped of both sentimentality and humanity. Rather than being a “champion of injured female virtue,” Mr. Coleman says Beauchamp at the moment of his imprisonment at Frankfort for the murder of Colonel Solomon P. Sharp being sought on a warrant, issued by Ruth Reed of Simpson County, charging him with being the father of her unborn child.

These were the stirring times of the Old Court-New Court controversy in Kentucky. Almost every act any man committed in public took on political significance. Certainly the Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy was not to be without its political significance, and this the author takes into consideration. This is an attractive volume, and makes a major contribution in the field of the literature of this famous Kentucky case. Mr. Coleman has tracked down the facts, and his book gives one a feeling of certainty that here at last is the truth of what happened at Frankfort on that fateful night of November 6, 1825.

The book is dedicated “To Otto A. Rothert—Friend, Counselor and Lover of Kentucky Books.”

University of Kentucky

THOMAS D. CLARK
CARROLL COUNTY is one of the younger counties of the State of Kentucky. While having been formed by act of the Kentucky legislature in 1838, it is out of parts of Gallatin and Trimble Counties, but before being Carroll County, the land now embraced in Carroll County has been part of many counties, both in Virginia and Kentucky. The county was named after Lord Carroll, a member of the Virginia Legislature, who contributed practically all of the new State of Kentucky. In 1790, by act of the Virginia Legislature, Kentucky County was divided into three counties, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln. That part of Carroll County lying east of the Kentucky River fell in Fayette County, and the part west of the river in Jefferson.

Now to follow through the part east of the river first. In 1788 it became part of Woodford County; 1794, when Franklin County was established, it became part of Franklin County; then in 1798 it became Gallatin County, and until Carroll County was established in 1838.

Because of its location at the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers, Carroll County was one of the early points of interest and settlement. It was here that the first cotton was grown in Kentucky. Before Carroll County was formed, it was part of Gallatin County which still has the county seat, with 3,000 acres and a stream of water through it. The county is named for Lord Carroll, a member of the Virginia Legislature, who was the first to settle the district.

George Nicholas, the father of the Constitution of Kentucky, and a land grant of 17,000 acres in Carroll County. This grant included the land and the farm of Louis Sanders of Grass Hills. Louis Sanders came into his land tract of land through his marriage to the daughter of George Nicholas. Sanders was a noted breeder of blooded cattle and brought the first imported high-bred cattle to Kentucky. The old house where Louis Sanders entertained the greatest men of the nation and Kentucky is still standing.

Henry Clay was a frequent guest at this home. Louis Sanders built this house in 1819. Many interesting papers are still preserved by the descendants of Louis Sanders, George Nicholas, the father-in-law of Louis Sanders, taught many of the great lawyers of Kentucky, among them, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, killed at Tippecanoe; John Rowan, Federal Hill; Martin D. Hardin, Robert Wickliffe and William T. Barry.

Louis Sanders was the father of George W. Sanders, consul to Liverpool during the administration of President James K. Polk, and the true story of his appointment follows. In February of 1844, 12 men assembled at the tavern of Sam Sanders in Ghent, Ely. The 12 names still held in the archives of the old town, were General N. Sanders, Frank Biedeau, James P. Cox, Henry Ramey, Joseph James Southard and son, John D. Southard, Squire Sam Sanders, Verney Sanders, William Lindsey, John J. Stephen, and William Hancock. At this meeting resolutions were drafted for the annexation of Texas. The resolutions and a letter were sent to Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, William O. Butler and James K. Polk. Polk was the only one who answered this letter and declared himself in favor of the resolutions, and upon this platform he was nominated and elected President. Polk was little known when he first wrote to the writer but was brought into the limelight by this committee that drafted these resolutions at Ghent.

TAVERN TALES
Sam Sanders and his tavern were institutions within themselves. In the heyday of steamboating, when floating palaces graced the Ohio River, the tavern of Sam Sanders was a stopping place for wealthy travelers, and frequently they stayed at least a week or ten days. One day after closing the bar room at the tavern the heard the finest and oldest liquors of the day, and one of the dinner guests noted for the splendid cooking of game, fish and other delightful varieties of food.

I never was there to describe the climbing out of the tavern and was bashed bashed from that tavern. The great Henry Clay made his first visit to the tavern just after he returned from Ghent, where he went as one of the commissioners of the War of 1812. Sam Sanders had all the ground upon which the town of Ghent now stands, and had delivered it off into hands, and left it to Mr. Clay: "I am going to sell this here place to a man and would consider it a great honor if you would give me a name for it." Why not name it Ghent?" said Henry Clay.

And Ghent it was named. And the town grew into a large place and city of such a beautiful village, and as the years passed the citizens got together and subscribed $3,000,000 for the erection of a college building, and upon its completion employed the best professors to establish an institution that has left its lasting mark for culture and refinement upon the community. This building burned not so many years ago. The town of Ghent, now 125 years old, boasts of the Ghent Literary Society, which is still flourishing after an existence of 80 years.

The first white man to visit the land of Carroll County was James McBride, who in 1764 came down the Ohio River and entered the mouth of the Kentucky River and cut his initials on a tree. This good day, once in a while, some noted old liar finds this tree and its initials. In 1711 Simon Kenton, John Strader and George Yager descended the Ohio River and cut his initials on a tree. To this good day, once in a while, some noted old liar finds this tree and its initials. The historical sketch of Carroll County would not be complete without the mention of Carroll County's most distinguished citizen, as well as a celebrated military officer of the nation, General Orlando Butler. Butler Park, near Carrollton, is a tribute to this distinguished citizen. General Butler was born in Jessamine County on April 19, 1782, graduated at Transylvania University 1812. He came of a family notable for military renown. His grandson from Ireland and had five sons. All of these served in the American Army. The patriotism and bravery of the whole family became so celebrated that Washington once gave a toast, "The Butlers and the grandfather of the writer, starting as a flat boatman, making 24 trips to New Orleans, and afterward becoming
IT LOOKS GOOD—Says Winston Coleman, right, to his nephew, Walter Coleman, as they examine the threshed wheat pouring into the sacks under Winston Coleman’s hands. Behind them you see the extension belt-box which feeds the straw into a baler, rather than into a rick heap on the ground.

FEEDING IT IN—Threshing time has hit this area and the rigs involved in the operations still fascinate the non-agrarian. This photo shows a stationary thresher on the Winston Coleman farm in Fayette county, with a worker Buddy Kirkland feeding into the machine the wheat bundles. An old-fashioned horse and wagon affair awaits its turn to feed the machine, Russell Wise driving.

These models are stylish in equine footwear

1. The Hutts buy horseshoes by the keg. They look like this—no toe or heel. 2. This is a shoe for what the Hutts call a "regular" horse. The added toe and heel are standard. 3. The extra piece of metal on the left side of this shoe was put there to straighten the hoof of a horse which walks heavily on one side. 4. This shoe has sharp heels and toe to provide sure footing on icy or snow-covered streets. 5. There's even a rubber horseshoe. It cuts down on the clatter and also lessens the pain of a sore shoulder or leg muscle by doing away with much of the shock that comes from walking on metal shoes. 6. This rubber shoe serves the same purposes as No. 5 does, but it's for a mule rather than a horse. 7. Made of lightweight aluminum, this shoe is for a race horse. This particular one goes on the rear right foot. A heel is left off one end to prevent injury to the opposite leg if it should strike it while the horse is running. 8. This is a specially built shoe for a horse whose hip has been thrown out of joint. If it's the right shoulder, say, the horse would tend to favor its right hoof while the bones are becoming set again; thus, more weight than usual would be placed on the left front hoof—and it's on this hoof that the special shoe goes. Because it has a rocker-type bottom, the horse can't walk good on it, so the animal is forced to stop favoring his game leg. More use of that leg will cause the bones to set quicker. 9. The metal toe piece on this shoe straightens the hoof of a horse inclined to walk on its "toes." In some cases, it may actually straighten the bones.

"Henry Clay Was Mason"

Henry Clay, Kentucky's greatest statesmen, also was one of the state's greatest Masons. During the early part of the 19th century he was the outstanding leader of the fraternity and, in 1825, had the rare distinction of serving the same year as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and as master of Lexington Lodge No. 1, an honor never repeated in this state. He also was instrumental in calling the 1822 Masonic convention at Washington for the purpose of forming a General Grand Lodge of the United States. This plan failed and Clay, hurt by the lack of co-operation on the part of the various Grand Lodges, quietly withdrew from the order.

Courier-Journal, Dec-11-1949

Lex. Herald, Nov-17-1938
and looked for the date of the laying of the stone, but was unable to find it.'

Old Landmarks
"Speaking of some of the old landmarks of the city, Mr. McClain said:

"I remember the old Phoenix hotel and its proprietor, whose name was Chiles. He had several daughters who were named for Shakespeare's heroines, such as Desdemona, Portia, Rosamond, etc. I was in the city on the night that Maggie Mitchell, famous actress, played "The French Spy," and during the performance a pistol loaded with powder was exploded in her face and neck. She was taken to the Phoenix hotel, with several others, set up with her all night while a physician picked the powder from the wounds. She appeared the next evening with one side of her face encased in plaster.

"I also remember the old Curd house and its quaint proprietor, Mr. Curd. It was in this hotel that I first saw John C. Breckinridge, whose memory, I see, has been honored by a statue on the public square.'

Mr. McClain asked the reporter about many old citizens and inquired about Ashland, the home of the immortal Clay. The bad weather did not permit his visiting many of the scenes he was familiar with in the years gone by, but he said he hoped to return soon and go over the old ground.

"Mr. McClain was born in Boston and has been on the stage about 45 years. He is an old actor and for 17 years was a member of the Boston Museum Stock Company. He has played in all the principal cities of the Union and has supported many celebrated actors whose names live in memory."

LEX. LEADER
June 30, 1938

THE DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT
And Present State of
KENTUCKE:
And an Essay towards the Topography, and Natural History of that Important Country:

To which is added,
An APPENDIX, containing:

I. The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, one of the first settlers, comprehending every important occurrence in the political history of that province.

II. The Minutes of the Piankashaw Council, held at Pofi St. Vincent's, April 15, 1784.

III. An Account of the Indian Nations inhabiting within the limits of the Thirteen United States, their Manners and Customs, and Reflections on their origin.

IV. The Stages and Distances between Philadelphia and the Falls of the Ohio; from Pittsburg to Pensacola and several other places.

—the Whole illustrated by a new and accurate Map of Kentucke and the Country adjoining, drawn from actual Surveys.

By JOHN FILSON.

Wilmington, printed by James Adams, 1784.
Do You Remember?

When the "big snow" fell on the
night of May 13, 1894 and laid on
the ground the greater part of Sun-
day, May 20, smashing all previous
weather records and breaking down
many trees and damaging shrubbery
with its weight?

When the Lexington postoffice
was located at the northwest cor-
er of Broadway and Short streets,
and Col. H. K. Milward, father of
Henry K. Milward, was postmaster?

When the palatial home of Mrs.
Mary Goodloe Shreve Ransom, with
its gilded roof, stood on the south
side of east Main street, at the en-
trance of what is now Ransom ave-
ue?

When the Lexington city hall
was located on the second floor over
the Market house and city officials had
to climb a long flight of stairs to
get to their offices, as there was no
elevator in the building?

Lex. Leader, 1933-'34

Gardner Is Called

By First Presbyterian

The Rev. William V. Gardner,
D.D., of Greenville, Miss., has
been called to the pastorate of the
First Presbyterian church here, the
Rev. William H. Willson, clerk of
the session, announced yesterday.
The call is subject to the ac-
ceptance of Dr. Gardner and to
approval of the Lexington-Eben-
zer Presbytery, Willson said. Dr.
Gardner will serve as pastor of the
First Presbyterian church at
Greenville until Oct. 1, he added.
The new pastor will replace Dr.
Robert W. Miles, who died last
year after serving the church for
approximately 20 years.

Dr. Gardner, a native of Saltill-
o, Miss., attended the University
of Mississippi and received the
bachelor of arts degree from
Southwestern University, Mem-
phis. He received bachelor and
master of divinity degrees from
Union Theological Seminary at
Richmond, Va.

He studied for one year at the
American School of Oriental Re-
search in Jerusalem, and holds an
honorary doctor of divinity degree
from Columbia Theological Semi-
nary, Decatur, Ga.

Dr. Gardner was ordained to
the ministry by the East Mis-
sissippi presbytery. He has held pas-
torates at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Farm-
ville, Va., and the First Presby-
trian church of Atlanta. He has
served on numerous committees
of the General Assembly of the
Presbyterian church, U.S.

Dr. Gardner's wife is the for-
er Miss Manira Hoon, of San An-
tonio, Texas.

Members of the committee to
nominate a pastor were Dr.
Charles H. McChord, William E.
Kingsley, Prof. Edward Newbury,
Lewis L. diaggin II and Mrs. Ar-
lyn O. Wagner.

Artist Who Did 400 Paintings Dies

Samuel R. McDowell, 83-year-
old portrait painter, died today
at Baptist Hospital.

Mr. McDowell's studio was in
the Columbia Building, 401 W.
Main. He lived at 201 Cherokee
Parkway.

His wife, Mrs. Margarette Mc-
Dowell, said he had done nu-
merous portraits, public and private,
during his 35-year career as an
artist.

She said he had done about
400 paintings.

Studied At Academy

He studied at the Art Acad-
emy under Frank Duveneck.
Mr. McDowell lived in Louis-
ville all his life.

Besides his wife, he leaves a
daughter, Miss Anne McDowell;
two sisters, Mrs. W. R. Ambrose,
Orlando, Fla., and Mrs. D. W.
Fowler, Cocoa, Fla., and two
brothers, Frank E. McDowell,
West Palm Beach, Fla., and R.
C. McDowell, Louisville.

His funeral will be at 2 p.m.
Friday from the Pearson Funeral
Home, 1310 S. Third, with burial
in Cave Hill Cemetery.

American Antiquarian
New York City

Louisville Times,
Oct. 31-1956

Lex. Herald
Aug-11-1953
AMONG THE AUTHORS

BY FREDERICK BABCOCK

ONE of the phenomena of the
book business is the never-
ending supply of new volumes on
the life and times of Abraham
Lincoln. . . . When the Robert
Todd Lincoln papers were opened
in the Library of Congress five
years ago they provided the biog-
ographers with much material that
had been closely guarded up to
that time, and the writers have
been busy ever since.

On Feb. 12, 1953, the Rutgers
University Press will bring out, in
a nine volume, definitive edition,
"The Collected Works of Abra-
ham Lincoln." . . . Price: $115
per set. . . . Years of research by
the Abraham Lincoln association,
with headquarters in Springfield,
Ill., have made possible this work,
which can be said to include 99
percent of all extant Lincoln ma-
terial. . . . Meanwhile, Benjamin
F. Thomas, associated with the
Springfield group for 20 years, and
editorial adviser in the prepara-
tion of the collected works, is putting
the finishing touches to his "Abra-
ham Lincoln: A Biography," to be
published next November by
Knopf. . . . This, it is announced,
will be the first comprehensive,
one volume life of the Emancipat-
or to appear since Lord Charn-
wood's biography was issued 35
years ago. . . . Mr. Thomas has,
of course, had access to the Rob-
ert T. Lincoln papers, the collected
works, and considerable other
data.

Several weeks ago this column
related that Irving Stone was
gathering data on the life of
Mary Todd Lincoln, in the hope of
having his latest book published
by Doubleday in September, 1953.
. . . Now Mr. Stone writes this
department from his home in Cal-
ifornia:

"The trip after we left Chicago
was really fascinating. We had a
magnificent week in Springfield,
working at the Illinois Historical
library under Harry E. Pratt, who
is one of the most amazing men I
have ever met. He has a thousand
new ideas on Lincoln and ways of
researching them and getting new
material which he brings to you
and not only discusses the ideas
but sets his library staff to work
to bring out all the rare volumes,
manuscripts, letters, and pamph-
lets which can buttress the point
that one may want to make or
which can throw fresh insight into
a field not yet researched. We also
had an excellent time with Ben
Thomas and Roy P. Basler, two
other Lincoln experts, and with
Mrs. Pratt, who, as you know, is
one of the editors of the forthcoming
nine volume collected works
of Abraham Lincoln. Those people
in Springfield are really on fire,
and are not only passionately
devoted to their subject but are
vitaly alive and intense and pro-
foundly interested in every aspect
of the work.

"From Springfield we went to
Lexington, Ky., where I spent
three or four days wandering thru
the streets, seeing all the houses
that Mary Todd had lived in,
sketching them, sketching her
grandmother's house where she
was brought up, and the schools
she went to, the confectionary
shop where she bought her ice
cream, and all the homes out in
the country where she went to big
dances and dinner parties.

"It seemed to me that Lexing-
ton has torn down very little, and
it has preserved so much of the
original city that I felt as though
I was living some 125 years ago.
I was able to get a fine sense of
the city and the life as they were
then. I worked with two really
great historians and great guys:
William Townsend, who wrote
"Lincoln and His Wife's Home
Town," and J. Winston Coleman
author of "Slavery Times in Ken-
tucky."

"After Lexington we drove up
to the Lincoln Memorial library,
where Dr. Robert L. Kneaid and
Gerald McMurtry have assembled
a wonderful collection and where I
found some rare items in a very
old publication that I had not seen
elsewhere.

"From there we went on the
Abraham Lincoln trail all the way
from the house where his parents
were married to his birthplace. We
saw the many farms on which the
Lincolns lived, and we followed
their histories through Kentucky,
Indiana, and Illinois, right up
through New Salem and to the
house on Eighth street where
Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln
lived for so many years. It was a
thrilling experience. Now, having
covered the ground in an actual
physical and geographic sense, I
understand considerably more of
the midwest and particularly the
area where Lincoln lived and
worked."

The Chicago Tribune,
Chicago, Ill.
July 20, 1952
Elaborate Ceremonies Set, 
But Heavy Rain Interfered

Philadelphia Came By Special Train To Take 
Part In Exercises; Gov. John Young 
Brown Among Speakers

Gay costumes, distinguished visitors and dignified speakers were 
drenched when a downpour of rain interrupted an elaborate program 
arranged by Lexington in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the 
admittance into the union of the state of Kentucky. This celebration was 
just another one of the leading events of the "Gay Nineties."

The program, held June 1, 1892, began on Chespisahide where the 
ceremonies were interrupted by rain. However, speech making continued 
in the court house and later in the day burgoo, scheduled to be served in 
Woodland park, was served in the 
park auditorium.

It was a great blow to Lexington 
however, to have its well-planned 
ceremony turn out all wet.

Prominent citizens of Philadelphia 
Pa., came by special train to attend the 
ceremonies and to present to 
Kentucky four paintings. Among 
these was a picture of the hall in 
which congress sat in Philadelphia 
the day Kentucky was admitted to the union.

Rain Brings Wild Scramble

After the Pennsylvaniaans, other 
visitors and Lexingtonians had as-
sembled in front of a speakers' plat-
form on Chespisahide, Rev. E. E. South-
gate opened the program with a 
prayer. Mayor J. H. Davidson then 
began an address of welcome, but 
he had just said something about 
Lexington stretching forth her hands 
when the clouds opened. The rain 
came down, children yelled and 
adults, attired in their best, fought 
to gain entrance through the west 
door of the courthouse.

The Leader, in reporting the cere-
mony and rain, said that "there was 
almost a panic as the people with-
out umbrellas attempted to rush into 
the narrow Chespisahide entrance of 
the courthouse in a body...The sun 
beamed out for an instant after the 
thunderclouds had unloosed their 
unwelcome burden; the band struck 
up a lively air on Chespisahide, the 
the wet and bedraggled crowd reas-
ssembled under the impression that the 
excercises once more were to begin 
outdoors. But if it was thought that 
ethe elements had for a moment sus-

dended operations those who 
entertained this impression were 
doomed to disappointment for it was 
not long before the rain began to fall 
again. It was decided to adjourn to 
the court house and the committee 
that in vain tried to secure the 
Opera House which was being used 
for the Hamilton College commence-
ments.

Inside the court house Senator W.
H. Anderson introduced Joseph M. 
Adams, of the select council of Phil-
daehia, who responded to the wel-
come address which had been so 
rudely interrupted by the shower.

Other speakers were Hampton L.
Carson, Philadelphia, author of the 
History of the Supreme Court of 
the United States; Gov. John Young 

Saxton's New Band Played

Saxton's new band and brass band 
played at the exercises. The Brown 
light infantry appeared in new uni-
forms and Kentucky University stu-
dents and public school pupils 
paraded in a parade before the 
ceremonies.

Inasmuch as burgoo was some-
thing new to the visitors from Phila-
delphia the local hosts were disap-
pointed that it was impossible to 
serve this Kentucky food in true 
barbecue style under the trees of 
Woodland park. Hearing about 
burgoo, but not understanding what 
it was, a Philadelphian, aroused on the 
morning of the celebration by the 
shouts of one of the Phoenix hotel 
peasants, said: 'There's that burgoo 
now.'

of shoes are admissible; she had bet-
ter be sure of her pedel extremities, 
and she can better afford to do this 
as she has exchanged the feminine 
petticoat. Should she still have a 
vague desire toward femininity, she 
can sew a lace Calvignese on the in-
side of her skirt, which will success-
fully simulate the petticoat worn by 
the softer sex and at least deceive 
masculine observers.

"In fact, there is nothing to inter-
fer with the exhibition of rounded 
limbs moulded in a perfect fitting 
costume, whose revelations would al-
most have put Mother Eve to the 
shame after her disrobing from 
the Garden of Eden."

ONE of Charles D. Frey's most treasured—and newest— 
possessions is the full lengh portrait his long time 
friend, William P. Welsh, has just completed of Mrs. 
Frey. The handsome canvas actually is two portraits in one, 
Mr. Frey proudly points out, with his wife posed before a 
mirror in the living room and the mir-
rored reflection caught in oils.

There's a great deal of sunlight 
captured in the folds of Mrs. Frey's 
floor length gown of dark blue velvet 
and the Freys are more than pleased 
with the likeness of her in the canvas. 
It will be hung in their hallay—they 
the only spot in the Frey apartment large 
ough for the six and one-half foot 
portrait.

Mr. Welsh, who lived in Chicago many years before 
going to Lexington, Ky., is remaining here to do a portrait 
of John R. Fugard, and after finishing that will paint one 
of Mr. Frey.

A versatile artist, Mr. Welsh made a number of prize winning 
posters in years past for Mr. Frey, and one of a number of 
distinguished paintings he made for the historical records of 
the army air forces during World War II now is hanging in 
the White House. That painting, of a street scene in Tokyo, 
was made while Mr. Welsh was serving as lieutenant colonel 
with the army air forces.

Among notables he has painted are Lt. Gen. Barney M. 
Giles, retired, former deputy commander of the army air 
forces, whose portrait will hang in the new air force academy 
at Colorado Springs, Colo.; Dr. Herman L. Donovan, presi-
dent of the University of Kentucky, and J. Winston Coleman 
Jr., Kentucky historian.

Among other of Mr. Welsh's recent portraits is one of 
Paula and Linda Knickerbocker, daughters of the Kenneth 
Knickerbockers of Charlottesville, Va., formerly of Bar-
rington. Mr. Welsh has been elected a fellow of the Royal 
It Looked Like This In The 'Gay Nineties'

Only half of this historic building is standing now, but the picture above shows how it looked in the "Gay Nineties." The structure, located on Mill street, next door to Sagerer's drug signe, originally was Mathurin Ciren's confectionery. The first building on this site was built in 1811 and in it Lafayette was entertained in 1825. The second building was erected in 1837. In the Nineties, when it was all there, one side was occupied by the Normandy saloon and the other by M. F. Norris' news stand. The half occupied by the Normandy is gone, but Norris' old stand now is Ferguson's news stand.

Lex. Leader, Aug. 30, 1936

HONORARY DEGREES — Honorary doctors degrees were awarded during graduation ceremonies held Sunday at Transylvania College. Irvin E. Luhner, president of Transylvania College, talks with recipients of the degrees (from left) John Winston Coleman Jr., Doctor of Law; George W. Headley, Doctor of Fine Arts, and Thomas J. Liggett, Indianapolis, Ind., speaker for the occasion, Doctor of Humanities. (Staff Photo.)

The story of a half-dozen or so of distinguished old houses in Lexington will begin with “Major Morrison’s” (Col. James Morrison) at 315 West High Street. It retains the original doorway and all other features of the house Samuel Cooper built in 1765. A fire threatened it in December, 1767, and Cooper expressed “his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington” in the Kentucke Gazette “for their timely assistance in saving his house from being consumed by fire.”

Sold House To Saddler

Cooper sold the dwelling to Benjamin Cox, saddler, who removed to Frankfort and had Col. Morrison advertise it for sale, which he did—and bought it himself. Col. Morrison leased it to the Rev. Harry Toulmin, who resided here while he was president of Transylvania University. The next lessee was John Robert Shaw, the well-digger, who said in his autobiography that the “elegant and commodious house,” as Col. Morrison described it, was more than he could afford. Other occupants before 1800 were “Citizen C. Barbier,” who advertised his French school here, and Charles Verneuil Lorimer, French dancing master. President Toulmin’s neighbors were Edward West (No. 305), the pioneer silversmith and inventor of the steamboat, and John Jones (No. 321), inventor of the cotton spindle.

Nathaniel Morrison in 1806 erected a house at 324 West High Street, opposite Jones, and conveyed it to Joseph H. Hawkins, son-in-law of Col. George Nicholas. Hawkins died in New Orleans while trying to colonize Texas and Daniel Bradford, son of the pioneer editor, took up his residence there. President James Monroe visited Lexington in 1818 and Bradford’s daughter recorded the fact that “my father, Daniel Bradford, one bleak winter evening in 1810 came home and, seated by a blazing fire of hickory logs, remarked that he had been requested to edit a campaign paper.” He chose the rooster as the party emblem, she said, and used it in launching the Lexington Public Advertiser in January, 1830.
This is the only statue to a Union soldier in Kentucky.
Lewis County, on Ohio River.

One of Kentucky's few Civil War monuments dedicated to the Union stands in the Lewis County Courthouse yard at Vanceburg. Just in front of the statue is a World War I marker.

The Courier-Journal, Nov-19-1950
A Lonely Testimonial

The North had the upper hand in Kentucky in the Civil War, but the Confederacy won the battle of the monuments. That is why Vanceburg’s statue to the Union forces is unusual

By JOE CREASON

From the number of Confederate monuments strung out over the state, a casual traveler might assume that Kentucky was a solid Southern state during the dark days of the Civil War.

That assumption is, of course, incorrect. Kentucky’s contributions in war and supplies were principally to the North, although the loyalties of its citizens were bitterly divided. However, granite Confederate testimonials of one kind or another can be found, usually in courthouse yards, from Murray to Richmond and from Russellville to Lexington, not to mention such prominent displays as those at Madisonville, Owensboro, Lawrenceburg, Paducah, Bowling Green, Cynthia and Fairview. And of course there is the Confederate Monument in Louisville.

On the other hand, Union monuments are conspicuous by their almost complete absence. All of which makes the imposing Union marker in one corner of the Lewis County Courthouse yard at Vanceburg most unusual. There are few, if any, other monuments in Kentucky which express the sentiment summed up in these words found on one side of the tall, soldier-crested monument:

“The war for the Union was right, ever-remaining right; and the war against the Union was wrong, forever wrong.”

Actually it’s only right that, of all places, such a marker should stand in Lewis County. For it is perhaps, the most solidly Republican of Kentucky’s 120 counties. Many people, as a matter of fact, refer to it as “The Republican State of Lewis.” In modern history only one Democrat ever has been elected to office in the county. That eruption came shortly after World War II when Clark Eshan defeated his good friend Frank Lykins in a terrific upset by some 150 votes in the race for sheriff.

During the Civil War Lewis gave more men to the Union Army than there were registered voters in the county. An idea of the total number of Federals drawn from the county can be gained from the names of 97 war dead whose names decorate the monument, erected in 1884 by citizens of the county.

The four sides of the marker carry the names of those killed, the seven Kentucky units in which Lewis Countians served and the major battles in which they participated.

The figure of the soldier atop the monument is a conventionally mustached Union infantryman, carrying a long rifle and wearing a knee-length cape.
Arrival Of Traveling Church Had Great Effect On Kentucky

Congregation Provided Impetus For Growth Of Religion, Culture

By Charles R. Staples

The widely scattered "saloons" in the wilderness of Kentucky offered but little attraction to those preachers who were willing to risk the hazards of the Indian Country, so not many of the faithful appeared among our earliest settlers.

A few came through Cumberland Gap on their own account to acquire lands, and to hold forth the light of a future salvation. These few kept up an interest in the spiritual life among the faithful, working during the week on their farms and Sundays whenever they could gather together a few pioneers in a homesteading cabin.

Many of these pioneers left records of their experiences and impressions, one of whom "lamented the want of a personal and family religion," even among those who were supposed to be leaders in their localities.

One preacher said, "A vast portion of the younger element grew up quite careless of their future hereafter and some were avowed infidels in imitation of their sister Republic of France."

The French nation had only recently thrown off the yoke of royalty and was struggling against the combinations of nearly all of Continental Europe. Their efforts around the sympathy of the Kentucky pioneers, not only because France was looked upon as a sister Republic, but because of its aid to the American Colonies during our own struggle for freedom from the Crown of England.

Athelm Rampant

But with the overthrow of the French monarchy, France had overthrown the Bible and atheism was openly professed. The writings of Paine, Voltaire and others, sapping the foundations of the Church, were read all over the land and these sentiments were embraced by large numbers of the American people.

The admixture of the pioneer Kentuckians for their revolutionary allies caused many to approve the same sentiments, aided no doubt by the infrequent, and sometimes total, lack of religious instruction and leadership.

The few preachers then in Kentucky were the "salaried" and some little attempt to overcome these heresies but preached long sermons on the dogma of predestination and election, which was not understood by our pioneers.

This situation was further complicated by a number of acrimonious and useless disputes which split some of the infant congregations and thus consumed nearly all of the genuine piety of the few communicants.

One writer says, "The Generality of the members did not respect God's Sabbath Day commandment and church discipline was decided with a good deal of difficulty, and, in many cases, altogether omitted."

Many of the earliest Church records contain references to various meetings held in Kentucky, which were "churched" but they generally escaped dismissal by an apology and promise of better behavior in the future.

Opposition Demonstrated

A demonstration of the opposition to the Christian Religion was the disbanding with the chaplain to the Kentucky Legislature for the session of 1793, and the constitutional provision barring preachers from holding elective offices.

Churcless were usually started by a party of the faithful believers gathering together in their home or some convenient cabin; until they became strong enough to organize a congregation and build a permanent place of worship. Several of the itinerant preachers visited this area and attended some of these meetings; they wrote the cordial receptions and avid interest with which they were received by the pioneers.

We would know that some of this period of our history had these same preachers left us a description of the people, how they lived, how they dressed, where they came from into the wilderness and how they spent their time when not struggling to clear away the forests and make new roads, including reproducing their long sermons giving their interpretation of prospects for a future life beyond.

The greatest impetus to the development of a religious atmosphere in pioneer Kentucky was the arrival of the Traveling Church on the last day of December, 1781.

This congregation had been organized in Spotsylvania County, Va., before 1780, and was known as the Upper Spotsylvania County Baptist Church. The church was located about 22 miles northwest of Fredericksburg, and about seven miles south of the Court House.

Building Still Stands

The building is still standing and is a one-story log cabin with one room, approximately 20 feet square inside. Services are still held in this room at frequent intervals. The Rev. Lewis Craig was the pastor of this church and as he was a successful and vigorous preacher, he was several times put in jail for "preaching without a sort of permission," and later "for disturbing the peace."

This permission was required of all preachers entering the region belonging to the Established Church (Episcopal). He became disgusted at the laws which imposed such hardships on dissenting preachers who came to Kentucky during the summer months and located on about 1,500 acres in and around what is now called South Elk Horn in Fayette County.

He also listed three other similar tracts for his brothers, which were extended northward to above Georgetown. He marked and filed a description of the lands claimed by him and returned to Virginia.

He announced several times his intention to remove to the wilderness of Kentucky; to have the church, to have all the slaves to have a new church, to have all the slaves, and to have all the slaves, and to have all the slaves.

On the first Sunday in September, 1781, he announced from the pulpist that he was going to depart for Kentucky on the last Sunday of that month. When this day arrived he sent the entire congregation to accompany him into the new settlements across the mountains.

Huge Caravan Formed

So large was the number which had voted to emigrate with him that the caravan was organized under military escort commanded by Col. William Ellis. This officer arranged 60 men mounted on horseback, armed with rifles, who rode with the caravan.

The organization of the church was maintained during the journey, over the mountains and into the Blue Grass country. The Rev. Craig preached again and again along the trail, as Baptists were held when candidates appeared, and whenever other Baptists were found encamped along the trails, they were persuaded to join Craig's caravan for protection and accompany them into the wilderness.

When this caravan began its journey it was no small affair for the men, as the moving train included the church members, their families, Negroes, slaves, and many other refugees attached themselves to the organized expedition for better protection.

A weary journey of nearly 600 miles stretched before them, every step and carrying heavy loads on their backs. Even in the mountains which so many dreaded, were far away, while beyond this barrier extended a long blood-stained path where the tomahawk and the scalping knife seemed never to rest. Between five and six hundred souls started the journey; how many joined them and came into this wilderness we have never been able to determine.

Estimated 2,000 On Trip

Some writers have estimated the total number who arrived here to be about 2,000 but this is only a guess.

We have never been able to ascertain how many died on the trip or how many were born during the journey but we do know that only one man was killed during the trip. He was on guard one night when three of them attempted to charge into the camp but they were repulsed with this one death.

This was the only attempt by Indians to stop the caravan. The original church members brought with them the old communion set, and the prized Bible that had rested upon their pulpit—in fact, they brought everything excepting the house itself.

It was the largest body of individuals that had ever set out for Ken-
in the Battle of Saratoga. They passed up the Piedmont Valley and crossed the James River, where Lynchburg was to be then, through Buford's Gap and on to Fort Chiswell located about nine miles east of present Wytheville.

Here the travelers gave up their wagons and put their plunder in pack saddles and in wallets—strips of canvas laid across backs of horses with ends brought up into pockets, where small children could be placed balanced on opposite sides with utensils, or packages of food for themselves or the horses.

Arrival at Black's Fort

They struggled along until they arrived at Black's Fort in the Wolf Hills, now known as Abingdon. While encamped there they were advised of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. This they celebrated in appropriate fashion by having a large bonfire and firing their rifles.

They stayed here until the colder weather arrived, and with fewer reports of Indian depredations along the trail, they determined to press forward while the Indians were seeking winter quarters, preferring to risk the chances of weather to the indefinite delay and increased risks of savages and to their own certain to come with the arrival of spring weather.

It took them three weeks to pass over the thirty miles through Sullivan County, Powell's Valley and on to Cumberland Gap. Here they entered Kentucky and passed over Pine Mountain, down Yellow Fork and so onto the present site of Barbourville and on to Stagg's Trace which they followed to Mt. Vernon. After a short rest they moved onward to "The Crab Orchard."

Here they encamped while their scouts located a tract of land on Gilbert's Fork of Dick's River about 2 1/2 miles southeast of what is now Lancaster. They arrived at this point on the last day of October, 1781.

Lords End

The choice of the scouts having been approved by the congregation, the horses were again packed and the caravan moved forward for the last move. The terrible trip was concluded at last and they found the spot they desired and began the erection of cabins, a stockade and a small church building. On the pulpit of this church was placed the old communion set and the large Bible from the pulpit of their home church in Virginia.

How many died on the trip and were buried along the trail, and how many suffered the balance of their lives for the hardships along the trail no records remain, nor is there even a complete list of those heroic men and women who survived the perils of the wilderness and planted the banner of their faith on Gilbert's Creek.

Only 66 names of "heads" of families have been found and these same names can be found on the records of the Baptist church in the Blue Grass of Kentucky today. Many of them have been perpetuated by old and prominent families, and as they are passed down in some instances it is considered an act of domestic treason for some of the descendants of the Traveling Church to wander over into the folds of some other denomination.

Churches Established

The Traveling Church arrived on Gilbert's Creek on the last day of 1781. During the year of 1782 Craig established another church at the Forks of Dick's River, and also a church on Clear Creek near where Shelbyville now stands.

During 1783 Craig and a large number of the Traveling Church removed to what is now South Elkhorn in Fayette county and there established the first church in Kentucky north of the Kentucky River. He later began other churches in areas some distance from Lexington and settled for a while in Scott county after completing his ninth year at South Elkhorn.

In 1792, he removed to Mason county and established several Baptist churches in what is now the Bracken Association. He died during the summer of 1825, at the age of 85, and it was said of him that "he knew men better than he knew books."

The names of some of the members of the Traveling Church have come down to us and it is regretted that we have not been able to secure all of them with any degree of accuracy.

Those that we have include:

Allen; Asher; Bledsoe; Bowman; Barrow; Burbidge; Buckner; Craig; Toliver; Craig; Lewis; Craig; Joseph; Cave; William; Curd; Carr; Creath; Dudley; Dupuy; Darnaby; Dedman; Ellis; William and five others of same name; Elly; Eastin; Garrard; Goodloe; Hunt; Hart; Hickman; Hickerson; Martin; Moore; Morton; Marshall; Morris; Mitchell; Payne; Parrish; Timothy; Parriah; Jasper; Pitman; Price; Robinson; Ramsey; Rucker; Shackelford; Shipp; Shotwell; Singleton; Smith; Sanders; Stuart; Todd; Thompson; Walton; Woolfork; Watkins; Waller; Ware; Woolridge.

Spread Over Blue Grass

It did not take the members of the Traveling Church very long to locate tracts of land in an area some distance from Gilbert's Creek. They were not long in scattering all over the Blue Grass, and many of them located along the banks of both North and South Elkhorn.

A number of them organized the Bryan's Station Baptist Church which was begun in 1788 by the Rev. Am-brose Dudley, who had been a Captain during the Revolutionary War. He was very successful as a pastor and soon built up a large church.

It became so large, in fact, that a number of them organized the David's Fork Baptist Church, under Ellic and Grant, in 1801 and erected a church of their own on lands donated by Jeremiah Guage about five miles east of Bryan's Station.

Mr. Dudley continued to preach to the Bryan's Station congregation until the infirmities of old age forced his retirement. He was succeeded in the pulpit of this church by his son, the Rev. Thomas P. Dudley. This father and son were pastors of this one church for 96 years and three months, a claim for longevity that can hardly be exceeded anywhere.

Pastors' Strong Influence

This church was only one of the many congregations organized by members of the Traveling Church. The pastors were large factors in maintaining order and decorum in this new and raw community. They were not educated according to present-day standards for the ministry, but they had great zeal which gave them success as they thoroughly un-
understood their congregations.

This denomination prospered greatly by the arrival of the Traveling Church and for a number of years was the strongest and most active brotherhood in the West. They soon acquired additional leaders and members and enjoyed great prosperity until they received their first setback.

During 1832, they suffered greatly by the loss of 10,820 members who followed Alexander Campbell into the Disciples or Christian Church.

The arrival of the Traveling Church in the Blue Grass put the members "on their own." They could only survive by their own efforts. They became the most self-reliant human beings on earth. They became accustomed to doing things themselves, and thus developed a technique all their own and which could not be understood by officialdom, or absentee landlords many days distant over the mountains.

The pioneer was not perfect, but he was courageous, energetic and experimental, and in adding to his own wealth he added greatly to the wealth of the nation and so left for us a civilization about which he never dreamed.

The spirit of the Traveling Church is still with us, and is needed more than ever to save us from the theories and 'isms' which have been imported from abroad.

This marker says Big Bone was discovered in 1789, but many authorities say 1729.

How Bluegrass Towns Received Their Names

NORTH MIDDLETOWN
Bourbon County

North Middletown, located 19 miles east of Paris, was first called "Swinneytown," for an early settler, who came from the fort at Boonesboro and established a home in that vicinity, which was frequented by emigrants from other parts. Soon a village was the result. In 1818 it was incorporated, and the name changed to Middletown, because its location was midway between Paris and Mt. Sterling; also between Winchester and Millersburg. Later the name was changed to North Middletown to distinguish it from another Middletown in Jefferson County. At present and for many years its inhabitants have been some of the best known and oldest families in the state, and it bears a splendid reputation for a peace-loving and law-abiding community.

MOTHERED BY TRAVELING CHURCH—The Bryan Station Baptist church, situated six miles northeast of Lexington on the Briar Hill road near the site of the famous Bryan Station fort and springs, was founded in 1786 by members of the Traveling Church who had settled along the banks of Elkhorn Creek, and is one of the oldest churches in Kentucky.
Boy Riding Two Horses At Once Launched Forest Retreat Tradition

By George Reynolds

One sunny Saturday afternoon, about the year 1785, a wisp of a boy founded two Nicholas county—and Kentucky—traditions by riding two horses at the same time and outstripping a boastful Virginian whose mount was a fine thoroughbred.

Riding Roman style for the honor of Kentucky, with one foot on the back of each horse of a matched team, the youth retained his precarious position even when one of the horses was forced to leap over a stump, causing the twin entry to lose ground.

But then the young Kentuckian overtook the Virginian in a thrilling finish and won the race, one of the first in the state's history and a fore-runner of thousands to follow in which Kentucky horses were victorious.

The excited crowd of early settlers who had gathered in the newly cleared creek flat to watch the race, which had been planned for days, collected bets they had won from the defeated gentleman—including his thoroughbred.

Then they looked for the winner, but he could not be found. He had quietly slipped away.

Returned To Limelight

The brave youth was to be heard from later, however, especially when he became Gov. Thomas (Old Stone-Hammer) Metcalf, and after he had won fame as a congressman, senator and soldier.

That was also after an apprenticeship to his brother as a stone mason, from which training he received his nickname and during which he concentrated on learning as much as possible from every book he could find in his spare time.

He designed and built houses in Nicholas and Bourbon counties. And he used his training later to design and build a substantial brick home in the wilderness about three miles from Carlisle on the Lexington-Maysville stagecoach road. It was just up the hill from the scene of his famous race.

By that time, in 1813, Metcalf had influential friends, many of whom often stopped at his Halfway tavern across the road from the new building. One of them even named his house when he asked for advice.

It was only natural, Henry Clay told him, to call the estate Forest Retreat—and that became its name.

Soon the tavern also became known as Forest Retreat, and later as Forest Retreat, Ky., postoffice.

Had Many Famous Visitors

Many famous persons stopped at Forest (sometimes spelled Forrest) Retreat, including Presidents Jackson and Harrison. Henry Clay remained a warm friend, and he and others reportedly indulged in many games of poker at Metcalf's house and at the tavern, which was famed for its jovial hospitality.

Old Stone-Hammer's political career was at its height during the well-known Old and New Court feud and during the controversy over currency. He was a staunch "hard-money" man, in opposition to supporters of "greenbacks." Enemies were easily made, and he was invited to duel more than once.

One of his greatest enemies was Cassius Clay, the fiery abolitionist and editor of Lexington's "Free American." Their enmity continued throughout their lives.

Gov. Metcalf died in 1855 at his tavern, a victim of the ravaging cholera epidemic. He was buried in a small graveyard about 100 yards from Forest Retreat.

The brick home and surrounding fertile farmland, on which many trees grew to record proportions, gradually deteriorated. The trunk of one apple tree on the farm grew to a circumference of eight feet, and the world's largest recorded silver poplar still stood near the residence in the late 1930's.

Dr. Asbury Buys Farm

In 1935, Dr. Edie Asbury purchased the farm on the advice of an uncle who had observed for many years its prodigious productivity. He began a long-range restoration program and installed several thoroughbreds there—an appropriate use for the land on which that famous race had been run so many years before.

The old residence was completely restored, but Dr. Asbury says most of the original material was in good condition and very little of it was removed. The interior was refinished and the outside strengthened and painted.

The late Mrs. Cassius Clay was, strangely, the most interested observer of the restoration work, Dr. Asbury says.

An ardent student of good farming methods (named a master conservationist by the Conservation Service), Dr. Asbury directed a program designed to restore the farm's famous fertility.

During the period he has owned it, the farm has been the home of such thoroughbreds as Revoked, Hampden, Brownian, Yellmantown, Brown Biscuit, Gala Belle and Dead Reckoning.

The last farm on the edge of the Blue Grass, it has become known for its rolling beauty.

The old tavern across the road still stands, though not now on the same farm. It is presently owned by Hinton Caswell and is used as a residence. Together, the two old buildings stand as reminders of a rich past and mementos of an epic race.
Built in 1854 by Alexander Brand; Thos. Lewinski, Archt.

FAYETTE COUNTY FARM

AT AUCTION

Tuesday, February 19th at 10:30 A.M.

As Executor of the estate of Mrs. Alice S. Anderson we will sell to the highest bidder on the premises on the above date her farm known as GLENARRY located 3-1/2 miles from Lexington on the Newtown Pike, containing 90 acres, more or less. This is a very fertile farm and is in an excellent location, being situated across the road from Goldstream and close to Suddiepoy, Castletown and Providence.

Comparatively new tobacco barn, 44'x112', and another tobacco barn 36' wide and about 130 feet long.

Five room brick and frame cottage, brick smokehouse and other small buildings.

Terms: 10% on day of sale, 40% when deed is delivered, and the balance in 1 1/2 & 1 year.

Possession given March 1st.

J. Lindsey, Executor of Alice S. Anderson

LEXINGTON HERALD, Feb. 19th, 1952

Security Trust Company

Home of Jos. C. Anderson; later Jos. Blythe Anderson.

Burned: Feb-16-1970 - 10:30 p.m.

Not occupied at time, or 5 years earlier.

A Church With Roots In History

Its background makes it a valuable addition to the nation’s historical treasures, but Kentucky’s Long Run Baptist Church is slowly crumbling away.

The original meeting house was probably built by Abraham Lincoln’s grandfather. He owned the land, lived, was killed nearby, and more than likely lies beneath the old church now. Only by a near miracle did Abraham Lincoln’s father escape the same fate.

Kentucky’s first and largest organization of Baptists was formed in this little church, and took its name. But today the Long Run Association of Baptists has no plans to preserve its birthplace.

Harry S. Truman’s maternal forebears, over a century ago, were largely responsible for the erection of the present structure, furnishing bricks and labor, land and leadership. The present congregation is planning an addition that would alter its appearance.

In the churchyard, gravestones bear names known all over Kentucky, but the stones are broken and screened by a waist-high growth of weeds. Many graves are being lost through want of attention. Conceivably, in a few more years Long Run Church will also be lost.

Not that Capt. Abraham “Linkhorn,” as his name was recorded in the 1780 land grant, knew he was building a Baptist meeting house. He and his two older sons, Mordecai and Josiah, were building a home. Thomas, the littlest boy, was too young to do anything useful, but he probably tagged along. “Linkhorn” had “entered” 400 acres on Floyd’s Creek in the eastern part of what is now Jefferson County in 1780, besides other land in Kentucky. Then he had returned to Virginia for his family, his wife Bathsheba and their four children.

Until they could safely occupy their home in the wilderness, they lived, probably, in one of the eight cabins which, with four blockhouses, made up Morgan Hughes’ Station, only recently established nearby. Hughes’ Station, a weak fort and poorly built, was settled mostly by Quakers and Baptists. The station’s original survey was made by Squire Boone.

Little Long Run Creek meandered through Lincoln’s land. By the spring of 1796, he had built a cabin and had cleared enough land to plant a sizable crop. Abraham and his boys must have gone each dawn, always of necessity armed, to put in their crop. Young Thomas, now 8, was still tagging along.

Then one day as the four worked in the field, the father was felled instantly by a shot from the woods.

William H. Herndon relates the story as he was to hear it many years later from President Lincoln: “When the father fell, Mordecai, having hastily sent Josiah to the neighboring fort for assistance, ran into the cabin, and, pointing his rifle through a crack between the logs, prepared for defense. Presently an Indian came stealing up to the dead father’s body. Beside the latter sat the little boy..."
The grave marker of Ednum Gregg, the last Negro member of the church. He joined it as a slave. Thomas Mordecai took deliberate aim at a silver crescent which hung suspended from the Indian's breast and brought him to the ground. Josiah returned from the fort with the desired relief, and the savages were easily dispersed, leaving behind one dead and one wounded.

Thus was saved the life of the father of the President.

The "Widow Lincoln" buried her husband upon the hill near their little cabin, but the exact burial place has long been a disputed topic.

She and her family stayed on until fall. Meanwhile, the settlers of Hughes' Station began using the abandoned cabin as a community meeting house and school building.

Before winter came, the family had settled in Washington County, where they had kinfolks. Here the children grew up. In 1806, Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks, and moved to Nelson County, then to Hardin (now LaRue) County. Here, on February 12, 1809, a baby boy was born and named Abraham for his dead grandfather.

Back on Long Run Creek, the "Lincoln Cabin" gradually became known as the "Baptist Meeting House." The Baptist brethren soon outnumbered the Quakers who met with them. By 1790 it was taken over almost entirely by these Baptists, and seven years later it housed a constituted Baptist congregation. About this time the log cabin was replaced by a small stone church up on the hill.

The church membership numbered 57 by 1803, with John Penny possibly its first pastor. That year, within its walls was formed the first Association of Baptist Churches in Kentucky, an organization which covered an immense territory, taking in 24 churches and 1,619 individual members. Like the little church whose gate it was, the new association was christened with the name of the pleasant little stream nearby, Long Run.

The following year, 1804, was to prove the church strong enough to sustain a "split" in the congregation. Spencer, the foremost historian of Kentucky Baptists, recounts this incident:

"At a log-rolling in the neighborhood, the question was sprung, whether or not a man would be justifiable in telling a falsehood under any circumstances. This illustration was proposed: 'Suppose a man has five children. The Indians come and kill four of them, the fifth one being hidden nearby. The savages then ask the father if he has another child. Would he be justifiable in telling them he has not?'

The dispute grew warm. Some members of the church engaged in it. It finally got into Long Run Church and split it. The 'Lying Party' moved three or four miles west and were constituted the 'Flat Rock Church' of seven members in March, 1805.' This left 62 truthful members in the 'Long Run Church.'

In spite of the fact that several such colonies were sent out to form new churches, the congregation outgrew the stone building and began to plan for a new one. This is where President Truman's Kentucky forebears enter the picture—and dominate it completely.

When enough money was collected for building, the funds were placed in the hands of John Gregg, the President's maternal great-uncle. John Gregg's brother William was a member of the building committee. Gregg gave the church the land on which it now stands.

In less than a year, the new building, which stands today, was complete. Its lines were simple. The stones of the old church were used again to form the foundation, whose dimensions were enlarged to 40 by 60 feet.

Much of the actual work performed was by Gregg slaves, and the walls were constructed of bricks burned on the old Gregg place. This Gregg homestead still exists, at present the property of Dr. S. G. Bandeen. It may be seen from U. S. 60, some four miles from the church, toward Shelbyville.

Truman's maternal grandparents were also active in the church during this time. Harriet Louisa Gregg had married Solomon Young in 1838. Later they moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where in 1852 their daughter Martha Ellen was born. She in turn married John Anderson Truman, and in 1884 their son was born. He was named Harry, presumably for his "old, red-haired grandmother."

This church building has four entrances, two in front, two behind. Quakerism accounted for half of these doors; the other half were purely Jim Crow. A crosswise partition separated pews intended for white and Negro members. In the Long Run Baptist Church, Negroes were given the vote long before it was legally theirs throughout the rest of the country. In matters of church government, slave members had equal voice with their masters. After Emancipation, no more Negroes were taken into the church, but those already enrolled were retained. Not until 1923 did the last Negro member die. He was Ednum Gregg, who had as a child belonged to the Gregg family.

Today this small church is still serving the spiritual needs of the surrounding community. Its congregation's membership now numbers about 200. Its present pastor is Joseph L. Brown, 312 Crescent Court, Louisville.

One should visit Long Run Church on a freezing Sabbath morning to appreciate fully the rugged fortitude displayed by these present-day worshippers. If one can get to the church, that is. Often in the wintertime the road is completely impassable.

In the churchyard, seen through the tumbledown fences, the ancient barefaced tombstones lean tipsily against one another for support. The old building is too shabby even to be picturesque any more. Sections of the rusted iron roof are missing, or flap creaking in the wind.

Inside, the raw bluster of the north wind can no longer be felt, but there is little else to account for the slight rise in temperature. The only sources of warmth are two tiny pot-bellied coal heaters, the country-store type. Around these the members of the congregation cluster, their attire resembling generally that of a Polar Expedition, rather than that of
Front view of the church. The two doors are the result of Quaker influence—for men and women. The similar doors in the rear were for Negroes.

Sunday morning church-goers.

SO THE boys, rosy-cheeked and grinning, keep on their earmuffs; the babies wear their bright snowsuits and mittens right through the service. And, as necessity demands, the young "uns are bundled up a little tighter and taken outside, down the ice-slick path to one of the little wooden buildings behind the church. Elmer King, one of the oldest members, probably finds his heartiest support among the mothers of small children, when he asserts, "They ought to tear it down and use the bricks to build a good church!"

Though their century-old building is literally falling apart, brick by brick, they will probably do nothing that drastic. To begin with, that would take more money than they ever hope to have. They would be delighted to turn the building, grounds, history, and all, over to anyone who would provide them a decent meeting-place elsewhere.

The members and pastor of Long Run Church would like to see their old building restored and maintained as a shrine, so that visitors from the country over might come and relive its colorful history. But since they are all people of moderate means or less, they can't afford a shrine. They will meet in the old building as long as it will hold together, patching it here and splicing it there as best they can.

SUNDAY School rooms are desperately needed. So they plan to build a new wing on the church as soon as possible, doing all the work themselves. Of course the architectural details of the new addition may not quite harmonize with the old building, but for their purposes, it will be quite an improvement. They have $300 in the building fund already, and an old house which was recently given them for this purpose. It has now been dismantled and transported to the grounds. Heaps of the old lumber, doors, windows, hardware, can be seen now at the rear of the building.

Only at the west side of the building is the ground free of graves. If they are to have their much-needed heating system and a basement to put it in, this is the only logical place for the new wing. Therefore the side wall of the old building will have to go.

"It seems almost like desecrating the old building," said Mr. Brown, the pastor. Then, defensively, "But what else can the congregation do? They can't just live in the past!"

Sue McClain was this story largely out of her interest in preserving the old church as a shrine. Her husband, John E. Thiermon, is a photographer in Nicholasville, Ky.

This marker, telling of the death of the elder Lincoln, stands on U. S. 60 outside Simpsonville.

Note the evidences of physical deterioration around a back door of the old church.
**FUNERAL NOTICE.**

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF

Mrs. Sallie Howard Woolley,

Will take place at her late residence, on Second street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Lexington, Ky. July 30, 1873.

**In Howard's Grove Cemetery**

Daughter of Robert Wickliffe
buried in "Howard's Grove"
7 miles on Bryan Station Pike
in Fayette County, 19

on W. side of road.

**Fire Destroys Old Church In Jefferson**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23—A section of the old St. Mary's Church was destroyed by fire last night. The church was said to have been built in the 18th century and was the worshiping place of early settlers.

**At Shannon, in Mason County,**

killed by Isaac B. Desha
son of Gov. Desha.

**After 42 years, the killing of Goebel still is a Frankfort issue**

ALTHOUGH two dogwood trees have rooted and flourished in the path of the bullet that killed William Goebel in 1900, the question of who pressed the fatal trigger is still a live issue in Frankfort.

Jim Howard and Henry Youtsey were the star suspects forty-two years ago, and today most Frankfort residents who lived through the turbulent scene stoutly affirm their belief in the guilt of one or the other. The Clay County marksmen, Jim Howard, reiterated his innocence in recent years when approached by a daughter of his old-time attorney.

At any rate, Goebel died in the old Capitol Hotel, four days after he was wounded by a .38-55 bullet from a powerful deer rifle.

Frankfort vaunts many mementoes of the shocking affair that ushered in the new century. The only decoration in the Senate chamber is a handsome photo-portrait of Goebel, hanging over the rostrum. The spot where Goebel fell in front of the Old Capitol is marked with a bronze plaque imbedded in the sidewalk. The hackberry tree in which lodged the bullet that felled him is marked with a sign too high for souvenir hunters to yank down. There is a bronze statue in front of the Capitol and another at Goebel's tomb in the Frankfort Cemetery.

Goebel's political career was made as a State Senator from 1888 to 1900. He was a forceful leader in the Constitutional Convention of 1890. He was author of anti-lobby laws, pioneer in seeking legislation regulating railroad rates, and championed reforms in liability of employers, franchise tax laws, and school book laws.

Whether Goebel was a scourge of society or a simon-pure friend of the people is a moot question. The late Urey Woodson, one of Goebel's intimate associates in the Kentucky political scene of the late 1800's, pointed out that Goebel inspired either fierce hatred or fierce devotion. Woodson's book, "The First New Files," 1908, holds that the murdered leader lived two or three generations ahead of his time and sponsored social reform when Franklin D. Roosevelt was in knee pants.

"In memory of Francis Baker; a native of Trenton, N. J. and Resident of Natchez, Miss., who was cruelly murdered in this vicinity, whilst on his journey from the South to N. J. on the 2nd Nov. 1824, in the 31st year of his age. This stone is erected by his bereaved parents, to mark the spot where his remains lie. Not my will but thine O God be done. Just and awful are all thy ways. Thou King of Saints."
degrees-
1. B.S. in M.E., U. Ky. 1920
2. M.E., U. of Ky. 1929
3. Litt. D., Lincoln Memorial Univ., 1945
4. Litt. D., Univ. of Kentucky, 1947
5. LL. D., Transylvania Univ., 1969

SEPT. 1 - 1941


Photo: Mar. 6, 1949

June 2 - 1948

At Lincoln Memorial University Commencement.


Beauchamp, Knife Col. Solomon R. Shang at his home in Frankfort, Nov. 7, 1825, was born July 7, 1825, in Frankfort, Ky. Buried in Bloomfield Cemetery.

In old section of cemetery.

Double Grave of Jereboam O. Beauchamp and wife, Ann Cook Beauchamp, in Maple Grove Cemetery, Bloomfield, Ky., both buried in single grave, 1826.