Ed Forrest

This batch numbers 50 to 58---subjects:--Jas. H. Mulligan, Stephen
G. Sharp, John Stonestreet Vanmeter, Jos. D. Hunt, Edward Ranck,
Charles Bronston, M. C. Alford, Jacob Embry Allen, Ben F. BUCKNER

Goebel--TaylorandColson---Scott--Affairs.

Pages 95 to 101--6 sheets.

this batch runs from page 89 th
to page 94--subjects as follows
Second Charter--page 89
First Centennial--page 90
McCullough & Flint's M.V. 91
Sheriffs, Supt's, Council &c 92
Judge B. F. GRaves, page 93 Judge
Erection of Churches & P.B.'s 94.

neys, W. S. Downey, J. Lawrence Jones, Chas. [illegible]

This batch is red-numbered from 102 to 110--half num ber indicates an other slip goes with the preceding whole number.

The subjects or titles are as follows: Some Fine Old People--3 Railroads, Stage Coaches &c---First Use of Gas. Contrasts between Customs old and new---Crimes in old times &Now---Three or 4 noted Tragedies---Colson--Scott, December 1899---Goebel--Taylor, Jan 1900---Thompson--Davies, Fall of 1873---Little Phil Thompson kills Davis---and with same number, Stewart --Kimball Tragedy, and Baldwin --green killing. Number 8, assassination of Judge Elliot, Number 9 Sympathy of Judge Morton for Fallen Women---Number 10 Changes in Churches and Church Services.

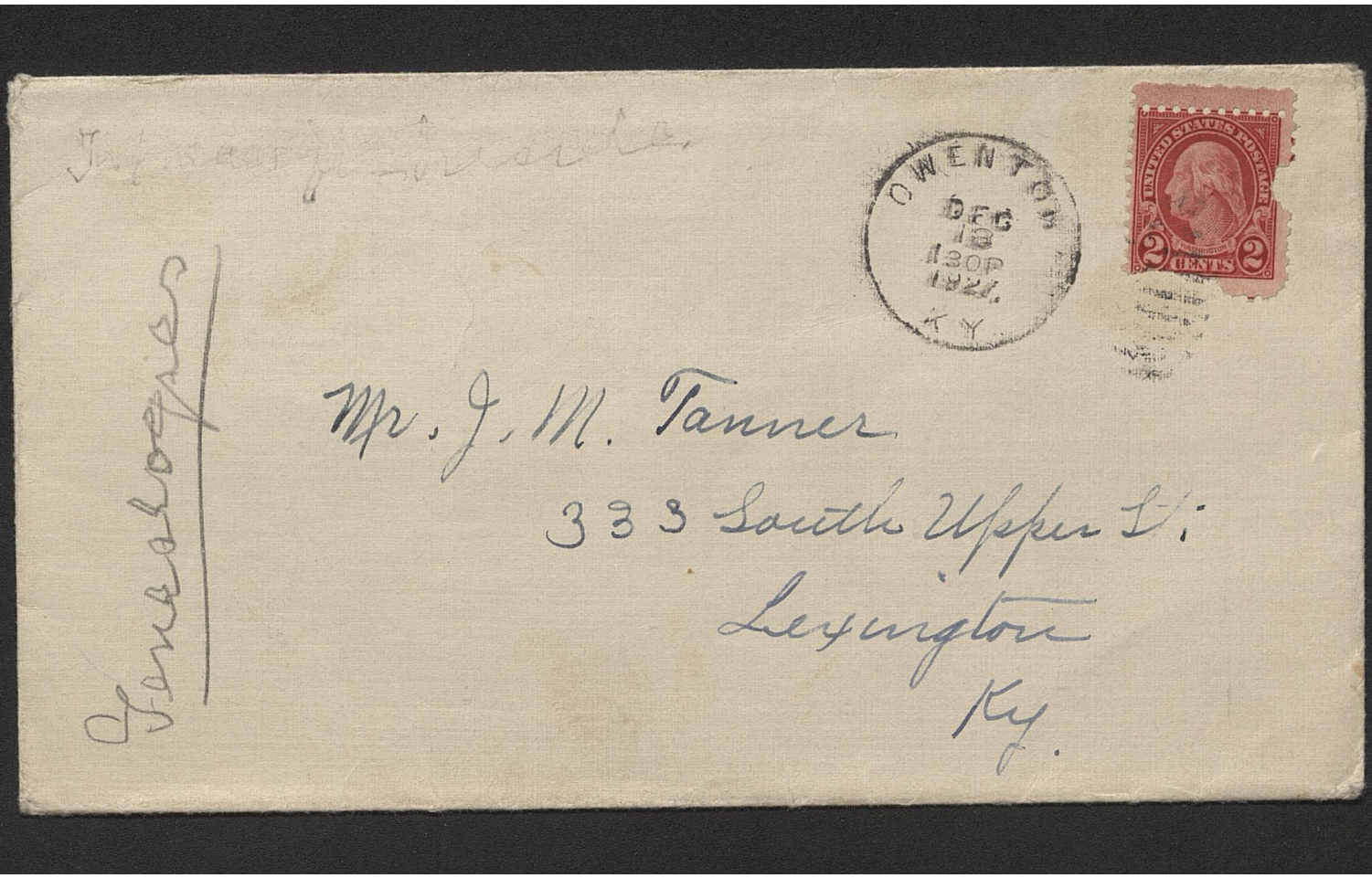
cate

Chan

This batch has six red-numbered sheets--# ~~I23~~xx #I2 I to I26; only one number is given to subjects covering more thanon sheet; the subjects or titles are as follows:
Civil War Period (3 sheets) Federals & Confederates (2)=#I2i
Newspaper Enterprise # I22.---Lottery for Library # I23.
Water Supply at different ~~times~~ # I24.
Northern Bank & Wm. Christie #I25. xNxxtxexnxBxnk x xmx xhxix
George O. Barnes Divine Healer and advent of Charles Kerr # I26.

This batch has red numbers III to I20--subjects or titles as

follows: Customs & events of last half of I9th Century. III-3 sheet
Autobiographical # II2--4 sheets
Lexington as Place of Residenceo---one sheet #II3
What Const itutes Prosperity ? II4---part of page missing.
Bible Writers not only Inspired. #II5 one sheet.
Damon & Pythias--Greenway & Cochran one sheet # II6.
Banks & Bankers---Prominent Citizens one sheet #II7
Ornate Oratory--School Speeches abandoned. one sheet #II8.
Humorists, Cartoonists, Columnists---one sheet # II9.
Fortunae Fire---Pest Hole burned One sheet #I20. Newspaper Style
from I870 to I880--same sheet as above.


OWENTON
DEC
18
130P
1922
KY
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
2
CENTS
Mr. J. M. Tanner
333 South Upsper St.
Lexington
Ky.

Owenton Ky.
Dec. 17, 27

Mr. J. M. Tanner
Lexington Ky.

Dear Sir:

Yours of Dec. 15th received.
Yes. Elijah Allen and E. J. Allen are the same. He is better known as "Elijah"
My father died at the old home 861 South Broadway, where he lived for 45 years. His children are as follows:
Claude Allen who married Ivey Laurence has been with the March Furniture Co. about 40 years.
Elma Allen who married J. H. Kemper taught in the Lexington schools 26 years.
Nellie Allen, who married J. W. Cammack taught in Fayette and Owen counties.
H. R. Allen, who married Linnie Uri of Oklahoma is head of the Legal Dept. (Atty) of the Sinclair Refining Co. in Chicago Ill.
L. B. Allen who married Bertha Boughton of Ashland Ky. is first assistant to the Vice-President of the C & O R.R. in Richmond Va.

Yours truly
Nellie A. Cammack

page one

ne)

Fifty Years Recollections of Lexington & Vicinnity,

Its People & Institutions.

Preliminary.

This good town had its beginning on the banks of the Elkhor River in the year 1779 four years after the first shot was fired in the War of the Revolution near its name-sake and elder sister in th state of Massachusetts--the shot fired by the embattled farmers at Concord Bridge and which "sounded around the world"". The stream was appropriately named Elkhorn, for the species of deer indicated by the name roamed in great numbers thru the majestic forests near-by with only the Indians to contest their supremacy, The strongest imagination cannot so visualize the country thereabouts--the towering trees, the rolling pastures,-the great limpid streams--all filled with many beautiful birds & fishes & animals wild and fleet-footed but not ferocious--as to exaggerate the reality. There are and were other places where on account of mountains & waterfalls & atmosphere, the element of grandeur enters in more largely, but as a region appealing to sight & imagination for its beauty, and to the practici minded as a place to enjoy life and acquire a competency, there are few now and none superior to it in that early day.

Our ancestors, the pioneers of this region, were high-minded intelligent, resourceful courageous--able & willing to contend with the forests and Indians, encouraged by the splendid prospects that lay beyond when their victory was accomplished.

The book of which Mr. George W. Ranck is the author is the on real history of Lexington so far as I am informed; the term Recolle tions designates more correctly than History what I am endeavoringe to write it imparts a more intimate tone, and permits the interm-gling of incidents and events that are not strictly historical but rather reminiscent. Mr. Ranck's book went to press in 1872 and contains very interesting accounts of the industries institutions growt

1 page two

(page two)

and development and partial relapses of Lexington and of the people identified with them during the first 93 years of its existence. I hope to make these papers or book if they acquire that dignity more cheerful reading than would be a mere recital of facts in chronological order. In order to justify and give a distinct meaning to the word Fifty in thetitle the aim will be to record the best remembered and most prominent events during the fifty years fm I860 to I9I0, but the clearest and fullest recollection will be of the 32 years from I873 to I905 during the whole of which period I was a resident of Lexington or its immediate vicinnity engaged continuously in the practise of law in its courts and also in buying selling & renting and examining titles to real estate.

The lst word in the caption has a va gue but very comp rehensive significance which well suits the aim of these reminiscent chronicles; they are intnded to embrace people and things and events of great variety of character and importance. One of the early correspondents of the Cincinnati Enquirer wrote in one of his letters that there were only three Institutions in Lexington a visitor needed to see--Clay's monument, Madison C. Johnson and the Court House, Which was at that time interesting on account of its age, style of architecture, form of constructure, and steeple which lean ed like the Tower of Pisa. I might have used "half a century" instead of "fifty years" but that would seem to be catering to sound and bombast. In order to give an antique flavor and furnish a back-ground for events transpiring since I860, I may refer to a few occurrnces preceding that date; but to prevent these sketches from assuming too much of the tone of ancient history, and to have them maintain as they are intended to do a medieval flavor they may project forward somewhat into thevmodern period subsequent to I9I0.

three)

These Recollections will not be confined to Lexington, but will include some important persons and events of two or tthree surrounding counties; an effort will be made to relieve their dullness by interspersing some pen pictures of persons of prominence or having characteristics that attract attention, and with anecdotes illustrative of these characteristic . They will constitute a kind of pot-pourri, but will I think contain some very palatable ingredients, pleasant to the taste of any who are kind enough to partake. A little fun may be poked at some very goodfriends who growing weary of the cares, contentions and calamities constantly besetting sojourners here --have crossed over and taken up their abode in other realms. Expecting shortly to surrender the struggle here (willy-Nilly) as I am now past 80 and exchange our uncertain climate for another entirely unknown and perhaps worse than this--if I should reach the place to which my good friends have emigrated, and if their manes should feel offended at what I may have written in jest, we might be able to even up scores over there. I am quite certainthey have not procured return tickets & will not e able to reach me so as to even up matters on this side. While I admit a feeling of resentment against one or two who have crossed the great divide, and one or two who have not, no reference what ever will be made to them, and in all that is written there shall be no spark of malice against any human being living or dead.

Time casts a glamour over the Past, Distance lends enchantment; we who are in the sere & yellow leaf find a melancholy pleasure viewing in retrospect the scenes of long ago. The present generation may find enjoyment in comparing and contras ting the pregnant Present with the empty and fading Past; they may also if they strongly desire and will make the effort using some imagination see with prophetic eye many wonderful things now hidden from view in thesealed book of futurity; like travel & adventure in countries little known, mental incursions into the realms of the future will disclose many novel and in-

(ef four)
teresting things both good & bad and give a zest and freshness to relieve the dull drabness of every-day life.

As a stimulus for undertaking these mental incursions and supplying data for illustrations and concrete examples from which to make comparisons and contrastsof the past with the present, my aim will be in the pages that follow to give an outline picture of an area having Lexington for a center and varying radii of from ten to thirty miles, during a period of about thirty years without definite limits, but approximately from I860 to I9I0, with I870 as a middle period; I will not go back to very early days and write a strictly historical story as Duncan Cassidy is now publishing by installments in a daily newspaper, nor will I attempt a feature sketch drawn with the aid of imagination from general information concerning certain cities in early times (including Lexington)such as have been appearing from the pen of Joseph Hergesheimer in the Saturday Evening Post.

My outline picture will be drawn mostly from actual experience and observation, verified where necessary by reference to old directories, newspaper articles and the recollections of old persons; while we who are approaching the horizon separating the known from the unknown indulge mostly in rvries & dreamsas we recall the people,occurrences and experiences of that period, the young and middle-aged may anticipate with assurance--almost with certainty-- progressive changes along many lines of thought and endeavor, and achievements as wonderful perhaps during the next fifty years as have occurred during a similar period of the past. People now in the prime of life occupy a vantage point of opportuniy as fine as have the people of any other period of time; for have they not the benefit of the experience of all the past and unlimited opportunities for the future? But the retrospect I am proposing to present in print should be in some way interesting and profitable to both old and young.

page five (page four)

I870

The year is a convenient date from which to take both a backward and a forward view; we will not specify in detail events between the I870 and the I800 periods, for I am discussing only those between the former and the present time, but will simply say that we who were here in I870 and ten years previously thought it was a time of great events and that the progress since I800 was hardly short of marvelous, and we thought of the pioneers with pity such as that with which many born since I870 commisserate us, but much of their sympathy and pity is wasted, for we had many comforts & conveniences that George Washington and his contemporaries had never even dreamed of. The Indiand had all disappeared, life and property were much safer than in this boasted day of law & order & prohibition; there were close around Lex. good turnpike roads, highly productive soil yielding without fertilizer abundant crops of everthing adapted to the climate, splendid forests from which could be obtained all the timber needed for fuel & much suited for lumber besides being a sportsman's paradise for small game; thre were reapers for cutting our grain, tho not yet for binding it, mills for grinding it with horse, water and steam power, threshers which at first piled the grain and chaff out together on great sheets to be separated by hand-turned fans and a little later steam-propelled separators turning out as much as 500 bushels a day ready for grinding into flour. There were also in those days horses that could run or trot almost as fast as Longfellow or Lexington or syson-by or Man O'War, or Black Gold or zev or Bubbling Over or Whiskery; & Durham cattle imported from England grazing on lushy blue grass soon to become juicy steaks or sold at fancy prices. We commiserated citizens of those far back days also enjoyed the privileges of churches where we could listen to sermons by able preachers once a week which was abundantly sufficient when it is remembered they were usually of an hours duration, and one room school houses with nearly all men teachers thoroly qualified for teaching the three R's besides his-

ory, geography algebra and a little Latin. In these one-room schools there was acquired abundant information tho taught not more than 6 months a year to make citizens well fitted for all the ordinary duties of life, and for those having the needed tastes and talent to lay the foundations for becoming teachers, preachers, lwyers, doctors, judges, senators--and even for Presidents of the U.S.

In addition to all these advantages there werealso splendid steamboats plying the Ohio and the Mississippi, from Cinnati to New Orleans, and smaller ones on the smaller streams, carrying both passengers and freight at prices much lower than at the present day--and as a means of reaching these boats there were railroads extending from Lex. to both Louisville & Cincinnati on each of which two trains a day ran having two coaches a baggage car and the cutest little locomotives one might wish to see. Tis true howeverit was said that sometimes when a man was in a hurry he would start ahead of the train and hop on when overtaken by it, or perhaps if not going further than Frankfort or Paris would mount one of his blooded horses. Practical telegraphy had then been in use for 25 years or more, radio had not entered the brain of the wildest visionary, there had been some crude efforts at construction of machines that would fly and occasionally a ventureous fellow connected with a show would grasp a horizontal bar beneath a alloon inflated with hot air and sail out thru the boundless heavens taking the risk to alight with a parachute wherever chance might permit.; besides listening to the tiresome sermons of an hour's length we were entertained if not instructed by the oratory of Tom Marshall, Joe Blackburn and the two Breckinridges--worthy successors to the eloquent Pat Henry, Menifee and Henry Clay. The people of that day had a right to be proud of their opportunities and achievements, and my guess is that they were as comfortable, prosperous and happy as are the average citizens of today.

seven)

It may however have been a case where ignorance was bliss and each one can decide for himself whether it is folly to be wise But I I+am quite sure that if deprived now of the comforts & conveniences and devices contributory to the ease and enjoyment of life--which have come to us since I870 the majority of the people would in their mind at least be wretched and miserable; they of I870 did not know had not even dreamed of the wonderful things that had been thought out nd were in store for the convnience and enjoyment of those who might survive until I920 or beyond--secrets shortly to be revealed to a wáting world.!!. Coincident however with the conveniences and advantages that generated in the minds of the people of I870 feelings of contentment and self-sufficiency and of superiority over the denizen of I800, there existed conditions causing dissatisfaction & discontent. Of these conditions the people pf I920 and subsequently are entitled to be informed so that they may be able to make comparisons and draw just conclusions.

Some of these unsatisfactory cnditions will be recited here:--Mainstreet along its whole length of one mile was constructed of rock broken the size of a man's fist and spread loosely like the cheapest of rock roads without even sand or gravel spread over and rolled down to fill spaces and prevent shifting and jostling by travel; parts of it were very rough and parts worn into holes; there were sidewalks for less than half its length laid of brick, which became loose and unevn and when stepped upon squirted dirty water onto face & clothing and it was not unusual for Women's skirts worn long in those days to become thoroly bdrggled. There were gas lights on 8 or ten squares in thecenter of town at the top of iron posts 7 or 8 feet high thru which pipes extnded conveying thegas which was made of coal at works on Main street at Spring st.; they were lighted on a moon schedule, that is extinguished as soon as half disk moon was well above the horizon.

(page eight)

It was a current remark that when the gas was lit itwasconsidered safer to carry a lantern to avoid contact with the posts, the truth of which statement and also of the one that a person in a hurry to get to Cin. or Louisville would start walking ahead of the train need vrification. A few years later coal oil lamps were set on posts along theoutlying localities which required aman driving full-tilt in a two wheel cart an hour to light and a similar length of time to extinguish, as they like the gas-lights were oprated on a moon scheduleand only kept lit when the moon was notas much as half full(no joke) nd not above the horizon.

One of the disagreeable features of street life during Lexington's middle perio d was the live-stock sales on Cheapside on County Court days and which were discontinued only 8 or ten years ago; on these days it was a mingled mass of humanity and animality-men,horses,cattle,sheep,and pigs--auctioneers crying the bid, men on foot dodging back & forth amog the neighing,bawling, bleating, squealing animals, and for several days afterwards a scene offensive to eyes and nostrils, It was only aftr dreat efforts by the business men and city dwellers against the opposition of the farmers that these stock sales were abolished and removed to yards on the outskirts of town. Another one of the unsightly features was the Livery stables of which there were more than a score,and besidesbeing unsightly they were a menace to other property on account of the combustible material contained,and to life because the street in front was frequently u ed for training and speeding horses; this was especially true of the part of Short st between Lime & Broadway,and of the part of Main fronting the big Treacy and Wilson stables; on the latter Mr. Armstrong an old-time miller was run down and killed by a speeding horse and on the part of Short st. indicatd the writer once saw the long projecting shafts of a break cart driven forcibly into the base of the neck of a horse drawing a wagon & he saw its heart blood spurt in a stream as the shafts were withdrawn & the poor animal sank down dead

sank down dead

(page nine)

Saloons were always more or less inimical to order, health and morals and were rendered more so in Lexington and other towns by lax enforcement of the laws pertaining to them; these laws were strict enough; they forbade keeping open after eleven at night or on Sunday or selling to a minor; they imposed penalties on th e saloon-keeper for furnishing liquor to known inebriates or to persons already under its effects or to any one after notice from a member of his family not to do so. But many saloon-keepers disregarded these laws and the city authorities were lax in their enforcement: hence Prohibition with its mixed evils and benefits. I have not the remotest intention of discussing the prohibition subject but will ask just one question :--If after trying Prohibition for ten years seven of the nine provinces of Canada have gone back to government control, & if under that system crime is only about one fourth as prevalent as in the United States does it not tend to show that Prohibition is a failure here? During the middle period of Lexington the regulations required the consent of the governing body to the issual of a license for the retail of alcoholic liquors at any certainplace , and before the license was granted the consent in writing of at least one half of the occupants of the square was required.

With the requirements named above for procuring license to retail spiritous vinous and malt liquors it might be inferred that saloons would have been kept strictly within boundaries no t injurious or objectionable to other more respectable lines of business but the facts are there are only three squares in the whole city where they were not at some time or another located, that is the three along Main street from Limestone to Broadway, and as late as the year 1900 there were as many as ~~one hundred~~ fifty in operation at the same time. There were very few restrictions on location of Livery Stables and they appeared on solidly built business streets and ~~xxxxxx~~ in the immediate vicinnity of respectable dwellings. As many as twenty of them were in operation as late or a little later than 1910.

page ten io

The First Charter.

The Legislature of Kentucky in ~~xxxx~~ May 1782 adopted an act entitled " An act ~~xxxxxxx~~ to establish a town at the Court House in the county of Fayette as follows: Whereas 640 acres ~~xxxx~~ of unappropriated land in Fayette county whereon the Court House now stands have been by the settlers thereon laid out into lots and streets for a town and said settlers have purchased 70 acres contiguous thereto--being part of survey made for John Floyd, and whereas it would tend greatly to improvement and settling of same if title of the settlers on the lots were confirmed and a town established thereon; therefore said 710 acres is vested in fee simple in the following seven men as Trustees, viz:--John Todd, Robert Patterson, Wm. Mitchell, Andrew Steel, Wm. Henderson, Wm. McCownald, and Wm. Steel--Gentlemen, and established as a Town by the name of Lexington. Said Trustees are empowered to make conveyances to those already settled on said lots and to such persons as have contracted to buy other lots, provided the lots that have been set apart for public buildings shall remain for that purpose , and said Trustees are given power to settle all controversies about the boundaries of the lots also to choose others to fill any vacancies that may occur on account of death or removal from the county or other disabilities."

By an act of 1789 it is further provided and ordered that inasmuch as the lot provided for public use is larger than needed, that a certain portion of it(described particularly) shall be sold by the trustees at auction after due advertisement for erection thereon of a house for divine worship, and that they shall make a deed to the denomination of Christians that may buy it, and that the money so realized shall be used towards building a Market House. A further act passed in 1790 directs an election to be held by the Freeholders, housekeepers and free male inhabitants of Fayette county who have resided one mile from the Court House for six months and are 21 years of age and hwe movable property of the value of 25pounds. All such are authorized and directed to hold an el ection within a period named, and to choose seven trustees to succeed those then holding the places, but from the above description of those qualified to vote are excepted free negroes and mulattoes. Said Acts may be conveniently consulted in Littell's Laws vol.3, pages 549 & following as found in Transylvania library.

There have been numerous amendments by the Legislature to the charter of Lexington since 1800; the fullest and most complete one was passed December 21st 1850 can be seen by reference to Vol.2 of the Acts of that year, page 80 & on, this one delimits the physical boundaries to one mile in every direction from the Court House, specifies all the officers from the mayor down , how elected or chosen, their terms of office, powers and duties so much in detail as to make it almost a going concern from the first without the adoption of any ordinances. Later an ordinance was adopted creating four wards formed by the crossing of Main and Broadway sts. then the dividing line between the East & West was fixed at Upper st, and still later at Limestone (then called Mulberry) which is still retained as the dividing line; the dividing line between the North and South portions is still Main street as at the first. Main and the parallel sts. run almost exactly South--East and North--West, Broadway and the parallel sts run North East and South--West.--these courses adopted probably to conform to the course of Elkhorn Creek known as the town branch.

Final page eleven II

(Names of principal streets 3-story buildings.)

The chief east and west streets beginning at the South side of town were High st. then called Hill, Vine, Water, Main, Short and third the East end of which was then called Winchester st.; the chief n north & south sts. were Limestone then called Mulberry, Upper, Mill Broadway, Spring, Patterson, (then called Lower) and Merino sts. There were improvements all along Vine, Water, Main & SHort sts. from about the line of the cemetery gate Eastward to about the line of Rose st.; Limestone or Mulberry was improved from Bolivar st. now Euclid, to Fourth, upper & Mill from about the same relative point on the south to Third or Winchester st.; the North & South limits of improvements on Broadway were from Third to Bolivar at the poin where the railroad now crosses and the freight depot is located ; Spring, Patterson (or Lower) and Merino had a cheap class of buildings to their southern limits about in line with Maxwell extended.

The central portion of the circular area embracing the whole city was well occupied with business and residence houses many of them substantially built of brick, but except as indicated above and except suburban places there were no improvements further than half a mile from the court-house, and none further east than Rose st. Before 1870 railroads had been completed to Louisville vIA of Frankfort & Eminence and to Covington via Paris & Cynthiana-- called the Kentucky Central, which extended South to Nicholasville and which extension became about 1880 a part of the Cin. Southern The structures along main from Merino to Cemetery gate and along the railroad & Town Branch were mostly of a cheap class--including distilleries slaughter -houses and woolen mills; the only two good dwellings recalled are the Bosworth and Ater residences.

The growth of a city may be forced in any certain directi on by establishing a cemetery on the opposite side ; for this reason the growth of Lexington has been almost entirely East & south construction in the central business portion was substantial but plain--most of the buildings being one or two stories; only 3 or 4

12

Final page twelve

are remembered which were as much as three stories high, two of these remain---the Carty building at s.w. cor. Main &Mill and the Norton building s.w. cor. Main & Upper, both extending back to Wate st. and which were erected between I860 and I870; also th e Odd Ffe lows hall at s.e. cor. Main & Broadway in which was the first opera house,altho there was a theatre building at Spring & Vine; the building at Broadway & Main has been entirely remodeled and rebuilt and for a great many years occupied by C.F.Brower &Co. as a furniture store. the two other 3-story buildings were the Patterson furniture factory north side of Main between Spring & Patterson and one on north side Mill &Cheapside occupying a part of the lot on which the City National Bank now stands. Both these were old as early as I870 and have been long since demolished.

(Outside Home Tracts Since Subdivided)

There were during that middle period around I870 a number of commodious and stately mansions outside the closely built busines sections with ample and sometimes ornamental grounds and every needed outbuilding ---horse &cow stables,hen houses,meat or smoke houses, dairies,ice houses, and servants houses known as Negro houses or quarters. These establishments were owned by persons of wealth and high social standing; their location and owhership are given below as nearly as practical in the order in which they might be reached most conveniently on a tour of inspection.

First: A tract of one hundred acres or so just outside the old city limits on the Harrodsburg pike slightly more than one mile from the Court -house; entrance was thru an iron gate span ned by a lodge building of unique construction to be occupied by a keeper; the residence was of unfamiliar type of architecture and on account of thick growth of large trees barely visible from the highway and is now showin g signs of decay. An Englishman named Bruin who operated the only iron foundry Lex. ever had built iteb

before the Civil War. This place passed in succession to his soninlaw, Boone Ingles also an Englishman, to J. Watts Kearney, to W. B. Kinkead,and to Hart Gibson, and is now being converted into a suburban addition to be called Duncan Park or Ingleside.

Second: A mile further out at the junction of the Clays Mill pike was a tract of 200 acres or more on which was a big building of some I6 or I8 rooms that came to be known as "Levy's Folly" because Mr.L. had sacrificed a fine mercantile business and become bankrupt in building this caravansary for which he had no use and to which he never moved.On the part nearest town was a fine grove of oak, ash,walnut and hickoryon which Federal soldiers encamped near the close of the war and did much damage. This place was a par of a tract of several thousand acres owned at the beginning of the century by John Campbell a Scotchman and inherited by his sister Sarah Campbell Beard,and which extended from the Nicholasville to the Harrodsburg pike. It was acquired before the War by Henry W.Ree who with his two sons-in-law, Simpson & stockwell conducted on the south side of Main st.between Mill & broadway a hide fur and leathe businessb between I870 &I880; the place was converted some I2 or I5 years ago into a Pythian Home.

Third:The Richard Higgins place had a frontage of probabl I50 or 200 feet on High st.at Lex. avenue ex tending to Maxwell , near which was the dwelling; the entrance at High thru a farm gate gave it the appearance of a country place; Lex.avenue was taken of its western side and a number of lots since improved off the East

Fourth: some 200 or 300 feet east on High st.was the stately dwelling known in recent years as the Robert Stone and Kinkead place on the elevated part of which and far back was and is yet the imposing dwelling--containing ten to I2 acres. It was laid out 8 or ten years ago by a landscape gardiner into excellent building lots without impairing the siteliness of the main dwelling ,

Final page fourteen

most of which have been improved with sitely buildings and is calll Lyndhurst.

Fifth: East of Lyndhurst and separated by Rose St is the joseph Woolfolk place which contained acres and was bought by him from ; the residence was near Maxwell but fronts High, was mostly one story but attractive style , and has now gone almost to decay; the front view was pleasing , two streets were laid out at right angles--called Arlington and Grosvenor, fifteen to 20 dwellings now occupy the area.

Sixth: the S.E. corner of Rose & Maxwell sts. was the Judge W.C. Goodloe farm of 40 to 50 acres & is called Aylesford ; several streets extended thru it and a great number of nice buildings erected; the principal north & south streets are named Linden Walk, Aylesford Place, and Transylvania Park. The old Goodloe--Alford residence still stands and was 3 or 4 years ago owned by Mrs. Goodwin.

Seventh: On the north side of Main a little east of Rose and West of the C&O.R.R. crossing was the Thomas Megowan residenc one of the oldest of the city; it is far back from Main and almost beneath it run in a deep cut the tracks of the railroad; the st. thru the grounds at right angles with Main was first named Megowan but on account of the unsavorimess attaching to the name by reason of nearly all the residents having been disreputable women , it has been changed to grant.

Eighth: The Farmer Dewees home was a well built first - class residence of the olden time with several acres of land attached North of Main East of Walnut , it became the first Good Samaritan Hospital, but is now nearly gone to decay. Anumber of fairly good houses have beeh built and several sts. opened thru the land.

Ninth: On the north side of Short st. East of Walnut

Final page 15

were two or three picturesque old homeso one of the Armstrongs, another the Waters place and a third the name of which cant now be recalled; the Masonic Temple was old but substantial in 1870, it was at nN. E. Short & Walnut and was demolished for the Central Christian Church.

There were no noticeable buildings on Walnut st. except two at corner of Fourth --the Black Kinkead place, and the Barnes place afterwards owned by Dr.Barrow and now by Mrs. Minor Simpson, it was after 1870 that Walnut st. was extended North from 4th st. The whole squar on East side of Limestone from Third to 4th was occupied by three spacious dwellings the first at 3rd st. by john Woolfolk, the next by Warren Frazer a hemp manufacturer& later by r.a. thornton and now by Dr. Scott, the third one at Fourth st. was owned &occupied between 1860 &1870 by an eccentric Mrs. Smith who bought anything offered at auction sales and stored them in her attic; this passed to EDS. Delong and some 4 or 5 years ago to the city which has erected thereon an excellent high school building. It was in the rear room of the John Woolfolk house that Betty Sheay was choked to death about 30 years ago.

Between 4th & 5th sts on lLime was the residence of Nicholas Warfield who was assassinated there; at 5th on West side of Lime at 5th was the very extensive domestic establishment of Mr. Brand either Alex or George, and next north of 5th on the east side of Lime on a large lot now used as a park was the H.T.Duncan place owned and occupied by father of Mayor Duncan and afterwards by the mayor. On East Main st. near the crossing of the C.& O.R.R. then the Big Sandy was the home of Judge Speed Goodloe, a showy building owne by his wife who after his death married Mr. H. P. Ransom then superintendent of the KY. Central R.R. ; they were reputed to have domestic and other troubles unexpected death was attributed to suicide;

rumors went abroad that he was often seen wandering around the prem ises at night, and that he and she were sometimes heard in sharp bitter controversies, so it got to be said that the place was haunt and tenants would not remain. the building was demolished and the lot sold to the Presbyterians who have eerected a nice church build ing and being rather partial to spirits and ghosts make no com- plaint whatever.

The only other outside place considered worth-while mentioning now is the Henry Bell property one & half miles from court house on north side of East Main, containing before sub-division probably 30 to 40 acres. Mr. Bell became wealthy here in the dry-goods busines, moved to New York and after his death the property passed to his on ly son--David D. who had married a daughte r of Mr. Ephraim Sayre after the death of D.D. she married Arthur Caryand the place was oc cupied by them as a home until the death of Mr. Carey only a few mon ths ago. The skill of the landscape gardiner hasas in the case of Lyndhurst made a very nice addition without greatly im pairing the eligibility of the site of the mansion which is still stately and imposing and has been kept in excellent repair.

(Radiating Roads)

As further aid towards envisaging the physical outlines of Lexington all the highways leading directly from the city , the cou rses and distances they run to their objective points--which usual ly indicate the names by which they are designated and known. Contin uation of South Broadway in a south-west direction crosses the rive on Brooklyn bridge and on 28 miles to Harrodsburg by which name thi road is known; the next road to the left looking outward runs 12 miles nearly south to Nicholasville; Tates Creek road runs south- east 14 mies to the river; still running south-east but more toward the East the Richmond road crosses the r iver at Clay2s Ferry on a

bridge I3 miles from Lex. and about same distance from Richmond; the distance to Winchester is I8 miles East, radiating from that road at the city limits is the Liberty pike built by the county to divert travel from the two roads between which it runs and thus f force them to sell to the county and become free of toll; still fol lowing to the left is the road leading 18 miles N.E. to Paris and on to Maysvillewhich is the oldest macadamized road in the state; diverging from it to the right or towards the Winchester pike is the Bryan Station road; then with a course 45 degrees East of North the extension of Broadway is called Russell Cave pike; more nearly north is the Newtown pike and the road to Georgetown due North I2 miles; the Leestown road passing alongside the cemetery I4 miles to Midway extends on to a point on the Ky. river two or three miles below Frankfort; still progressing to the left is the Old Frankfort road and last the road to Versailles I3 miles in a westerly directi on. Every one of those roads except the Liberty pike had been graded and macadamized before I870., and large portions of them have since been concreted and asphalted. besides these 14 turnpikes thereare 4 or 5 other turnpike roads connecting with one or another of them at distances of less than three miles from Lex.

18

(Form of City Government---Early Mayors)

The form of city government was for many years prior to 1870 a board of 12 councilmen three elected from each of the four wards; this board chose all the other officers except the mayor; a board of eight aldermen two chosen from each of the four wards was author ized by act of Legislature about I8880, and this form continued until adoption of Commission form ten or twelve years ago.

The Mayors their occupation and dates of administration as nearly as is now recalled were as follows: C.T. Worley (auction I863--I865, Joseph Wingate I866, D.W. Standiford (merchant( ) I867, J. T. Frazer (tailor) I868., Joseph G. Chinn (physician) I869--I872, J.T.

Final page eighteen xx ~~(page nineteen)~~

16

Summary of Physical Features.

A summary of the physical features of the Lexington of ~~XIXR~~ 1870 wil furnish a mental picture of the town as it then appeared. The population was then a bout 15000, streets constructed of rocks spread loose not even pressed down with roll-er or filled in with gravel or screenings, sidewalks only in central portions and they of brick often uneven and loose causing water and mud to splash on clothes and face, crossings of large flat stones several inches higher than level of street, street lights in central portions only of manufactured gas ~~said to give a light so dim that a lantern needed to be carried to find the posts when the gas was lit (?)~~, no office buildings every lawyer doctor dentist real estate and insurance agent with 2 or 3 exceptions having offices in detached buildings on ground floor, water for fire or other public purposes obtained from wells and cisterns beneath surface of street and for domestic purposes from cisterns on home premises, court house unsightly and dingy inside and out ill-construct-ed with no conveniences, the clerk's and sheriff's offices in separate one-story buildings on the sides next to Cheapside and Upper sts. only on county court days were many people seen on the street and the days following public square so filthy it "smelled to heaven", C.H. enclosed with iron fence, well at S.W corner of lot with large wooden-stock pump from which abundance of water ob-tained for sprinkling streets and other purposes, livery stables galore and streets used for training horses, not a single restaurant, every church, school and college building, now existing erected since that period except St. Peters church Limestone st. and Morrison College, Louisville R.R. station at corner Mill and Water from which two trains departed daily and two arrived and the same for the Kentucky Central R.R. whose station was a dingy little structure at extreme West end of Short st. near cemetery from which passengers and baggage were hauled in a lumbering horse bus, the two trains arriving and departing from the two stations composed of two coaches and a baggage car, combin-ed city work-house and poor house at crossing of Bolivar and Upper sts. near pond, in that locality burying ground and little later mission school and spoke factory, but even at that early day and long before every road leading directly into town was graded and macadamized.

Final page nineteen

(7

Frazer (tailor) 1873--1877, Claude M. Johnson, 1879--1883, Joseph B. SIMRALL, druggist, Chas. W. Foushee, contracting painter, Henry T. Duncan, editor, Thomas A. Combs, builder, John Skain, hotel manager, J. Hull Davidson, hotel, between 1880&1890, and J.E. Cassidy, merchant, the last mayor before Commission form; all of these except Combs, Skain and Cassidy have died.

The administration of Claude Johnson was the most eventful and stormy; the democrats became divided into two factions, the line being most clearly drawn among the Irish voters; Johnson headed one faction and Dennis Mulligan for many years grocery and saloon-keeper at Vine and Limestone Sts. the other. I suppose the Mulligans might be called Conservatives tho in elections principles were not so much involved as were the men to be chosen, and neither side was over squeamish in morals or methods, politics were very practical in those days sometimes employing direct action; neither registration nor the Australian ballot had then been adopted and saloons had full sway. Gangs of men were imported several days preceding the election and kept confined treated and fed and instructed as to names of candidates as well as their own names and they sometimes voted more than one time each. Many of them were strong-arm fellows and when their right to vote was challenged trouble arose, some got bruises and black eyes and honest voters were kept from the polls; primaries were decided by a line-up and count, and in the crowding and contending squabbles arose and one was lucky to get out without losing part of his clothing.

Johnson would now be called a progressive as he favored sewers, water-works, street cars, electric lights and public improvements generally. He had an inventive turn of mind--almost a mechanical genius. Under President Cleveland he became head of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and afterwards had charge of the Howe Printing Press Co. in London, England. He was son of the famous beauty and brilliant poetess, Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson Jeffrey. He died only two or three years ago; Hull Davidson was buried here the present month of January 1924. His very recent death and burial here bring to my recollection some events worth relating in the career of him and two of his associates; he was nearly six feet tall well proportioned, had good style and manners, and was altogether handsome and attractive. He was at different times City Collector, Mayor, Hotel Manager, and his last venture before leaving Lexington and Kentucky Was as a concessionaire under the Paris Exposition Management where he operated the American Restaurant. His two most intimate associates while at the Phoenix were D.D. Bell and Wicliffe Preston. ~~So lest these chronicles may come to resemble too closely the "short and simple annals of the poor" of which Gray writes, and in order to impart to them some pep and spice, conforming at the same time to the facts as gathered them, I am making the recitals following pertaining to these three kindred spirits:~~ The other two were built on the same liberal proportions as Davidson, were fine-looking and real fellers. Preston was taller than Davidson and Bell more corpulent, and I guess they all 3 might be designated as high (not holy) rollers; Preston was the only son of the famous Gen. Wm. Preston, Bell was the son of Mr. Henry Bell who was a prosperous dry-goods merchant here before the Civil War and went to New York and under the patronage and advice of Wm. A. Stewart the dry-goods prince, became very rich.

Final page twenty

Police and Fire Departments.

The numbers of men in these two departments varied between 1870 and 1900, but were usually about the same in each which averaged ten or twelve. For day duty there was a Marshal and Deputy and Ben McMurtry and John Shannon filled these two places for many years; the night force was composed of a chief and eight patrolmen--two for each of the four wards. In the Fire Department were a chief, an engineer, two drivers of the ladder and reel wagons, four pipemen and four runners who had other employment and only came out when the alarm sounded and were paid accordingly; later they became full pay firemen. I dont recall when the automatic alarm system came into use but before that the bell was sounded long and loud.

Some of the remembered Chiefs of Police are Ben Drake, Letcher Lusby, John McD Ross, Ham Atchison, and Lynch O'Connor, who gained the unenviable reputation of a bad and dangerous man--viciously in clined and who had been involved in several killings; he was himself killed by one who had been his chum. Neil Hendricks was also an all around bad man, he was large had a defiant look and was very over bearing; two brothers of Capt. Lusby who kept a saloon claimed that he annoyed them unnecessarily and tried to intimidate them into doing his bidding; he was shot and killed on an election day in their saloon on Water st. they were strongly suspected but no case could be made out and they were never indicted.

Some of the early chiefs of the fire department were Hal Yates, Stephen Sharp and Paul Conlon; Paul was an upstanding good-looking red headed young Irishman and was employed for many years at the grocery and saloon of Dennis Mulligan corner Vine and Lime sts., he was as proud of the command of 6 or 8 firemen as a military captain might be of a hundred well-drilled soldiers; a burning building was being consumed by flames raging fiercely up stairs and below, he called to the men above "how many of ye's are there up there" being informed there were three he called back "the half of ye's come down here" ; afterwards his friends used to guy him asking how many was the half of ~~two~~ three men. William Metcalfe was for a long time the engineer

Factories and Mills

The four flour-mills were those of Hayman and Woolley on Mill st. Nottnagel on Walnut st. and Laudeman's and Armstrong's both on East Short. In the classification of Mills may be included Hemp factories of which I recall Morgan's High and Merino sts. Frazer's North Broadway, Bruce's at city limits No. Limestone, and Scott's West Third. They made rope and bagging (will some man tell for what purpose it was used?). Then there were black-smith, carpenter, cabinet, lock-smith, shoemaking, tin-smith, harness and saddlery--shops. There were at least three bakeries prior to 1900, Scott's on Main bet. Broadway and Mill, Lell's on Broadway, and a man named Dunleavy who began in a small way in Irish Town and became quite prosperous, and who reminded the people in his ads that his good deeds were in all men's mouths; there was also during the War a bakery on Mill in the Carty Block that made only hard-tack for the soldiers, where one could get all he wanted to eat by simply asking for it. Some may not know how bread was formerly baked A Dutch oven was simply a furnace built entirely of brick the floor level and smooth, in this a good fire was built preferably of sugar-tree or hickory, after this was converted into hot coals they were raked out and the bread in large pans put in, the cooking being done by the heat that had been absorbed by the bricks. But I must not fail in this connection to tell of the simple-minded industrious kindly Irish couple who were my clients and good friends; their names were Fitzpatrick, they had bakeries at different times here and in several nearby towns--in Nicholasville and Cynthiana I know; she was the stronger character, he would slip off occasionally and go back to ould Ireland and died there I think, I saw her here a year ago, she was then staying at the Old Women's home; some great sorrow had overtaken them early in life and left them lonely and restless tho greatly attached to each other. Modern bread-making is a great improvement on the old-time methods, it was then generally dark and sour.

Under the classification of factories I will include milliners and mantuamakers since bonnets and dresses are things made, and will ask some of the women to tell who were mantua-makers and how the milliners advertised, while the men are finding out what bagging was used for. There were more tailors in the early days than now as ready-made clothing could not then be obtained of such good styles and fits as now.

Merchants and Business Houses.

During some portion of the thirty-year period there were in existence the following dry-goods houses: Elliott's, Hale's, Appleton and Lancaster's, Davis and Chinn's, Holloway's, Guthrie and Watson' McMichael's, Parker's, Pilcher's, and Myers'--the five first-named location Main between Upper and Mill, known as Silk Stocking Row, G. and W. on the part of Upper st. facing the Court House and known as Jordan's Row, and the four last-named on the North side of Main st. between Mill and Broadway; not more than six of these were I think operating at any one time. The best-known grocers of that period were Robert Long, Hunter and Bissicks, and Berryman all on Cheapside, Hutchison corner Main and Mill, Payne nd Kinnear where the Leader Building now stands, May, and Shropshire. The hardware stores were those of John T. Miller, Thomas Bradley, Houlihan Brothers, Thos. A. Hornsey and John Hay--the first and last-named not being in operation at the same time. M. G. Thompson and L. P. Milward sold stoves and did tin work.

Final page twenty_two

(Drug Stores and Clothing Stores)

22

The earliest Drug-Store was conducted by John S.Wilsonon on Cheapside; both he and the store had an antique appearance the firs time I saw them; the columns in front stood a little in front of th line of other buildings; in the show windows were the customary l large globe shaped bottles filled with bright-colored liquid ,these seem to be disappearing but we still have the striped barber pole Almost at the time of my first acquaintance with Lex. there was a drug store at Main & Upper sts,and there has been one there contin ually since,the first proprietors I recall are Norton & sharpe ; the large room on second floor above was known as Melodeon Hall a favorite place for holding concerts and shows and meetings of an orderly and genteel kind; Barnes & Hall were well-known druggists who continued ib business many years further west on Main st. Simrall2s Drug Store Short & Mill was a well known resort on Sunday mornings for a few quietly disposed doctors , lawyers and politi-ticians. At different times J.B.Morton, Smith,Brownell and Overstr-eet were in the drug business but have long since ceased to operate Doctor Edgar called his place a Pharmacy.

Many of the clothing stores were in the olden time as now run by Hebrews nearly all of whom Iknew well and who were fully up to the average as business men,good citizens and agreeable to deal with. In proof of this Icite the Straus brothers--Louis &Gus,the Loevenhart brothers--Henry &Lee,and our well-remembered and genial ex-postmaster,Moses Kaufman,who left us only about two years ago, and Mr. I.J.Miller who left two worthy sons.Mr. morris and Mr. B. T.Milton were well-known employes in clothing houses in the olden time,but not Jews; Mr. John Werts was a proprietor & had some of the appearance but i think was not a Jew; he will be mentioned agai in the Anecdote department; ,he,had kept clothing store a number of years, he was as simple-minded and guileless as a child,trusted ev erybody and never asked for pay, did not keep up with the times,let his stock of goods run dow n got into debt aand was forced to quit business. he was small had a very kindl manner and made no pretence to knowledge or attainments of any kind except to be able to foretell the weather but always missed it in

6 Churches and Ministers. 6

Prior to I870 there were only seven white churches in Lex. one each of Baptist. Methodist. Christian, Episcopal and Catholic and two Presbyterian; the congregations of the old First Presbyterian located as early as I808 at Broadway and Second sts. where Brother Collis has as he tells me been holding forth thru the long-sufferin and patience of the good people of his congregations for 37 years After two buildings had either burned or become inadequate they built in 1847 and in I880 sold to a Christian congregation and between I870 and I872 erected the church building on Mill st. where it now stands; the Second Presbyterian church was founded in I815 and located where it stood on Market st. until destroyed by fire 8 or ten years ago. About I860 or I865 differences arose in the church court growing out of the slavery question resulting in a separation growing out of the slavery question among the Presbyterians thruout the whole country; there were members adhering to both sides in each congregation and in the adjustment the building at Second and Broadway fell to the Southern branch and that on Market st. to THe Northern wing; rev. Matthews had been pastor at Broadway & Second and adhering to the Southern wing he continued there.; he was succeeded by rev. Robt. G. Brank, heby Dinwiddie, and he by Bartlett-- all conducting their services at the new building on Mill st. when it had been completed.

Brank was tall of gentle mien and as he grew older wore long white whiskers, he gestured gracefully had a rich mellow voice well regulated and was smooth and polished in both composition and delivery; he wrote his sermons in full but read w well and his perorations of beautiful language and well rounded p periods were committed to memory and delivered with earnestness and pathos. the war had been long over, family ties had been broken, brothers had fought in opposing armies, and many loving and stalw

Final page twenty-four

sons 24
sons failing to return had died of disease or falled in battle; hearts were tender and tears were shallow; in closing his sermons he bent far forwards with his long arms resting on the deskand many of his hearers left sobbing or with tear-filled eyes; Rev. Rev.Robert J.Breckinridge spoke of him as the rainbow preacher

the only other preacher of that [illegible] effective and winning style of preaching whom I now rexall oof that day is W. H. Felix of the Baptist church; there was however along in 1895 and 1896 a Methodist the High st.church named Bolling who was more effective as a drawing card than either Brank or Felix; his church overflowed Sunday nights with congregations composed largely of m members of other churches, he was spoken of as a stem-winder, I would characterize his style as the maggnetic and dynamic.He introduced the famous Ben Tillman ((pitchfork) of South Carolina when he spoke here in 1896; Rev.E.G.B.Mann told me between two and three years ago that he had died in Texas,and since that time Mr.Mann has died.

Two of the best remembered ministers of the Christian c church but not necessarily the ablest,are mr.J.W.Mcgarvey and Brother Mark Collis who has been pastor at the church at Broadway and Second for 37 years , he might be called the living link between the old and new. rev.J.S.Shipman was paastor of the Episcopal churc about 1870 and was succeeded in turn by Tidball1878--84; Ward to 1887 and John Lewis to 1900. Dean BakerP.Lee attrazted attention and won popularity by his ability as a pulpit oratorand his broad chaitable views concerning amusements; he moved to LosAngeles some 12 or more years ago; Father Bekhers was contemporary with Shipmanas priest in charge at St. Peters on Limestone st.he was succeeded in turn by Brossart and Barry

Final page twenty-five

25

Schools and Colleges.

There were but three city schools before the Johnson School was built at Fourth and Limestone sts. in 1890 ;the one at Short and Walnut sts.was named for Wm.Morton who gave ten thousand dollars for its establishment;the one on South side Main between Patterson and Merino sts.was named for James O.Harrison who Was one of the early patrons and promoters of public education and the first Superintendent of schools in Lexington; the school at Mill and Maxwell sts.was named in honor of Doctor Ethelbert Dudley who died while a colonel in the Federal army in 1863. For each of these three schools there was a male principal and four la dy assistants. Some of the early Principals were G.D.Hunt,Wm.Crutchfield,Abner Oldham,Wm.Fox,J.B.Skinner and John R.Graves;the best remembered Assistants were Mrs.Martha J. Wirt,Miss Lizzie Gill and Miss Jennie Randall,they were well qualified and efficient,and altho they received only $50 to $60 a month they made no complaint about the inadequacy of pay and two of them at least left good estates at their death. The School at Fourth and Limestone was named in honor of the former Mayor,Claude Johnson of whom I have written above.

A Female Seminary of high order was conducted prior to 1860 by the Misses Jackson on South Broadway in the building now known as The Britling;a Baptist minister named Worrall afterwards carried on a school there,and then the school passed into the hands of Mr.Ryland also a Baptist minister. Sayre Institute which comes near being one of my Institutions was established in 1854 by David A.Sayre,silver smith and banker; the first principal,Nevius, was succeeded by Williams,he by Dinwiddie,brother of the preacher,and he by Major H.B.McClelland an officer of the Confederate army,who held the place many years. It is controlled by the two Synods of Kentucky, and called Sayre College.

Hamilton College was first called Hocker after a fine old gentleman with my initials,and then changed to Hamilton in appreciation of a liberal gift by a real dirt farmer of Woodford county;neither of them was highly educated or very rich,it is now one of the leading colleges for women in the South,so I am led to ask--"What's in a name?" Of the number of scolarly and efficient men and women who have been at its head I will be excused from mentioning only the

one whom I knew well--Josiah B.Skinner. He studied Law had an office with me and practiced only a short time;Prof.John H. Neville,a profound scholar of originality and genius,passing saw our names on the sign stopped and said to us,both of whom he knew well,"Tanner and Skinner--Skinner and Tanner,go to New York where you are not known and make a fortune on your names." On the day of Prof.Skinner's funeral at the College only a square away lay the body of a prosperous man hardly middle aged,who also had been my intimate friend associate and client--dead from a self-inflicted pistol shot wound.

Within the limits to which I am confined in this writing I can give only the barest outline of the origin of our two Universities. From very early days not long after the beginning of the I9th century there was a school here known as Transylvania University;it grew to be one of the most famous schools west of the Alleghanies, having connected with it both Medical and Law schools. In course of time as other localities grew more rapidly and became centers of population its prosperity began to wane. In the mean time Bacon College with Bible school attached was established at Harrodsburg,these two institutions were combined and moved to Lexington in 1865 under the name Kentucky University. John B. Bowman of Mercer county was the moving spirit in this arrangement. He was a man of broad views of pride, ambition and foresight,also of splendid bearing and compelling presence. His aims were throttled his work hindered and obstructed partly perhaps thru jealousy and prjudice by others of narrower views and less breadth of vision,except for which his efforts would have attained great success. ~~Later on after Congress had donated to the States large areas of the public domain for the establishment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges,the two combined schools very properly assumed the old name of Transylvania and with like fitness the "University of Kentucky" came into being.~~ Since writing the above I have been induced to give a fuller history of the two universities which is found on later pages.

Hotels and Restaurants.

As late as I875 there were only three hotels--th e Phoenix known in the earlier days as Posthlewaite's Tavern,the Broadway atthe crossing of Short st.and the Curd House,built of stone on South side of Vine st.between Mill and Upper. I am informed that during the early days the Broadway was better kept and had a more numerous and desirable patronage than the Phoenix,but at the time of my first recollection it seemed on the decline;there were no restaurants but several good boarding-houses. After the hotel ceased to be operated the Post Office was kept there for a number of years,and the company owning the property made a great effort to sell to the U.S.and retain it there when in 1886 the present site was acquired and the Custom House built. The Phoenix was nearly destroyed by fire in I875.

Ed and Annie, also did an extensive business in farm implements, first on Cheapside and then

page 27

Doctors and Dentists.

Now lest discussion of things made and things bought and sold --factories and merchandize --becomes tiresome ,we will consider for a while the professions and the men who filled them,and first doctors and dentists,but not Osteopaths or Chiropractors,for they were not then known. With a distinct disavowal of intention to speak disparingly of any professed medical healer no matter to what school he belongs or whether to any school--I will state as a fact that there were during the period I am considering more so-called quacks then than now--men without any thoro medical or surgical training or any degree except such as they may have obtained by hook or crook--were advertising cures for almost every human ailment. As tending to show the sincerity of this statement I will further say that while I place almost no reliance on their proposed remedies,especially those of Chiropractors and faith doctors like Coue,I would pay any reasonable charge to be relieved of the pains of of rheumatism from which I am now suffering if a cure could be guaranteed regardless of who might prescribe the remedy. For the cure of rheumatism there are a hundred remedies recommended,but according to my best information no reputable physician claims that it is any more curable than tuberculosis or cancer or diabetes or sclerosis.

The physicians whom I recall as being in practice here during some part of the thirty year period--1870 to 1900 were as follows: Bell,Bright,Skillman,Scott,Allan,Whitney,Todd,Bruce,Buckner,Whitney, Sweeny,Young,Clark,Barrow,Bullock and Rodes--all of whom were of the regular Allopathic school; besides these there were at least half a dozen Homeopathics of whom I recall J.K.Morton,Edgar and Johns; Barrow and Stucky were the only ones who specialized in surgery.Skillman had a pleasant and popular personality and probably had the most profitable practice in his day,which was before the high prices of more modern times.If you dont like the alliteration you may change it as it slipped out unintentionally) He employed a collector and never personally asked a patient for money. Doctor Todd was a man of kind and tender sensibilities and very affable,it was said that any bill collector calling on him was received wi th so much deference and politeness that no one of them was ever known to have the heart or the courage to ask him for money and even apologized for having called at all.

(page 361)

(12)

He was a cousin of Mary Todd who lived hereand married Mr.Lincoln in Springfield Illinois.Doctor Allan was the embodiment of good feeling but made little display of it,he would not go outside the town to see a patient unless a vehicke and driver was sent for him and then, well supplied with readable novels and other a djuncts to comfort he was apt to remain for a week or two;he was popular as a doctor with the women. Doctor Sweeny became blind some years before his death, his distinguished daughter still resides here.

There were probably 8 or 10 dentists who practised here at some time between 1870 and 1900, of whom I can recall seven; Driggs, Kelly,Talbert,Rawls and Huffman. ~~but there were two others whose I knew whose names do not occur to me~~ Some claimed to be of the painless kind,but the only sedative or pain killer I heard of being used was nitrous oxide==laughing gas. Some remedies must have been discovered or methods devised in recent times to make dentistry work painful and dreaded by the patient,for they used then to go with bandaged jaws and mournful countenances to the dentist's office,while now they, especially the woman,boasts of their dentist and marches cheerfully along to his office at stated intervals as if to a place of joy; and no yells of distress or shrieks of despair now as formerly ever penetrate thru the outer walls of the torture room. The number of both doctors and dentists seems to have increased in a greater ratio than has the population.

(13)

Some Old Lawyers and an Old Court-House.

Before the enumeration of these two lists I will undertake an outline description of the first Fayette County Court-House. It occupied the identical site of the present one, was built about the year 1806, and had an ancient look the first time I ever saw it; it was only two stories but had the appearance of being taller on account of the very high ceiling of the main room, it was of brick with a broad vestibule or porch or hallway across the front of same length as the width of the building, paved with brick, no opening in front but doorways (no doors) at each end facing Cheapside and Upper sts. There were two entrances from this vestibule into the court-room and a stairway leading up from one end to two rooms above used for juries and which were the only ones besides the main court-room. The floor of the space in this room reserved for the lawyers was elevated 8 or 10 inches and the Judge's stand facing this space was elevated two or three feet; a gallery across the rear was usually occupied by negroes, it and the main floor would seat from 150 to 200 persons; there was a clock also a weather vane in the steeple which leaned not entirely unlike the famous tower of Pisa. Offices for the two clerks and sheriff were in plain detached brick buildings on the sides next Upper st. and Cheapside of the main building, there was an enclosing fence with posts for hitching horses on Cheapside, which was first of wood and afterwards of iron, and a well with tall wooden pump in the S.W. corner. Clay and Menifee and Tom Marshall and other celebrities had spoken within those walls before my day--the most famous ones heard by me being Ed Marshall Madison C. Johnson, Lawrence Jones, Huston and the two Breckinridges.

I will undertake to name all who were at any time members of the Lexington Bar at any time between 1870 and 1900 but of course can not guarantee the list to be complete; as a member of the same guild and having known many of them well I will presume to use a little pleasantry occasionally so that these recitals may not become too dull and drab-colored. For convenience they may be divided into two groups, the first including those who had become lawyers prior to 1860 and nearly all of whom had passed over the great divide before 1890, and had become practitioners in courts celestial.

In the first group are the following: Madison C. Johnson, James O. Harrison, Richard A. Buckner, Francis K. Hunt, George B. Kinkead, Wm. B. Kinkead, Frank Waters, Jno. C. Breckinridge, Jas. B. Beck, O. S. Tenney, Jno. A. Prall, J. Lawrence Jones, and John Mason Brown, Jno. B. Huston, Zack Gibbons and David Boswell.

into which I will divide the lawyers

page 29 40)

(15)

Madison C.Johnson. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Allusion having been made in the beginning of these Recollections to Madison C.Johnson as one of the Institutions of Lexington and his name appearing first in Group #I of Lexington lawyers above entitles him to some further mention.He was born in Scott county in Dec.I807,was married in Dec.I828,and died here in Dec.I886;he was son of Wm.Johnson and Elizabeth Payne,his wife lived only a year,he began practice here the same year in which he was married. He served several terms in the Legislature and was President of the Northern Bank from I858 to the time of his death.I first knew him as Instructor in the Law school in I873,he was a Unionist during the war and a Democrat afterwards;he was said to have been an adviser on matters of finance to President Lincoln,and had the reputation of being a profound lawyer which was confirmed in my mind by his cogent arguments before the judge in the few times I heard him. He was of medium hight heavy build and with expression of countenance so unresponsive as to appear almost dull. At his pleasant home of several acres with its neat and substantial stone mansion located at the West ends of High and Maxwell sts he was said to entertain his associates of same age delightfully and I am sure his natural disposition was to be social and friendly,but thru diffidence or inattention he could never call by name any of his class except possibly his nephew who had been reciting to him during a whole term. I saw Gen.Grant twice--first in Washington while he was President,he then had a bright expression of face and sprightly gait,the second time here at Phoenix Hotel a year or so after Mr.Johnson had died;their resemblance then to each other was striking, a great change seemed to have taken place, he had a grossness of appearance and dull ness of countenance similar to that of Mr.Johnson as described above.

James O.Harrison.

He was born in Mt.Sterling in April I804,graduated in law school of Transylvania in 1824,practised at Vicksburg Miss.1830 to 1840,came back to Lexington remaining till 1860 when he moved to New Orleans and was there three years,going to Richmond,Va.where he was at close of the war and several years after,returning to Lexington in I868. He took great interest in the city schools and as already stated one of them was named for him.Living in the South during the war its vicissitudes had left him with limited means. He was elected as thefirst superintendent of schools,and made instructor in the Equity branch of the Law School. The simplicity and quaintness of his forms of speech provoked good-natured humorous comment from his students especially from J.Soule Smith whose thoughts ran in that vein;he was of the distinctly old-time gentle type--small of stature very friendly and adaptable to all classes of people;the young men of his classes greatly enjoyed his reminiscenses of the closing days of the war at Richmond, his anecdotes about Mr.Clay of whose estate he was executor and of other great men of the earlier days. He died here in Aug. 1888

Gen.John Boyd Huston.

The biographies state that Gen.Huston was born in Nelson county,Ky.Oct.Ist I8I3,but Major Falconer says that when Gen.H.twitted him with being a carpet-bagger he reminded the General that he had heard him tell the story of how when a very small boy he had been carried on the back of his father over the moun tains from Maryland into Kentucky,and that the only difference between them in that regard was one of time.It is admitted however that he grew up in Nelson county,graduated at Centre College Danville in I833,and began the practise of law in Winchester soon afterwards with Chilton Allan Whose daughter he had married,and who was a sister of the greatly loved Doctor A.S.Allan who practised for many years in Lexington.

Judge George Robertson.

(page 40 & half) I congratulate myself on having had the good fortune to know so popular and able a man as Judge George Robertson. He was the earliest -born man with whom I became acquainted after coming to Lexington; he was born in Mercer county of which Garrard was then a part in 1790, went to school in Lancaster and here in Old Transylvania where he studied law and went back to Garrard to practice; he was elected from that county to Congress in 1816 and again in 1818, and the first time rode horseback to Washington; he was elected from the same county in 1823 to the Legislature, and in 1828 became Judge oof the Court of Appeals which office he held till 1840 having in the mean time moved to Lexington. He was elected to the Legislature from Faye tte in 1848, and then at the great age of 74 began to serve a second time as Judge of the Court of Appeals. My acquaintance with him continued thru only about twelve to fifteen months and I saw him only a few times and heard him speak only once which was at the cemetery on the occasion of the observance of the birth-day of Henry ~~Clay~~ Clay, he was of course then too old to give any correct notion as to what were his gifts as a speaker when in his prime. In writing however he possessed the rare combination of clearness and vigor in expression and at the same time beauty of diction; this quality or characteristic may be discovered by reading many of the opinions rendered by him while judge.

I attended his funeral which took place at his residence Mill and High sts. in May 1874, and was conducted by Rev. Robert Christi who was himself a man of ability and impressive speech; he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, he was a Scotchman and had a rich and pleasing brogue. I am not fully informed as to the family of Judge Robertson but know he had a son and a daughter, the daughter was the wife of Doctor David Bell whom I knew very well indeed, also several of his children both sons and daughters. The three sons one of whom lived at Paris, one at Nicholasville and one here, are I think all dead, and one or two of the daughters are living. The son of Judge R. was named Alex and I knew him only slightly. The Robertson home a t S.E. corner Mill and High included a stately residence a good distanc back and fronting on High st.; the residence was cut in two and a part fronting on Mill st. still stands, the lot is now occupied by about half a dozen residences.

(17)

He was elected to the Legislature repeatedly from Clark count between I839 and I86I and was speaker several terms, he came to Lexington in I864 and continued to reside there until his death in 1886 which occurred in Winchester. He traveled the Circuit which then embraced the seven counties, named above. His geniality, humor and compaionability made him quite popular and he enjoyed this line of practice. He had cases in all these counties besides a full practice at home, yet he never accumulated a great deal of property. He was one of three commissioners sent by the State in I86I to Washington to procure arms with which to maintain an "armed neutrality"; the scheme was about as visionary and impractical as that of Henry Ford in trying to stop the Great War and of course was unsuccessful. Gov. Jas. F. Robinson and Gen. Finnell were the other two commissioners; Gov. Robinson who was proud and sensitive knew personally Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton; after being ushered into his office the commissioners stood several minutes waiting to be recognized by him, until Stanton who was busily writing at his desk became suddenly aware of their presence or by the angry voice of Robinson protesting against being kept waiting like a lackey before a king; Stanton at once disclaimed any discourtesy explaining that he was so absorbed as not to be aware of their presence and greeted them with great cordiality.

Scott, Bourbon, Clark, Madison, Jessamine, Woodford and Fayette.

1861 following

international

page 31

General John B. Huston.

I became more intimately acquainted with Gen. Huston than with any other member of the older group of Lexington lawyers; this was because I went immediately into his office after obtaining my diploma from the law school, and continued with him more than a year. He was highly moral in principle but rather weak along some lines in practise; he would curse with apparent viciousness when provoked, but never took the name of the creator in vain, and was quite fond of good liquor.

He had lost the use of his right thumb causing his handwriting to be nearly illegible, which was a great handicap at a time when there were neither stenographers nor typewriters. I wrote most of his papers either from dictation or by deciphering with great effort his hieroglyphics, altho not myself an extra penman. His style of oratory was more varied than that of any other member; his practice consisted largely of jury cases, civil and criminal; and he was very effective in addressing juries moving them to laughter or tears as the

page 32

page 42)

(17½)

occasion seemed to demand; [redacted] sentiment and humor coursed so evenly and closely that either was likely to bubble up unexpectedly, he was a superb story-teller and had an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes and reminiscences, in which regards Gen. Sam Hill coming on a little later, was an easy second. A full and interesting biography of Gen. Huston written by A.C. Quisenberry, was published in the Herald ~~ax~~ two or three years ago, to which I refer for verification or correction of my statements in this outline, as it is not now at hand and I may have made some misstatements on points not within my personal knowledge.

Gen. Huston was born and reared in one of the West ern

~~ed this line of practise and had cases in all these counties besides a full practise at home, and yet he never accumulated a great deal of property~~. He was well but not highly educated, was not technical and could hardly be called a profound lawyer; his power and success as a lawyer were due more to his natural faculties strengthened by a retentive memory enabling him to recall men and events as needed in the conduct of his cases.

In politics he was a conservative but not a stand-patter, was a Union man after the war and later became a Democrat, never held any office or offered for any after early life except a Councilman and member of school board of Lexington. He liked to spring surprises as when thex school board of seven members was deadlocked during his absence in the selection of a principal for one of the schools--three of us voting for Joe Skinner and three for Will Fox; when the board met again on his return he made a little speech before voting saying he knew the Skinner family well in Lincoln county and that they were splendid people, that Joe's father was an excellent judge of live stock and was very successful trading in them; wex who were for Skinner thought it was a sure shot for our man to win, but he went on to say that he knew Fox's grandfather also his father who was conducting a school in Bourbon county and rearing fivex fine boys--therefore he voted for Mr. Fox.

I knew nothing of his family pedigree nor any of his relatives except a man named Huston Hopkins a nephew who had been a Confederate soldier and came to see him during a spell of sickness; he had a cowboy style manner and appearance. Gen. Huston had a full practise in both civil and criminal cases, but I now recall only one big civil case in which he was employed, that was a controversy over the settlement of a large estate in the Gilbert family, involving perhaps the construction of a will, I know he took great paind to drill his witnesses well before putting them on the stand. One of the famous criminal cases in which he was engaged for the defense (he was never for the prosecution) was that in which Dr. Davis and Mrs. Munday were charged with killing her husband with poison; it was tried here on change of venue from Woodford, the elder Phil Thompson of Harrodsburg was also employed for defense, she was acquitted and afterwards married Thompson. Davis was sent to the penitentiary ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ for a term of years which have long since expired. Other tragedies grew out of this case.

Another noted case in which Gen Huston figured and Col. Breckinridge too as I remember~~x~~ was that of Arnold who killed his brother-in-law at Richmond; they had married daughters of Mr. Hood, Little a lawyer, was his executor and sought payment by Arnold of a note against him found among Hood's papers, Arnold claimed the note had been paid, a quarrel arose and Little was shot and killed by Arnold in Little's office; Arnold was tried at Nicholasville on a change of venue. Senator Dan Voorhies was also employed for the defense, he was famous as a criminal lawyer and known as the "tall sycamore of the Wabash". Charles Bronston, Commonwealth's Attorney, was denouncing Arnold in his usual vigorous and vicious style as a red-handed murderer when Arnold's brother drew a pistol on him; after the wild excitement had subsided during which the crowd rushed pell-mell from the court room thru windows and doors, and Judge Ben Buckner had dropped down behind the stand, the brother was brought beforethe Court and tried forthwith on charge of contempt and sent to jail for a year, the brother who had done the killing greatly to the surprise of everybody was acquitted. ~~I have learned quite recently from Mr. Kimball who attended the trial~~ that a systematic campaign of propaganda and detective work was con-

page 33 e 48)

Zachariah Gibbons and David Boswell.

These two attorneys were associated together in the practise of law when I first knew them. Mr. Gibbons had been a book-binder and acquired considerable ~~skx~~ manual skill which he used to advantage in the preparation and arrangement of his papers and documents. One entire side of his office from the ceiling down almost to the floor was divided into pigeon-holes after the manner of clerks' offices in which all his legal documents and papers were kept in the most systematic fashion. Cross-indexes of letters and numbers running both perpendicularly and horizontally were supposed to furnish the key to the location of these different papers and documents. Maj. Falconer had a large drawer into which he dumped all his papers, and used to say that his method was best because he knew that any paper in his possession could always be found in that drawer after a little search, but that if Gibbons lost the combination it would require an endless search to find anything.) He and Gibbons were law partners at one time, that was before the installment of the combination board.

Judge Gibbons conducted the first building association in Lexington, and with the help of a book-keeper ran it well, this ~~I thsi~~ I think first suggested the adoption of a systematic scheme for keeping papers. He usually had a large number of cases on the docket but many of them were small. He was extremely technical insisting on the very letter of the law. A natural inference from the characteristics enumerated would be that he was economical and thrifty, but he was not; he dressed well and lived well and never accumulated much property. He argued his cases fairly well but lacked fluency and smoothness. Following the devious paths of legislation and by means of the tricks and schemes of politicians two courts had been established here for the trial of petty city offences; they were known as the City Court and the Recorder's Court, Mr. Gibbons became judge of the first-named, hence his title. He was born Feb 11, 1829 died Jan. 21, 1904. He was twice married, both wives surviving him, the first one has since died. He left two daughters but no sons.

page 34

(15)

Mr.Boswell had the appearance and bearing of a business man rather than that of a lawyer;he rarely made a speech or argument in Court;I can only recall his presenting some uncontested matter and having an order entered at motion hour. His cases were strictly business kind,he belonged to that class of practitioners who accomplish a great deal in a quiet way and do not attract general notice; his practice was largely office work such as drawing deeds,wills and contracts,he also as Examiner took a great many depositions. He was especially fitted for that class of work as he was a good penman and type-writers were not then in use.His handwriting was even,close and legible;he could write legibly more words in any given space than any one of whom I have known except R.deRoode, a well-known music teacher of the olden time,who boasted that he could inscribe the Lord's Prayer in the space covered by a silver half dollar.

Mr.Boswell succeeded Madison C.Johnson as President of the Northern Bank and was succeeded by Judge Hunt. He seemed always to have abundant means but lived modestly,and died when but little past middle age,leaving as I remember a widow,son and dughter.

Hunt, Kinkead, Tenney.

Mr.Francis K.Hunt bore without reproach the grand old name of gentleman,he was one of natures noblemen and one of the few men of prominence of that day who claimed no title;he was a worthy scion of splendid stock,having abundant means hedid not engage in the rough scramble of general practise,and never sought public office.

George B.Kinkead and William Kinkead were brothers,both born ~~I think~~ the former Sept. 1811 and the latter Dec. 1819 in Woodford county. They were good business lawyers and cultivated gentlemen and quite companionable with the younger members of the Bar;George B. had married a daughter of Governor Owsley and was by him appointed Secretary of State. He died in 1877. Judge Wm.Kinkead became through his wife possessor of a portion of the splendid Shelby estat

situated 7 or 8 miles from Lexington on the Richmond road, and was accustomed to drive in from there to his office in town. Late in life he acquired a smaller farm nearer town and was elected County Judge. Soon after the close of the Civil War he became the candidate for Governor of the Third Party, composed mainly as I understand of Whigs who were not ready to unite with either the Democratic or the Republican party.

He died in the month of June 1894 ~~is~~ , leaning a widow who has since died and six children, three daughters and three sons five of whom are living, the only living son being George Blackburn Kinkead now 75 year of age and the Dean of the Lexington Bar, excepting Maj.D.G.Falconer, who is olsder but incapacitated for practice on account of physical disabilities. The elder Geo.B.Kinkead left a family of six or seven sons and daughters; one of the daughters married Benjamin Warfield , he was of splendid physical stature and fine mental and moral qualities and attainments, he was in the class that graduated at Princeton in 1871, I had preceded him one year in 1870 and knew him there also here at home both before and after his graduation; his father, Wm.Warfield, was one of the most famous breeders of Short -Horn (Durham) cattle between the fifties and the seventies; two coflicting currents seemed to course thru his veins, the one from his fther constraining him to adopt farming as a vocation which he gave as his choice at the time of graduating, but the call from the side of his mother, who was a Breckinridge, was too strong and he became a Presbyterian minister and was more of a theologian and teacher than preacher. I had not seen him for a number of years, and as three of us boys of 1870 were strolling about the historic grounds of Princeton on the occasion of our semi-centennial in June 1920 I was greatly pleased to come upon him unexpectedly near the Seminary where he was then a professor.; we had a pleasant chat somewhat aftter the manner of real boys, he seemed in good health but died within a year afterwards.

Major Otis S.Tenney.

Major Tenney was born in New Hampshire in 1822, conducted a military school at Wilmington, Del. in 1845 and after wards one near Mtsterling, he joined the Confederacy in Oct.1862, became Major and united forces with John H. Morgan, was in number of raids, skirmishes and battles. He ~~Major O.S.Tenney~~ did not come to Lexington until 1882 ~~middle age~~ and is associated in my memory more with the second group of lawyers to be named below than with the first-named group above. He had the unique distinction of having been born and reared in New England, and yet having served in the Confederate army; the only similar case I recall in this locality is that of Capt.John Carter, father of our very genial and efficient Circuit Court Clerk. Major Tenney had the same friendly and adaptable disposition as Mr.Harrison and which made them favorites of all classes, he was an intimate friend of Gen.John C.Breckinridge after the war and liked to talk of their association together.

ge 51) At a chance meeting with Judge Watts Parker and him at a time when he was already very old Parker remarked that he must have been born with all his organs and faculties perfect and must have so lived as to keep them so. The Court at MtSterling undertook to disbar him from the practise of law under a statute of the State Legislature on account of his service in the Confederate army, he took the case to the Court of Appeals and won, and of this he liked to speak. His voice was high pitched and on one occasion thru a sudden and foolish impulse while he was using the telephone I suggested to him that he didn't seem to have any need for it as the party was only about half a mile away and he might just halloo across. I repented immediately and tried to apologize but before I could do so he showed by his manner and words that he was not in the least offended but was enjoying the joke too. He lived to the age of 93 or 94, his death occurring March 31, 1916 the oldest of any lawyer within my knowledge. ~~unless it was Judge Buckner.~~

The resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Fayette Bar very fitting ly express but only in part and in very limited measure his admirable qualities as a man in saying that he was "~~of buoyant and companionable dispo~~ sitionxxxxxa most interesting and instructive talker and his manners were gracious, considerate and courtly"

Richard A. Buckner.

was born in Greene county in 1813, educated in St. Joseph's Bardstown and at Centre College Danville. he studied law at Transylvania and began practice in Lexington in 1837. He was appointed Circuit Judge also Commonwealth's Attorney, and was elected several times to the Legislature. He is designated in the biographies as Junior as his father had the same initials and had also been Judge of both Circuit and Court of Appeals, he had also been twice in Congress and been defeated in 1833 by Beathitt, Democrat for Governor; Richard A. the son was defeated for Congress by Brutus Clay, he was aUnion man during the war and a conservative Democrat after, he was never married.

The style of speech of Judge ~~Richard A.~~ Buckner both in conversation and when arguing a case before the Court was quiet and reserved, he was parsimonious of words as if expecting the listener to catch the trend of thought and supply the words himself--never apparently in a hurry or rushing to conclusions, and impatient of such traits in others. I heard him speak almost contemptuously of a judge who changed the opening hour of court from nine O'clock to eight in order to expedite business, saying it was hardly decent to require lawyers to come to Court so soon after breakfast like ~~day~~ laborers working by the day. He wa usually genial and entertaining in conversation with young or old, but easily piqed and impatient of loose argument. On one occasion he had argued a point in his usual fragmentary style implying much more than his paucity of words indicated, the young man on the other side responded that he could'nt tell what the gentleman was driving at, Judge Buckner's only reply in words was "O! tut tut tut!" , but with an expression of contempt in his manner indicating more than his words. ~~He had been a Judge both of the Circuit Court and of the Court of Appeals. Neither he nor Mr. Johnson was ever married.~~ He died in Lexington in February 1900, leaving a fine estate. Col. John R. Allen is his Nephew.

General John C. Breckinridge.

I have already mentioned having heard Gen.Breckinridge in joint debate with Gov.Letcher when they were candidates for Congress; I was then a small boy and my recollection of the event is vague,when however I afterwards heard him at the old opera house,I was past I5 and have a distinct recollection of how he impressed me,but do not recall much of the content of his speech;it was made preparatory to his departure for the Confederacy,and was doubtless a summary of his reasons for casting his fortune with the South. He was six feet tall of well-proportioned and commanding figure,had a fine flowing mustache large open expressive eyes,graceful gestures,rich melodious voice which gave utterance to a fine flow of words with impetuosity and enthusiasm.He won his audience first by his appearance and then by his eloquence.

When I next ~~heard~~ saw him two or three years after the close of the war(probably in I868) at the home of Col.Wm.Breckinridge,I was full grown and retain in mind a very distinct recollection of the occasion.The change in the six or seven years that had elapsed was very noticeable;his pre-war fire and impetuosity had cooled and subsided. He did not make a set speech but spoke in conversation with reserve and with a calm dignity of demeanor.A member of his old command recalled an engagement in which they had been the victors,speaking with glee of how they had made "the Yankees skeedaddle" Gen.B. checked him at once and rebuked him saying the war was over and that such things must be forgotten and not talked about.

I recall hearing him only once in Court,he was assisting ~~in~~ the Commonwealth in prosecuting a farmer named Parker who had killed a mountain boy employed on his farm;his address to the jury was forcible but characterized by the same calmness of demeanor spoken of above; he spoke with deliberation and apparent ease ,without halting and with impressiveness and force. The fire of his earlier years flamed up occasionally as when ~~replying to the twitting sneers of~~ the defense attorneys ~~that he was~~ reproached him with being hired to prosecute,he said he would rather have the approval of the spirit of the dead boy than that of the murderer and all his friends.Before the war he was known as one of the most fluent,captivating and convincing public speakers of the country,and was the idol of the Democratic party from about ~~I860~~ 1850 till the time of his death in May I875 at the age of 55 years. I hardly knew there was another man of public prominence un til I ~~=~~ was half grown and made my first effort ~~at an~~ to speak impromptu ~~talk on~~ at the Bar meeting here on the occasion of his death.

page 38

(38)

John Andrew Prall and Wm.Cassius Goodloe.

I dont know why these both bore the title of Colonel,as I cant recall that either was in the army;Prall was born in Woodford county in I8I3,began practice there,and afterwards practiced in Paris with his father-in-law Mr.Williams,he moved to Lexington in in 1868.he was a Democrat before the war,a Unionist during the war and a Republican afterwards;he was always opposed to slavery and set his own slaves free;he was a member of the State Senate from Bourbon co. in 1859 and 1863 and a delegate to the convention in Baltimore in 18 64 that nominated Lincoln for second term,and was Pension Agent under Grant in 1874. He purchased a tract of 3I acres at the city limits on the Nicholasville pike on which was an attractive residence which he occupied as a home until his death in Streets were run thru this tract and it was laid off into building lots which were sold to both whites and negroes,and the well-known Prall Town subdivision created;it is a rather more sightly Addition than others that were made about that time.Col.Prall became affected with some kind of brain trouble and lingered for several months or years bsfore his death.

Goodloe was born in Madison county in June 184I and might have waited for mention among the younger group but for sufficient reasons I am including him with the older ones. When he was about twenty years of age he went as private secretary for his famous uncle,Cassius M.Clay,Who had been appointed Minister to Russia;upon his return he began the publication of the Kentucky Statesman in 18 67. Col.Prall was again a member of the Legislature along in the seventies and Col.Goodloe was also a member at the same time--one as Senator the other as Representative,it was then a common remark that Fayette could claim the distinction of having the handsomest and the homeliest members;even after the lapse of so many years I will not take the risk of saying which was which. Men may not make use so much of paint and powder and lip-sticks but they are as vain as women of their looks,besides I have known people so ugly they were attractive,so will not discuss further the merits of my two contestants for the distinction.

Col.Goodloe was representative in the House at Frankfort in I87I and in the Senate from Fayette county in 1873, he was Minister to Belgium under Hayes in 1878,and was Collector of Internal Revenue in I889 until his death in November of that year. The manner of his death and that of A.M.Swope both at the same time at the Post Office Building,each at the hands of the other,Swope from a knife stab and Goodloe from a pistol shot--well known and too tragic for more than a bare reference.

Prall was so deliberate in public speaking and paused sometimes as to cause apprehesion that he would break down,but he always pulled thru and had something to say worth-while. Goodloe's appearance and manner were distinctly cavalier,his enunciation and style of delivery magnetic after the manner of Senator Joe Blackburn. One of the best remembered incidents in Goodloe's career was when as one of the Commissioners to select a location for the Government Building,he justified and defended their decision in recommending its present location. A numerously -signed protest was circulated by those who insisted the location was too far east --"nearly out of town" and that Short and Broadway was the most eligible place. The "indignation"meeting was held in Melodeon Hall over what is now the McAdams drug storeand it was filled to capacity,his reasoning was convincing his style captivating ,and there was a complete revulsion of sentiment, the decision of the commissioners being unanimously approved

page 39

J.Lawrence Jones---John Mason Brown.

There is no special reason for considering these two men together unless it is that they were of nearly the same age were contemporary in the practice of law here, were both high-toned and of fine personal character, and that they were both forced to surrender life's battle before it was half over. Lawrence Jones was a native of Bourbon county, joined the Confederate army, became a captain in ~~the~~ a cavalry regiment ~~of~~ and acquired a reputation for courage and gallantry; In I874 he was one of four candidates for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney; the other three were Gen. Jno. S. Williams, Ed Marshall and Col. Breckinridge. There were joint meetings at the Court House at which the discussions grew bitter and feeling ran high, the main contentions being over the war records of the three who were in the army. Jones won the nomination and was elected. His health was already on the decline at the time of the formation of a partnership between him and ~~me~~ in I875, it soon broke down completely and he fell a victim to the great whitevplague, dying at the home of his father-in-law Warren Viley in Woodford county, having married his charming daughter, Miss May Viley. I served as Commonwealth's attorney in this county by appointment during his last illness. His widow married McFerran, and afterwards Paul Lansing as her third husband, they were both killeda few months ago in an automobile accident near Ashland. He was light-haired, tall, slender, graceful and of fine fiber--making too little allowance for common human frailties, and I sometimes thought prosecuting too relentlessly.

I did not know John Mason Brown long or intimately enough to make of him a just and reliable estimate; in the few times I met with him however I found him quite social and friendly, which impressed me probably more perhaps in view of the fact that he had married into what was then considered an aristocratic family, that of Gen. Preston, but I afterwards learned by personal contact that he was not himself an aristocrat but really very democratic in his ways. Mr. Brown was a brother of Gratz Brown of St. Louis who was on the ticket with Horace Greely as candidate for Vice-President, he remained in Lexington only a few years removed to Louisville and died there a number of yearsago

page 40

5.) Second group of Lawyers

Judges--Circuit, County, Common Pleas, City.

Immediately after the death of Judge Charles B. Thomas, in December 1873 Joseph D. Hunt was appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Leslie and was elected for a full term of 6 years. He resigned and was succeeded by Ben. F. Buckner in September 1880, and he having become Judge of the Common Pleas Court was succeeded by Jere R. Morton in 1883; he resigned and was succeeded in 1892 by Watts Parker who held the office till his death in 1911; since that date Charles Kerr, Wm. Worthington, and Richard C, Stoll have presided in succession.

The first County Judge after the adoption of the Second Constitution, was Ben. F. Graves, who held the office two or three terms but not consecutively-between 1867 & 1875; his uniqueness of character seemed to entitle him to separate notice which will be found in another place. Charles F. Carr, a lawyer, was county judge between two of the terms of Graves; James S. Wasson was county judge for a few months in 1891 and died that year; he and Judge Carr who died between 1875 & 1880, had both yielded to one of the besetting temptations of pre-prohibition days and left no proud records behind. Another Graves (G.W.C.) of the Scott county family and not related to Benjamin, succeeded him as county judge; he, Wasson, and James, had been Magistrates. Then followed in order John T. Stevenson a prosperous farmer, Wm. B. Kinkead, lawyer and farmer, Stephen G. Sharp, soldier, jailer and lawyer, Daniel James, and P.P. Johnston, soldier, lawyer, and trotting-horse breeder. The first term of Frank A. Bullock began in 1891 and he held the office continuously by re-elections until 1922, except for one term of 4 years when J. Percy Scott, Republican, was elected on the Fusion ticket. He was jnown as the great Unbeaten but was finally downed--whether by fair means or foul--I dont know; it was said of him that he was not exceedingly scrupulous in his electioneering methods, but that when in office he always did the fair thing to friend and foe alike. I know he was prompt in decisions and business-like--disregarding technicalities; I am indebted to him for the above line of succession of county judges.

In order to relieve the courts in certain counties, including Fayette, a Common Pleas Court was created by the Legislature as the number of Circuit Courts could not be increased by the terms of the constitution then in force; it was established or organized about 1878, and the four judges who served during its existence were B.F. Buckner, Chas. S. French, H.M. Buford and Ira Julian.

page 41

Some of the Earliest Magistrates.

The three earliest town magistrates I am able to recall are Gibson, Spencer, and Vanpelt; Gibson was a tailor with very little of in telligence or sprightliness in appearance, he had a shop on Broadway between Main and Short sts. where he usually sat cross-legged on his table while hearing his cases, he was at that time fully middle-aged rather blear-eyed but was very industrious and did not drink; as a sam ple of his wisdom an attorney undertook to swear him off the bench as it was expressed and said in his affidavit "The defendant believes he cannot have a fair trial in the court in which this case is to be tried" The Squire scrutinized the affidavit closely and then with an owl-like expression of wisdom repeated its words saying "If it is to be tried in this court it can't be tried anywhere else therefore the motion to transfer is overruled"

J.H. Vanpelt was also fully middle-aged, he had a stoop side ways as he walked and had a kind of twist in his mouth as he talked I dont remember his business occupation but remember he dressed care lessly and was at times almost slouchy in dress, but was fairly intel ligent. Spencer was a more trim appearing man than either of the othe two and was I think or had been a business man, the others tried he most cases; they were all three Republicans and had I think gone out of office by I885, I considered them all honest but were in clined to be influenced by certain lawyers of prominence or in some way attach ed to them.

There were two country magistrates living out in the South Elkhorn precinct a few years later than when the otherthree were in office who on account of their eccentricity are not easily forgoten by any one who has once known them. they were Levi Grow and Richard Ferguson. Coming a little later than those two but continuing in of- fice with them a number of years was Levi Royalty who is I suppose bet ter remembered than any of the others; he wa good size and pompous in appearance but not so in fat or in manner, on the contrary he ws ex- ceedingly adaptable and easily in fluenced by any one who cultivated his acquaintance in a friendly way. He and his first wife kept a store on Short st. near Broadway in the back room of which he usually held his courts. He was probably reared in Mercer county but came to Lex. near the close of the Civil war as a photographer or picture taker of some kind (I think ambrotypes were the kind of pictures being taken then) and had been following the army around in the pursuit of that business. He accumulated considerable property but it all got way from him and at the time of his death he was ~~a charge on the county or the city~~. He was married three times but had no children. I met with a big handsome young man a little more than a year ago who was stopping at the Phoenix and had a boy to carry his samples and was surprised to learn on close inspection and inquiry that he was Jack Gilbert who was a nephew of Esq. Royalty's first wife and used to stay in their store. He has been traveling for a number of years for a business firm in Cin. and seems quite prosperous.

Judge Bullock and the Mag istrates Worked together in per fect harmony, there were rarely any disagreements among them, Frank thought out the measures and presented them in such a reasonable and pleasant way that they nearly always went thru. Esquire Royalty Was was rather impressive in appearance, his picture on a patent medicine advertisement attracted my attention, a statement over his signature told of the wonderful benefits the remedy had been to him, I remarked that that I supposed he wa in perfect health, he said that was a cor- rect supposition, that the man proposed to give him three dollars ($3) for signing and that for that large sum he would have been willing to swear his medicine would cure anything from cholera to cancer.

The City Court as it existed in those days could not be abolished and its judge was a Republican, so in order to furnish a place for some deserving Democrat a scheming legislator originated the name Recorder's Court by which it was known for a number of years, and for some time now as the Police Court. The men who have presided as judges from about 1872 and in their order as nearly as I can recall are James H.Mulligan, George B.Kinkead, J.Soule Smith, M.C. Alford, Mat Walton, J.R.Jewel, Butler Southgate and John J.Riley.

Commonwealth, County, and City Attorneys--~~Magistrates~~.

The Commonwealth Attorneys from 1867 and on were W.S.Downey, J.Lawrence Jones, J.M.Adams, Chas J.Bronston, Ed Farrel, and Jno.R.Allen. The writer was appointed to fill the place of Lawrence Jones a few months during his sickness. The County Attorneys were Stonestreet Vanmeter, S.G.Sharp, W.P.Kimball, Jno.R.Allen, Ed Farrel, and Embry Allen; the City attorneys so far as I am able to recall them beginning about 1867. were W.C.P.Breckinridge, John Webster, Thos.N.Allen, Henry Higgins, E.L.Hutchinson,

Second Group of Lawyers.

I am undertaking to name all the lawyers who practised or offered to practice at any time between 1870 & 1900, and having already named the older ones as the first group, will now mention the others as a second group. They are as follows: W.C.P.Breckinridge, D.G.Falconer, CABELL Bullock, THOS.N, Allen, H.B. Higgins, Jno.H.Webster, ~~Thos.N.Allen~~, C.D.Carr, J.Soule Smith, Jno.F.Shelby, Stonestree Vanmeter, C.F.Johnston, P.P.Johnston, W.S.Downey, B.F.Buckner, S.G.Sharp, J.D.Hunt, J.R.Morton, G.W.Darnall, J.H.Mulligan. J.H.Beauchamp, J.S.Phelps, Evan Graves, Walker Graves, Geo.Billingsley, Robt.A.Thornton, Chas. Williams, Hodges, G.B.Kinkead, Geo.C.Denny, Geo.Webb, J.M.Tanner, C.J.Bronston, Watts Parker, M.C.Alford, Wicliffe Preston, J.F.Davis, W.H.Bickers, Wm.Woods, Woods, J.Embry Allen, W.C.G. Hobbs, Nat Hobbs, W.P.Kimball, Jno.R.Allen, T.T.Forman, J.H.Flood, A.W.Marshall, N.B. Hays, J.A.Chiles, J.W.Schooler, C.SUYDAM SCOTT.E.L.hutchinson, Jos.C.Potts, G.Allison Holland, H.T.Duncan, Ed Farrel, Thos.F,Dolan, Jas.Denny, Geo.B.Denny, Maurice Bartlett, Desha Breckinridge, Walter Bronston, F.A.Bullock, Cliff Carr, Jno.P.Grimes, J.R.BUSH J.A.Edge, Butler Southgate, F.C.Elkin, Gray Falconer, J.T.Farmer, Geo.R.~~x~~Hunt, L.J. Moore, Chas.F.Exum, A.S.Moore, D.C.Hunter, J.Henning Nelms, Bernard Nelms, Geo.C. Shanklin, Joseph Norwood, W.D.Nicholas, A.C.Rives, J.T.Shannon, P.J.Sherry, R.L. Northcutt, Alan P.Gilmour.

In this group there are about 90, in the other 16; it is impossible to state exactly how many of these were engaged in practice at any one time, my estimate would be not more than one half, or at the most 60. I could easily select a half dozen or so in this last list who stand out distinctly above the average in ability, but it would be invidious to do so; the first group are all dead, the whereabouts of some three or four of the second group is not known, but I think there are about thirty of them now living. Only two ever held office as high as Congressman but some 8 or ten held positions quite as honorable and indicating equally as great ability, some 8 or ten are piously inclined and are or have been prominent in church work, but only one whom I can recall became a minister of the gospel. Three of the first group and five of the second were never married, three

three of the second died from violence,two from pistol shots ,one by drowning,one of these certainly killed himself,the other two were suspected of having done so;two others committed homicides but were both acquitted; a humiliating admission is that 4 or 5 or 6 of the whole number died either directly or indirectly from dissipation or had their usefulness & success in life very greatlyimpaired thereby; none of the number has become big rich as the term is now used but a few of those who have died left nice estates of one hundred thousand or more and some of those now living including probably one or two who have come to the bar since 1900 belong to that class. Of the second group Col. B. Thos. N.Allen, Judge J.D. Hunt, and john H.Webster,were probably admitted to practice before 1860, but as the greater part of their business and professional lives was during my time they are entitled to places with the younger group.

I am devoting so much space and comment to the lawyers,not because I consider them the most important class, but because I knew them best; it might be considered bad taste to call attention particularly and individually to the characteristics--whether good or bad --of those who are living; I will however select a few of those who have passed on and whose characteristics or peculiarities were most pronounced or noticeable,and try to portray or sketch those qualities ,citing for illustration incidents within my personal knowledge. It must be distinctly understood that I am not undertaking to write biographies.

page 44

ge 74)

(~~16~~)

Jerry Rogers Morton.

Judge Morton was born in the Athens precinct of Fayette cou nty near the line of Clark in February, 1842 , and reared in that locality attending the home schools and afterward the Law School in Lexington.

This precinct was a Gibraltar of Democracy, many of its citizenry were of a belligerent type and when too highly alcoholized ready for a scrap, fights were frequent around election time resulting occasionally in a homicide, but I never heard of Morton being involved in any of these. His mother was a Rogers and of fine sturdy stock akin I think to George Rogers Clarke. ~~At the age of he enlisted in the Confederate army becoming a member of Clake's regiment of Morgan's cavalry~~ (Insert here "Page 46-A" Attached)

He began the practice of law in 1868 . He was a member at different time of three partnerships, first with Thos. N. Allen, then with Geo. W. Darnall and lastly with Watts Parker. He succeeded Ben F Buckner as Circuit Judge in 1883, which office he held until 1892 when he was succeeded by Watts Parker. He could hardly be called brilliant but wa above the average in natural ability and acquirements as a lawyer, had abundant common sense and fine feeling which traits ledhim to brush aside tech nicalities and refusing to follow the letter of the law when to do so would impose hardships, he decided cases according to substantial justice, I have in mind distinctly three cases illustrating these traits but lack of space forbids their citation. ~~He laid no claim to pulchritude which is oftener in a man a hindrance to success than an advantage; long before he became judge on an occasion when a man named Legg was being tried on a charge of horse-stealing he was sitting near the accused in the court room and was pointed out to some one making inquiry as to which was the accused man on trial by a practical joker; Whereat the inquisitor remarked that he looked like a horse-thief. He was himself somewhat of a joker and liked occasionally to poke innocent fun at a young lwyer~~ Champ Clark used to tell a very good story of mistaken identity in volving President Cleveland and Thos. B. (Boss) Reed, both of whom were large and not pretty. They were sitting near together at some public function in Washington when a boy brought a message for the President, the doorkeeper pointed towards the two telling him there he is that big man the ugliest one in the hall, the boy proceeded immediately to hand the message to Reed who when inform ed about it enjoyed the joke, remarking that he had always thought he was not quite so ugly as Cleveland.

His life had its full share of sorrows, his only daughter a bright young girl just approaching womanhood was thrown from a horse and killed, leaving only an afflicted son who still survives and to whom both he and the mother were devotedly attached, and ministered to in every way possible.

Judge Morton died at his home East Short st. suddenly ~~on the day of~~ in Jan. 1909 at the age of about 67

(See OVER)

(p74 - A. Boyle Parker comes here

Watts Parker.

Judge Parker was born in the same neighborhood as Judge Morton Feb. 23 1848 and died March 13, 1911, he studied for one term in a medical school in Cincinnati , then after studying in a law office ws licensed to practice and completed his course at the Lex. Law Schoo in the same class with the author. He was studious unobtrusive but always self-possessed, a deep thinker and investigator bringing all questions whether of law orlife or philosophy or religion to the acid test of reason. His brother A. T. Parker had a similar cast of mind and made extensive experiments and investigations with the microscope Neither had much patience with the creeds and doctrines and theories

"Page 46-A"

(For insertion in Page 74)

His mother died in his infancy, and he was reared by her mother. He joined the army in September, 1862, became a member of Clarke's Regiment, Morgan's Division; was captured on the Ohio Raid and confined in Camp Douglas Prison at Chicago, from which he escaped and rejoined his command; was again captured and sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio; was exchanged, and was with Jefferson Davis on his last retreat.

nor the so-called teachings of the Bible, if not atheists or infidels they were at least skeptics or agnostics. Judge Parker was more technical and exact and not so broad in his interpretations of the law. as Judge Morton, he was not willing to decide until he had made a full and complete examination of all the points at issue. He succeeded Judge Morton as Judge in 1892 and by repeated elections remained in office till his death in 1911 which also was sudden. The Party managers had taken offense at his decision adversely in a contested city election case and its committee refused as Parker claimed to give him a fair division of the officers in an approaching primary, thereupon he withdrew and headed a Fusion ticket which was successful. He probably decided more important cses than any other judge since 1870 and had fewer reversals in the Court of Appeals.

He had three daughters no sons, he was compelledto live apart for several years from his wife who sojourned in Colorado on account of her health and died there. He became interested in race horses and was probably successful with them as he was in close touch with B.G. Thomas who was a well-informed breeder and runner of them. His death was very sudden. at his home on Barr st.

C. Suydam Scott

Mr. Scott was born in New York city of which place his mother was also a native where his father resided for a time but whose home had been in Lexington; he bore as a middle name the maiden name of his mother which was Suydam; he was a Sophomore at Princeton while I was a Senior, we were quite intimately associated afterwards and as already stated he was one of my groomsmen at my marriage. He studied Law at Oxford Miss. and also at Columbia N.Y. He was studious, exact and thoroly sincere, but took life rather too seriously and allowed its little things to become a burden. When his health began to decline he made great efforts to restore it by horseback riding and in other ways. The date of his birth was Feb. 22, 1852, death June 1903, he left a widow but no children. His brother Matt was a physician and died as did C.S. at about middle age.

Walter S. Bronston.

Walter was the youngest brother of the widely-known Charles J. Bronston, he was under medium size trim and active in body and mind bright energetic and promising. He had been engaged in an active and harassing campaign for Mayor in which he was unsuccessful, and died soon afterwards from a pistol shot wound supposed to have been intentionally inflicted. The harrowing contest thru which he had passed and the expenditure of a great part of his fortune probably affected his mind and produced despondency. His death and the manner of it in May 1903 at the early age of 32 was a great shock and caused sorrow thruout the whole community.

John Parker Grimes.

The death of this young man was even more premature than that of Walter Bronston as he had not reached the age of thirty, it occurred about 1901 or 1902 and was from a rapid case of typhoid fever, he had studied law in my office and been admitted to practice only about a year previously, he was suffering from nasal obstruction when I went out of town on Saturday, when I returned on Monday he had already been taken to the hospital and died two days after. I never knew a more industrious honest-minded faithful and studious young man, and these qualities, if his life had been spared, would have won for him success. He was grandson of Alexander T. Parker and great nephew of Watts Parker.

I have lost track of Walker Graves, Thos. N. Allen, A.W. Marshall and Alan P. Gilmour--am not certain whether they are living or dead. Graves went to California about 1880 and when I last heard many years ago was prosecuting attorney and doing well.

page 46 3)

76 ~~(48)~~

Four Missing Lawyers.

Thos. V. Allen went to the North-West--Seattle or Tacoma, to better his fortune, this was before 1900, Darnall went with him and when I inquired of Darnall about Allen he said in substance that he was probably foundered financially on a reef--had not means enough to bring him back to Old Kentucky, that he himself had barely sufficient, and I have heard nothing certain or definite since, except that he had written or compiled a litle book about the Lex. bar, and this I would have liked greatly to have as an aid in writig up the older lawyers. He was contemporary with Morton and Darnall and I think a law partner of both at different times. My recollection is that they used to say he had plenty of good hard sense and knowledge of law but was lazy.

Marshall was son of a Presbyterian elder in the Western part of the county named Glass Marshall, he taught school a good while (apt to warp the intellect) but had become pretty well established in the practice when the warp took a decided turn towards crankiness and eccentricity and he lit out for the far West and the last I heard of him was connected in some way with the fruit business in California.

Alan P. Gilmour dropped down on us here as if from the cerulean blue about a year before the beginning of the Spanish war, he was a native of Henderson Ky. had spent several years with his father in London, who had a good position there with a Tobacco Company, had taken training in a U.S. Naval school near Detroit I think and when the war came on determined at once to enlist in that branch of the service, The first intimation I had of his departure was a writing attached to the door of his office which was near mine in the Northern Bank Building reading--"Absent for a few weeks assisting in winding up a small Spanish estate in Cuba" he became very ill down there and never got into the War, went again to Europe traveling in several countries, went to Alaska and the last I heard of him was proposing to "mush it" taking with him up thru that arctic region our very fearless and efficient Judge of the Police Court, Joseph Bullock; I think Joe got cold feet before leaving the warmer latitude and never went, and if this should meet his eye I would be greatly obliged if he would inform me as to what became of Gilmour and whether it was cold feet that kept him from going. He was the very soul of honor, cheerful and companionable with high aspirations and somewhat given to the wander-lust.

J. Soule Smith.

He was born in Florida March 1848, died unexpectedly. He was in same law class as the writer, had large stock of native wit and humor--turning almost any event to fun, corresponded for Cin. paper over the pen name, Falcon, was an ornate writer and easy graceful speaker. He was in partnership a while with John Shelby. He was destined for a successful career which he would have attained except for over fondness for drink by which his health was impaired and probably his death hastened. He left a widow and two sons one named Sidney who is I suppose the cartoonist for the Louisville Times of that name.

George W. Darnall:

Darnall served in the Confederate army in Virginia, he was contemporary with Morton with whom he was in partnership and was about the same age. He was one of the best strictly business lawyers at the bar; before the days of type-writers when all pleadings and other papers were hand-written his were always legible and in good order, he married a daughter of Judge Wm. Kinkead, he managed ably the Glen Mary coal mine company. His health becoming impaired it was said on account of excessive use of tobacco he bought a section of land in Oklahoma and lived there in the open for a time, cant remember whether before or after this he tried the North-West in Tacoma, his death preceded that of Judge Morton but just how long I dont recall.

77(~~49~~)

John Todd Shelby.

Was born in 1849 at Springfield Ill.which was the former home of his mother,Miss Todd, a cousin of Mrs.A.Lincoln. He was son of Thomas Shelby a descendant of Isaac Shelby the first governor of Kentucky. He grew up in Fayette county seven miles from Lex.on part of the extensive Shelby estate known as Walnut Hill;he was educated in the common schools,also at Centre College Danville,and then at Old Kentucky Uny. where I first knew him,and graduated at Princeton,New Jersey in the same class with me in 1870. He was less than average size--Was probably about 5 feet 7 inches and weighed 130 pounds;he began study of law in office of Judge Wm.Kinkead,finished at Harvard and began practice at Lex.in 1872.He took a comprehensive grasp of the question presented and reached usually a tenable conclusion by clear methodical thinking. His reasoning was logical but in spite of his innate honesty sometimes sophistical & which the Judge would say yes that sounds right but .He was first a Presbyterian as were his forbears and after marriage went with his wife to the Episcopal church later also he forsook the Democratic party of his ancestry and youth; but I am not blaming for either of these desertions for he was sincere very pious and conscientious in both desertions,and that seems to me the main thing in both politics and religion,

He first had a partnership with Soule Smith,then with Col. Breckinridge until the death of B. They did a great deal of work as corporation counsel especially for Railroads,and were greatly devoted to each other;when B.made his famous Opera House speech of which I have written above he said to S. on their way together to the place "John I feel like I am going to flunk today". Shelby was with him at Washington as friendly counsel during the trials of that well-known trial,one of the opposing counsel much larger than Shelby made in his presence concerning B.an offensive remark,which he at once resented by striking the larger man with his fist. Robert L.Northcutt had served first as a stenographer in their office and afterwards as member of the firm,and there was strong attachment among the three;Northcutt had endured great hardships training in Florida or Cuba for cavalry service in the Spanish War and afterwards down there had a bad case oftyphoid ever of which he came near dying during which hardships both B.and S.were his staunch friends,taking him after his recovery into the firm,and then after the death of B.he became partner of S. who remembered him fittingly and beautifully in his will. His health declined for several years and he died March 9th 1920 leaving two sons and daughter,his wife having preceded him by several years to the grave.

Shanklin--Worthington--Falconer--Nicholas.

Altho "Death with impartial fate
"knocks ~~xxxxx~~at the palace and the hovel gate"
and it is often a relief and a blessing both to the victim and to the survivors who are most deeply concerned, yet it is always a sad and solemn event. George S.Shanklin,Wm.Worthington,David Gray Falconer, and W.D.Nicholas --were all at the times of their demise in the prime of life,their passing was deeply felt,and being so recent is still deeply felt by their friends and by the whole community. Shanklin was born and grew up in Jessamine county,studied law at Va.Uny.began practice in Lex.in 1885 at the age of 25 years and died Feb.1916.He is greatly missed not only by the members of the Bar but on account of his extensive business connections--especially as head of the Tele phone company by the community at large;in addition to his high professionable and business attainments he was genial and agreeable,and the same may be truthfully said of the other three.His wife who was Miss Lucy Shelby followed at no great interval and they left behind three splendid boys.

2)

82 ~~(20)~~

James H.Beauchamp

It may be truthfully said of Mr.Beauchamp as was said above of Mr.Frank Hunt that he bore witout reproach the grand old name of gentleman,neither during his life nor since his death have I ever heard a harsh or disrespectful remark made conserning him;dont think the portrayal by Judge Mulligan of his fine qualities quoted above is in the least an exaggeration.His advent into Lex.succeeded mine by a few years and was probably between I875 and I880;he was a native of one of the counties near 50 miles distant from Louisville,probably Spencer or Green and was a relative of Gen.Huston. He ws in the Confederate army,~~attended Center College~~,and was an elder in the Presbyterian church,he married Miss Francis Estill of Madison county,they had no children. THey owned and occupied an attractive country home a mile out on the Versailles road bought from D.C.Berryman,and disposed of only fter Mr.Beauchamp's death. He and Mrs.became early interested in the cause of temperance and were both its warm advocates and workers until the times of their respective deaths. It used to be humorously remarked that each had so much respect for the equality independence and dignity of the other that neither would precede the other in entering church but they would always walk side by side.

He was an excellent lawyer,very scholarly and a smooth polished speaker,positive,logical and incisive but never rude or disrespctful to his adversary in trials in court,he was partner at differtimes of Mulligan and Judge Walton. On the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of John Marshall's elevation to the supreme bench his address was superb,and considered superior to that of Judge Wm.Lindsay. He went to California two or three years before his deth hoping to restore his failing health,Mrs.Beauchamp died hardly more than a year ago;they were both able and industrious and I am unable to recall any couple anywhere whose memories are more respected and cherished for devotion to principle and faithfulness to duty.

Since writing the foregoing I have read a sketch of Mr.Beauchamp in a volume at the Library called "Lawyers and Lawmakers of Ky. by Levin published in I897 from which I quote at page 6II,which confirms my high estimate altho a little at fault in some minor details. Here is a part of what it says: His character is irreproachable

"His character is irreproachable ; if his word can be secured it as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature and seal;if his friendship can be won--and worth can always win it--it is as loyal as truth is to itself. It is indeed doubtful whether he ever weighed an act of his life,public or private,in the scale of policy; if it commends itself to his judgment and conscience the act is performed and the consequences are left to take care of themselves. It is the strength of character and the high standard of thought and the high standard of action which such a course involves that commend James H.Beauchamp to the public confidence."

Page 82 - A. follows this

(Robert A. Thornton) M

Mr. THornton was born in Virginia about I842, joined the Confederate army and I presume became a n officer as he was usually addressed with the title of Colonel; he moved to Lexington soon after the war, and married a daughter of Gen. Wm. Preston, began the practise of law about I870, he formed a partnership with Senator Beckand in the year with Chas. Kerr. He had been a close student and was well informed on the principles of Common law he spoke fluently and cited modern decisions extensively but not always convincingly as he passed too rapidlyas he passed on too rapidly to some additional phase of the casebefore making clear his former contention, or that the case cited was in line with the one at bar. A great part of his practise was as attorney for the C.& O. R.R.; his predominant trait was impatience and readiness to take offense, altho just as ready after the heat of passion had subbsided to admit his fault and make the amende honorable . This defect of temper caused him to become involved in a number of sharp controversiesnone of them I believe resulting in greater violence than a f fist fight.

Some months had elapsed during which I had not seen him and observing him limping badly I asked the cause to which he replied that he guessed he had climbed the Virginia hills too much whe youngand that he was suffering from hardening of the arteries & that the doctors were allowing him only one more year of life; he spoke this in an almost cheerful tone, without any appearance of distress or alarm; then he spoke in a tender and regretful tone of the many members of the bar who had died and how few of the older ones who remained; I remember he spoke particularly of Judge Hunt and Major Falconer as the oldest ones left. He lived about I8 months after that event. He was evidently a man of education and refinement and had moved along the upper strata of society--belonged to the F.F.V. and yet in some ways distinctly plebeian and

democratic seeming to enjoy association on easy terms with the worthy and respectable poor--being in this regard not unlike his distinguished fatherinlaw.

page 50

78 (~~56~~))

(he died July 2,1915) James H.Mulligan--~~Edward Patrick Farrell~~.

My opportunities for knowing Mulligan were the best,he was partner of Huston when I entered their offices in February I873 to b begin the practice of law, and from that time to the time ofhis deat in I9[15] there were only a few intervals when I was not thrown with him. I knew both his wives and his older children and have very plesant and kindly recollections of them all,so that nothing I may say should be construed as a criticism or desire to call attention to a weakness or fault; these are personal recollections and not funeral orations and my aim is to draw a fair outline picture of the characters sketched; so I will not omit some small faults or weaknesses or characteristics that may appear to dim the bright and pleasing pages of his biography. He was Judge of the Recorder's Court as early as I867,was then about 25 years old and so was born about I842;he pointe out to me the house in whi h he was born on the North side of High st between Limestone and Upper sts.which was of brick and at that time old and dilapidated. I repeat that it was quite usual during that period for professional men to be unable to pay their bills promptly, this was in part the fult of the merchants who gave unlimited credit thus encouraging buying of things not needed and extended the timeof payment six months or a year.

Our offices were then on the North side of Short st.in the one-story building now or lately occupied by Mrs.Delong as an insuran office and adjoining the McClelland Building on the East; he would spot thru the window a man carrying bills for collection and remarkin there comes a fellow to dun me and I have'nt a dam cent,would disappear thru the back door;when the collector asked about him I would look around and say he wa here a few minutes ago and must have gone into the back room,by that time he would have disappeared over the back fence. Gen.Huston was generally financially embarrased for the time bei g but his tactics for meeting the enemy were different, there was a tall young man named Crutchfield who collected for a dry-goods store whose bills were the largest,he would come in and take his stand near Gen.Huston who was busy reading or writing or pretended to be, but fully aware of the young man's presence and mission,would for a time pay no attention to him until finally becoming a little nervous he would blurt out "what do you want"? Then when the bill was handed to him he would say this is for things my wife got I dont know a dam thing about it take it to her; when it was brought back a few days afterwards approved by her he would set another day to pay it.

Mulligan inherited a fine estate from his father being an only child,the greater part of which he left to his children;he seemed to have a natural aversion to paying taxes which had accumulated and amounted to a large sum at the time of the death of his father and this and all his other debts were finally paid. His home during the whole time I knew him was in the commodious and sightly dwelling near the south end of Rose st.and the city limits mentioned under the heading Old-time Aristocrats and their homes,now owned by t e University and occupied by its President;his style of writing both in preparation of court papers andin newspaper articles might be called discursive or diffusive--almost verbose sometimes--some what after the manner of Mr.Joseph Botts reporting conclusions about titles &c. He would repeat the substance of the same allegations several times in different language as if uncertain of the sufficiency of the preceding ones;thesame diffuse style appears in his ornate composition with excessive use of descriptive words and phrases as illustrated in resolutions drwn by him adopted by the Lex.Bar on the occasions of the deaths of Col.W.C. P.Breckinridge and Mr.Jas.H.Beauchamp--which are copied at length at the clse of this sketch.

79(57)

Until the last few years of his life he was in the turmoil and whirl pool and sometimes the cess-pool of local politics, and was several times elected to the Legislature, it would be an evasion of the truth to deny that in politics he was a schemer--using the word in the same sense it might be used concerning my good friend, Wm. H. Klair and Percy Haly, --which simply means that politics is with them an everyday study by which they undertake to promote their own personal interests and also the interests of their friends and of the party to which they belong and to forward the adoption of the measures they approve. In doing these things somehow honesty and the finer sentiments seem to be more disregarded than in ordinary business transactions. Conscience is even sometimes relegated to the rear where the objective is a moral one and preachers or members of the highly moral class are the promotors. Mulligan like those modern exponents of the same school was continually studying methods of consummating his plans.

He also held Federal offices twice under President Cleveland; he was consul at Samoa where he became pleasantly associated with Robert Louis Stevenson of whom he talked interestingly. His wife and namesake son were with him there on his second trip; a year or so after their return a misunderstanding arose between the Judge and his son engendering bitter feelings, the causes of which or merits of which I did not learn altho I heard all the details that were divulged both in court and outside. The son returned unexpetedly from Chicgo where he was employed in newspaper work; the feeling had become so acute between them that Mrs. M. prevented their meeting personally. Poison was discovered in the food at the residene, suspicions were cast on the son his step-mother and a colored house-servant. I became thorply convinced that the suspicions against Mrs. M. were unfounded and cruel. I saw Judge M. frequently during that period of trying ordeals and sympathized with him very deeply.

He would hardly be called an able man and yet was greatly above mediocrity, and had more than average talent along several lines He wrote easily and fairly well on political and other topics of the day; he spoke with some fluency but not smoothly his style being rather rugged and snappy somewhat after the style of Bourke Cochran as I remember it, but lest I should seem to flatter I would say --some distance after. He was not a winning speaker, disregarding the prjudices and sensibilities of his audiences and aiming to strengthen his arguments by ridcule and denunciation and rarely appealed to the feelings or sympathies of his hearer. He was rude and unfeeling in the characterization of his antagonist as illustrated in the indelicate and cruel attacks made by him and Farrell thru a newspaper they edited or controlled against D. E. Caldwell editor of the Transcript calling him the "Big Yaller man" referring to his complexion caused by jaundice. Even toward his friends or strangers with whom he had no controversy he some times lacked deference or courtesy--calling for example men many year his senior by their first names, or criticising some small defect in person or dress. But these were only minor defects slight blurs on his general character as his predominant traits were kindness and generosity, and he had but few real enemies and and thru some favoritism of fortune he never engaged in personal difficulties. He drank regularly but never to excess and made many friends of the kind valuable at elections, by treating at saloons in pre-prohibition days.

He ws industrious, fond of books reading often till after midnight and then not coming to his office till ten O'clock r later, a and kept orders with the publishers of London and Edinburgh for copies of rare and worth-while books as they appeared from the press. He died here after a brief illness at his home on the 2nd day of July 1913

page 52 e 80)

80 ~~(58)~~

Samples of Judge Mulligan's Writings.

~~the Thesh from Resolutions adopted May 25, 1904 on the occasion of~~

These from Resolutions adopted May 25, 1906 by the Lex.Bar on the occasion of the death of James H.Beauchamp:

"An able and a studious lawyer, a man of wide reading and culture, of a personality so engging and of a nature so deep and sincere, soreadily and so helpfully responsive to every appeal for encouragement and assistance--that he was to his fellow-members of the bar not only a pleasant and delightful associate--but more a trusted and honored friend to be called upontobe counted upon, to be relied upon at any and all times, and especilly when the clouds hung lowest".

The following from Resolutions adopted November 1904 by the Lex.Bar on the occasion of the death of W.C.P.Breckinridge:

"Reviewing all fields with a keen and exhaustive insight, a nisi p prius achancery and a constitutional lawyer, he bought to bear in the determination of all questions not only a phenominally agile intellect, but a most deeply trained in the fundamental principles underlying all with which he undertook to deal, whether of law philosophy morals or ethics, and all these he appeared to toss about him with something akin to sleight of hand, heightened and softened and illustrated by a general culture that seemed to rob all fields of culture"

"Great as were his gifts, prodigally as nature had enriched him, powerful as was his argument bringing conviction to the unwilling soothed by the musical charm of his eloquence, a born constitutional democratin the truest sense of the term, he set small store by his rices, least valued himself, was most surprised in his own many triumphs x x x x x x x meeting all men in a contagious glw of good-natured kindliness that was a charm to his associates, he was at all times the embodiment of a considerate courtesy, a genial friendliness that lacked no element of dignity, and was extended to rich and poor, to childre to the exalted the humblest alike without discount or discrimination" x x x x x x x "Gentle of spirit tender of heart, he was withal a fierc antagonist x x x x x x he was a generous victor a sympathetic friend"

- E.P. FARREL -

E.P.Farrell was born in Lexington Sept.IIth I86I and died here May I3, I908, was son of Patrick Farrell owner and for many years operator of the Sunny Side Saloon at S.W. corner of Short and Broadway, connected with which there were also living rooms above. The father was among the most conspicuous of those engaged in his line of business and seemed to hold somewhat aloof from those not in his set; his business prospered and he accumulated considerable property, and late in life was made Field Deputy in the Internal Revenue service.

The son Edward was like Mulligan an only child, they did considerable newspaper work together and were similar in their leading traits. He had natural wit and akeene sense of the ridiculous, also was apt in the use of language, and as he was not greatly restrained by warmth of feeling, sympathy or compunctions of conscience, a great many (of which I myself was one) felt the keenness of his darts of ridicule. In those days I belonged to the moral and religious set, altho not maintaining very high standing in recent years, local politics was about as bad as it could well become (compared with those days it is now lily white) and we undertook to correct improve and purify political conditions. Some of the active persons in the movement were W.D.Bryant, grocer who sold whiskey, Jas.T.Slade, real estate and owner of many small houses from the rents of which he required not less than 25 per cent on the investment, Jim Bryant a pill roller who, kept where McAdams and Morford now are,--tall and muscular and who had knocked out Charlie Bronston with his fist in an encounter in his own store,

I think that Mr. Beauchamp also was connected with this movement, but if so, Farrel's doggerel probably made no allusion to him, for his character was so pure and genuine as to [illegible] against the

Sketches of Lawyers--concluded.

Stephen Garland Sharp.

Captain Sharp was virtually a native of Fayette county but was actually born at Indian Oldfields in Clark coubty while his father's family were temporarily there having come from their home in Fayette county near Athens, he was reared in that neighborhood which is the same in which Jerry Morton and Watts Parker were reared. He joined the command of Gen. Zollicofer of the Southern army in I86I, and was wounded while with his command, in the spring of I863 he left Zollicofer and became member of Clukes regiment of cavalry of Gen. Jno H. Morgan's division, was with Morgan and Clarke on the Ohio raid in late summer of I863 and was captured and confined in Camp Chase at Columbus then transferred to Camp Douglass Chicago, from there he escaped and rejoined a part of Morgan's men who had missed capture in the Raid and crossed over into Kentucky at Buffington Island; in Mar. I865 he was again wounded at the second battle of Cynthiana, and was wounded the third time and the most seriously being shot thru the lungs at Carter's Station in East Tennessee, but remained with the forces till the end in September I865.

He returned to his home taught school a while near by in Jessamine county, came to Lexington was made deputy jailer in I866, studied in the Lex. Law School and was licensed to practice in I870, but practice coming on slowly he offered and was elected Jailer for Fayette county in I874, then city attorney in I880 and County Attorney in I884 and County Judge in I886; before filling out his term as Judge he wa appointed by Gov. Buckner State Treasurer to fill out term of Tate who had defaulted and absconded, and was elected a full term of two years, but before that term expired he resigned and accepted t e management of a coal and Iron company at Pineville Ky. in I890. He came back to Lex. served one term as ~~Exxxxxxx~~ Councilman and then was elected City Collector in I892. The various wounds he received show that he was always in the thickest of the fight, and that he was courageous bold, daring and fond of adventure; the truth of the last part of the statement will be shown by an incident that I will cite a little ~~lat~~ later. He and three or four others while pursuing a larger force of Federals came separated a great distance from their command when the men they were pursuing turned on them and he was shot thru at the place in Tenn. named above. This wound did not heal for many years and at intervals would break forth and bubble as I myself have seen. We were associated as partners in the practice of law and real esta~~t~~e beginning in I880 and continuing for some years; during that time there was an outbreak of some prisoners from the Frankfort Penitentiary; it became known that the escaped convicts were some 8 or ten miles East of Lexington, a squad was formed to try to capture them composed of Capt. Sharp, Jas. C. Rogers, Sheriff, George Cassell and one other man whose name I do not recall, about the same time the convicts were discovered hiding in a cornfield they themselves were discovered and both sides began shooting resulting in one man on each side beingkilled--the convict Alsop a desperado from near Louisville, and George Cassell an ex-Confederate; this is the incident to which allusion was made illustrating Sharp's love of adventure.

A shortage of about $20.000 in his accounts as Collector ~~was~~ discovered, ~~pered~~ for which it clearly appeared his deputy was to blame; the matter was adjusted and the deficiency made good and Sharp offered for reelection, the people seemed to hold him blamable in the matter of theshortge and he was defeted by a Republican it was the first time he had ever been beaten in a race and he became sore and became a Republican and was appointed by Roosevelt U.S. Marshall for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He removed to Covington and that wa his home at the time of his death the pst summer of I923.

John Stonestreet Vanmeter.

Mr Vanmeter was the oldest son of Solomon Vanmeter who al so was the oldest of his family,and was an older half-brother of Solo mon now a resident of Lexington. He like so many of the fine young men of this locality sympathizing with the South fought with her armies during the war between the States and came thru with unblemished reputation. He entered into the practice of law here soon after his return at the close of the war and was elected county attorney,but af ter practising a few yers went into the ministry of the Presbyterian church and attained high standig as an impressive speaker nd pulpit orator.This Was a cause for real saisfaction and pleasure to his friends especially since he had not shown great promise during his few years of practice of law here. I saw him during his last illnes at the Old Good Samaritan Hospital then located on East Short st. where he soon fterward died;this I think was fully twenty years ago. I dont recall where he served patorates except that he was for a whil at Cynthiana. He married Miss Yerkes of Danville and she with their only son,a physician, is residig in Los Angeles,Cal.

Several circumstaces caused our acquaintance and assocuatio to e very intimate and very pleasant;We had offices together in a one story building on Short st.where the McClelland Building now stands, between I875 and I880. An incident pleasantly reminiscent and interesting to me at lest,occurred while we were there together;he remark ed on Saturday that he was intending to go the next day two miles bey ond Nicholasville to visit his grandfather,well I said that's lucky for I want to visit in that same locality to see my sweetheart and why cant we hire a buggy and both go together? But I said I will have to leave you at the pike gate afoot and drive rest of way as I understandthere is a creek to cross, he replied you wont do any such thing for I have to cross a creek too after leaving the pike,he became suspicious and with a big laugh asked where in the mischief are you going anyhow? Sl it turned out we were both going to the same place and that he was well acquainted with my sweetheart's folks. Her father having died she being the youngest of the family was making her home with her brother,Thomas Butler,twenty years her senior;besides her brother's wife had the same grandfather as Mr.Vanmeter had who was James Stonestreet one of the pioneers of Jessamine county then 90 yea old and who also made his home with Mr.Butler. I am reminded by this incident of the experience of the fly and the flea,at least they went together and so did we:

"A fly and a flea in a flue
Imprisoned Were,so what could they do?
Said the fly let us flee,
Said the flea let us fly,
So they flew thru the flue."

Joseph Drummond Hunt.

Judge Hunt was born in Fayette co.Aug.I4,I838,was in center college three years and graduated in I857;three of his class-mates were J.C.S.Blackburn,Jas.B.McCreary,and John C.Young,two of these became prominent as lawyers and politicians,the third as a preacher; while the thought lingers in the mind that a vaedictorian must be a fine speaker it is not necessrily true and is generally bestowed as an honor for high scholarship and good morals which Hunt possessedin a high degree but was not an impressive speaker or orator while one at lest of his three competitors at lest was known a an impressive speaker and ortor. He studied law in Louisville,taught school a while and was admitted to practice in Lex.Aug.I2 I86I,he joined Cluke's reg iment of the Morgan cavalry and was on the famous Ohio raid in the fall of I862. He with most of the Morgan command was captured at

page 55 97) Page 83

Buffington Island, confined in Camp Douglass prison 19 months, and after being exchanged returned to the army and ~~xx~~ continued with it to the end of the war, then returning to Lex. and resuming practice of law

On the death of Judge Chas. Thomas he was appointed Circuit Judge by Gov. Leslie in December 1873, was elected later for a full term and was succeeded by Ben F. Buckner in 1880; as stated above ther were then seven counties in the district and a great many criminal cases to be tried. This class of practice did not appeal to Judge Hunt and he was glad to leave the bench and return to civil practise especially equity cses for which he was well fitted; he was the last president of the Northern Bank whose affairs he managed during its liquidation about the year 1895 . He was never married and died Sept. 3rd 1920--3 or 4 years after retiring from practise. He was extremely modest and unassuming in appearance and demeanor--so much so that he did not when he first becme judge impress us young fellows very greatly. He had been a fine student and thoroly imbibed the principles of law, was industrious conscientious and faithful to duty Rev. George Hunt, a Baptist minister, was of the same fine type as his brother the Judge

Mrs. Partington says "comparisons are odorous" but I venture the remark that there have not been during the last half century in this region two family names more representative of true worth than Hunt and Bullock; adjudged by the best qualities of true manhood, Robt S.S. Bulloak--so long connected with the Fayette National Bank--had no superiors. There are some fine specimens of both names still living hereabouts but of course I cannot mention them individually.

Edward Ranck, Historian.

Although the date at which my "Recollections" are supposed to begin is 1860, yet in order to furnish proper connections for events and make comparisond between the very early Lex. and the middle period of its existence to which I am mainly directing attention, I have had occasion to quote several times from Ranck's History which went to print in 1872. So I consider it courteous and proper to make acknowledgment for same and give a brief sketch of the author. He seems to have been too modest to give in his book any outline of the time and place of his birth and where and how his boyhood was spent, and I find it impractical now to get those facts, altho his widow (I think) and two or three children are living. The sketch I am giving is almost entirely from personal recollection; if living he would probably be near 80 years of age as I place him as to age in the class of Vanmeter Morton, Darnal, and Beauchamp; he gave his attention mainly to literary work including editing a weekly newspaper; having married the daughter of Mr. John Carty he came thru his wife into control of a good estate of which he showed fine appreciation and managed well; he had rather wide but not deep culture and conversed interestingly of persons, places and events. His death was quite tragic, some years after his history was published probably around 1880 he was run over by a train of the L. and N.R.R. near the Tarr distillery at the western limits of the city. the circumstances attending the event were never known but it was surmised that he was seeking by personal observation information with the view of writing another book concerning Lex.

He occupied a stately residence on S. Broadway known as the Carty residence; he tells in his book that Mr. Carty came here when a boy from New Jersey, was a grocer's clerk under ~~several~~ several employers and then in business for himself accumulating a nice fortune; some persons now living will remember when his grocery store on west side of Mill st. extended from Main to the railroad, and nearly everybody knows the building S.W. corner Main and Mill as the Carty Block. He says Mr. Carty died April 8th 1867 aged 67 years which implies he was born in 1800. Mr. Ranck was of small stature, sprightly manner and pleasing address. I remember him as apparently less than middle age.

98

page 56)98)

(page 64)

Charles J.Bronston.

Bronston was a Storm Petrel skimming the crests of the high est waves over deep waters but not pausing long enough to penetrate the deep waters where the real treasures lay. Dropping the figure of speech--he was able,brilliant,resourceful,bold and aggressive,but passionate with some of the grosser appetites--permitting them and his temper at times to control and override his better judgment. These sketches of Mr.Bronson and others will aim rather to extenuate faults than set down aught in malice; if however biographies are to contain any truth and history to be to any extent authentic or reliable--they should be written neither by enemies nor in the form of eulogistic obituaries. A true biographer or historian cannot be confined within the limits of the mottoe--Nil nisi bonum de mortuis--and ministers of the gospel who are as honest and sincere as the strait-jacket course of training to which they are subjected will permit,are I think glad to be relieved of the duty of pronouncing eulogistic funeral orations.

By reason of his natural ability and talents,Mr.Bronston won several high and honorable public places,but on account of the defects of temper &c he failed to reach the places needed for the consummation of a well-rounded career ,which he might otherwise have attained. With these defects and omissions he could not have lived a serene and happy life ,without which even with all the other desirable attainments there is a great void needing to be filled in order to constitute a really successful life. He was born in Madison county in July I849 and died in April I909--having not quite reached the age of sixty. We were both in attendance at Kentucky University (now Transylvania) during the session of I868--69. At its close in the fall of 69 I went to Princeton and he I understand went to the Law School of Virginia University,and afterwards began practice in Richmond with Jmes B.McCreary; I returned to Kentucky in the fall of I873,completed the course in the Lex.Law School and was licensed to practise in February I873. We were contestants for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney to which he was elected in the year ; he was delegatefrom the city of L ex.to the Constitutional Onvention of I89I and was State senator;in I896 he was candidate for Congress but was defeated by Evan Settle.

He was in the state senate with Goebel and they worked together harmoniously,but he afterwrds strongly condemned Goebel's position on some important law--probably the election law. He was engaged in several personal encounters in none of which I think did he either inflict or receive injury;he was generally the aggressor in these encounters and in the one with Wm.R.Milward escaped being shot by the interference of Milward's son. In the affair at the Phoenix Hotel Jack Chinn was the aggressor,he denounced Bronston for some real or supposed injury and aked him if he was armed,Bronston left to arm himself returning in a few minutes ad they were oth arrested before there was any actual violence. He was a vigorous relentless and denunciatory prosecutor on account of which he had some narrow escapes from violence on the part of men whom he hd prosecuted. He was twice married--first to Miss Hughes who at her death left some 4 or 5 sons and daughters,and then to Miss Wisdom who survives him,neither marriage seemed to have been a fortunate or happy one. He had also an affair with Nathan Cochran which was serio-comic and the particulars of which I will not undertake to give;he died at his home in Lex.April I5 I909.

Mitchel C.Alford.

I formed the acquaintance of"Mitch" when he was only a lit tle past maturity in the early twenties,and from the start it was an agreeable and pleasant one and continued so to the time of his death the latter part of November I9I5;I am quite sure he was born between I855 and I860 because he was Lieutenant Governor in I890 when John Young Brown was Governor, and under thelaw was required to be thirty years of age and he didnt appear to be more than two or three years more than that.He assisted me in the South-eastern part of the county in a canvas I ws making for Commonwealth's Attorney in I880 or 8I and seemed then very young. Very soon after he began prac tice he formed a partnership with Zack Smith which ws terminated by the death of Smith in a few years,he became Recorder,that is Judge of the City Court for a term of two years and held no other office that I can recall except that of Lieutenant Gov. He seemed to prefer busi- ness and was for a number of years and up to the time of his deth part owner and operator of the Phoenix Hotel. I had not seen him for a number of months or perhaps more than a year when I met him in the lobby of the Phoenix as he came up the steps from the basement and greeted him warmly but noticed he was laboring for breath and when I enquired he said it was high blood pressure caused as the doctors sai by sitting about the hotel and smoking too much--and I added drinking good liquor to which he assented but insisted smoking was the main cause. I never saw him after that, he was taken to the hospital ten days or two weeks after that and in about two weeks more departed for another sphere. He was a pleasant lovable gentleman,made no great struggle for money or place,and was never married; this wa attributa- ble in part perhaps to the fact that he had a sister who tho married seemed to need asistance which he cheerfully gane her.

Jacob Embry Allen.

Jacob Embry Allen was born in Fayette county Dec.3I I868,ad mitted to the Bar in I892 but before that in I887 had become an of ficer in the State National Guard;he appeared fond of military life and becme Colonel by the close of the Spanish war,he applied for a commission at the time our country was expected to go to war with Mexico, but on account of an injury he had sustained while drilling at Chickamauga his services were not accepted,and for the same reason he was refused a commission for the World war. He was City Solicitor from I907 to I9I3 and served ~~two terms~~ in the State senate; His services in the Militia in the U.S. army,as City Solicitor and in the Senate prevented him from acquiring a big practice in the courts, although he appeared often enough to prove ability and fitness especially for civil practice andmunicipal law. He married rather late in life Miss Hart of Cynthiana,they had no children,she survived him but has since died. He was not effusive or demonstratrative due in part perhaps to his military training,ut the frequency with which he ws elected to of- fice indicates that he must have had some winning ways.

H.Marshall Buford.

The forebears of Judge Buford on the paternal and maternal sides were of very reputable and prominent families of Kentucky. These Recollections will be of very little interest or value unless what is told shall be the truth,even tho unpleasant--but need not be the whole truth, for as stated in the sketch of another lawyer,I prefer to extenuate a fault rather than set down aught in malice or even to state the whole truth if very unpleasant. He was one of four or five lawyers in practice here at some time during the half century between I860 and I9I0 whose brilliant prospects were wrecked by over-fondness for and indulgence in intoxicating drinks. Besides there were several

from 1900 to 1904 and was a member of the Contest Committee in the Goebel-Taylor controversy, and seemed to favor fairness in the admission of testimony, but finally vated with the Goebel side.

Buford continued.

others whose usefulness and success were greatly hindered by the same fault. When I first knew him about 1873 he was a church member, superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School spoken of as having very clear and discriminating comprehension of abstruse questions of law; The question of the Rights of Married Women had not been made quite clear but was somewhat involved; he wrote a treatise on the subject which was considered by the lawyers entirely authentic and reliabl His devotion to his mother who was then living was his most noticeabl and commendable trait. He was chosen City Solicitor and also Judge of the Court of Common Pleas but did not measure up to the expectations and reasonable requirements of his friends and supporters and quitbot both offices with little or nothing to his credit. His derelictions in both these offices were attributable to the strongly established drink habit which had practically destroyed his will power and rendered him inert and indolent. The last time I ever saw him was the day the Second Court House was burned--the 14th of May 1897--We were sitting at the window of one of the rooms of the Northern Bank Building and saw the flames as they first broke out, his dead body was discovered a few weeks afterwards in a shallow pool on the farm of Mr. Simpson where he was supposed to have ended his own life, at the age of about 52 years.

Benjamin Franklin Buckner.

Judge B.F.Buckner came to Lex.from Winchester when comparatively young--probably about 35--and went back there late in life, he afterwards also practised a while in Louisville but died I think in Winchester. He practised here some years inpartmership with Col. Breckinridge before he and Mr.Shelby began practice together, He succeeded Hunt as Circuit Judge in 1880 but did not I think serve a full term. My guess is that he was born about 1840; he was vigorous-minded and a clear close thinker but known particularly as a case lawyer--seemed to retain in memory all leading decisions on every important subject, and could cite the book and often the page in which they were reported. He was not tall but bulky-weighed about 200 pounds, as good size and whiskers or at least a mustache were supposed in the earlier days to contribute something to judicial dignity he possessed in these regards an advantage over three or four of the judges who came on later--for example Parker, Kerr, Worthington and Stoll. Judge Buckner was positive and sometimes brusque but not rude or offensive and his legal opinions were greatly respected because fortified by decisions of the higher courts--he was strong on stare decisis There was at least one attorney who did't like him--Judge Gibbons ws extremely technical and very persistent in arguing all points and Judge Buckner was not disposed to listen with much patience to his arguments; while the second court house was being built in 1883 or 84 court was held in a room on East Main and Buckner was serving his last day as Circuit Judge and had sat down on Gibbons ratherharder than usual, as we walk back towards our offices Gibbons remarked that it was Buckner's last day and he was dam glad of it. He presided at Nicholasville in the trial of Arnold for killing his brother-in-law at Richmond, and when Arnold's brother drew a pistol on Bronston who was prosecuting and denouncing the accused in his usual vicious manner and pandemonium had broken lose in the Court Room Judge Buckner dropped down behind the stand which caused some merriment for a while which soon subsided when it was discovered that nearly everybody was seeking a place of refuge. He served also afterwards as Judge of the Court of Common Plea which must have been between 1883 and 1892 as that court ceased to exist after adoption of the new constitution in 1891.

As stated above the fifty years embraces the years between I860 and I9I0 but in order to show the connection between some very early events and some very late ones and thereby add to the interest of both we will now revert to these very early ones, Viz:--The dates of the first settlement of Kentucky and of Lexington, the establishment of the first schools and colleges, the intolerance and bigotry in connection therewith, the names of their founders and some of the able teachers and professors, and of the famous men who visited them in the early days and of other events helping to show by comparison and contrast the resemblances and differences between the I800 period and the I870 period.

Final Numbering page 28

(First Settlement of Kentucky.

June 7th I769 is claimed by some as the date of the first settlement of Kentucky, but that is prob ably the date of the temporary camping of a wandering band, and Gen.Robert McAfee in his history of the war of I8I2 says that the first permanent and real settlement in Kentucky was in I775, that cabins were erected and corn raised at Old Town (Harrodsburg) in I774, that the following spring Daniel Boone built a log fort on the Ky.riverand that no white man is known to have ever visited the place now called Lexington until that year (I775), when Robert Patterson,Simon Kenton, Michael Stoner,John Higgins,John and Levi Todd,John Maxwell Hugh Shannon,James Masterson,Wm. McConnell,Isaac Greer and Joseph Dunkin came on foot from the region of Harrodsburg and camped at little more than a mile from where the Court House now ~~is~~ stands, near the spring known as the Royal, and also afterwards as the Headly spring--South-West of town and and a short distance South of the cemetery as now located" It will be observed that three of the campers named are the same mde trustees of Lexington by act of the Legislature--Robert Patterson John Todd and Wm. McConnell spelled

29

McCownald in the Act. The first permanent structure erected on the site was ator nexr the present crossing of Main and Mill sts the time was xxxthe spring of I779; it was a fort of considerable length & width in which were aabins its outside walls were o small trees set firmly in the ground with the upper ends sharpened as protecrtion against the Indians and there were openings thru which guns could be fired.

Patterson--Todd--Maxwell--McConnell.

These four names became most intimately associated with the very earliest story of Lexington; Patterson was born in Pennsylvania in I753, uilt at corner of Lower or Paterson xxx.and High st.,removed to Dayton Ohio in I804,died in I827; his grand son is or w proprietor of the great Cash Register works at thab city; Maxwel Was a Scotchman born in I747,he and his wife Sarah were the firs couple married in the fort, he was one of the original members o the Presbyterian church of which Rankin was pastor, he died in I8I9; John Todd was killed in battle with the Indians, LviTodd beame tthe fa ther of Mary who married Abe Lincoln--afterwards President of the U.S.; oth their names apper on the records of the county clerk's office in connection with sales of property on West Short st. Under offer of the state of Virginia to give 400 acres of land to every man who would make a clearing, build a cabin and raise a crop of corn--Wm. McConnell acquired title to land and estblished a se tlement in I783 where they had camped i I775 and which came to be known as Camp McConnell or McConnell's Station. The winter of I780--8I was intensely cold--snow and ice remaining on the ground xxxxfrom November till March; bread and salt were very scarce the people living mainly on wild meat.

These 8 pages numbered I0I to I08 are in the right order but a sheet c0ntaining details of 0ld Transylvania declining and becoming a high school in which Jas.K. Patterson taught---has been lost , and it or a substitutehsuld precede this ; so while this bat ch follows the sheet 2 Woodland Park first to prescribe building re ulations2 " it does not take the next number after 67,and the red letter numbering must be postponed until the missing sheet is found or substituted.

(~~page 9-A~~) (page 21) Correct number is 20

Family Names--Some Persist, Others Disappear.

Most of the foregoing twelve names of men who made the first settlement of Lexington, have disappeared in connection with persons of prominence. The only person known here now as certainly a descendant of one of those pioneers is James A.Todd whose father,Dr.L.B.Todd was a cousinof of the Mary Todd who became the wife of Abraham Lincoln. The following are some of the names most prevalent during the period between 1870 & 1900,that is not the most prominent but the names pertaining to the greatest number of people of any and every class--sometimes the same name applies to two or more families not related and occupying very different stations. This is the list: Allen,Anderson,Brand,Bell, Barr,Bosworth, Bullock, ~~Brand~~,Bryant,Bryan, Bowman,Carr,Cassell,Carrick, Coyle,Cannon,Darnaby,Downing,Dodd, Davidson,Delong, Dudley, Edge,Elbert,Elliott, Featherston, Foster, Frasier,Frazer, Fry, Graves Gilbert,Gibson,George,Frost, Gunn, Harrison,Hardesty,Harp,Hart, Goodloe,Innes, Grimes,Lowman,lonney,May, Morgan,McConathy,McNamara,McCormick,McGuire,Milward ,Murray,Norton,Nicholas, Nichols,Oldham, O'Mara,Ott,Parker,Price,Preston,Payne,Perkins,Pilkington,Ross, Rose,Reynolds,Riley,Rule,Runyon,Rodes,Robb,Robertson,Robinson,Sayre,Saxton,Sharp, Savage,Saxton,Slade,Talbert,Talbutt,Turner,Thompson, Todd, Turner,Wallace,Lyon, Wilgus,Wolverton, Williams (mostly colored of which name there are more than of Smith or Jones,and Washingtons come next in number)Vance,Voorhies,Wood. A few well remembered whose names should have been given earlier, are Dodge,Barfield, McMurtry,Woolley, Young,And last of all the Zimmermans. The Jones's, Smith's,Johnsons & Johnstons have not been forgotten,but their numbers entitles them to separate mention. The names,Jenkins,Watson, & Wicliffe should have been mentioned, and especially Vanmeter which was a prominent and numerous family in Fayette and Clark counties, and until recent years outside of the city.

There were six brothers--Solomon, Isaac,Benjamin, Abram, Thomas and John Milton; Benjamin is still living at the age of ~~92~~ 93 or 94, John Milton died less than a year ago; the only sister married Dr.A.S.Allan & died some 12 o or 15 years ago. The e were four of the Milward brothers of whom W.R.& H.K.were the best known, both having served in the Federal army; the three DeLong brothers were G.A.,E.S.,and A.A. all of whom have died leaving widows surviving. The farthest back known ancestor of the Fosters was George Washington a goodly number of whose descendants remain here,most of whom are prosperous butchers. But of the foregoing list containing approximately one hundred names more than half have either disappeared or are connected and associated with new or obscure families. The Harps were a numerous and very respectable family,two of the older stock were named David,one of these is living here at the age of 88 or 89. The Gorhams and Kisers were prominent and prosperous families in the Northern part of the county 40 to 50 years ago, one of the older Kisers some 82 or 83 years old is living here in town, the only member of the Gorham family so far as I am informed is John B. 62 or 68 but who could easily pass for 40 to 45.
A number of representatives of the Darnaby and Downing families all good citizens reside in or about Lexington.

Writer's Earliest Personal Recollections of Lexington from 1853 to I870---Boundaries of Improved portions---Population---Grave Yards &c.

From the time of my birth in I846 to I855 my home was 9 or ten miles North of Lex. near the line of Scott county, and from the latter date to I870 it was I3 to I4 miles South-West near the li of Jessamine and Woodford except for one year two miles North-West of Versailles on the place now owned by Senator Camden. I had during those years the great privilege of coming to town for a day two or three or four times a year. The population of Lex. by the census of I860 was 952I and by the census of I870 it was 7 Its incorporated area a circle having the Court House for its ce and a diameter of two miles ; that area was fairly well built up towards the North and West but not towards the South and East; th growth has since been so much towards the East th Limestone st. has been adopted as the line between East and West instead of Mi ll and Broadway as formerly. The improved areas then extended al ong Broadway and Limestone sts. about to Fourth st. and South along Broadway to the Ky. Central RR. crossing at the freight depot th same as is now the Cin. Sou. freight Station; the improved area South reached the crossing of Bolivar and Upper where was then located the combined Poor House and Work-House I50 to 200 yards from the intersection of Upper & Limestone sts.; etween these two points spreading out fan-shaped to Rose st. on the East and to Spring and Lower (now Patterson)) on the West were large tracts partly overflowed by the Maxwell Spring, portions of which were used as a city dump. Outside the crossing of the Railroad Broadway narow ed to a lane which in times of much rain was hardly fit for vehi cle travel; the land along Limestone adjacent to the University was uneven and unimproved and further out beyond where it merges into Upper st. and along the Nicholasville pike it was flat and swampy; a man who came to Lex. about I830 told me it was then

hardly travelable by horseback--requiring a whole day to come to Lex. from Nicholasville. There were no buildings on East Main st beyond where the C.& O. R.R. now crosses except perhaps the Henry Bell estate on the left and Ashland on the right, nor on West Main between Cox st. and the Cemetery. The four large sectors or triangular spaces embraced between the North and South ends of Broadway and Limestone and the East and West ends of Main st. and reaching out to the circular city boundary line, were either unimproved or only with a cheap class of structures as in the Irish Town and Davis Bottom sections, and further out along Town Branch and the Railroad, where there were distilleries and slaughter hous and some other disfiguring structures that could hardly be called improvements.

The earliest burials were in a lot adjacent to the First Baptist Church between Main& Short sts. , the next, the Mc Connell grave yard between the Leestown and Old Frnkfort pikes nearly as far out as the cemetery, and on ground that is very rough and covered with railroad tracks. the third was at the South end of Upper st. where Bolivar crosses on land now occupied by tobacco warehouses and R.R.trcks; it was a kind of abandoned area on which a cheap school-house had been erected in which between I880& I890 Mr. Allie M. Harrison conducted a mission school and did much good for the submerged and needy classes; A fourth burying ground was for Catholics on Winchester st. and another which had been abandoned as early as I870 as a place for burials, the Eposcopal grave-yard on the same street at crossing of DeWees There was still another one extending along Limestone from Fourth to Sixth st. known as the Presbyterian Grave Yard. When it was abandoned between I890 and I900 considerable controversy arose concerning the propriety of disinterring th remains and converting it into building lots.

Early Land Grabbers.

page 64

These large sectors or triangular tracts were purchsed at very low prices by 8 or ten well-known men between I865 and I880 and divided up into so-called lots--more correctly lanes--- twenty-five feet wide and one hundred feet long, and sold at greatly increased prices mostly to negroes who were drawing pensions, bounties and back pay from the Government; when a contract ws signed and a small payment made these speculators werebsecure in their immense profits, for altho they provided for only small monthly payments, these payments like Tennyson's Brook, went on forever, the the unpaid balances bore interest and Uncle Sam is a very reliable debtor; these colored pensioners having imbibed the sentiment of John Howard Payne-be it ever so humble there is no place like home built plain cheap houses and held on to them tenaciously.

(Centrally Located Landmarks.

besides the extensive outlying tracts each constituting a single thoroly equipped home and which were as already stated afterwards subdivided, there were a number of substantial brick residences centrally located ,some of which still remain. The Gen. Wm. Preston home at N.W. corner of Second and Jefferson sts. containing I8 or 20 rooms with extensive grounds was mostly one story and known as Preston Inn in recent years and still later converted into a very complte Funeral home managed by John Milward. Dr. Warren Frazer had a very nice residence on East side of Broadway between Second & Third sts.and next to it was an unsightly hemp factory which have given way to to cheerful dwellings; at thecorner of Third & Ill was the fine home of M.P.Lancaster Shoe Merchant who owned it as I870. Since his death it was occupied by Rev. B.C. Jenkins then President of Transylvania College. It is large has been well kept and painted white giving it a showy appearnce and has ~~been~~ for the past few years been owned and occupied by Mr. J.C. Stone President of the Erley Tobacco Association

page 24

G + Thaly follows

Half-way betreen it and Second street on the same side of Mill st. is the Benjamin Gratz home large & substantial but plain; he was a fine old gentleman of Jewish lineage for whom the neat little park opposite was named. On the same side of Mill at the two corners of Second are two residences that may be called land marks--at the N.W. corner is the Morgan Mansion where the famous Confederate cavalryman was reared, and at the S.W. corner a huge pile of brick & mortar known as late as 1900 as the Mrs. Ann Ry. land home. One square is Market street on which are several old-time notable residences, two of them at the diagonally opposite corners of Second--thebone at the N.E. corner was owned many years back by the Short family, the other at the S.W. corner was the home of Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson Jeffrey--the poetess and mother of Claude M. Johnson the Mayor; some 25 years go or more it became the property of Samuel M. Roberts then Internal Revenue Collecto and since his death, is owned by his widow.

The large residence a t N.W. corner Second and Broadway succeeds two historic buildings --the residence of Dr. J.M.Bush and the Medical College building next North on Broadway connected with Old Transylvania and which was burned abut 1840. Another building worth mentioning is the stately light-colored residence 437 West Second st. which was erected about 1870 by Frank Bissicks an exceedingly genial but not very handsome Scotsman, who named it Argyle; it soon passed into the ownership of Thomas Bradley, then to Joseph Clark or his widow, then to B.C.Hagerman or his widow, who erected buildings on either side and conducted there a school for young ladies; the most Western of the three is a 4-story building in which a college of music is now conducted by Miss Goff, the other two being now used as apartment and boarding houses.The Dudley mentioned as the old-time resident of N.E. corner of Second & Market sts.is the famous Doctor Benjamin Wins-

Bradley

page 66 ~~m Howard Payne " be it ever so humble there is no place like home"~~ ~~built very plain cheap houses and held on to them tenaciously~~. A very good line upon the identity of these early land speculators is suggested by the familiar names applied to certain well-known sections of the city--such as Goodloe Town, Bruce Town, Prall Town, Adam's Town, Davis Bottom and Deroodie st. Some two or thre did not perpetuate their name or fame by giving their names to the streets or settlements of which they were the creators; for examble Asa Dodge, J.T.Slade, Perry Crosthwaite, and George Billingsley were extensive dealers in this cheap class of property, and yet none of their names appear in connection with these Additions or Settlements. As a curious fact and not for the purpose of deducing any lessons therefrom, it may be stated, that all these land speculators--certainly all except one or two--were of the same political party as the Negroes were then and are now. As indicating the low prices at which these tracts were then sold the deed from Bourne to John A.Prall of date November 1868, D.B. 45, page 581, conveying a tract of thirty & three fourth acres at the city limits on the Nicholasville pike shows a consideration of only $12075.

Most of these large tracts were by reason of their closeness to the central and business portions of the city, and their general eligibility, suscentible of being converted into sightly and attractive homes with graded streets, good side-walks, sewers & lights--all contributing to the general civic beauty and comfort, also to the taxable wealth--but all these opportunities were disregarded and cast to the winds at the behest of the stronger pull of avarice and greed. It will be impracticable now to ever convert them from their present condition of disfigurement and blight. In most instances they were laid out without help of civil engineer or surveyor, and built upon without building lines or regard to level of the street, and without civic pride or esthetic taste. If these speculators had possessed vision, and not acted in too great haste, but had been influenced by the above considerations, besides their contribution to the attractiveness of the localities, greater profits would almost certainly have been realized. These Settlements or Additions, if they may be dignified with that name were not conveyed to the city as an inducement to have all these desirable pub-

(page 28) lic improvements made, and the governing boards were not free from blame for their failure to regulate and control this shabby and unesthetic grow growth.

page 67

Woodland ____ Co. First to Prescribe Building Regulations.

The Woodland Park Company was the first as I remember to prescribe building regulations for laying out streets, fixing building lines grades &c with a view to appearances and the common good. This sub-division was first surveyed and plotted in January 1883, when a deed was made by Kentucky University to Woodland Park Association conveying 110 acres for a consideration of $40000. Since that time a number of attractive sub-urban Additions have been made by enterprising and progressive men of taste and pride and vision cooperating with the governing boards of the city. But the time has past and the opportunity is lost for having these intermediate tracts contribute any monetary or esthetic value to the community; the good housing movement lately revived will prpbably find the undesirable conditions of the past so strongly established and intrenched that remedial work will be extremely difficult. Even the law or doctrine of chances seems to have aided in obstructing the improvement of these unsightly localities; it is a very reasonable supposition that one or more of them composed of houses cheaply built of flimsy and inflammable materials would during all these years have been swept away and destroyed by fire, thus leaving a clean new field of action for the enterprising and progressive city-builders; but not one such fire has ever occurred.

Side-walks--Street Crossings--Jay-Walkers.

Between 1860 and 1870 the best constructed streets were of macadam, not even covered with gravel or screenings smoothed and solidified with a heavy roller in the manner our best turnpikes are now made, but as worn places and mudholes appeared cart loads of rock sometimes weighing as much as 2 or 3 pounds were dumped in them and left to be mashed down and worn smooth or scooted about as chance determined --by vehicular travel.

The heavy iron roller later used for this leveling and pressing process was known in common parlance as the Willipus-Wallipus. All sidewalks were of either brick or flags (large flat stones), the bricks often loose with soft mud beneath, reacting to the tread of the pedestrian with a splash in the face or the ruin of a well-laundered suit. Foot crossings were also of flags elevated a few inches above the street level causing a tremendous bump to a vehicle passing over at any rate of speed; hence the origin of the term Jay-Walkers applied to those who preferred crossing on the level street rather than on these elevated foot bridges, which should have no significance now as any one who considers must conclude that it is safer to cross away from than at street intersections. Curbing for sidewalks were of stones as long and wide as practical four or five inches thick and set a foot or so in the ground; the most fertile brain had not then devised the simple process of converting concrete into smooth level sidewalks or the many other purposes for which it is now used.

Final 30 Page

---Trandylvania Seminary--

page 68 The first institution of learning that bore that name was Transylvania Seminary which was incorporated under the laws of Virginia with funds derived from the escheat of public lands; the trustees of this seminary opened the first school at the home of Rev. David Rice near Danville in the year 1785,and he was the first teacher. He was a Virginian who had been educated for the Presbyterian ministry at Princeton,N.J.; he was born one year ~~before~~ after George Washington,ordained in 1763,came to Kentucky in 1783. The school was moved to Lex. in 1788; Ranck says " the first building used by Transylvania Seminary in Lex.was a plain two-story brick and stood on the North end of the college lawn facing Second St.& with the present Third St.in the rear"; this would place it near where the Carnegie Library now is,and I would conclude that it was the same building now on Gratz Park in the rear of the library near Third & Market Sts. except that that is one-story and might make it too old (136? years,and yet that building had an appearance of age when I first knew it in 1867 or 1868; so I conclude that the original building stood about where the library now is,and the lot is the same three acres bought by the incorporated Transylvania Land company of which John Bradford was the head. (here follows page 11-A) "Transylvania"

(page 11-A)

Rev.Henry Toulmin.

James Moore, a Presbyterian clergyman, became head of the school after its removal to Lex.in 1788,and continued to hold that position until 1794 a controversy arose among the trustees over the question whether he should be retained,and Henry Toulmin,also a clergyman but of different faith, was chosen to succeed him. The Presbyterian element withdrew and established Kentucky Academy at Pisgah seven miles from Lex. Two years later in 1796 Toulmin resigned and was chosen as Secretary of State by Gov. Garrard; about 1798 the two factions reunited, Ky.Academy and Trans. Seminary were combined and incorporated in the name Transylvania University and James Moore was again put in charge with the name of President, as the first president after it acquired the name of University.

page 69

-Rev. Henry Toulmin

(Final page 31)

The Biographical Encyclopedia of Living & Dead Men of Kentucky, states that Toulmin was born in London, England, came to Ky. in 1792, and that he was a Unitarian clergyman. It is said in Rannck's history, page 40 that he was "a talented Baptist minister with strong inclinations to the priestly school of theology". So it is a question of construction whether he or Moore was the first president of Trans.Un'vy; the references in historical books and documents for 125 years name 1799 as the date of its birth, and James Moore as its first president. A man of probably 40 to 50 years of age from Dayton, Ohio, having pleasing appearance and address, and an easy speaker, and claiming to be the great grand-son of Rev. Henry Toulmin and I believe his name-sake--spoke here in this present month of Feb. 1925 at Morrison Chapel. The occasion was the assumed 131st anniversary of the installation of the first president of Trans.Un'vy. which would indicate the date of that event as Feb.5th 1794. I have no controversy with the advocates or champions of that date and of Mr. Toulmin as head of the line of presidents, and will add that he must have been a man of much ability and strong influence to have held the office of Secretary of State for 8 years, and to have afterwards filled high educational positions in the South.

(page # 11-B.)

Early Church Contentions.

In those days church people were contentious, and they are still somewhat so, but the different denominations are dwelling together in unity & harmony more than formerly; at any rate dissensions soon arose between Baptists and Presbyterians concerning the control and a rival school was established by the Presbyterians at Pisgah seven miles out towards Versailles, which they called Kentucky Academy. Their troubles however were later adjusted and the two schools merged under the sonorous and captivating name of Transylvania University; a year later in 1799 in order to justify the name of university, an effort was made to establish Law & Medical departments. Theology was not taught but theologians were put in control; the first term was conducted by three Revs.--James Moore an Episcopalian as President, and two professors--James Blythe, Presbyterian, an able and gifted speaker, and Robert Stuart. Blythe succeeded Moore as president and held the place nearly 15 years, and was succeeded in December 1818 by Horace Holley,

11-B

page 70

Final page 32)

Doctor Horace Holley.

Doctor Holley came from Boston, had been educated at Yale, had preached as a Unitarian for nine years, was employed at a salary of $3000 then cosidered very liberal and was installed or inaugurated Dec. 19, 1818 with imposing ceremonies. He was abl brilliant progressive and adoptedved new methods for building up the University, in which he was eminently successful until hinder by fanaticism and intolerance; a new era had begun shortly befor his arrival, and this prosperous growth was in every way fosteed and sustained by his management. A handsome buil ing had ben bee erected in 1817 on the campus where Morrison College now stands, a number of donations had been made in money, books and apparratus, among which were some large ones by the state, and thesewer continued during his administration, so that the term of his pre idency may be considered the most prosperous Transylvania hs eve had, Dr. Holley continued as president for nine years until driven out by continued bigoted persecution.

Union of Transylvania Seminary & Kentucky Academy

The establishment, endowment, growth and development of sch ools and collegesin and about Lexington awakened more interest, precipitated more controversy and fostered more bitterness-- during nearly the whole of the nineteenth century than any oth thing that can now be recalled. This statement applies particularly to the various schools, academies, seminaries, colleges and universitiesthat have at various periods borne the entrancing name of Transylvania. I infer that tht the erliest settlers and builders of Lex. posse sed as a class a hig er deg ee of intelli gence, educatio and ambition along similar channels than the ave age pioneers, and they were also religiously inclined; but along with these characteristics a kind of obstinate persistence seeme to pertain to these fine traits; so along with the designation "dark & bloody ground" We acquired also the title "Athens of the West"

(inal page 33)

In order to give even a very imperfect and general out line of the birth growth and development of these schools colleg es and universities, and thevicissitudes through which they pass it will be necessary to go back a long time preceding 1860--the year when my fifty years is presumed to begin, since these controversies have formed a great part of our public life to within about 25 years of the present time. Trasylvania Seminary was es tablished in 1785 near Danville,and removed in 1788 to Lex.; almost at the beginning disputes arose between Baptists and Presby terians concerning its management, the latter faction withdrew & started a school at Pisgah caled Kentucky Acdemy, after 3 or 4 years their disputes were settled and the two,schools united under the name Trans. University, altho there was nothing in its e quipment,endowment or courses of study entitling it to the name-University.

(Visits by Presidents Monroe,Jackson & Gen. Lafayette)

It was during the golden ge of Transylvania when Holley was pres ident and the Medical school flourishing --between 1818& 1827 th Lex. was visited by Presidents Monroe & Jackson and bry the Marquis de Lafayette. The Medical school had a name from about the beginning of the century, but it was functioning very feebly, it had professors but no students; in 1818 there had been only one graduate and only 20 were in attendance. In 1826 there were 281 students and had been 53 gradutesand in 1827 it was accounte second to the fmous medical school of Pennsylvania. From the dat of its founding to the time of its dissolution at the beginning of the Civil War in1861 it had conferred the M.D. defree on near ly two thousand young men,it had been declining for several year and sank hopelessly after failure of the State appropriation in 1840.

(Medical Presidents & Professors.)

Dr. Samuel H. Brown was the first president, and some of the ear ly professors were Drs. Drake, Dudley,Richardson and Rafinesque; later Dr.Robert Peter in the chemical department and Skillman, Bush and Bruce were instructorsand are well remembered by peole of this generation. Its professors seemed to feel greater inter est and kept it alive for some years after the other departants declined; they raised the funds and bought the lot at N.W. corner Scond & Broadway, and the corner stone of the latest and bes known Medical Hall was laid there with elaborate formalities fou of July 1839.Before that time lectures had been in a hall atN.W cornr Market & Church sts.which was burned as also had the first hall at Second & Broadway with much of its equipment, a spiritof liberality arose about this time and some large funds were acqui red--the city gave $70000,some wealthy & public spirited citizen raised $35 000 and incorporated under the name Trans. Institute using their funds to build a dormitory to build a dormitory and found scholarships

(page 34)

(James Morrison.)

Before this in 1827 or 1828 the main college building was and much of its library had burned; James Morrison had died in 1823 and the princely devises left by him had become available-- $20 000 for professorships and $40 000 for the erection of a new college building. In commenting upon the achievements of highly educated men and paying tribute to them on account of the places of eminence they have rached, we are apt to forget and give little credit to the other men who by the exercise of brain braw energy and thrift, have accumulated the means needed for furnish ing equipmet for the educated; money must go hand in hand with learning to obtain any worth-while achievements. Mooreand Blythe and Holley and Bascom and Brown and Richardson and Dudley--would have been able to accomplish almost nothing without the fundssup plied by the state, the city and the many liberal-mindd and pros perous individuss; the best known and most liberal of this later class was James Morrison; he was the son of an Irish Immigrant who fought in the Revolution,he was born in Pennsylvania in 1775 came to Lex. in 1792, acquired riches by his own industry & thri and then had the greatness of mind and heart and the vision to invest it so that his successors down to the third and fourth ge erations are still reaping the returns. The sixty thousand dol- lars given to the college by him at that time is the equivalent of at least half a million in the good it has been able to eccom plish--compared with the values of the present day. He became pre dent of a bank, was elected to the legislature, was chairman of the board of Transylvania, and having himself a very limited edu cation was a willing aid to those who had more. He died in Wash ington D.C.in 1823 at the early age of 48,his devises did not be come available until about 1830, and the stately edifice thatnow stnds as monument to his generosity and vision had been complete

(p

Summary of Presidents of Transylvania & professors in Medical & Law Departments. In order to fix more clearly in mind the line of succession of the presidents of old Transylvania, and of the professors in the Medical and Law Departments, I am briefly recounting them--the presidents in their exact order of succession, and the instructors in the medical and law schools as nearly as practical or desirable. The first president was James moore from 1799 to 1804, (but see chapter on Rev. Henry Toulmin who is claimed by some as first president James Blythe was president from 1805 to 1818, then Horace Holley from 1818 to 1826, Alva Woods from 1827 to 1829, then Revs. Peers and Coit in order from 1829 to 1839, Robert Davidson was the 7th president held the office about two years to 1842, and was succeeded by Henry Bascom who held the place until 1849, and was succeeded by Lewis W. Green who did not however take the place until March 1856, there being an intermission on account of lack of funds, during which J.B. Dodd was President pro tem, so that Greene may be considered the 9th and last president, serving until 1858. With the hope of keeping the school alive the Legislature had established a Normal school and endowed it with $12000 a year, which ceased after two years and then Greene resigned in 1858. A grammar school was conducted until 1865-during its later period including the civil war period-by James K. Patterson, afterwards president of the University of Ky. The Medical School dragged along until 1861, and there was a law school in operation from as early as 1855 till the establishment of the existing one as a department of the University of Ky. The earliest president or professor in the medical college was Dr. Samuel Brown about 1799, and there were everal others whose names are associated with it as instructors in different departments from that date, but there was no medical school worth the name until 1818, when it began to be a real college of medicine, and some of the men who taught in it were: Drs. Wm. H. Richardson from 1815 to 1835, Charles Caldwell, Rafinesque, B.W. DUDLEY, J.M. Bush, H.M. Skillman, and Robert Peter who taught chemistry.

Instructors in the Law school beginning about 1855, were the Hons. Geo. Robertson, Geo. B. Kinkead, Richard A. Buckner, Francis K. Hunt, M.C. Johnson, James O. Jas. O. Harrison, John B. Huston, Wm. C.P. Breckinridge.

B.) lows --intolerance towards Holley, [illegible] below.

Biographical Sketches of some Presidents & Professors.

first four presidents--Moore, Blythe, Holley, and Woods--were from New England and New York, Peers was from Virginia and Coit from New England, Moore had been rector of the Lex. Episcopal church and died at the age of 49; Blythe was a gifted speaker, Holley took a professorship in New Orleans, was soon attacked with yellow fever and died ship-board on his way North in less than a year after leaving Lex.; Bascom came from Western New York where he had led a life of poverty and hardships, became a marvelous speaker, Henry Clay said he was the most brilliant natural orator he had ever known, he was chaplain of U.S. Congress for a brief period, had sad domestic troubles, his residence on South Broadway near city limits is well remembered. Davidson was a Virginian, was pastor of Second Presbyterian church on Market st. for 8 years before becoming president of Transylvania at the time of which last event he was 72 years old, he wrote a history of Presbyterianism in Kentucky; Green was born near Danville, Ky. and taught in the Seminary there a long time after leaving Lex. It was said that within two years after Bascom took charge there were four times as many students as there were the year before he came; Dr. Green was installed March 4th 1856 and there were about 80 students during his time. Final Note 94

The ablest physician and teacher in the medical school was probably Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, he was born in [illegible] educated in Pennsylvania University and medical schools of Europe and his fame is more general than that of any other; the fame and attainments of Dr. Robert Peter in his specialty--Chemistry-were equally as great, he was born in England in 1805, was given the chair of Chemistry in 1832 and held it continously [illegible] the three institutions --Transylvania, Ky. Univy, and Univy of Ky. for [illegible] years till he and Dr. H.M. Skillman were both well known to the writer and were both very attractive men, but in different regards--Dr. Skillman had the suave manner and was very popular and successful as a general practitioner; Dr. Peter was less demonstrative, had less of fine appearance and polished manners, but attracted by th his simplicity and sincerity of demeanor; he drove in I think from some miles in the country during the whole of his teaching career. Dr. J.M. Bush was very successful both as a general practitioner and as a surgeon, there was very little specializing in those days as there is now--only medical practitioners and surgeons; Dr. Bush was abrupt and brusque as is illustrated by an incident; he was called to see a patient when the cholera was raging in 1833, after viewing his tongue, feeling his pulse, and taking his temperature and asking him what he had been eating, he asked the patient what was ailing him --his roommate had died the previous day with cholera and he was scared to death--so he replied to the doctors inquiry in a mournful tone that he was "suffering from the prevailing disease--" The hell you are was the response of Dr. Bush "get up out of that bed there is not a damned thing the matter with you." His residence still stands at corner of Broadway and Second sts. on the site occupied by the burned Medical Hall. preceding par. with Anecdote

The most widely known and one of the ablest of the Instructors in the Law department was George Robertson, because having been judge of the Court of Appeals two or three terms and a beautiful writer his opinions came to be widely read even by those who were not lawyers on account of the beauty of their diction; M.C. Johnson was considered the most profound logician but did not possess to any great degree polish of either speaking or writing; John F. Huston was the most gifted in wit, humor and pathos which he used with great effectiveness in addressing juries; W.C.P. Breckinridge was the smoothest and readiest speaker of them all and on account of holding public office was the most widely known. Fuller sketches of these Instructors in the Law department in another place in discussing the lawyers generally.

(this follows "Repetition & summary of presidents of Transylvania and professors and in Medical and Law departments")

The foregoing is Final page 73

page 75

4.)

Woods--Peers--Coit--Davidson--Bascom--Dodd--Green.

In June 1828 Rev.Alva Woods became president, succeeding Dr. Holley, he was a Baptist clergyman from Brown University, he remained only two years and was succeeded in order by two Episcopalian divines, Benjamin O.Peers, and Thomas W.Coit, Peers had started out as a Presbyterian but soon changed, his term was from 1830 to 1835, and Coit's from that date to 1838 When he was succeeded by Robert Davidson, a Presbyterian preacher who had been pastor of the Market st. church and was a writer of some note on theological subjects; about 1839 or 1840 the Methodists got control and in 1842 Bishop Henry Bascom was placed at the head; He had grown up in poverty in Western New York and was perhaps not highly educated, but was a man of great natural gifts particularly as an orator. Under his management the University assumed new life again for about the third or fourth time; he continued in charge till 1849 when there was a kind of interregnum during which for lack of funds Prof. J.B.Dodd, a famous mathematician was made a pro tem president and held the position for 6or 7 years. March 4th 1856 Lewis W.Green another Presbyterian divine was installed as the 9th and last president, he remained only two years and returned to Danville where he was prominent as a teacher and preacher for many years. The state had made an appropriation for maintaining a Normal school in connection with the university, and when that failed no further efforts were made to maintain the institutio as a university or even as a college. A first class grammar or high school was however maintained as will be shown later until 1865 the date of the beginning of Kentucky University.

Intolerance towards Holley, Unitarian.

Ranck citing Flint's Mississippi Valley, says: " Under great disadvantages Dr.Holley accomplished much of his work, but his own imprudent conduct and Unitarian sentiments, together with prejudice and sectarian animosity prevented its completion. His religious opinions and his love of amusements were unceasingly discussed and denounced by sectarians who were disappointed in obtaining control of the institution. Finally a storm of opposition was raised, which was continued with great bitterness by ministers of all denominations until Dr.Holley was forced to resign the presidency, which he did in 1827 to the great regret of the majority of the citizens of Lexington and the sorrow of his pupils a large number of whom immediately left the University. Two facts speak volumes for Dr.H's administration--when he came to the University it was comparatively little known, when he left it was celebrated all over this country and Europe. During the 16 years before he came 22 students had graduated in it, in the 9 years of his presidency it turned out 666 graduates"

page 76

Who are Unitarians? Are they Bad People?

God the Creator of man is necessarily the creator of his mind and conscience if these two great endowments are to be controlled by some authority or power or force external to him, then he becomes an inferior animal and his greatness departs. It is a sad thought that our predecessors here in Lex. possessing intelligence, courage, ambition, charity, kindliness--nearly all the characteristics that qualify for great and worthy achievements--should have permitted the demon of intollerance and bigotry to get lodgment in their brains, and that they should have driven from out their midst their most useful citizen, because he had thoughts and beliefs different from theirs, but having no bearing or influence on the work in which he was engaged.

47 The intelligent class of people in this region did not know in that day did not know and probably do not yet know what constitutes the essence of Unitarianism, in a little tract that came to the writer from the American Unitarian Association, # 25 Beacon st. Boston, one of its leading exponents states the following among the ten ets "representing the average opinion of Unitarianism": Belief in human intelligence as our final authority for truth and that at last it will lead us out of all error and ignorance into glorious light, and in human goodness as the object of man's highest aspiratio--to have a pure heart and its sure advances in righteousness is more important than all beliefs. Then quoting frm "Six Months at the White House" he says " The conversation turned upon religious subjects and Mr. Lincoln made this impressive remark:--'I have never united myself to any church, because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without mental reservation, to the long complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their articles of belief and confessions of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel--"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind and thy neighbor as thyself" that church will I join with all my heart and with all my soul"

Then this leading Unitarian whom I am quoting goes on to say "had President Lincoln only known it, there is one Christian church which does inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership exactly this sublime injunction of Jesus. He further gives a list of about one hundred men and women dead and living --historians, poets, divines, literateurs, educators, philanthropists, scientists, presidents, and statesmen --who held to the Unitarian belief. Among those named by him are Wm. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Ralf Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Bancroft, Wm. H. Prescott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edward Everett Hale, Louisa May Alcott, Julia Ward Howe, Dorothy Dix, Charles W. Eliot, the two President Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Chief Justice Mawshall, John C. Calhoun, Charles Sumner, and ex-President and now U.S. Chief JUSTICE. Wm. H. Taft.

I am not undertaking to write specifically a history of Transylvania University which comes in only as one of the many subjects of interest associated with Lexington during the half century from 1860 to 1910, so having reached the time of its collapse we will now revert to other affairs, events and institutions of interest during that period and will later take up the thread of the story of the universities, beginning at the time in 1865 when there was a merger of two institutions into Kentucky University.

Final page 47 - begins at top above

page 77 (pp 101 to 108 inclusive)

1)

Bacon College & Transylvania University united as Kentucky Un'vy.

We have traced in preceding pages the history of Transylvania University from its incorporation in 1798 thru all its varying phases of prosperity and adversity to its "decline & fall" in 1865; in that year the combination of its remains and those of Bacon College was effected and from that date the institution thus produced which had already been incorporated in 1858 under the name-Kentucky University, continued to exist and operate with that name until it was reincorporated in ~~QQXXX~~ 1908 under its former name of Transylvania University. So we will now trace the history of that institution which ~~that existed & operated~~ during those 43 years was known as Kentucky University.

~~It~~ ~~Kentucky University~~ was first ~~incorporated by the Legislature and~~ located at Harrodsburg in 1858; its endowment of one hundred & fifty thousand dollars was obtained by Mr. John B.Bowman from members of the Christian Church and other liberal friends of education, besides this there were the buildings, library and apparatus of Bacon College which had been founded in 1836 at Georgetown, and removed in 1840 to Harrodsburg. The first session was taught in 1859, with Robert Milligan a native of Ireland a clergyman of the denomination known specifically as Christian (sometimes Disciples) at its head, assisted by Robert Graham, R Richardson, L.L.Pinkerton, Henry White, and J.H.Neville; of these Graham, Richardson and Pinkerton were also preachers of that denomination. From the time of this first session in 1859 including the first term of 1864 after which was the removal to Lexington, the average number of students in attendance was about two hundred. The Bacon College buildings together with library and apparatus were burned in 1864. By this time Transylvania had lost its standing as a University and even as a college and was being conducted as a grammar or high school under the management of Jams K.Patterson; the Medical school had its last students in 1861, the Medical Hall at Second & Broadway sts. had been burned while occupied by Federal troops as barracks. So its trustees proposed to convey all its grounds, buildings, library, and property and rights of every kind to Kentucky University on condition that it remove to Lexington and conduct its schools there.

The decision was left to a committee of which Mr.Bowman was chairman; this committee met in Frankfort in 1865; an act had been passed by the U.S.Congress apportioning the public domain among the States on condition of their establishing schools for teaching agriculture and mechanical pursuits; of which lands the portion allotted to Kentucky was 330 000 acres. The state was not quite ready to comply with some of the terms and conditions attached to the proposition, and was in danger of losing the benefits of this munificent offer; with his far-seeing vision and splendid dream, Mr.Bowman conceived the grand idea of a combination of the property and rights that had been acquired at Harrodsburg together with the $150000 fund that had been raised mainly thru his efforts and the liberality of citizens desiring to promote advanced education, and to unite with these when

available the proceeds of the national land grant, and of establishing therewith a real University to succeed the two preceding ones which had been such in name only. He proposed to make the Agricultural & Mechanical College one of the departments and to comply with all the terms and conditions prescribed in the land grant act--including the experimental farm with all needed machinery and apparatus, free tuition and dormitories for 300 young men who might be selected by the State, and opportunities for such of them as might so desire to earn their own support by work on the farm or in the shops while acquiring a collegiate edicatio It required a big heart and a big mind to conceive of a scheme so extensive and beneficent, and as subsequent events proved herculean efforts were needed in the face of the opposition that developed, to accomplish the task, and altho cooperation was wanting almost from the start by those from whom there was a right to expect it.

Purchase of Woodlands & Ashland by Mr. Bowman.

In pursuance of his agreement and undertaking with all the parties concerned--the General Government, Kentucky University, and citizens of Mercer county--Regent Bowman set immediately to work, and with his accustomed energy and enthusiasm accomplished his undertaking. In this he was aided immensely by Mr. J.M. Hocker, with whose help he bargained for the purchase from John B. Tilford of the magnificent Woodlands adjacent to the city, containing about 110 acres for the price of Forty thousand dollars, the conveyance for which is dated April 30, 1866 and is recorded at the Fayette county clerk's office in D.B.42, page 178; he conveyed this tract to Kentucky University by deed dated june first 1869 recorded in D.B.~~RX~~ 46. page 477, for a consideration of $41850 being the sum he had paid with interest added, and for the further consideration of the said J.B.B. as Regent having at the request of Ky. Uny. having "raised and paid" the said purchase price. He and Mr. Hocker also bargained for the purchase of the historic Ashland former home of Henry Clay containing 324 acres but in or er to make title a decree of court was needed which was obtained in the proceedings in Circuit Court of the heirs of Henry Clay vs. his Administrator &c, the deed for which is made at the request of Bowman directly to Kentucky University in consideration of $85000 in money and $5000 in tuition stock and recorded in D.B.~~RX~~49, page 293, being made by Thos. B. Jacob, Trustee and Commissioner, and of date Feb. 16, 1871.

First Classes of Ky.Uny.at Lexington.

The first classes taught in Lexington after the new organization were in January 1865; all the men who had been employed at Harrodsburg excent Richardson were brought here; Milligan became President of the Bible College, Graham of the College of Arts & Sciences, teaching also Mental & Moral Philosophy and Logic; John Augustus Williams, an able educator was made President of the A.&M. College, Henry White was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Neville of Greek, Jas.K.Patterson of Latin, and Robert Peter of Chemistry. J.W.McGarvey was assistant to Milligan in the Theological school, and became the best-known divine of that denomination. Patterson and Peter had been teachers in the Old Transylvania.

My first acquaintance with the institution, then known only as Ky. Uny. and with its personnel, was in September 1867, when I entered the Sophomore class in the College of Arts and continued in attendance two years till June 1869; the departments were then all functioning, excent the medical which it had been concluded to omit, considering Lex.too small a city to maintain a medical school that could compete successfully with those in larger cities. The classes in the Arts and Bible Colleges recited at the Morrison build the same as the stately edifice now known by that name, the Commercial and Law students at rooms in town, and those taking Agricultural and Mechanical training at buildings that had been provided at Ashland & Woodlands, for which arrangements had been made before the titles to those tracts had been fully acquired.

Sketches of these Early Officials and Professors.

Young men may not be able to discern correctly and portray accurately the traits and characteristics of older persons especially of those to whom they stand in a relation somewhat inferior; but older per ons in describing those with whom they are on equality of age and position are more apt to be critical and prejudiced. Young men are usually entitled to credit for sincerity and free dom from prejudice--they have not become soured and are not apt to pick flaws--then as students observing and judging their instructors their opportunities are favorable. At any rate I am sketching these gentlemen of the olden time as I seem to remember them after the lapse of more than fifty years. Regent Bowman was suave, elegant, gracious and wore becoming whiskers; with these traits and

without any appearance of conceit or of assumed superiority on account of hold ing a higher position,and without any air of condescension --he won the confidence and esteem of the young men.

I have no distinct recollection of John Augustus Williams as I barely knew him by sight,but am inclined to think from what I heard about him at the time that he had personal characteristics similar to those of Mr. Bowman,and was probably more scholarly. Before sketching the others I will remark that neither from personal contact nor from anything learned thru oth ers is there a remaining impression that any one of these college presidents & professors was lacking in the least in reasonableness,kindness, and every gentle manly instinct;they were not conceited exacting haughty or domineering. Two or three of them,Bowman,McGarvey,Patterson--were later provoked to the display of strong resentments,partialities and prejudices,by the exigences of the occasion- the interjection of narrow mean sectarianism and ecclesiastics into questions concerning management of the universities,which should not have descended to so low a level. Rev.Robert Graham was a native of England and thoroly acquainted with its literature,which he was fond of quoting in his sermons and of course in his classes as that was the chief branch taught by him. Quotations from famous authors of both prose and poetry and often from memory was more in vogue then than now,and he recited choice excerpts with fine effect. The approved modern st style is I believe more of the argumentative kind. He was genial with a fine vein of humor,but never permitted it to develop into anything riotous or hila- rious in the class room.

As to Rev.Robert Milligan of the Bible College I knew very little personally,was accustomed to see him passing,but never heard him preach,got the idea that he was rather sober and solemn,he was probably the oldest member of the faculty and White,Graham,and Peter next in order. He had written a religious book called "The Scheme of Redemption";in the Periclean literary society I as chairman of a committee devised a plan for assignment of each of the members to certain duties covering the entire session and designating it as a "Scheme",in imitation of Milligan's book it was dubbed by the boys " Tanner's Scheme of Redemption".

Prof.Henry White was very accurate and thoro in Mathematics which he had taught for many years,but not I think a man of broad or extensive scholarship, he talked but little but exactly to the point and was very fair and open-minded, In illustration of this last-named trait,there was in our class a young man named Wm.Benjamin Smith who had a wonderfully incisive mind and who has since become famous as a profound thinker and accurate scholar in several branches,and has written several books involving the most penetrating thought and a tremendous amount of investigation; one of these was written by him originally in German, and another is a translation of Homer's Iliad from the Greek which ranks asprobably the finest translation ever made of that wonderful production. This Mr. Smith would occasionally in a modest and hesitating way suggest to Prof.White a different solution for an extremely difficult problem in higher mathematics, from the one the professor had been giving,which after a little thought he would concede as preferable to the one he had been teaching,and thank Smith for the new solution. This same Dr.Wm.Benjamin Smith was named only two or three years ago by President Jas.K.Patterson in his will to write his biography conjointly with Miss saying in connection with the appointment that he considered Smith the best allround scholar in America--and this altho Patterson was a lifelong Scotch Calvinist and Smith a strictly unorthodox and an Infidel. Of Patterdon I will say now only what he himself said in his will of Smith,and will speak of him later more fully. he was frail in body,a cripple from boyhood,but in mental and literary attainments and practical achievements he was almost a Hercules he had a rare combination of book and business sense.

Brother McGarvey is too well known to need any comment from me; in those days I swallowed my theology whole like pills,and undiluted,but it was not of his particular brand. I remember being almost thrilled listening to his account in a lecture on his return from the Holy Land,of his narrow escape from drowning in the Mediterranean near Joppa. In later years I felt towards him very much as I do now towards Wm.Jennings Bryan--in 1896 I was his devoted admirer, but my views and feelings towards him have greatly changed,and all I care to say now about both is O!Pshaw!

Prof.Neville was almost a wizard as instructor in Greek and in manual dexterity in writing the Greek characters,but was probably surpassed at a later time by his pupil,Wm.B.Smith,to whom I have referred; he was also a splendid Latin scholar. His manner & movements were quick,abrupt,decisive, and he showed little patience with a dullard. Meeting him walking in the middle of the street on account of snow and sleet on the sidewalk,and thinking to anticipate some crisp remark he was likely to make,I called out before he had quite reached me "Tutisimus in media via" to which he instantly responded,correcting my Latin, "mediam viam". On a Sunday in 1868 or 1869 I chanced to meet him on the street & with no preliminaries,without even a good morning he remarked " I am spending my eighth lustrum" from which I inferred he was then 40 years old; he died here in Lex.

Doctor Robert Peter was born in England in 1805 and began teaching Chemistry in the medical department of Transylvania in 1832,and taught it almost continuously till near the time of his death in --officiating in ~~tha~~ that capacity at the two institutions as they functioned under the various names of Kentucky University,Agricultural & Mechanical College,State University,and University of Kentucky. His thoroness in that branch made him a very efficient instructor; he had the fine trait of open-mindedness pertaining generally to all true scientists,and was characterized by simplicity and freedom from cant and hypocrisy,and in spite of the bitter dissensions with which he had to contend was greatly beloved by all unprejudiced persons with whom he came in contact. Two of his daughters survive him and reside at the home place some seven or eight miles out on the Newtown road known as Winton,from which he was accustomed to drive during a portion of the time when he was teaching at the universities.

His son Dr. Alfred M. Peter, is a professor in chemistry or some kindred branch at the University of Kentucky.

page 83

ofessors W.R.Shackleford and L.L.Pinkerton both preached sometimes but I think not regularly, I was not in the classes of either of them and presume they were taught first at Woodlands and Ashland and know that Shackleford afterwards taught at the new university where it is now located. I knew him fairly well and from this and what his pupils said I conclude that he was a good general scholar,and was the very embodiment of simplicity,kindliness,and adantability. I didn't know Prof. Pinkerton at all but infer from general information that he was a fair scholar,but not possessing the three traits named at leastin so great a degree as did Mr. Shackleford.

Contention over A.and M. College Funds.

For a period of 9or 10 years from 1865 to 1875 the new University constructed with the combined elements and resources of the different institutions as explained above, seemed to have entered upon another era of prosperity.One of the requirements in the removal to Lex. was that the $ 30 000 which had been contributed by the citizens of Mercer county should be refunded to them, also that $ 100 000 should be raised by the new combination and invested in an experimental farm in connection with the A.& M.College at Lex. Thru the ability and untiring efforts of Mr.Bowman and the liberality of citizens of every faith and creed in and about Lex. both these requirements were complied with--the city gave its park of 30 acres the same on which the University buildings now stand and which had been the Fair Grounds before and during the Civil war, and $ 30 000, Fayette co. raised $ 20000, the teaching force was composed of men well qualified and fitted for their places, and the number of students in attendance averaged about 700. But about 1874 controversies arose concerning control of the A.& M.College and the dispo-

(108.)

sition of the funds yielded by the land scrip arising from the general government donation. This controversy became a personal battle (in words) between Mr.J.W.McGarvey and his followers representing the Bible College and the Christian Church membership on one side, and Regent Bowman and everybody else on the other side. This battle raged for three or four years and became fierce in the Legislature in discussion of a certain bill introduced by the Bible College faction; the bone of contention was the use and control of funds arising from the lands appropriated by the general government for the benefit of the A.& M.College. (here follows paragraph indicated by * on other side this sheet)

These troubles culminated in the GEN.Assembly adopting Mar.13, 1878 an act (See Acts of 1878,Vol.one,chapter 424,page 46) providing in substance that the act of Feb.23,1865,making A.& M.College a part of Ky.Un'vy, and placing it under control of the curators of same,be repealed to take effect July first 1878,and thatwhereas the joint committee theretofore appointed to inquire into the " conditions & relations" of the A.& M.College had reported in favor of a severance of it from Kentucky University,therefore a Commission is now created composed of one member from each of the congressionable districts to make arrangements with Ky.Uny. for the temporary continuance of the existing relations between the two institutions, also to advertise for propositions as inducements for the permanent location and establishment of the A.& M.College. This Commission reported to the session of the General Assembly which began Dec. 31,1879,recommending acceptance of the proposition of Lex.and Fayette county setting forth in detail the terms of said proposition; by act passed Feb.6,1880 (see page 18,Vol.one of said acts) and a number of other acts passed at same session said report was approved and adopted and all the details of the establishment of the college --including provision for issual of bonds,purchase of lands erection of buildings,and selection of trustees,who are required to be non-sectarian --were set forth with particularity. These various acts all passed i in 1880 constitute chapters: 49,71,157,359,402,940,1315,1423; and are found on pages 5,6,7,10,11,12,18,19,38,39,40,41,42,45,73,101,102,103,137,138,& 173.

8½

* (this paragraph follows first break on other side this sheet shown by *)

This bill was an amendment in the Senate to a bill introduced in the House, and was argued among others in behalf of the Bible college people by two able and eloquent members of the House--Gen.John S.(Cerro Gordo) Williams,and Joe, C.S.Blackburn,about the 8th or 9th of Feb.1874 as reported in the Lex.Press in its issue of Feb.~~X~~10,1874; it was defeated by a vote of 20 to 16,but the fight was kept up and finally(the remainder of opposite page beginning with the word "culminated"follows here)

page 85 (e 109) pp 109 to 112 inclusive

Review of the History of our two splendid Universities.

During the 125 years from the time in 1798 of the school called transylvania Seminary to the present time, there have been so many different names and locations, consolidations and separations, disputes and controversies--that in order to get a clear notion of the history of our two splendid institutions as they now exist, that have been evolved from all that welter of uncertainties and animosities, a concise review of what has already been written will be helpful. Transylvania Seminary was established near Danville in 1785 and removed in 1788 to Lexington; almost at the beginning disputes arose between Baptists and Presbyterians concerning its management, the latter faction withdrew and started a school at Pisgah called Kentucky Academy, after three or four years their disputes were settled and the two schools were united under the name Transylvania University. altho There was nothing in its equipment, endowment or courses of study to entitle it to the name of university, for altho an attempt was made about 1800 to create a medical school no lectures were delivered until 1815 and then only to about 15 students, the real medical department not acquiring any standing until 1818.

The first President was Rev. James Moore, an Episcopalian, who was succeeded in 1804 by Rev. James Blythe, a Presbyterian, and he in 1818 by Horace Holley, a Unitarian from Boston, who was finely educated, liberal-minded and progressive, of good executive ability, and altho from the home of the Puritans was entirely free from puritanical notions. Under him the University prospered greatly until 1827 when he was forced to resign on account of sectarian opposition ; he was succeeded in turn by Alva Woods, a Baptist, D.D. --in early life, afterwards Episcopal. B.O. Peers, a Presbyterian, and by Thos. Robert Davidson who had been pastor of the Presbyterian church was the next President Coit, an Episcopalian, all three of whom were divines. In 1839 or 1840 the METHodists got control and placed the institution under direction & management control of Bishop Bascom, a man of great natural gifts, and during his time for about seven years until 1849 there was another period of prosperity. From that time for 5 or 6 years the available funds did not justify employment of a President and Prof. J.H. Dodd, an able expert mathematician, was employed as President pro tem. He was succeeded in 1856 by Lewis W. Green of Boyle county another Presbyterian clergyman who after two years went back to Danville as a professor in Centre College and was the last President

110 (page 1 86

of Old Transylvania. There was a medical school in name as early as 1809, but no lectures until 1815 and then only about 15 students who were taught in a room corner Mill & main by Doctors Dudley, Drake, and Richardson; by 1818 the attendance had grown to twenty and thereafter it increased rapidly. As early as 1839 there was a prosperous Law School then taught by such distinguished lawyers as Judge George Robertson, Aaron K. Woolley, and Thos. A. Marshall, and the number of students in attendance was fully equal to the numbers at Yale and the University of Virginia, which was an average of about seventy; this department continued in operation with reduced attendance until in recent years under the incorporation of University of Kentucky a College of Law was included. Among the instructors between 1865 and 1875 were Richard A. Buckner, Francis K. Hunt, George B. Kinkead, Madison C. Johnson Jas. O. Harrison, John B. Huston and ~~wmxxx~~ Wm. C. P. Breckinridge.

The complete collapse of all the departments came in 1861 and the consolidation with Bacon College and reorganization as Kentucky University in 1865; then the A.&M. College financed by the General Government was added and the institution operated as Ky. Uny. until 1880 when it was severed by act of Legislature on account of disagreement as to control of funds arising from sale of public lands which had been donated by Congress. ~~Thereafter there were two separate institutions Ky. Uny. and A.& M. College, called also State College and later State University under acts of Legislature of date Mar. 16 1908, at which time the name of K. Uny. was changed back to Transylvania. University; and March 5th 1916 the name State University was changed to University of Kentucky which name it still retains, said act also providing for Extension work, a new method of selecting trustees, and some other things. (See chapter 20, page 149 Acts of 1916.)~~

Beginning in ~~XXXX~~ 1880 after A.& M. College had been severed from Ky. Uny. acts were passed at different times making provision for its support, one of date April 29. 1880 levying a tax of one half of one cent on each one hundred dollars, and altho this would require payment of only fifty cents (50 cts,) by a person assessed with $10000, it was resisted by the denominational colleges, and its legality sustained in a decision by the Court of Appeals in the two cases of Higgins vs. Prater, Sheriff from Magoffin county, and Hill vs. Hamilton, Sheriff from Jefferson county, at the September term 1890 and reported in ~~XXXX~~ 91st KENtucky, wherein Judge Holt declares that the A.& M. College is not a part of the Common School system, but that the constitution does not require all money raised by the State thru taxation for educational purposes shall be applied to the support of Common Schools. This act is chapter 1315. page 137 of the session beginning Dec. 1879, and gives details for which the tax shall be used including Normal school, machinery & apparatus, salaries &c.

111

page 87

1 Denominational colleges oppose Tax for A & M.

Besides the Act of 1880 severing the A.& M. College from Kentucky University several other acts ~~xxx~~ affecting the A.& M. were passed the same session, one of date Jan. 31, 1880, chapter 49, page 5, authorizes the City of Lexington to donate to the State for the benefit of the A.& M. College a tract of 50 acres known as the Park, also $30000 for erecting buildings on said tract. Another of date April 29, 1880, being chapter 1315, page 137 of the session begun Dec. 31st 1879--provides a tax of one half of one cent on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for the benefit of the A.& M. College--setting forth the various specific purposes for which it shall be used, including purchase of machinery and apparatus, conducting a Normal school, paying salaries of officers & professors&c. This latter bill was violently opposed by the denominational colleges and some of the churches. James K. Patterson who had become its President was the strongest champion of the bill; he knew every step and detail of the histories of the two colleges and contended for its passage with wonderful zeal and ability; he was a good theoretical lawyer, a fluent speaker, and convincing in argument.

After its adoption it was attacked in the courts altho the proposed tax was so small that a levy of tenthousand dollars would require a payment of only fifty cents. The final decision of the Court of Appeals was by Judge Holt at the September term 1890 in the two cases of Higgins vs. Prater, Sheriff, from Magoffin county, and Hill vs. Hamilton, Sheriff, from Jefferson county. The gist of the opinion is that the A.& M. College is not a part of the Common School system, but that constitution does not require that all money raised by taxation for educational purposes shall be applied to support of Common Schools. This decision is reported in 91 Ky. at page . In resisting this denominational attack the battle raged as fiercely as in 1874 between the McGarvey and Bowman forces, and President Patterson again provedhimself an Ajax in combat & won again.

Peace now reigned for a number of years and both universities prospered, especially the State where the attendance grew to 2000, and schools of various branches of learning were established. In 1908 both became desirous of a change of names and on application to the Legislature the name of Ky. Un'vy was changed back to Transylvania, and the State College, as it had come to be called, to State University; these changes were by acts of date March 16th & 20th 1908, appearing as chapter 3 page 4, and chapter 69, page 206 of the published acts of that year. The second named of these acts also creates schools of Law and Medicine, provides a different method of selection by the counties of students who may attend free of cost for tuition & room rent, and requires the board of trustees to be bipartisan. An act of March 15, 1916, chap. 20, p. 149, again changes the name from State Un'ny to University of Kentucky; it also relates to Extension work & makes further changes in the method of selecting trustees. In 19 when he was getting old Patterson was retired on pension as an emeritus, and Henry Stites Barker who had been a judge of the Court of Appeals and is now judge of one of the circuits in Louisville, was made president, and in 1917 he was succeeded by Frank L McVey, who is 56 years old, liberal minded, progressive, efficient and in every way apparently fitted for the position. He is shown in Who's Who to be the author of a number of documents, reports, books and treatises, and to have filled several high educational positions.

112 page 88
(page

Dudley

Townsend on [illegible] and Transylvania.

My attention has very recently been drawn to an exceedingly readable article on Transylvania written by WM.H.Townsend of Lexington,and appearing in the most recent history of Kentucky in five large volumes, compiled by E.M. COulter of the Uny.ofGa.and Wm.~~S~~E. Connelley of Topeka,Kan. and edited by Judge Chas. Kerr of Lex.now in Washington,D.C.; ~~it xi xin~~ It is chapter 70in vol. 2, and while not forming a necessary link in the history I am endeavoring to write of Transylvania and Ky.U'y yet its language is so apt and forcible in showing how the poison of sectarianism came near destroying the University at its birth, that I think it worth while quoting in this connection,he says:

" In March 1792 John Bradford, editor of the Kentucky Gazette and some other prominent men formed Transylvania Land Co. and bought Three acres of land on the present site of Gratz Park; the seminary had scarcely become settled in its new home when the smouldering fires of sectarian dispute thru which it was ever afterwards to run the gauntlet, broke into flame for the first time."

He further says: " It was therefore on the first day of January 1799 during a sectarian calm that out of the travail of denominational jealousy and contention, Transylvania University was born. Xxxxxx The century had scarcely begun whenthe peace and prosperous quietude was again disturbed by religious trouble in the form of charges madeby certain students against Rev. James Welch,a Presbyterian clergyman occupying the chair of languages, that he had deistic opinions on religion and heresies in politics. x x x x x x x For the next several years the attendance wasunder 50 and there was no marked increase in the influence of the institution in the community. The malady of ever-present sectarian strife sapped the energies of the faculty and the enthusiasm of the students." It may be argued that this sectarian bigotry was a product of the period, and this is true in part, but it ~~will be shown further on~~ has already been shown that three quarters of a century later in 1874 and 1880 its successor was torn with sectarian dissensions that came near wrecking it completely. An incident related by Townsend may be worth relating in this connection: Dr.Dudley and Dr.Drake disagreed and fell out on account of some matter connected with a post mortem held on the body of an Irishman who had died from a mysterious disease; Dudley challenged Drake to fight a duel which Drake declined but his friend, Dr.Richardson, accepted for him and was shot in the groin, Dudley at once took charge staunched the bleeding saved the life of Richardson and they were ever afterwards fast friends.

Second Charter.

The Second Charter was adopted by the Legislature Dec. 7th 1831, and is entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of Lexington," and provides that so much of Fayette county as is contained within a boundary line one mile in every direction shall constitute the City of #exington, that the fiscal, prudential, and municipal concerns with the government and control thereof shall be vested in one principal officer called Mayor, and one city council of twelve persons called Board of Councilmen to be elected the first Saturday in January next in the way in which the Trustees of the Town Of Lex. have heretofore been elected --for one year, and must have lived in the city two years and be citizens of the State. The Act further provides that the city shall be divided into 4 wards and three councilmen elected from each ward ~~to be elected~~ by the white male voters over 21 years of age who have paid their poll tax and have lived in the city six months. It mentions in detail the officers who shall be chosen by the Mayor and Council and all their powers generally.

(pag page 90 Lexington's First Centennial)

~~Samuel D.McCullough,Antiquarian &Mustard-Maker.~~ April 2, 1879

~~Since writing the foregoing I have read the accounts in the newspapers of that day of the celebration,and they do not mention Mr.McCullough as participating--so I conclude that the talk by him which I heard was at another time -- probably before the celrbration,and am appending ~~their~~ a summary of their account.~~ My recollection of it is fairly clear and ~~&~~ I know it was at Morrison Chapel and in day-time or hole McCullough spoke ~~and at night~~; the substance of the newspaper accounts is as follows:

The second day of April 1779 is accepted as Founder's day or Settlers day of Lexington; its first centennial was duly and pompously celebrated on Wednesday April 2nd,1879. There was first a procession led by Capt.Stephen G.Sharp with Major D.Vertner Johnson and Mr. Wm.R.Milward as assistants; at Morrison College where the indoor part of the ceremonies took place a number of prominent Kentuckians were seated on the platform,including Gov. McCreary,J.Stoddard Johnson,Gen. Buell, Gen. Leslie Combs; Rev.Thos.P.Dudley made the invocation, Ben F.Buckner presided and made a short talk introducing R.A.Buckner who also made a brief effective speech, and Gen.Combs Spoke in his usual semi-humorous style; Gen.Huston spoke in his usual style of mixture of wit,wisdom, humor and pathos; George W. Ranck made a set address mainly historical, and Col.Breckinridge closed with a speech in his usual eloquent and winning style. While he was speaking word came that Mr. Francis K.Hunt had just died , he immediately proceeded without any time apparently for thought or preparation and pronounced a beautiful,eloquent and deserving eulogy upon Mr. Hunt. ~~My recollection is fairly distinct about hearing~~

In partial confirmation of what he says about a steamboat navigating the town branch I am quoting from Maydwell's directory for 1867 as follows: In 1794 Mr. West,a gunsmith,constructed a steamboat on a small scale,which in the presence of a large concourse of citizens he tried on the Town Fork of Elkhorn,having previously dammed it up for the purpose,and it is said to have moved through the water with great velocity." (Slip attached to preceding page [illegible] follows here)

[illegible] 2 years previously

Description of Lex. from Flints Mississippi Valley.

(page 85)

The period covered in the description which I am copying below is between I8I0 and I830, it will be hard for the people of today to realize or admit the correctness of some of its statements, for example that about "the beautiful branch of Elkhorn that runs thru the city and supplies it with water", the writer says: "The town buildings in general are handsome and some are magnificent; its environs have a singular softness and continuity of landscape, and the town wears an air of neatness, opulence and repose indicating leisure and studiousness. The frequency of handsome villas and ornamented rural mansions impart the impression of vicinnity of an opulent metropolis. A beautiful branch of the Elkhorn runs thru the city and supplies it with water; the Main st. is one and one quarter miles in length and 80 feet wide and well paved. In the center of the town is the public square surrounded by handsome buildings; in this square is the Market House well supplied with products from all parts of the state. The inhabitants are cheerful intelligent conversable, and noted for their hospitality to strangers. The University with its Professors and students and the numerous distinguished strangers visiting here during the summer add to the attractiveness of the city.

page 91

The people are addicted to giving parties and the tone of society is fashionable and pleasant; there are now much larger towns in the west but none presenting more beauty and intelligence".

(Samuel D. McCullough--Antiquary--Astronomer)-
Mustard-maker and Romancer.

At the time I saw and heard Samuel D. McCullough in 1877or78 he was considered a real Methuselahyet he was brn in 1803 and was then only 74 or 75 yeqrs old; the meeting was at Morrison Chapel and he a relic brought forth relics that might have come from Tutankamen8s tomb He said he had seen erected every brick house in Lex. and every frame house South of High st. that from the present location of the L.&N. freight depot at Main &Merino sts. outward was all forest at the tim of his first recollection where he had shot squirrels for breakfast 'had seen foxes and an occasional wolf that he had caught fish in Town branch where the market-house now stands ,and had seen a steam-boat come up that classic stream.

He had the reputation of a mild romancer but in justice to his memory and partial confirmation of the last statement I am quoting from Maydwell's Directory for 1867 as follows: 21n 1794 Mr. West a gunsmith con structed a steam-boat on a small scale which inthe presence of a large concourse of citizens he tried on the town fork of Elkhorn, having previously dammed it up for the purpose, and it is said to have moved through the water with great velocity."

He was an a alumnus of old Transylvania and taught a female school for I2 or I4 years; Burrowe's Mustard had become famous; McCullough bought the factory located on south side of Vine st. between Upper &Mill sts. and the secret of its preparation out of which he made considerable money. He also published almanachs in the compiling of which his romancing tendency was of some help , he woul occasionally predict the weather correctly, even as does Mr. Wurtz our scientific forecaster. With reference to the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, or the length of the days and night he needed only to refer to any previous corresponding month and day no matter how far back to approximate correctness.

(Lexington's First Centennial)

page 92

(Sheriffs, School Superintendents, County and Commonwealth Attorneys, County and Circuit Clerks.)

Aas I recall them from about 1866 or 1867 amd on the sheriffs were: W.W. Dowden, ROBT S. BUllock, Lew P. Tarlton, B.G. Thomas, W. D. Nicholas Waller Rodes, James C. Rogers, Ed Frazer, Ed Gross, John Mcelroy, & H.M. Bosworth---the School Supe rintendents were James O. Harrison, John O. Hodges, John R.G. Graves, Wm. Rogers Clay and M. A. Cassidy. County Attorneys---W. C. P. Breckinridge, John Stonestreet Vanmeter, S. G. SHarp, J. Soule Smith, John R. Allen and Jacob Embry Allen--- Commonwealth Attorneys: W. S. Downey, J. Lawrence Jones, Chas. J. Bronston E. P. Farrell and John R. Allen---County Clerks: Allie G. Hunt, Theo. Lewis, Claude Chinn, R.M. Baker, and Higgins Lewis. ---Circuit Clerks J. Breck Norton, Jos. B. Rodes, Asa McConathy, James A. Headley, And Jas. C. Rogers.

(Councilmen and Aldermen)

X

(page 91)

9 (53)

~~Councilmen and Aldermen.~~

Here is a fairly complete list of all Councilmen from 1867 to 1895: M.G. Thompson, Dr. S. Price, John C. Young, Evan Lilly, J.M. Graves, C. C. Morgan, J.H. Laudeman, J.H. Baker, O.P. Beard, Jesse Woodruff, J.F. Robinson D. Mulligan M.C. Johnson, J.B. Huston, Jno. R. Cleary, Wm. Bush, W.C.P. Breckinridge, John Boyd, O.L. Bradley, B.J. Treacy, J.W. Berkley, Thos. Wood, J.T. McCormick, W.H. May, Wm. Bruce, Mose Kaufman, T.J. Danahy, Frank Waters, Jno. McD Ross, Richard Garland, W.S. McChesney, J.R. Graves, Teddy Mehan, E.J. Allen, C.W. Foushee jr., J.M. Kimbrough, Jno. G. Smith, G.N. Wainscott, D.T. Hardesty, H.C. Calvert, C.J. Myers, J. Soule Smith, D. Bell, M.A. Cassidy, D.T. Matlack, Pat Slavin, Gus Jaubert, W.T. Woodard, M. Benckart, W.J. Hoilihan S.G. Sharp, M. McNamara, W.L. Yellman, Wm. Cassell, C.E. Tipton, D. Frazee, T.L. Hocker, W.D. Holmes, B.B. Wilson, F.O. Young, Matt Crosthwait, R.A. Downing, J. Hub Prather, Hy. Vogt. Aldermen frpm 1887: I.Y. Smith, George Lancaster, J.E Richardson, John T. Shelby, J. Hull Davidson, Jos. S. Woolfolk, R.A. Thornton, J.D. Hunt, T.N. Allen, R.E. Edmonson, Geo. Clark, Louis Straus, Moloney, H.T. Duncan, Wm. Curran, Jos. Simrall, B.D. Bell, M.A. McGrath, G.A. Delong, E.L Hutchinson, W.H. Barclay, J.T. Campbell, W.T. Jones, W.H. McCorkle.

Sheriffs, County & Circuit Clerks, and Attorneys--1867 to 1890

page 93

(pag

(this followed by 86-"A"

Life and Death of Judge B.F.Graves.

The Lex. Press gives a full and interesting account of the life and death of Judge Benjamin F. Graves, the first County Judge elected by the people, before which time they were appointed by the governor; he was born on Boone's Creek near the line of Clark & Fayette counties in 1802, learned the hatters trade which was one of the big industries in early days, failed while carrying it on, read a little law after he was 40 and was licensed to practice, became Justice of the Peace, then in 1850 was elected Cpunty Judge, and a second term of four years ending in 1859; he was paralyzed in 1862 but so far recovered that he was elected for a third term in 1866, and to a fourth term in 1870 which he was serving at the time of his death in March 1874. He was a man of moderate education, rugged frame and rough exterior; he was mostly commended by his strict honesty and common sense, altho a little gap in the latter came near getting him into trouble; a negro man complained to him that another negro had greatly abused and vilified him and threatened to beat him, in an off-hand way Judge G. advised him if the abuse was repeated to bring in the offender to him dead or alive; a little while later he was shocked and dumfounded when a dead negro was brought to him in a spring wagon by the complainant.

He opposed appropriations of Four and Five Hundred thousand dollars to the Big Sandy and Knoxville Railroads, which were carried against his protest greatly to the distress of the citizens as it afterwards proved; he opposed successfully a second appropriation to the Big Sandy. In consequence of the two strokes which he suffered he was lame and an object of sympathy for some years before his death, and this also ~~was supposed to be the cause of his inability to keep awake when listening to the trial of cases.~~ this was supposed to be the cause of his inability to keep awake when listening to the trial of cases; when a young lawyer ventured to suspend his oration until Judge G. should awake he opened his eyes suddenly and in a rebuking tone told the young man to go on speaking as he heard him and that it didn't make any difference anyway as he had already made up his mind on the question. The Press speaks of his great age although he was only 72 at the time of his death while several of us old fellows are 6 or 8 years beyond that and expecting to stay here several years yet. He was succeeded as judge by G.W.C. Graves who was not a relative but a member of the numerous Scott county family of that name, whose son John R. had been a Confederate soldier and became school superintendent and principal, and was in every way an efficient officer and a gentleman.

page 94

(Page 125)

Dates of Erection of Churches & Public Buildings.

A partial exception to the above statement is that the Second Court House was completed in 1884 & burned May 14 1897, and that St.Paul's Catholic church on Short st. and First Presbyterian on Mill st. were erected between 1865 & '70 being completed close about the last named date. The Northern Bank building was erected in 1901 and was the first to have an elevator,McClelland Building was next in 1902,Union Passenger Station the same year, corner stone of Carnegie Library laid in 1902 occupied in 1905, Trust Co. building completed in 1905,City National Bank in 1906. Main building of University of Ky. and the oldest dormitory were erected in 1882,the numerous adjuncts,including Mechanical & Agricultural,Gymnasium,Library, Girls Dormitory and others--since that date,most of them since 1900,and the same is true of the Bible College and other buildings connected with Transylvania. The Auditorium,Amphitheatre of Fair grounds, Cin. Southern Passenger Station (replacing one burned) and the viaducts were built near the 1900 period--some probably before, and some after that date. All other building of any size or note,including Cavalry Baptist church (taking place of one burned) First Baptist on West Main and Short sts. three or four school buildings, High st. Methodist, and three or four other Methodist,Baptist and Christian churches were built since 1900 as were also City National,Fayette National, & Guaranty Banks, and the Lafayette Hotel. In this category belong the two very creditable buildings of our two very creditable newspapers--Herald & Leader, to which a little warning may not be amiss that they dwell together in harmony and let no spitefulness mar their columns or impair their usefulness and prosperity. The corner-stone of the Central Christian Church at Short & Walnut sts. was laid Aug.7,1898; on the site of this edifice of pleasing architecture with an immense membership & pastor of genial,kindly disposition and unusual ability as a pulpit orator, lately stood on an elevation worthy the name of hill,the Masonic Hall,which a few will well remember; of plainer but rather more imposing architecture are the Presbyterian church on Maxwell st. and Christian church at Broadway and Second. The latter was planned by its former pastor , and its present pastor with a membership the second or third largest in the city has ministered to them for a longer period than has any other divine now preaching to a congregation here. When the Municipal building is completed, if ever, and the extension of Vine st.

(see other side for page 125-A.)

accomplished, there will have been completed and rounded out a very creditable set of public improvements under the management of our very efficient City Commissioners, who have encountered almost insuperable obstacles in such undertakings, which leads to the remark that when it comes to taking private property for public uses there are no public spirited or progressive citizens, it is somewhat like it used to be when a $25 cow or $40 mule was killed on the R.R.tracks it immediately became worth dead 3 or 4 fold what it was alive.

I want also here to pay a passing tribute to Mr. Xxxx W.H.McCorkle,of whom I became very fond after a very slight disagreement, I really mourn his taking off.

page 95

(this page written January, 1924)

Goebel and Colson--Scott Affairs.

Reign of Terror.

Only twenty-four years have elapsed since the Colson--Scott battle at the Capitol Hotel in Frankfort in which three men were killed and three wounded and since Senator Goebel was shot down in the State-House campus. Yet many of the events leading up to those tragic occurrences and the various subsequent trials and court proceedings have been forgotten or grown dim in memory. Looking thru the newspaper files from first of January 1900 and for many months following is almost like reviewing the history of the Reign of Terror in France between 1789 and 1795. Only 14 days before the assassinnation of Goebel the Colson--Scott battle occurred; D.C.Colson had been Colonel of a regiment in the Spanish War of 1898 in which Ethelbert D.Scott was a Lieutenant and B.B.Golden a Captain; a difficulty had occurred in which Colson was shot and wounded by Scott, the feeling between them continued very hostile and the sympathies of Golden were with Scott; the principals in this affair and many other prominent politicians were drawn to Frankfort on account of the impending contest between Goebel and Taylor over the governorship. Scott and Golden came up from the basement walking towards Colson sitting in the loby of the hotel, he immediately arose and both began shoting--it was never determined who fired first; Scott was hit five or six times and died immediately, Colson was shot in the arm, Golden was also severely wounded it being thought he would die but he recovered. Charles Julian a farmer of Franklin county was shot thru the leg and while attention was being given to others who seemed more in need of it he bled to death; Luther Demaree connected with the post office at Shelbyville died from the effect of wounds received; a Cincinnati drummer named Ridpath was struck by the falling body of Scott knocked down the stair-way and had a leg broken. The story is told of another drummer who had just arrived asking when the first train would leave and when he was asked to what place he wanted to go, said no matter where just so he got out of that dam town on the first train leaving.

and severely wounded

The shooting was all done by Scott, Golden and Colson who used two pistols -all the others who were injured were innocent bystanders; Colson lost his mind some years afterwards and killed himself The tenseness of feeling already existing on acount of the contested election proceedings was aggravated by this affair. on the face of the returns the Republicans had won in the preceding November election by a decisive majority and certificates of election had been given to Taylor and Marshall for Governor and Lieutenant Gov. by the three State election Commissioners--two of whom were democrats. In spite of all these facts which should have discouraged a contest one was determined upon, and as the decision under the law would be by the two Houses of the Legislature, the Party having a majority of their members would possess a great advantage. The membership of the two Houses was nearly equally divided, the Democrats having a slight advantage set about making that advantage secure by unseating members; on Jan.29th Solomon Vanmeter had been given the place of Henry S.Berry who had been seated as representative from Fayette county; this was the day preceding the assassination and seems to have been the culminating event that precipitated a resort by the Republicans to unlawful and desperate methods. Senator Goebel and two friends--Jack Chinn and Ephraim Lillard--were walking North inside the campus towards the State House--Lillard a little in advance, on Tuesday the 30th day of January 1900, at about eleven O'clock A.M. A sudden shot rang out and Goebel fell mortally wounded, it being afterwards discovered that this shot was fired from a window of the Executive Bilding situated next East of the State House. Four or five other shots were fired without effect.

McEwing, of Louisville, was shot in the foot.

The Democrats had a majority in each body, but in the Senate it was so small that they determined to make it secure by unseating Republicans and seating Democrats right among.

(page 96)

Goebel--Colson--Scott continued.

Goebel was taken to the Capitol Hotel where he lingered till Saturday Feb.3rd and died between 6 and 7 O'clock that evening. The Contest Committee had determined to extend the hearing for several days but after Goebel was shot gave a decision in his favor without delay, and upon the authority of a writing signed by 76 members of the two Houses he was sworn in as Governor by Judge Hazelrigg while propped up in bed with pillows on Wednesday Jan.31st 1900

(Both says only 56)

Words are inadequate to describe the wild uncertainty, the high state of feeling and the excitement that prevailed; here were two men claiming to be Governor--one in actual possession of the building offices and all the insignia, and also in control of the militia--the other a governor de jure under the forms of law, and baked by a party with leaders of ability--bold, determined, aggressive, unscrupulous and greedy for the spoils of office. The town was full of armed men from the outside mostly fri endly to Taylor and the Republicans; the home people sided mostly with Goebel and the Democrats. Militiawere ordered by Taylor from different parts of the state, the battalion commanded by Col. Roger Williams at Lexington was the first to arrive under orders from Taylor they were preventing members of the Legislature from assembling, the Goebelites obtained an injunction from the court against ~~Goebel~~ Taylor and Adjutant General Collier but had trouble getting it served; a man named Walker ventured to nail a copy on the door of the Executive office--after the manner of Martin Luther I think it was who nailed a thesis or something up somewhere attacking the Pope--nd for his daring got into jail and had a trial before a military court. Fearing that the document signed by 76 members by the authority of which Goebel had been declared Governor and sworn in --might not be sufficient, the Democrats procured a quorum of each of the two houses to meet at the Capitol Hotel and vote separately and Goebel and Beckham were again sworn in as Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively Feb.2nd --this time by Judge Cantrill, and almost immediately after the death of Goebel on Feb.3rd Beckham was sworn in as Governor.

Taylor and Co. sent forth an edict that the Legislature was adjourned to meet at London, Ky. to which the Republicans gave obedience but not having a quorum promulgated an order to the effect that a sufficient number of Democrats should be forcibly seized and brought there to make a quorum, thereupon the unwilling members fled across the Ohio river and took refuge in the City of Cincinnati under the protecting care of a sovereign sister state. In the mean time leading representatives of the two parties had got together in Louisville and drawn up a compromise agreement--a kind of modus vivendi--by which a physical clash might be averted and an adjustment of matters later arrived at under the forms of law. Taylor at first consented to this agreement but there were so many protests against it by his followers that he refused to sign; it was signed in his behalf by Jno.W. Barr, Augustus E.Willson, T.W.Baker, D.W.Lindsay, David Fairleigh and Chas.T. Ballard, and for the Goebelites by J.C.S.Blackburn, Jas.B.McCreary, Robt. J.Breckinridge, Urey Woodson, S.J.Shackleford & Phil B. Thompson junior, E.T.Lillard sen. and J.B.Thompson. Beckham and John Marshall as Lieutenant governors signed under the statement "we approve the above" Taylor was at this time so torn by conflicting advice and emotions that his condition was pitiable. This agreement was in substance that Beckham's title to the governorship should not be questioned that Taylor should step down and out, the members of the Legislature be called back from London and Cin. and assemble again in Frankfort, that a real fair election law should be passed, that everybody should be good and all proceedings as cheerful as the sound of a marriage bell.

(p. 7 —)

Goebel--Colson--Scott cont'd again

The agreement sounded very much like the division of the turkey and the crow between the white man and the Indian and Taylor and Co. were to get the crow; in fact all they were to get was immuni ty from arrest or punishment for all the trouble and sorrow they had brought to the community by holding on to the offices to which they had been elected. Taylor caled back his men from London and tried to toll the Goebelites back across this side of the Ohio nd from hiding in the bushes and other places assuring them that they might all assem ble in Frankfort without any molestation from him and his militia, but those who had been in hiding seemed to be skeered and thought there was a wooden horse somewhere about and wouldn't come; so Beckham got together a quorum of both houses in Louisville, Finally a case was made up ad Judge Emmett Field of Luisville agreed on before whom it should be tried with right of appeal from his decision. as he claimed.

Before proceeding to recountal of subsequent events I will remark that the Kentucky cae resembles in several aspects the recent case of Gov. Walton in Oklahoma, justice was on his side and also on Taylor's but the contestants had the ablest managers and did every thing under the forms of law. and won. One of the brightest pages in the local history of that gloomy period was the splendid letter of Judge J.R. Morton appearing in the newspapers of Jan. 23rd and 24th set ting forth in calm judicial terms the questions of justice and right involved regardless of partisan bias and feeling, warning the people of the perilous brink on which they were treading, and appealing to them to curb and subdue passion and permit right and reason to contro l If the advice and appeals of Judge Morton and a few other level-heade judicial -minded patriotic men had been heeded an immense amount of sorrow and suffering and loss and bitterness of feeling would have been avoided; bloodshed it is true on a large scale and civil war were averted but no one who studied the situation is able even now to understand how they were escaped.

Col Breckinridge was never strongly partisan and was unwil ling to follow his party right or wrong; from the very day of Bryan's first nomination in 1896 he opposed him and particularly his free sil ver doctrines, and helped to organize the Gold-Democratic party; he nev er came back again into the Democratic fold. He conducted the Herald of which he was editor as an independent or independent-Democratic pa per; at any rate he fought Goebelism and wrote many splendid articles against the revolutionary methods being practised at Frankfort--appea ing to the calm judgment and high sentiments of the Democrats to stop and consider and pursue a different course; he was one of the attorney for the Republican contestees. His brother, Robert J. Breckinridge was on the Democratic ticket for Attorney General against Pratt, who was the only one of the contestees who did not appeal from the decisions against them.

An act was passed at the Louisville meeting of the Legisla- ture authorizing the expenditure of $100 000 in the arrest and convic tion of the assassins; Some three or four suspects--Harland Whittaker W.H. Culton, State House policeman Davis, and Tallow Dick Combs --were arres ted but guilt could not be proven against any one of them, Caleb Powers claiming the office of Secretary of State wearing a military suit and other disguise fled from Frankfort to Lex. and together with Davis the policeman was arrested there on board the C.& O. train going Est the evening of Saturday March 10th, the arresting officers were Bosworth the sheriff of Fayette, Jno. McDowell Ross Chief of Police, and Suter, deputy sheriff of Franklin co. and lodged in jail, but taken out early Monday morning and taken to Louisville. The same dy on information from Gold en (a brother of Capt. B.B) Youtsey ws arrested in Frankfort by a detec- tive from Louisville named Armstrong

page 98 page 116)

(p.)

Goebel--Taylor &c ~~3rd sheet~~.

In the mean time Judge Field at Louisville had decided in favor of the contestants to the effect that the Court could not go back of or inquire into the proceedings of the Legislature and the Court of Appeals on April 6th affirmed this ruling by a majority of 6 out of 7 of the judges and the case was taken up to the Supreme Court of the U.S, which ~~xxx~~affirmed our Court of Appeals by 5 to 4 C.J.Fuller writing the opinion ~~and~~ (Justices McKenna,Brewer and Harlan dissenting)- saying that "The highest court of the state (Kentucky) hs often held and in the present case has again ~~held~~ declared that under their constitutional provisions the privilege of the General Assenmbly to determine the result is exclusive and that its decision is not open to judicial review."

Taylor leaves Frankfort soon after above decision is announced saying he is going to his old home in Butler county but goes to Indianapolis; it now transpires that he has been indicted heretofore ,a requisition on the Gov.of Indiana is issued and deputy sheriff,Suter goes after him, but the requisition was never honored by the Governor of Indiana, and altho he was pardoned by a real governor, has never returned to Kentucky The minor Republican officials all of whom except Pratt attorney general,had given bond in appealing their cases to Court of Appeals, now offer to surrender their offices, said court June I3,1900 decides against them, ~~as late as June 22 Col son's wounds not entirely healed~~. In addition to Powers,Youtsey and Davis several other suspects --Culton,Harland Whittaker,and Jim Howard have been arrested and indicted and on their motion for change of venue the cases are transferred to Scott county. Caleb Powers was tried first beginning July I4 I900,T.C.Campbell a famous criminal lawyer of Cincinnati was employed for the prosecution and took the leading part,in his opening statemen he named John Powers brother of Caleb,Finley former Secretary of Stat, Wharton Golden brother of Capt.B.B.Golden,and W.H.Culton a mountain lawyer, as tthe co-conspiratorrs with Caleb Powers and Youtsey; John Black a Republican and brother of J.D.Black,afterwards elected Lieut governor and who upon the resignation of Stanley became Governor -- was introduced as a witness for the prosecution,also Noaks and Culton both suspects who told of hearing discussed a plot to kill Goebel; I dont think Tallow Dick Combs was shown to have been in the plot.

Col.Robt Franklin,Commonwealth's Attorney for that district appeared in all the trials and with such a pair of able fierce and relentless prosecutors the accused would have had a rather poor showing even if they had been lily white,and yet by luck or chance or hook or crook and great persistence coupled with the law's uncertainties and delay every one of them escaped the gallows and the electic chair and Youtsey and Howard only were confined within the walls of the penitentiary. Powers ws found guilty Aug.I8 I900 on first ballot and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment from which he appealed. The case against Youtsey was next tried at Georgetown and he was found guilty and his punishment also fixed at life imprisonment,he played crazy and wasbrought into court on a couch and went thru some other funny performances but they did not avail to his advantage and failing to appeal he was brought in to the penn Feb.6th I90I,at the same time Powers was placed in the Frankfort jail to await the decision of the Court of Appeals. In the mean time Jim Howard had been tried at Frankfort foun guilty and his punishment fixed at death,he also had appealed and March 28 I90I the Court sustained their appeals and reversed the cases on the ground of admission of incompetent evidence and improper instructions deciding also that the pardons granted by Taylor were invalid and of no force because he was not de jure governor at the time they were issued, Justices Paynter,Hobson and White dissented from th majority opinion

Powers and Howard were then tried the second time--Howard at Frankfort ~~as before~~ receiving a life sentence,and Powers as before at Georgetown,his trial beginning October I4 I90I

and ending Oct.27,I90I and he again gets a life sentence and again appeals The minor Democratic State officers having contested the places held by the Republicans the decision was in their favor and on appeal by the Republicans the decision was affirmed by six to one Judg Durelle only dissenting, one of the Republicans, Pratt attorney general had not united in the appealand afterwards either appealed or brought suit against his competitor, Robt.J.Breckinridge, and when the case got to the court of appeals its complexion had become Republican and they unseated Breckinridge and gave the place to Pratt--Guffy, Durelle, Orea and Burnam, and Paynter, White and Hobson dissenting. The third trial of ~~Howard~~ Powers was again at Georgetown and he was again convicted this time receiving a death verdict, but appealed for the third time, Howard was tried the second time at Frankfort and received a life sentence and went to the penitentiary. In all these trials T.C.Campbell of Cincinnati was the leading attorney for the prosecution; the defendants were represented at different times by Judge Simms of Bowling Green, Will Owens, Judge Denny, and Judge J.R.Morton, and in the third and fourth trials of Powers he was also defended by Judge Sam R.Wilson. THe trials were all before Judge Cantril except the last two trials of Powers, the first of these two being before J.E.Robbins and the last one before Judge Morris of Lagrange; in the last trial he very nearly came clear eleven of the jury it is said voting for acquittal. The third trial of Powers was in about the year I904 and the 4th in I908.

As is nearly always done in cospiracy cases some of the accused supposed to be the least guilty were used by the State as witnesses; in these cases W.H.Culton a lawyer of Barbourville, Wharton Golden a brother of Capt.B.B.Golden, and a man named Noaks were so used as witnesses. The charges against all th other acused persons were either dismissed or the accused a quitted, and the three who had been convicted were finally pardoned--Howard and Powers by Governor Willson between Dec.I907 and I9II, and Youtsey by Gov.Stanley between I9I5 and I9I9; Youtsey had been in the penitentiary approximately I7 years and Powers in jail nearly as long. Tallow Dick Combs was a mulatto from Clay county was under arrest but never indicted I think --certaily not convicted

Now after the lapse of I4 years When passion and prejudice may be reasonably supposed to have subsided at least to some extent, it may not be entirely without benefit to calmly review the conditions existing and the causes inducements and provocations for the occurrence of the great tragedy with the multitude of minor tragedies emerging therefrom. It may be worthwhile also to enquire whether either of the factions can be said to have succeeded or won out in the sense of having derived any real or permanent benefit from the results.
Wm.Goebel was nominated for governor by the Democrats at a convention held at Louisville in the latter part of the summer of I899 known as the Music Hall Convention--to the name of which and even to the name of its chairman for years afterwards odium attached on account of the unfair and ruthless methods resorted to in securing the nomination. We might reasonably suppose that the methods pursued at a convention within the party would be just and fair if for no other reason than not to imperil the chances of the nominee or the party for winning in the coming election.

A chairman ws first selected by Goebel and his adherents who was willing to do their bidding, delegates were then seated and unseated and all the dictates of right and justice ruthlessly disregarded in defeating and counting out a one-legged veteran of the Civil war who was astaunch and stalwart supporter of the Democratic party.
If such practices were resorted to against an honored member of his own partywht could be expected in dealing with men of different politics?

uniting in the majority opinion

page 100

page 118)

(p. 75)

Goebel--Taylor &c ~~5th sheet~~.

The contest against Taylor the Republican nominee for governor was based mainly on the charge that in 15 or 20 or more Republican counties the ballots were so thin that it could be told from the back for whom the vote was cast. The law provides that the contest committee shall be chosen by lot; of eight members of the House of Representatives on the committte only one was a Republican and all three of the members composing the senate committee were Democrats, altho fully one third of the membership of the two houses was Republican. It is hard to believe that the names came out of the box that way by chance. Two of the three election commissioners signed a certificate stating that Taylor had been elected by a vote of 193714 against a vote of 191331 for Goebel making a majority of 2383; one of these commissioners, Wm.S.Pryor, had previously been considered of sufficient ability and character to be elected by the Democrats chief justice of the Court of appeals

Taylor nd his supporters believed as they had aright to believe that they were being sorely mistreated, for example by members of the House being seated or unseated as seemed needful for making the Goebel majority secure, lost their heads and resorted to violence--first in permitting the mob of mountain men to be brought to Frankfor and then in permitting Goebel to be shot. Very few perhaps even of the Goebel men believe that Taylor himself was aware of the plan to assassinate Goebel or was in any way consenting thereto. E.Polk Johnson, a Confederate vetran and a Democrat says in his history of Kentucky Vol.I page 514 "No man not blinded by partisan prejudice believes that Taylor knew aught of the assassination until the fateful shot was fire He was perhps a man unfitted to be Governor but he was not a fool" His argument along that line is that he knew Beckham was ready waiting to take Goebel's place and that nobody except afool wouldexpect to improve the situation by killing Goebel. Even after those two bad blunders with the independent sentiment in his favor and the Militia under his command a strong and fearless man might have controlled the situation and have won out; but with the conflicting advice Taylor ws receiving he needed to be almost a Napoleon to do this. The more numerous the conspirators the weaker the plot, the most desperate deeds are consummated by only one man or not more than two: so many men about Frankfort had at lest guilty knowledge of the schemes being hatched that they were boundto be exposed.

Then again the Goebel partisans blundered woefully in making the discovery and conviction of the guilty ones a strictly partisan undertaking. With a Judge strongly imbued with partisan prejudice and narrowly partisan country jurors there was almost certain to be a miscarriage of jus tice thru errors of the Judge and prejudice of thejuries which a higher non-partisan or less partisan court would finally correct but probably after almost interminable delays and immense expense; that is exactly what happened in these cases and not a single one of the guilty ones is now suffering any punishment; The arch-conspirator has been converted into a hero, been honored by election to a high office, and if reports and the well established and nearly universal belief be true, has mistreated and dishonored trusting women and wrung many thousands of dollars from a kind sympathetic and generous public. Abhorrence of deliberate crime is stronger than partisanship and if those in control of the judicial machinery had set out deliberately to detect and punish the criminals calling upon all good citizens to aid in their efforts, the ends of justice would have been more adequately attained and convictions that would stand the tests of the courts sooner accomplished.

~~Here is Polk Johnson's description of Goebel, page 509:~~

~~"He was a cold forceful, phlegmatic man whom it seemed no conditions or circumstances could excite; when such men are ambitious as was Mr.~~

instead of pursuing the accused apparently with only a desire for vengeance - - -

page 119)

page 101

(p. 76)
(p.)

Goebel--Taylor &c ~~etc. etc.~~.

Considered a party policy the procedure in these cases and in election cses generally ha been unwise and disastrous. It has driv en from the party many of its ablest men of independent proclivities who constitute the balance wheel and keep the ship of stte off the rocks in perilous times. From I865 to I895 all elections in Kentucky were considered safely democratic, the first Republican governor withi that period ws W.O.Bradley who wa elected in I895, during the next 24 years from I899 to I923 three Republican governors were elected indi cating tht the political complexion of the state has become less and less democratic. The very recent victory in the election of the whole Democratic ticket is attributable mainly to the fact that the Republi cans have for a few years past been practising the old vicious and now almost discarded election methods of the Democrats--being guilty of much crookedness especially in the big cities and the Mountain re gions. The dominant party in ay political field can as a matter of polivy well afford to adopt as its mottoe "grand, square and upright"

Here is Polk Johnson's description of Goebel, page 509: "

"He was a cold, phlegmatic forceful man who it seemed no condi tions or circumstances could excite; when such men are ambitious as was Mr. Goebel, they become dangerous political antagonists, especially when they are skilled in the arts of the politician."

Martial Poems.

It is an easy and rather pleasant to glide from tragedies stee ped in shame to poems inspired by tragedies whose actors ARE brave, patriot ic and honorable, and who are recalled with noble pride. I will give the most recent one first--"In Flanders' Fields" written by Lieut-Col. John McCrae, M.D. an Englishman who served and won fame on the Fields of which he writes. It produces athrill somewhat as does the stirring poem of O'Hara, which however has a smoother meter.

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
~~Between That marks our place; and win the sky~~
Between the crosses; row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below

We are the dead, short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders' fields
Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch: be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep tho poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

Goebel – Taylor – Colson Affairs –
Pages 113 – 119

Some Fine Old People

This Chapter is being written in January 1928 , The old persons whom I have known and who have died most recently will be first named---the very latest is Mr. Wm. Rankin Guyn who died at his home in Woodford county about 12 Miles from Versailles , sixteen miles from Lex. and two miles from the village of Troy; he died the past October at the age of 88 at the home where he was born and had lived his entire life; was a farmer in early days ran a mill; was in good circumstances owned real estate in Lex., left a widow and five children ~~a fairk~~ and a fairly good farm of 3 or 4 hhundred acres; never went to church during his later years.

His cousin Mr. John Guyn lives two miles nearer to Lex. seven miles from Nicholasville in Jessamine county together with ~~hi~~ his only child a daughter the wife of Frank Singleton. He was 90 years old last August , drives out two miles alone in his buggy.

Around the middle of the last century there were a great many persons of that name in the region along the line of Jessamine and Woodford; one family had 12 sons and 3 daughters all grown to maturity and married; they and their families constituted the greater part of the membership of the Ebenezer Church --Associated Reformed or Psalm singing Presbyterians

Mr. A.S.Mosely who lived all his life two miles nearer to Lex. died in November 1926 at the age of 92 leaving a widow and one daughter and one granddaughter, and a fair estate, he was called Dick and his nearest neighbors didn't know his real name; he was inclined to the Christian denomination but rarely went to church.

Mr. Franklin Spencer lived a great many years at South Elkhorn village five miles from LEX. where he owned a nice little farm of six acres with good dwelling and store building and kept store for many years, when he was getting old he took in a younger man Mr. David Elkin and was splendidly cared for by the Elkin family remainder of his life ; his wife had died in early life and he had no children. He died in March 1927 at the age of 93, leaving an estate of 18 or 20 thousand dollars devised equitably among his relatives making Mr. Elkin his Executor and giving him $500. he was a cheerful, kindly, agreeable man with no enemies.

102 a?

(some Fine Old People --cont'd)

Mr. William A.Hisner was born and lived nearly his whole life in Jessamine county coming to Lexington when too old for business; he farmed greater part of his life with varying success, at one or two periods had accumulated a good estate, but lost out towaards the latter part of life. His losses had not soured his good temper and he was genial to the last,he was clear and vigorous-minded, well informed and talked interestingly; both hearing and sight had become impaired, and a fall in the home of his daughter with whom he was living resulted in a broken hip from which he died after much suffering at the age of 89 in I924 or I925; he was an Elder in the Christian church and a christian in practise as well as by profession.He had two sons and four daughters,two of whom have died.

Mr.F.S.Wilson (commonly called Hick) gwew up in the part Of Woodford county near Mortonsville ,came to Keene in middle life and conducted a store there,also farmed and acquired a good estate came to Lex. I5 or I_6years ago and continued making money in mercantile business leaving at his death in I926 a fine estate; he was of quiet demeanor a deep thinker never jumping at conclusions, a pleasant and agreeable associate, making no professions to religion --just and fair in all his dealings. He had two sons and three d daughters two of whom have died,his widow survives at the age of 85,he was 89 at the time of his death which was Ithink in I925.

Major David Gray Falconer was born in Scotland,came to New York when about I8 joined the Federal army became an officer, was wonded at the battle of (?) in pennsylvania in 186 (?) from which he lost a leg,came to Lex. soon after,studied law and practiced here about 50 years,acquired a nice fortune thru close attention to business and strong clear thinking, married an Irish lady who had attended him as nurse while recovering from his wound, and probably on account of her influence and example became a devout Catholic; he had two sons and a daughter of whom the latter and one Catholic sons survive. He died in I925 or I926 at the age of 89.

Captain J.R.Howard Fought in the Federal army,had command of a company or regiment of colored troops on account of which there was at one time some prejudice against him which however disappeared before his death; he conducted for some years a hardware store and seemed to be in good circumstances at the time of his death which occurred three years ago when he was 85 or 86 years of age. He left a widow and one daughter,probably adopted.

George W.BAin died about a year ago at the age of 84 or 85- He well deserved the name of silver tongued temperance orator and to this description I will add from my own personal acquaintance noble -hearted; I met him by chance in the hotel only about a year before his death and was pleased to find him in such fine condition physically and otherwise as he had a serious spell of sickness not many months previously; he told a humorous anecdote which I had heard before but never so well told. When he was about middle-aged I had a business deal with him involving $I2 500 for real estate and the sale of some personalty, his conduct in the transactions were so open and fair as to make the business a real pleasure.

Mr. Joe Henry Bryan is the oldest man with whom I have any acquaintance now living ,he is past 92 as I am Informed was once a big farmer near the line of Fayette and Jessamine. Mr. Cabell Bullock is so straight and active and spry that I hesitate to class him with the old fellows,but I believe he pleads guilty to about 88-

1026

((Some Fine Old People--3rd page)

I hesitate to class Dr. T.D.Kelly, Dr. X.M.Sayre, Mr. J. Estin Kellar, Mr. Geo. W.Muir, Mr. Henry Wright, and Mr. Pres. Foley among the old fellows altho I am reliably informed that they are all on the shady side of 84. I once drew a will for a lady who was about 95, first taking the precaution to have two intelligent fair-minded men to confer with her and say whether they considered her competent; I cant recall her name but think she was the grandmother of Wm. Simpson, who had married Miss Lizzie Nichols.

I once saw but cant say I talked with a little weazened old lady that weighed not more than 75 pounds and said to be 99 years old; she was the mother-in-law of the Wm.R.Guyn the first person mentioned in this list of old people. I became acquainted with doctor Sparks at Alton, Anderson county, Ky. when he lacked only three months of 100, saw and talked with him on his one hundredth birth-day, and saw his body 3 months after on the day of his death; he was born in North Carolina on the same day that Abraham Lincoln was born in Ky. They were associated together in Illinois when they were about grown.

There were two old people here of whom I heard a great deal and whom I would have liked very much to see and know---they were Mrs. Polly Graves, the mother of J.M.Graves president a good many years ago of the City National Bank, and grand-mother of Mrs. George C.Webb, and who lived to be past 103 years old. the other was Major George B.Picket father of Mrs. Allie DeLong and who died in DEcember 1926 lacking only about a month of 100 years of age.

Railroads--Stage--Coaches--~~Automobiles.~~

The first Railroad was made of flat iron bolted on stone sills instead of wooden ties as now, it extended to Frankfort and is said to have been the second one in the U.S. the first ~~I think~~ being in Maryland I think. The cars were drawn by horses, this was in 1851 they were first drawn by steam in 1853, the first train to Paris was in Dec. 1853. These two lines were constructed by different companies and still other companies completing the lines to Louisville and Covington, these lines were afterwards consolidated so as to make a continuous line to Louisville and one also to Covington and the first thru trains run in 1857. The road to Covington was called the Ky. Central and continued to operate under that name for many years until it was bought by the L.& N probably 25 years ago; another company with GenLeslie Combs at its head undertook to extend the K.C. South and got it into operation twelve miles to Nicholasville, and graded 7 or 8 miles further to the River. A large amount of money was spent in the erection there of the Towers, about $100.000, preparatory to the construction of a suspension bridge; funds became exhausted and the plan had to be abandoned, the 12 miles was operated by the K.C. until it was acquired by the Cin. Southern in 1875, that company built an a.-butment bridge and the Towers were never of any use except for sightseers. The passenger station of the Louisville road was at the cross-of Mill st. until after 1900 when the Union Station was built. That of the K.C. was at the West end of Short st. near the cemetery, and was reached by busses and wagons that carried passengers and baggage, this was not abandoned until after I876 when the Cin. Southern was built.

The last stage coach lines from here were run by Thomas Irvine--one to Richmond and one to Versailles, he had an office on S. side Short two or three doors West of Mill st., they went out between 1875 and 1880. Modes of transportation from that time on improved rapidly and steadily, city horse and mule cars running on tracks were soo in vogue, then the wonderful properties of elictricity both as a light producing and a propelling agency were discovered and the city was lighted and the cars run by it; and soon the wizards of science and invention put gasoline to work as a propulsive agency and along came the automobile. All these and many other useful and wonderful inventions nd devices came into use between 1875 and 1900. The most important and remarkable of these others are the telephone, the graphophone and radio So I conclude that altho it may be delightful to view in retrospect the joys of plain living and true friendships of the early daysyet that there are few of the present generation who would care to be transported thither leaving behind them the more complicated modes of living and enjoyment, unless possibly some who have passed three score and ten, hue had their fling at life and tried out its bitter and its sweet, and are out of harmony with modern thoughts and methods.

(3) -First Use of Gas-

Manufactured gas was first used here for lighting in I853, each post was lit separately and sometimes the light was so dim that a torch was carried to find it (take that cum grano salis), later the outskirts of town were lighted with kerosene lamps on posts; I remember the first kerosine lamp I ever saw it wa in the country I8 miles distant, it was so unique as to attract attention and comment, that was in I865 or 66, we had no lights in the country before that except candles most of which were made at home; oil then sold at 50 cts a gallon, and yet they have been abusing poor old John D. ever since for putting up prices, I think he is one of the greatest benefactors this country has ever had.

(3 corsets)

x(~~xx~~)

Many very useful and desirable things had been discovered or invented --such as contributed greatly to the general prosperity and the comforts of living--steam navigation, the telegraph, improved farm machinery like binders &c, the sewing machine so we didn't hard ly miss those that came afterwards not knowing anything about them, there is one other thing that occurs to me which did not come into use until after 1870 and which now seems almost indispensable-that is elevators driven by water or electricity.

(4) ~~Some Changes of Habits and Methods in Living~~.
-Contrasts Between Customs Old and New

page 104

Milk was then brought to our doors by wagons in large cans ld drawn off in our cups or pitchers after the milk-man had rrung s bell vigorously, he came twice a day as ice was not used so much now, sanitary inspectors were not known and anybody who had gone bout sticking things into cows under the so-called tuberculin test ~~in the name of sanitary condition, the dairyman has been several times~~ he condition of dairies frequently became unsanitary by permitting filth to accumulate and stick to the cows needing only that this bere moved, almost any ~~p~~sensible person accustomed to handling live stock can tell whether a cow is in good health by observation and without sticking things in them and I think it a great shame that the cow and her owner should be subjected to all these painful expensive and fool ish so-called tests. It seems to me that we are all being governed and regulated and censored to death. That thought is well illustrated and developed and the silliness of it all shown in an article from The Nation copied and commented on the Herald of Feb26; We are presumed to all be a set of morons or children and then another set of morons is set apart to regulate and censor us. Some members of our legisla- ture are offering some very silly bills--of a kind that might subject them to trials under writs lunatico inquirendo; it is ~~n~~t possible to conceive that the members from this and the surrounding counties in the years between 1840 and 1870 would have permitted the time of the Legislature to be wasted with the consideration of such foolish bills What for example would Judge George Robertson or Gen. John B. Huston or the two Breckinridges--Robt. J. and John C.--or the two elder kinkeads or Madison C. Johnson or Richard A. Buckner or John A. Prall or Wm. C. Goodloe, or James B. McCreary or Joe C.S. Blackburn--have done with the movers of such bills? Made them appear ridiculous I think. I would think there would be no doubt of it except for the fact that I with tens of thousands of others some twenty to 25 years ago worshippedas a demi-god a man whose initials are W.J.B. and who in recent years is fathering just such bills. "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime" and ridiculous and silly if we live a little too long.

Prior to 1900 the Market House was open only three days a Week--Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday--and for only a fixed number of hours--usually in summer from 4 to 8 and in winter 5 to 9 A.M. noth- -ng was delivered but the man or the Madam came with a basket some- times accompanied by a servant and carried all purchases home; whether at thevmarket house stalls or the stores nothing hardly was kept in ready-made packages or containers, but measured out or weighed out as sold; there was a penalty for selling at the stalls either before o- pening time or after closing time which times the market-master would announce. There were one or two oldish men whose business was to dis tribute by hand printed notices of the time of funerals. Auction of personalty was announced by a red flag and the ringing of a bell and sometimes by a tall Negro dressed in odd costume going from place to place ringing a bell and announcing in loud tones the place of auctio or of a public dinner. For fear the ladies may not be able to guess

Now the milliners advertising; they string lady a dozen or so old hats for ladies together and hang them out a window, ridiculously upstairs!

Living has had trouble with the dairyman

page 105 – (45)

Comparison of the Numbers of Crimes in the Old Times & the new.

This is not a pleasant subject and I shall not go into details except in a ven few cases, some knowledge of the crimes of the past century may be profitable if not pleasant, just as we should have some general knowledge at least of the Dark Ages when for a thousand years from about the 4th to the 14th century crimes the most horrible were committed in the names of law and religion. It might be made profitable in both instances. Crimes have been about as prevalent in the past 25 years as during the preceding 30 in & about Lex. and in Kentucky generally; those of the lesser kind--known by the law phrase as mala prohibita -- have probably been more so due to the effortd to enforce the prohibition laws. It is to the credit of Lex. that there was only one execution by a mob during the last half of the 19th century, that was the case of a man named Barker who killed Henry Beard, the Market Master who was attempting to arrest him for disorder at the Market House; he was hung by a mob from the Court House window. This was before 1860; five white men & more negroes were hung by the Sheriff in Fayette county between 1870&1900, and one escaped the gallows by suicide the night before he was to be hung, he had killed his wife; one of the others had killed a weak-minded brother of his wife, another had betrayed a good girl and then murdered her, two boys came here from a distance and after committing some burglaries killed Mr. Chinn at his home on Maxwell st. and the last one had killed a friendless woman of bad character. The three crimes that shocked the community and aroused the indignation of the people most during that 30 yeas were the killing at Ashland by three men of two girls and a boy & who were confined for a while in jail here, the killing at Frankfort of Judge Elliott by a member of a prominent family, and the killing of Kellar on the street without provocation about Christmas time. Then a young fellow who had come down from the mountains and hired to a farmer in this county was killed by his employer on some slight provocation, and the mysterious killing of Hawkins on West Second st. was in 1901, and he was probably mistaken for Scott manager of the Opera house for purposes of robbery as they were both tall & of about the same hight.

Page 68-A follows this.

page 106 A)((5)

The three most notable tragedies enacted within the memory of many persons of this generation, are the Thompson--Davis affair at Harrodsburg in the fall of 1873, the Colson-Scott battle at the Capitol hotel, Frankfort in Dec. 1899, or Jan. 1900, and the Goebel affair at Frankfort transpiring during the last two days of Jan. and the first two days of Feb. 1900. Everybody now over 40 will recall this last one and the long series of trials connected with it which extended thru five or six years. Further details of them are given on other pages. Some of the famous criminal trials were that of Dr. Davis and Mrs. Munday charged with poisoning Mr. Munday and brought here on change of venue from Woodford county; the case of Arnold who killed Little in Richmond and was tried in Nicholasville in which case Senator Voorhies of Indiana known as the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash was employed in connection with local counsel; and the trial of James Hargis from Breathitt county. The first-named case of the three was between 1875 & 1880 not long after the Thompson-Davis tragedy, and the chief participant in that ~~appeared as~~ known as "Old Phil" appeared as one of counsel for the accused; the Arnold case was not far from that in time fuller accounts of these three trials are given elsewhere in these writings. The Judge Hargis trial was a good deal later, probably after 1900.

Stewart--Kimball Tragedy.

Littleton Stewart and Scion Kimball had been neighbors on the Tate's Creek pike seven miles out for many years; bad feeling had existed between them for several years, which however was not caused so far as I am informed by their difference in politics; they both came to town on Saturday April 24,1886-- Kimball in a buggy alone Stewart in a spring wagon having a Negro woman with him. Returning in the afternoon Kimball in passing made some kind of gesture which Stewart construed as offensive repassed Kimball and several times intercepted his buggy by driving closely in front of it diagonally across the road. Kimball was seen to have a knife in hand and to gesture threateningly several times as testified at the examining trial but the witnesses couldnt tell what he said; shortly after passing the toll-gate they were both seen down on the road in a death struggle Stewart on top; Kimball called for help and when Tom Jones came to the rescue he found that Stewart had been badly cut; he died soon after there on the road. (tis followed by page 64-C)

(page 64-C)

The proof tended to show that Stewart had taken several drinks in town but was not drunk,also that he was a larger and stronger man than Kimball. A$ the examining trial before Judge Wm.B.Kinkead Kimball was held over on one thousand dollar bond,but I think was never indicted. Homicides like this are not in the same class with the Buford--Elliot one and some others that might be named,a good many such have occurred and are likely to occur so long as the natural dispositions and passions of men are what they are.

Phil. Thompson and Davis killing not Davis

(O.C.A.#7)

Cincinnati on his way to Washington, and staid at the same hotel at which her lady cousin of Louisville was staying; this cousin reported to Thompson certain indiscretions of his wife in connection with Davis, Thompson did not return to Ky. until the following April and met Davis at Burgin three miles out of Harrodsburg on the train, and when Davis greeted him denounced Davis as the despoiler of his wife and shot and killed him thru the window pane of the coach as he made a hasty exit. He was indicted and vigorously prosecuted but acquitted by the jury after a brief consultation. A full account of this tragedy and of others occurring in Kentucky is contained in a book written by L.F.Johnson, a lawyer of Frankfort.

Lew Baldwin--Tom Green Killing.

p On the day the Breckinridge monument on Cheapside was dedicated between 1886 -& 1888 Lew Baldwin clerk of the Jessamine Circuit Court was shot and killed here on the street by Thomas Green of Maysville; Green as correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer wrote full accounts of an election in Jessamine in which the ballot boxes had disappeared charging or insinuating that Baldwin was concerned in the fraud; they met on the street, mosely a deputy sheriff, being with Baldwin who accosted Green telling him that he had written lies about him and that if he did not retract them he would kill him, Green was near-sighted and had never seen Baldwin to know him; a very few words passed and before Baldwin could draw Green shot him, he died in a few minutes and his body was carried into the Phoenix. He was ably defended by Whitaker a Maysville lawyer and acquitted. George Denny assisted the prosecution.

(81)

Assassinnation of Judge Elliot.

In the Spring of 1879 Judge J.M.Elliot of the Court of Appeals was assassinnated in Frankfort by Thomas Buford; an immense amount of indignant feeling was awakened as Judge Elliot was highly esteemed and the vicious & bloody deed entirely unprovoked, besides the feeling by which such deeds are instigated if permitted to prevail would tend to prevent decisions by the courts on their merits thru fear and intimidation. A meeting was held at Frankfort to voice this feeling of horror and indignation at which Judge B.F.Buckner of the Court of Common Pleas spoke forcibly and learnedly bitterly denouncing the crime and saying that no similar one could be recalled since the latter part of the 17th century. But some ten or twelve years later a similar one occurred here in Kentucky, when a man named Cornelison a lawyer (whose initials were I think J.J.) assaulted at his office in Mt.Sterling, Judge Reed of our Superior Court, with a whip, for rendering a decision against him, and Judge Reed afterwards thru mortification took his own life. Reed like Elliot was a man of high and unblemished character; later while making his home here in Lexington, Cornelison was almost an outcast.

Judge Morton AND Prostitution.

Women of the town had been indicted term after term and forced to leave their homes; Judge Morton reminded the Grand -Jury that such proceedings were not justified--that they were inhuman, that these women were entitled to life and the pursuit of happiness

of happiness like all other people, that they were bringing abundant suffering and sorrow upon themselves thru sins originating in the weakness and frailty of human nature and as there was no vicious in tent in their sinning they should not be pursued relentlessly. He reminded the grand jury that each one of them was the daughter of a woman, that most of these mothers were good and virtuous women, that they themselves (certainly when little girls) had once been pure and innocent and sweet, and that the present degraded condition of very many of them was chargeable to men--a vicious or thriftless father or husband failing to safe-guard their youth, or to provide a decent and respectable support as a defence against temptations, or a professed lover heartless and conscienceless moved by his own base passions with promises of marriage dragging her down to his own level.

Their methods then however and conduct were more flagrant and offensive to the public than in later years or at the present tim They paraded the streets in a style of dress and walk that indicated their calling, they also drove about two in a phaeton or sometimes only one with a colored footman sitting with folded arms in the rear seat They were divided into classes as other grades of society, some having a fresh healthy appearance and becomingly dressed, others indicating both by face and dress dissipation and degredation; their habitations and every-day habits differed with the different classes, I recall at lea three dwellings of the better kind and in respectable neighborhoods, but most of them dwelt in unsightly and unsanitary and congested localities. Before the Big Sandy Railroad was built which was the predecessor of that part of the C.and O.extending to MtSterling, the region along the town branch from Limestone to Rose st.was filled with disreputable places, there were many also along both Vine and Water sts. As far out as Bolivar st.I remember once passing a house in the night where a dance was in progress the participants all being women of the kind I have been speaking of and their male companions, and the music and noise indicating the wildest revelry mixed with drunkenness.

Those most flagrant and offensive features have been long since eliminated and the later attempts to segregate and force them to reside on Megowan and other adjacent sts. have I suppose resulted in improvement of the general situation, my information is that this segregation has not been strictly enforced in very recent years, and yet that the matter is not now causing any very great concern. Perhap some of the agitators against this "evil" have reached my conclusions that we will always hame the problem with us as we will always have the problem of poverty, until there is a new creation omitting from the progenitors both male and female certain passions possessed by the existing generation.

Changes in Churches & Sermons.

Changes in the substance of the sermons preached and also in the methods and management of churches generally have been very great during the past 40 to 60 years,and these changes have been mainly an improvement over the old customs. In some regards however the new methods are amenable to criticism; there is too much machinery to be kept lubricated and in operation in these days. Preachers and earnest church members are worked like " dumb driven cattle"; pastors are required or expected to prepare and deliver two or three sermons a week besides the numerous other kinds of activities connected with the church,and how they manage to get thru with them all is difficult to understand. The texts are still taken from the Bible but there are new interpretations & illustrations and they are not permitted to use old discourses on stale themes to any great extent, but to keep step with the progress of the world in most of its activities,and from these draw their illustrations. Members of up-to-date churches want to hear something that will provoke thought and also awaken their consciences. Notwithstanding these requirements many members including officers stay away thus weakening the stimulus for the speaker to do his best. He is expected to visit the sick, perform the funeral rites when they die,perform the marriage ceremonies, and attend various social religious functions, all of which add to his burdens, altho he doubtless gets good fees for the marriage rites and sometimes for conducting funerals. There is continuous action and reaction between pulpit and pews,each is always exacting something of the other so that both are responsible for making church work strenuous both for the preacher and the people.

In spite of these exacting requirements many of the preachers are speaking out strong from the pulpits on thought-provoking and conscience-awakening themes,and this is the respect in which the new methods are improvements over the old. They dont hammer on doctrines and creeds and try to explain how God studied out and figured out a sceme by which men could be saved in spite of his sins,or try to scare him into escaping perdition. They give very little attention to the doctrine of total depravity,or the perseverance of the saints,or falling from grace,or the necessity for baptism or its method,and in these regards the new methods are wonderfully superior to the old. They preach now about being good and doing good,brotherly love,and practice of the real Christian virtues. It is really refreshing to read outlines of the sermons being preached here and printed in the newspapers. (see other side)

Some illustrations of the old time churchexperiences: At the church where I was accustomed to attend when a boy and up to the time I was grown as already narrated, the preacher,Mr.N.M. Gordon, spent usually 15 to 20 minutes each Sunday explaining a Psalm which was sung, no part of which was remembered even if understood,and by the time he was ready to preach the congregation was so drowsy that many of them would be asleep in a few minutes. Something similar to this took place in most of the churches, it was the rule and not the exception to see many of the congregation asleep,it required a rousing speaker to keep them awake. Altho trying to listen to a preacher of this kind I fell asleep and was awakened with a start by his exclaiming in a loud voice " If you dont wake up young man and repent you are certain to go to hell." I dont think he even sawme but I supposed he was talking straight at me and I certainly waked up. There seems to have been great improvement along this line,I have very rarely seen any one asleep in church during the last 20 years.

Two distinct and variant styles of preaching prevailed in the olden time,neither one similar to the current style. One might be called argumentative and doctrinal,wherein the text chosen was dissected,the exact mean ing of the words explained,their derivation from the Greek or Hebrew,their relationship to other texts,a division sometimes of the subject into a number of heads running up to 6th 7th,& 8th sometimes--always reaching the conclusion that it tended to prove and sustain the tenets of the denomination to which the speaker adhered. This might be called the "dry as dust" type; the other which I will call the esthetic & emotional and was characterized by use of choice and beautiful language many tropes,graceful gestures& attitudes,and there was a peroration in which the emotions were appealed to with many touching incidents for illustrations, and a test of its effectiveness was whether it moved the auditors to tears. Preachers in those days adhered more closely to their manuscript than now,usually readng the body of the sermon and memorizing only the peroration. Not as much stress was laid then as there is now upon recognition of the brotherhood of mankind & observance of the golden rule and of shaping conduct so as to promote & enhance the comfort and happiness of the human race. The first named type is illustrated by the preaching of Dinwiddie,McGarvey,and Woolfolk; the second by Felix, Brank, and Bolling, who was a Methodist and commonly spoken of as a "Stem-winder"

Conclusion (3) Events of last half of 19th Century

the new devices, inventions and customs, and the habits of thought and feeling forming the motive power of effort and action, that have come into vogue during the first quarter of the 20th century, present strong contrasts to those that prevailed during most of the second half of the 19th century. An effort willbe made to show this in an interesting way by describing in some detail the every day life of the earlier period. Reference to Mr. Ranck's book will probably show as great a contrast between the early part of the 19th century and its second half. For the compilation of correct and reliable history records must have been made by some one having personal knowledge of the events recorded and at the time of their occurrence. Thru lack of these requirements much that is inauthentic and unreliable has found places on the pages of history; and a glamour been cast about historical events and personages creating a picture often at variance with the true one; a contemporaneous record is absolutely essential in fixing dates correctly. Concerning dates memory is exceedingly treacherous and unreliable; most of the events Iam narrating have been within my personal knowledge and recollection except where the connection indicates otherwise; my memory however has been refreshed and confirmed by reference to newspapers and directories and by personal inquiries, and I am surprised to find so few persons who are able to recall with accuracy past events within their own knowledge. The newspapers were accustomed some years ago to print at the end of the year a summary of the important events of the previous twelve months, which in recent years seems to have been omitted. A desirable substitute would be individual diaries which I advise young persons to write up; they might not at first note matters of public interest but only such things as pertained to themselves their family and friends, but such apparently unimportant data would after the lapse of many years be entertaining at least in restoring to memory events long forgotten and might at times be valuable in tracing family names and pedigrees; later would be recorded occurrences of public concern and real value in compiling authentic history. Occasions arise at times when there is need for reference to diaries to determine the exact time of an occurrence or the kind of weather or other matters bearing upon the question in controversy.

I will be able to name all or nearly all the doctors, lawyers, dentists, preachers, teachers, druggists, real estate and insurance agents, magistrates and other county and city officers, also all churches, schools, hotels and livery stables, and more than half the bar rooms or drinking saloons (the number of which that were in operation during the 32 years between 1873 and 1905 may shock the sensibilities of this age of prohibition). My efforts may I trust awaken the interest of some of the descendants, successors or friends of the men and women of the earlier time and be a permanent and reliable record which some other antiquarian may supplement with accounts of events then transpiring but which will in the course of time have become ancient history like those I am now narrating.

page 112 Auto-- Biographical. 4 Sheets

112

I am presuming that many who may read these pages will be persons unknown to me and to whom I am unknown, but who are entitled to know something of my capacity and opportunities for observing and learning the things about which I write. So with apologies for ~~pro~~intruding my personality, and with no particle of egotism but with a decided feeling of modesty and unimportance, I am giving them some idea of who I am. I was born in 1846 in Scott county, Kentucky, 9 or 10 miles North of Lexington near North Elkhorn creek and the Fayette line, moved when 9 years old with my parents to a place two miles North of Versailles now owned by Senator Camden, and afterwards lived in Jessamine county close to the boundary line of Woodford.

In the fall of 1860 my father (who was born ~~EORXR3~~ or 4 years after the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie and bore the formidable prenomen of Oliver Hazard Perry,) purchased from Castilian Trabue a farm of 110 Acres on which was and still is a stone residence built at the beginning of the 19th century. This tract which had been owned and occupied by an ancestor of the present Federal JUdge Cochran, named January, adjoins the lot of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church called Ebenezer. In this church building I was accustomed during my boyhood and early manhood to listen to

the preaching of Rev.N.M. Gordon and to the singing of Rouse's version of the psalms. This church is right at the line of Jessamine and Woodford counties half a mile off the line of the road connecting Keene and Troy which is an extension of the road leading from South Elkhorn and which was in early days known as the Shawnee Run road, an Indian name by which the present South Elkhorn creek was also known. Keene is a town of 300 to 400 population mostly negroes, Troy a pleasant village of less than one hundred all white at which there is a prosperous consolidated school, also a thriving church formed from a union of the Ebenezer congregation with the Southern branch of the Presbyterians. It has been between 40 and 50 years since this union took place, the main part of the old building has been demolished but a portion of the walls still stands and the grave yard is still in use where rest the remains of my father, mother, grandmother, sister and brother-in-law. Many of the honest, industrious, thrifty & pious residents of the community have during a century been interred there, the graves of nearly all being marked by stones with inscriptions indicating names and times of birth and death. The scene might well inspire some modern Gray to indite and dedicate to the spirits of those reposing there a new elegy, and it would require but little imagination to picture a " mute inglorious Milton" resting in one of the many graves, for the remains of the Parson Gordon named above are the occupants of one of them, and he is the author of a large volume of blank verse not unlike in both subject matter and meter, Milton's Paradise Lost. The book is called Alleghan. But alas THE lyrist will need to be imported since the thoughts of all the embryonic poets in that locality have been so strongly directed almost from infancy to planting, cutting, stripping and grading tobacco that any germ of poesy that might have found lodgment in their brains would find there very infertile soil for its growth and development.

So my life up to the time I was 21 was spent in the three counties, Scott, Woodford and Jessamine, during which period I never lived

more than 15 miles from Lexington and was there 3 or 4 times a year. I attended the county schools which were taught only from 4 to 6 months a year as the public funds were meager and had to be supplemented by the patrons, notwithstanding which the foundations of education were laid firm and lasting in clear and accurate knowledge of English, mathematics and a fair acquaintance with geography and history. The advanced classes also studied Latin and it seems to me that in these fundamental branches the training was more thoro than at the present day. I know that at Pinckard 4 miles from Keene and 6 from Versailles, the last school I attended, there were several students able to enter good colleges in the sophomore class, which I entered in the fall of 1867 at Kentucky University, previously and since known as Transylvania. For athletics we had two or three kinds of ballin which no fellow got worse hurt than a bruise on his leg when he didn't shinney on his own side; but this exercise was supplemented and reinforced by work on the farm during the long vacations, and Ihave never heard of any of the fellows raised under that regime suffering from lack of undeveloped mental or physical capacities. The Pinckard school was taught by Thomas Gordon brother of the minister and father of Thomas R. Gordon WHo has been for more than twenty years judge of one of the circuit courts of Louisville. Com leting Sophomore and Junior at Transylvania I entered Senior at Princeton, N.J. and graduated there in June ~~XIXX~~1870; remaining East I taught between two and three years, returned to Lexington and finished the Law course which had been begun at Philadelphia. Entering immediately afterwards in February 1873, the office of gen. John B. HUston, one of the famous jury lawyers of that day, I began (or at least offered) to practice and continued to practice in the courts of E Fayette and occasionally in the adjoining counties, until March 1905 ~~when I went into the U.S. Revenue SERvice; since that time my am residence has been in or near Lexington but my employment has required absence from home a great part of the time.~~

In October 1876 I was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Butler whose father, John Butler, was a brother of the mother of U.S. Senator Ernst and whose mother was ~~axaau~~ Mary Settle, a cousin of Evan Settle Late resident of Owen county Ky. and congressman from the Seventh district. The marriage rites were performed by Rev. Dan Young, a brother of Bennett S. Young, a well-known historical character. In place of any formal dedication of these articles without any apologies and in a manner appealing to me as entirely fitting and in good taste, I wish here to express my deep and sincere feeling of indebtedness to her for a large measure of happiness and for the incentive she afforded to high endeavor and performance of duty. I wish further to admit and acknowledge that insofar as I have failed to attain high success it has been mainly thru disregard of her concern for our joint welfare, and in not making the best use of the incentive this concern should have inspired. In her death which occurred April 1919 I have sustained an irreparable loss.

First Beginnings of a Town. adopted

The Legislature of Kentucky in May 1782 an act entitled " An Act to establish a Town at the Court House in the county of Fayette."as follows: Whereas 640 acres of unappropriated land in Fayette county whereon the Court House stands, have been by the settlers thereon laid out into lots and streets for a Town and said settlers have purchased 70 acres contiguous thereto--being part of survey made for John Floyd, and whereas it would tend greatly to improvement and settling of same if titles of settlers on the lots were confirmed and a Town established thereon; therefore said 710 acres is vested in fee simple in the following seven men as Trustees, viz: John Todd, Robert Patterson, William Mitchell, Andrew Steel, Wm. Henderson, Wm. McCownald, and Wm. Steel--Gentlemen, and established as a Town by the name of Lexington. Said Trustees are empowered to make conveyances to those already settled on said lots and to such persons as have contracted to buy other lots, provided the lots that have been set apart for public buildings shall remain for that purpose, and said Trustees are given power to settle all controversies about the boundaries of the lots, also to choose others to fill any vacancies that may occur on account of death or removal from the county or other disabilities.

By an act of 1789 it is further provided and ordered that inasmuch as the lot reserved for public use is larger than needed, that a certain portion of it, described particularly, shall be sold by the trustees at auction after due advertisement for erecting thereon a house for divine worship, and that they shall make a deed to the denomination of Christians that may buy it, and that the money so realized shall be used towards building a Market House. A further act passed in 1790 directs an election to be held by the Freeholders, housekeepers and free male inhabitants of Fayette county who have resided one mile from the Court House for six months and are 21 years of age and have moveable property of the value of 25 pounds --all such are authorized and directed to hold an election within a period named and choose seven trustees to succeed those then holding the places. But from the above description of those qualified to vote

(37) Lexington As A Place of Residence

~~Here~~

~~Here is a part of his list of things being made in Lex.from I800 to I8I0:two tobacco factories,3 nail fact's,5 hat fact's,5 bagin~~

Here is his list of the things then being made in Lexington:

~~fact's,one coarse linen factory,4 paper mills,6 powder mills,one stea flour mill,4 chair fact's,7 distilleries,two foundries,one white lead fact'y,4 cabinet shops,5 wool-carding machines,one brush fact'y~~

I am making no argument against Lex.on account of her failure to grow during the past century as rapidly as Cin.and many other cities,for I distinctly avow that in my opinion growth in size or numbersis not a consideration ~~or~~ necessarily to be proud of or boast about.Commodious and sightly houses,well-lighted and well-paved streets and side walks,sewers shade,and freedom from slums--in connection with homes and comfortable living are far more importan than size bigness numbers. Our growth has been steady never having at the end of any ten-year period a less population than at the end of the preceding similar term,and during the past 20 or 25 years it has been of a desirable kind;reverting to what has been already said about the very undesirable growth between 1865 and 1880,if that could be cut out we would have nothing of which to complain concerning size or numbers.For myself I would rather live in a well-built,well-regulated and well governed city of one hundred thousand or even of fifty thousand or to be exact even in Lexington than in New York or Chicago or Detroit or even in Cin.or Louisville. In social and home life the smaller cities have certainly a decided advantage,and as places to make and hold a moderate fortune they are also preferable. So let us put our hearts and heads and hands together and try to make Lex.a desirable place in which to live to educate and rear our sons and daughters where they may cultivate and develop kindly human traits,sociability,esthetic qualities and humane dispositions--all those things that contribute to comfort and happiness here and now,and let us quit having much concern about the far off and uncertain future--never forgetting however that all these desirable attainments result from thrift!thrift!thrift!,that thrift is indeed the foundation on which they mainly rest;and let us check up on boasting about bigness and numbers,and quit worrying overmuch about the future; Christ gave some such advice as this when he said"take no thought for the morrow".

Business Directory 1881

Some more recent statistics may also cause surprise as to the volume of business carried on in the past. The city directories show that in 1881 there were in Lex.140 retail groceries,34 boot and shoe stores,eleven clothing stores,17 livery stables,38 saloons and 46 lawyers, ~~doctors~~, ~~dentists~~, ~~real estate and insurance agents~~. An increase in the numbers at the same ratio as the populatio from that date to 1920 would give the following results: Grocers,290, boots and shoes,90,Clothiers,30,livery stables 45,saloons 10I. ~~doctor dentists~~ , ~~real estate and insurance agents~~ ,; Soft drink stands are supposed to have taken the places of saloons,and filling stations and garages of the livery stables, I have no facilities for determining the numbers of these places in existence in 1920,but can hardly believe the numbers as great as those named in the last set of figures, ~~unless it be in the case of insurance and real estate agents whose numbers seem to have increased enormously.~~ To have reached those figures would not be an indication of prosperity but the reverse,for generally it requires a fair proportion of those who make things--manufactories,to create prosperity. About 1875 there were only 3 or 4 or possibly 5 real estate and insurance firms. Even tho the growth in numbers of these places has not been at as great a ratio as the growth of population we all know that there is a vast number of merchants,doctors,dentists,lawyers,preachers,teachers,policemen,and office-holders of every kind--Government,State,county and city ,besides scribblers who like myself have contracted the cacoethes scribendi--

(62)

they belonging to the

Who are not making anything in the original sense of "make" and some of them probably no t earning anything in any fair sense of the word "earn" and y et increase the army of consumers who must eat and live no mat ter whether they make or earn or do not, so there is the answer to the question being constantly asked why are taxes and the costs of living so high. These fellows are the shrewdest and most intellectual and not being overburdened with conscience get the easy places and the best paying places at the expense of the toil of the dull and submissive laborer and mechanis and farmer. Everybody who does any thinking knows that there are a great many more ~~of the~~ classes named than are needed, that their pay is out of all proportion to the services render ed, that many of the places they fill are sinecures and that they are barnacles on the ship of state. We really need some strong and fearless character to take hold and correct these evils like Mussolini did in Italy barely in time to prevent her from going to pieces on the breakers. ~~(Insert Page 114)~~

page 114

What Constitutes Prosperity?

~~The Author in a Quandary.~~

Washington's Most Prosperous Period — 1810? - 1872? - 1910?

I am not quite satisfied with my comments and conclusions above, hence the heading under which I am now writing. Since writing the above coclusions that ~~and~~ more producers than consumers create prosperity and that more manufactories are needed to keep down the high cost of living, my attention has been directed to some more statistics in Ranck's history, I have become involved in doubt as to what really creates or promotes prosperity. His book was published in 1872 and he gives a very formidable list of the things that were done or made or sold and the kinds of business that were carried at that period. This is his list:

I8 churches, 20 schools, 4 colleges, one university, 8 newspapers, one public library, 3 Railroads, 30 physicians, 45 lawyers, 5 hemp and bagging factories, 9 carrige factories, 20 livery stables, 4 planing mills, I0 saddle and harness shops, 8 banking houses, I0 hotels, 35 drinking saloons, 2I bot and shoe houses, I5 confectioneries, I25 groceries, 8 sewing-machine offices, 22 dry-goods houses, I6 milliners, I0 drug stores, 6 blacksmith shops, one woolen mill, 4 flour mills, I0 clothing houses, one mustard factory, the following factories; for making wagons 4, soap and candles one, mattresses 4, hoop skirts one, agricultural implements one, pumps two, brooms two, cigars two, 5 furniture houses, 6 baker ies, 8 restaurants, I0 coal yards, one gas company, 4 dental offices, 5 hardware houses, 2 gas and steam fitting shops, 3 leather houses, 4 agricultural implements, I0 barber shops, 5 paint shops, 6 tin opper and stove houses, 2 machine shops, one coper shp, 3 gun-smiths, 2 locksmiths,

115 (p. 123)

page 115

Bible Writers not the only Inspired Ones.

Only Bible writers are in common parlnce spoken of as inspired, but there have been in modern times and our own country men whose utterances seemed as truly inspired as those of David or Paul or of any of the old-time worthies Of this character is the closing part of Lincoln's in augural: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war; the Government will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.

We are not enemies but friends, we must not be enemies. Tho passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mysti chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grav to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature." Of this character also is the wonderful speech of Patrick Henry at the convention in I775 met in Virginia to take steps to avert war with England. I consider it the finest piece of impassioned oratory ever spoken or written. I wish I could give it in full with the circumstances provoking and attending it but can quote only portions and advise every boy and young man andold one too to read it and reread it and study it if the cares to know and feel something of inspiration as the product of exalted patriotism, and they should not forget that many of the ablest and most patriotic men of Virginia were opposing his views and urging further efforts to avoid war with England,

He says: "It is natural for men to indulge in the illusions of hope, we are apt to shut our eyes against painful truth and listen to the song of that siren til she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? There is no longer any room for hope, if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged and which we have pledged ourselvesnever to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained we must fight, I repeat it sir we must fight, n appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us; they tell us that we re weak but when shall we be stronger, shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Sir we are not weak if we make proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty and in such acountry as that which we possess are invincible by any force the enemy can send against us; there is no retreat but in submission and slavery; the war is inevitable, let it come, I repeat it let it come! What is it that gentlemen wish, what would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? I know not what course others may take but as for me give me liberty or give me death."

Greenway & Cochran---Damon & Pythias.

116

will now return to and consider some of the more cheerful aspects of life as it was formerly, it is well to be reminded that not every one was actuated and controlled by selfishness, greed, jealousness or spite, and that in the midst of the tremendous activities and turmoil of modern life there are and were many shining exceptions. Religion seems beginning to consist more in observance of the golden rule than formerly--when it consisted mainly in believing or professing to believe, and in trying to save ourselves regardless of what happened to the other fellow. But the spirit of brotherhood & sisterhood prevailed to some extent, and has not yet progressed so far as to be safely on its way.

It is being proclaimed and advocated from pulpits and in newspapers and magazines but creeds, and superstitions still have a strong hold on the people; many preadhers would renounce them if they dared to do so. Something akin to true religion is the attachment and devotion sometimes existing between two persons of the same sex, of which an illustration is cited below.

Platonic attachment between men or women is rare but pleasant and intersting. It was well illustrated in the relations existing between John M.Greenway and Nathan B.Cochran. They were both widowers Greenway had been twice married, he came to Lex. from East Tennessee and had a book store for many years and up to about the time of his death--in association with J.B.Morton who was head of the Drug department; he was very attentive to business--was accurate reliable and agreeable. Cochran had when young been in the Dry Goods business with his father, attended college probably at Harvard, but during the many years I knew him worked Fire Insurance, his diligence in business, methodical methods, and thrifty habits enabled him to conduct a large business without any help and to accumulate nd leave behind a medium fortune of between $50.000 and 60 000 ; Greenway was also thrifty and left a good estate. They were both Deacons in the Presbyterian church, during the closing yers of their lives occupied either the same or adjacent rooms and during leisure periods were always together, They were nearly the same age and probably 60 to 65 years old at the times of their deaths which occurred no great time apart--Mr.Greenway probably dying first. Some what similar relations existed between Miss Mary Desha and Miss Nannie Didlake.

The story coming down thru the ages is that Pythias had been condemned to death by the Tyrant Dionysius and was permitted to go home for a short period (as was Ike Miller in very recent times) to put his affairs in order provided he could find some one who would take his place and suffer his penalty in case Pythias did not return at the time appointed; the friendship and devotion of Damon was such that he agreed to do this and was relieved by the return of Pythias when the time to which he was limited had almost expired. Strong affection and deep devotion of one person to another is further illustrated in the Bible story of David and Jonathan; Saul was King and Jonathan his son and heir apparent to the throne, a strong attachment was formed between him and David, so much so that the King became suspicious that David was planning to undermine and supplant Jonathan on the throne and kept him in exile for years by repeated efforts to have him killed.

117 page

157

Banks and Bankers.

Banks in operation at any time during the period between 867 and 1900 were as follows: D.A.Sayre and Co. founded 1829, Grinstead and Bradley 1863, City National 1865, First National 1865, Fayette National ~~1872~~ 1870, J.B.Wilgus and Co. 1872, (National Exchange was its successor) Second National, Third National, and Farmers and Traders Banks were all established after 1872. Some of the men in active connection with these ten banks and who were best known to me were: Ephraim Sayre, Jas A.Grinstead, J.M.Graves, George Stoll, Thomas Mitchell, Squire Bassett, Robt.S.Bullock John B.Wilgus, W.D.Nicholas, Joshua Shaw, Wm.Bright, H.A.Headley, and Jas.A.Farra.

Prominent Merchants, Builders, Mechanics &c.

Well known merchants of the period under consideration were M.G.Thompson, John T.Miller, the Milwards, Hiram Shaw, Bassett and Emmall, J.W.Appleton, J.W.Cochran, Hale, Lancaster, Duff, Berkley, Watson, Mc. MichaelMyers, H.A.White, May, Hutchinson, The Builders and Mechanics: F.Bush and Son, Wood Brothers, WM.Farley, Williamson and Bro. Clarke Bros. G.D.Wilgus, John C.Young, J.H.Staples C.Shryock,

College Professors.

These were not named under the heading of Teachers: James K. PattersonJno.H.Neville, Henry W.White, Robert Graham, Alex.Milligan, Robert Peter, W.R.Shackleford, and M.L.Pence.

Prominent Citizens without reference to Occupation.

These also resided here and were in active life at some time during the medieval age: J.Q.Hayman, W.B.Emmall, Chas.Woolley, J. M. Armstrong, D.D.Laudeman, B.J.Treacy, G.D.Wilson, Robert Stone, R.T.Anderson, Henry Hardesty, W.D.Bryant, 2 or 3 Darnaby, Jas.C. Butler, Peter S. Rule, Jesse Woodruff, O.P.Beard (these two were captains in the Mexican war) Samuel P.Barr, W.W.Adams, ~~Jas. C. Butler~~, Nathan Cochran, Jno.M. Greenway, J.B.Morton, Asa Dodge, J.T.Slade, Jas.F.Drake, Perry Crosthwait, George Bosworth, Jesse Baker, Wm. Fealy, Michael Gill, Pat Reordan, several Fosters, prosperous butchers, Jas.F.Price, famous sausage maker, H.F.Hillenmeyer, well known nursery-man, John Pew, bookkeeper.

The following were Colored: Seals, who had moved away before I came but owned considerable property here and came back looking after it, James Turner who took great interestin colored schools, Wm. Taylor owner and keeper of livery stable, Andrew Scott owner and keep of livery stable and lately postman who died ~~within a year.~~ 1924 or 1925-

118

h.122 -Making Ornate Oratory.

Abandonment of Speeching in Schools--

The custom prevailing 40 to 60 years ago of requiring the boys and girls to make speeches or write compositions in schools has I believe been abandoned. Friday afternoons were set apart for these exercises. Boys whose tates or talents lay in that direction took delight in these recitations or speeches as they were then generally called; fine passges of prose or poetry from famous authors were committo memory and delivered with many gestures and voices modulated to suit the thought or feeling or sentiment inculcated; I well remember With what pride and gusto we would spout forth such pieces as "The boy stood on the burning deck", "Not a drum was heard not a funeral note" "Be not like dumb driven cattle, be a hero in the strife", "Sink or swim, survive or perish I give my hand and heart to this vote"; Friends, Romans, Countrymen" " Not a drum was heard not a funeral note" The muffled drum's sad roll has beat" or from Wirt's Napoleon "He is fallen; we may now pause before that splendid prodigy which towered among us like some ancient ruin" or from Beecher I think "We must educate, we must educate or we must perish by our own prosperity" or from Byron "There was a sound of revelry by night and Belgium's capital had gathered there"; and a multitude of others whose tones are still ringing in my ears. Such selections memorized in youth supply a stock on which to draw in later life for illustrating and ornamenting mature addresses; they contribute a fulness and richness and charm that for lack of them is wanting in the platform addresses of the younger men of today. Their absence is I suppose supplied to some extent by a more argumentative and pedagogic style, it will however be a mistake to permit ornate ortory to entirely disappear.

Every thought and feeling and sentiment has at some time in the past been crystalized into a form of words far more effective than any new form of words can make it; these kept ready in the archer's quiver serve as points for his arrows in literary contests. For example when Pitt was twitted in Parliament by an older man for having only the crude thoughts of youth he simply replied that he plead guilty to the atrocious crime of being a young man but that he hoped he belonged to that class of young men "whose follies ceased with their youth"; very expressive also and forcible are the words in which Commodore Perry reported his great victory on lake Erie "We have met the enemy and he is ours"--very much the same as Caesar's report, "Veni, vidi, vici"; or Nelson's "England expects every man to do his duty" or Napoleon to his men at the Pyramids, "Forty centuries are looking down upon you" or Gen. Scott's tersely expressed order--"A little more grape Capt. Bragg" or the old Revolutionary officer's order--"Trust God but keep your powder dry".

I will give but two more samples of this concentrated form of wit and wisdom: In a parliamentary debate one of the contenders in contemptuous tones said of his opponent "The gentleman draws upon his imagination for his facts and upon his memory for his wit"; the other sample refers to an incident occurring in the U.S. Senate; Jno. C. Calhoun and the other senator from South Carolina were of the same party and very congenial, Calhoun died and in his place a man of different politics and inferior ability was sent up; in the course of a speech the remaining senator spoke feelingly of his late able and lamented colleague "whose seat in this body is now vacant"

119

Humorists--Cartoonists--Columnists.

The last-named in the above title have arrived only in very recent years, the nea
est approach to them 40 to 50 years ago were the humorists; the best known of these were Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, Bret Harte, Bill Nye, Petroleum V. Naseby, & Mark Twain; a few cartoonists came on a little later whose drawings would amuse now on account of their near approach to reality and wide difference from the cartoons of today. The contributions of the humorists would appear in the papers only at intervals of a week or a month, and they depended mostly for pay and publicity on public talks or lectures which those of the present day do not appear to engage in at all, but are reputed to get big pay from the newspapers. Geo. McManus in impersonation of Jiggs, Bud Fisher in Mutt & Jeff, Sidney Smith and Ring Lardner in the Gumps are some of the best known of the cartoonist class, E.A. Jonas is of that order & he & McIntire have both interesting. Arthur Brisbane and O.O. McIntire are strict columnists, and Dorothy Dix and Dr. Frank Crane deal in real wisdom rather than wit & humor. Mr. Dooley using Mr. Hennessey as a medium and the fellow posing as a Japanese boy seem to have disappeared in the past year or two.

All of those named have had good long runs and have probably made big money, but their fame will surely be ephemeral unless such as Frank Crane & Dorothy Dix survive. Arthur Brisbane says a good many things that are considered wise simply because he says them, and has been harping on one theme so long & persistently as to suggest propaganda for which he is probably paid from sources other than the newspapers. If I was selecting the one whose writings contain most wisdom and valuable advice it would be Dorothy Dix, and Dr. Crane next. I wonder that newspaper readers have not become surfeited with this kind of writing for it must be admitted that much of it is mere trash and of ephemeral nature, but they seem not to have done so else the papers would not continue to print it; but tastes and styles along this line will certainly change greatly in the next 40 to 50 years as they have changed during a similar period in the past. It is true that " a little nonsense now & then is relished by the wisest men," but the important words in that statement are --little, now & then.

Exploiting Floyd Collins Misfortune.

Has not exploiting the Floyd Collins incident gone beyond the limit? No one with human feeling could fail to sympathize deeply with him in his great misfortune, but what about the thousands who from time to time are suffering tortures of body and mind in coal-mine disasters? Or of the hundreds who have just now (March 18, 1925) been swept into eternity by a tornado, and the thousands torn and mangled and left to suffer? Feeling the deepest pity I still think the event has been magnified beyond its importance in comparison with the pitiable misfortunes that are constantly overtaking us. Now lest I may put myself in the class with columnists and exploiters and feel the effects of my own criticism I will discuss topics of a different character.

(O. C. A.)

Fortunate
~~xxxxxxxx~~ Fire--Pest Hole Burned.

In February 1874 a house in the southern part of town was burned at which all good people rejoiced; it had been a veritable pest hole and den of vice It had been kept by Lucinda Dunn who was mauled to death there with a brick, Ida Anderson a pretty but frail white girl was killed there by a negro in 1866 or ~~xxxx~~1867, ~~Carter, a negro killed there~~ not long after and when the house was occupied by the Dunn woman-a Negro named Carter killed Sergeant Penn, and escaped, am not certain whether he was ever captured, and Llewellyn Cryer was shot from the window in ~~xxxx~~ 1868.

It has been already intimated that these "recollections" should not be simply Sunday School tales, in order to be a truthful resume some unpleasant things need to be interspersed. We may profit by the knowledge of them; conditions have improved, but still far from perfect, only a few days ago, about march 10th 1925 a youth hardly grown shot and killed another near the same age in the part of town long known as Irish Town, and apparently without provocaeion; I have just talked with a good citizen past middle age who has long lived in that locality, who says he knows well the parties to that tragedy. The name applied to that section was probably a fitting one at the time, for the population was then largely Irish and they then were reputed clannish and belligerent. I dont think either of these designations now correct, nor that most of the population are Irish, and I know that for some years they have averaged as high in citizenship as any others, so some steps should be taken to avoid perpetuating that name for that section of the town.

Newspaper Style of Writing between 1870 & 1880.

Nearly all occurrences especially local ones even if not very important were then written up in the newspapers differently from the style and manner of the past 25 years; the profuse, fervent and exuberant style was the fashion around 1870 & 1880. This was indulged in disregard sometimes of the essential facts. From the time of the election x on up to 1880 pr later Democrats were accustomed to refer to Republicans in speeches and print as Radicals, and southerners and Southern sympathisers were frequently spoken of by the other side as Rebels. Some extracts are cited below as examples of these styles and customs.

x of Mr. Lincoln

(p.68)

O'Hara and his Poem.

Theodore O'Hara was captain in the regular army, special aid de-camp to Gen. Zacharay Taylor during the Mexican war and rose to the office of Colonel in the Confederate army, he was a Kentuckian by bir The bodies of a number of Kentuckians who had been killedin the battl of Buenna Vista were brought back for reinterment in the Frankfort cemetery and on the occasion of the monument to their memory John C. Breckinridge then (July 20th 1847) about 27 years old, delivered the address of dedication and O'Hara his famous poem known as The Bivouac of the Dead, which had been composed for the occasion. E. Polk Johnson in his history gives the whole pem of twelve stanzas and says of it " It is a cold heart indeed that can read this immortal poem and nofeel the thrill of patriotism" Here are a few of the stanzas:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat the soldier's last tattoo
No more on life's parade shal meet that brave and fallen few,
On fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread
And Glory guards with solemn round the bivouac of the dead.

4th stanza:

The neighing troop, the flashing blade, the trumpet's stirring blast
The charge the dredful cannonade, the din and shout are past;
Nor war's wild note nor glory's peal shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel the rapture of the fight.

7th stanza:

Twas in that hour his stern command called to a martyr's grave
The flower of his native land the Nation's flag to save.
By rivers of their fathers' gore his first-born laurels grew
And well he deemed the sons would pour their lives for glory too.

9th stanza:

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground, ye must not slumber there
Where stranger steps and tongues resound, along the heedless air:
Your own proud state's heroic soil shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from war his richest spoil the ashes of her brave.

11th stanza:

Rest on embalmed and sainted dead; dear as the blod ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread, the herage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot while fame her record keeps
Or honor points the hallowed spot where valor proudly sleeps.

12th stanza:

Yon marble minstrels voiceless stone in deathless song shall tell
When many a vanished year has flown, the story how you fell;
Nor wreck nor charge norr winter's blight nor time's remorseless
Can dim one ray of holy light that gilds your glorious tomb.

The Conquered Banner by Father Abram J. Ryan.

Furl that bnner for 'tis weary
Round its staff its drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it, it is best;
for there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it
And there's not one left to lave it
In the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it
Furl it, hide it, let it rest!

Take that banner down 'tis tattered
Broken is the shaft and shattered;
And the valiant hosts are scattered
Over whom it floated high.
O! 'tis hard for us to fod it.
hard to think there's none to hold it,
Hard to think that those who once unrolled it

Now must fold it with a sigh.

Father Ryan's Conquered Banner, continued.

Furl that banner, furl it sadly;
Once ten thousand hailed it gladly,
And ten thousand wildly madly
Swore it should forever wave,
Swore that foeman's sword should never
Hearts like theirs --entwined dissever
Till that flag should float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that firmly clasped it,
Cold and dead are lying low;
And the banner --it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe

For tho conquered they adore it;
Love the cold dead hands that bore it
~~Cold and dead and lying low~~
~~Weep for those who fell before it~~
Weep for those who fell before it
Pardon those who trailed and tore it
But O! wildly they deplore it
No w who furl and fold it so.

Furl that banner , true 'tis gory
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages
shall go sounding down the ages--
Furl its folds tho now we must.

Furl that banner softly slowly;
Furl it gently--it is holy;
For it drapes about the dead
Touch it not unfold it never,
Let it droop then furled forever,
For its peoples' hopes are dead.

The lilting meter of the verse gives it a cheerful sadness, it has reference to the Lost Cause of the South. The time and place of the birth of Father Ryan are not certainly known; some persons say it was at Norfolk Va. others at Hagerstown Maryland, and some even think he was born in Ireland, and both 1834 and 1836 are claimed as the date of his birth. It is certain however that his sentiments and sympathies were intensely Southern, his three most valued poems are "Reunited" "Lost Cause" and Conquered Banner" His boyhood was spent in St. Louis, whither his parents had moved and where attended the Chu ch schools He died in a Franciscan Monastery in Louisville Ky. April 23 1886.

121

5 Sheets

Civil War Period (12 1/2 = 3 Sheets 2 " 5

I was barely old enough to have entered the army at the beginnin of the Civil war, being almost 15 years of age and a few joined whe younger but I did not and did not get much first hand information concerning it; in sentiment the people of the statexand and of the city were pretty evenly divided, altho the more influential ones we re mostly in favor of the South; there had been two companies of m militia here in Lex. the one of which Saunders Bruce was captain was in Sympathy with the Federals, and John Hunt Morgan commanded the Southern sympathizers. their uniforms and equipments were very showy and the citizens were very proud of them; one or the other was always called upon on the occasion of picnics, barbecues and an kind of celebration, and there was great rivalry between them in trying to make the finest display--their political sentiments dete mined to a great extent their affiliations after the war began, Bruce was a Whig and he and his men joined the Federal army and Morgan being a Democrat he and his men went South and joined the Confederate army. the first fighting in Kentucky was the battle of Mill Springs a little north and east of Somerset in which Speed S. Fry commanded the Federals and Zollicofer commanded the Confederates and was killed; two Crittendens sons of U.S. Senator John J. Crittenden were in the battle on opposite sides, the one on the southern side remained in the service only a short time, the other Thomas Leonidas was a West Pointer and gained distinction as a Federal at Shiloh a and in other engagements; they were both born at Russelville, Ky.

Morgan m ade three distinct raids into Ky. one in connection with the famous invasion in September 1862, a second in 1863 and a third in 1864 after he had been captured and imprisoned and escaped; before this third raid he had been engaged in a skirmish at CYnthiana; Gen. Burbridge had started under orders to Saltville, but learning that Morgan had entered the stateand was moving northwardturned

and [illegible]sed. #I22 122

Newspaper Enterprise.

The Press of date April 3rd 1873 copies from McCullough's Almanach a ~~sta~~ statement taken by him from the Reporter newspaper of 1813 to the effect that a semi-weekly edition of that paper would be issued for the two months Congress is in session and a weekly edition for the remainder of the year, that the subscription price is four dollars a year, and as showing their progressiveness riders would be sent out on Saturdays in three directions carrying the papers to all ~~the~~ towns of the state and two hundred miles to Nashville, which place would be reached by the following Tuesday. The Press man speaks with complacence of the great improvements made during the 60 years down to the time he was writing; what woud he have to say along that line if living to-day?

At that time (1873) Preston H.Leslie was Governor, U.S.Grant President, H.K.Milward Postmaster, Leander B.Woolfolk pastor of the First Baptist church. Contrast the manly note of Gen. ~~$x0x4xxxxx~~ S.P.Ransom to the Press of date May 26,1873 when he was general passenger ticket agent of the Ky.Central R.R.Co.with the note left by him at the time of the occurrence of his pitiable death in ~~1~~ 1886.

123

Lottery for benefit of State Library.

123

Legislature adopted an act authorizing a lottery and drawing scheme f[illegible] benefit of the State Library; the first drawing was widely advertised in the guise of a concert to take place in Louisville in April 1873 by Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor, tickets $5 & $10; the amount distributed was $500 000 with a capital prize of $150000, and others of fifty, twenty-five, ten & five thousand and on down. I think it was a success and would like to be able to recall who drew the big prizes. Nearly everybody remembers the Louisiana State Lottery that came near bringing on civil war until a one-armed Southern Veteran was elected Governor who declared that he was willing to lose his other arm or even his head rather than it should continue; I think his name was Nichols. So we have a Kentuckian known as a good and wise governor, approving and promoting a lottery scheme and a Louisiana governor denouncing it, and you can take your choice. The question arises whether people are better now than they were 40 to 50 years ago. My own opinion is that they are not inwardly any better, that their essential natures are probably worse, but that legislation is in control of wider-visioned men and women who adopt laws beneficial to the mass of the people at large--those who thru lack of intellect or judgment or self-control--do things to their own personal injury. As affecting the strong-minded well balanced many of the recent laws seem silly, foolish, a hindrance and a provocation. So many of them are directed against things mala prohibita and not mala in se--so that there is strong inclination to test every act by the question whether there is a law against it and not whether there is any inherent evil in it. A good many high lights have been appearing during the past 25 years, but its record has been,

(see over)

#I24

124

Waterb Supply at Different Periods.

Lexington's first reservoir and water works were constructed between I885 and I890; for a long time at intervals they were unsatisfactory on account of the supply f water being inadequate or its quality bad; the reservoir was made mainly with the work of convicts, the top porous soil was removed and the clay underneath tamped tediously and laboriously by hand with wooden mauls. Large tracts of adjacent land have from time to time been acquired for surface drainage and additional reservoirs made until now from the beginning of the upper one to the lower end of the last one is a distance of approximately three miles, the width in places nearly a mile, and all filled with water a depth of from ten to thirty feet. The water is now thoroly filtered and purified by means of the filtration plant and there is now an abundant supply at all times and it is as clear and pure as the water of any city in the land.

Before the establishment of water works the natural supply was from subterranean springs and streams which existed in many parts of the city not many feet beneath the surface; ~~these~~ opened on the surface where there was rock structure and cave-like formation. I remember seeing one of those cave-like springs in the cellar of a business house on Main st. between Upper and Mill sts. not many years ago too it was said there was open water under the building at N.W. corner Water and Upper sts. I have not heard these spoken of in very recent years and would like to know whether there is still open water at those two places. A number of wells had been dug or drilled to these undergroun streams and springs in different parts of the city and pumps with large wooden stems or stocks set up; one at the S. W. corner of the Court House lot supplied abundant water and was in nearly constant use about I883 or 84 when the second courthouse (which was burned) was being built. When the water from these wells began to be considered impure on account of filth filtrating from the surface private cisterns were constructed for most of the houses to be filled from the roofs and some of these were in use till a few years ago. For extinguishing fires very large cisterns were constructed in the strets these were cylindrical or ~~in the form of~~ rectangular ~~pyramids~~ with the curved or long sides as the bse to avoid haing to go down too deep, the private cisterns were shaped like barrels set upright and were sometimes as much as I2 to I5 feet deep for the purpose of keeping the water cool for drinking, at some places the ground was of such firm clay that the cement plaster was applied directly to it, at others walls were built up of brick or sr stone and in nearly all cases the top was closed in with a brick arch. I am wondering myself whether these large public cisterns in the streets have been filled up or whether the excavations are still there, if the latter it seems to me there may be danger of cave-ins as in some cases I know the street materials rested on wooden girders laid across the openings.

Northern Bank and Wm.Christie.

In discussing banks on preceding pages the Northern Bank was omitted by oversight, hence its appearance here under "Omissions" for it was during the middle period of Lexington one of its Institutions in a very real sense. I have not at hand the date when it was chartered by the Legislature but know it was old as early as 1868; there were three branches embraced under one charter--besides the one here; there was a branch at Paris and one at Covington, but each had itssep arate president and board of directors; the president of the local bank from about 1868 was Madison C.Johnson, he was succeeded by David Boswell and he by Judge Jos.D.Hunt who continued in charge until the bank went into liquidation in the year 1895, the stockholders receiving as I remember about sixty cents on the dollar. The reasons for its failure to pay out in full were its over-capitalization, that is its failure to receive deposits in proper proportion to the amount of stock issued, and this was attributable to the extreme conservatism of its management, the result of which was to make it unpopular and not receive its proper portion of deposits. It was said that a person wanting to borrow a hundred dollars would hae to wait until his application was placed before the board of directors at their weekly meeting. At the time of my earliest recollection Mr.Bacon, Mr. Bean, and Wm.Christie were in actual and immediate charge, and then it was sometimes spoken of as the Bacon and Beans Bank. Mr. Christie was the runner or messenger whose business it was to present drafts and notes for payment and make demand and make himself generally useful; he was short, limped a little was a Scotchman a deacon in the Presbyterian church strictly honest and never married. He was quite thrifty for a time accumulated considerable property including the Ashland House now the Reed Hotel, but he seems to have later been involved in speculative deals and went broke.

One of the directors tells the story that he and another director and Christie were put in charge of a large amount of money $25.000 I think to take to a bank in the west-central part of the state more than a hundred miles distant a part of the way being over very bad roads by stage-coach; arriving at a narrow steep and dangerous piece of roadway the driver told them of the danger of overturning and advised them to get out for safety which they all did except Mr. Christie who said he had paid to ride and would remain in; when the director afterwards said to him that he didn't know he was so brave he replied that it wasnt bravery as he was shaking with fear but it was his duty to stay with the money. In size an general appearance he resembled Con McCarty whom I have described in connection with Gen.Hill; the resemblance however stopped there a you know between a Scotch Presbyterian and a Catholic Irishman there is a great gulf fixed. The present Northern Bank Building occupies a part of the same lot on which the old building stood; there was a dwelling attached to it fronted Cheapside and the main floor was reached by a dozen or fifteen steps. Mr. Charles Voorhies was one of the banks clerk's or book-keepers during the last 2 or 3 years of its existence. There were balances at the wind up in the names of persons who could not be found.

(page 93)

Geo. O. Barnes, Divine Healer.

He was reared in Lincoln county, sent as a Presbyterian missionary to India, after his return became a free lance in religion, preaching in many parts of Kentucky, the substance of his creed being that God is love and nothing else which was epitomized in a metal token on which was engra- G.I.L.A.N.E. The Lex. Press of AUG. 25, 1886 states that about 800 people assembled the day previous at Woodland Park to hear Mr. Barnes who spoke mainly about the goodness of God and the wickedness of the devil &c and further states: " After the sermon Mr. Charles Moore brought a colored man, Mr John Williams, who has been blind for a long time to Mr. Barnes for anointing. Mr. Barnes stepped down from the platform to where the man was sitting, and after announcing his authority for the act he was about to perform drew from his pocket a small vial of oil and moistening the end of the index finger of his right hand touched it to the mans forehead and declared him to be anointed for blindness in the name of Jesus Christ." In an editorial article of the same issue of the newspaper is the following: " The Transcript fellows are evidently trying to guy Brother Barnes in taking a supposed blind man for the purpose of having his sight restored by prayer. Instead of taking a blind man they took Wm. Johnson, a man without eyes and who is seen almost daily at the P.O. asking alms of the public; this man is not only blind, he has no eyes at all they are entirely out; when Mr. Barnes is asked to restore sight it is not fair to ask him to restore eyes as well as sight, IFhe were asked to restore a lame man it would not be fair to take him a man who had no legs and expect a new set of legs to be given the man. Whatever cures Mr.B. HAS effected it has been by divine aid, and we regret to see this attempt to ridicule the religious belief of a large number of persons; it is not only unfair but highly rude and improper." For the information of those whose memory does not go back that far it may be well to explain that the Charles Moore who brought the blind man to Mr.B. was the well known C.C.Moore editor of the Blue Grass Blade, Atheist and Infidel, and who was made to suffer for conscience's sake by being incarcerated in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

925

~~Richest Fayette Farmers~~.

The following persons have the largest assessments in Fayette county outside of city for the year 1886 given in even thousands: Frank Smith, $25, Thornton Moore 68, Lewis RAMSAY 43, P.H.Thompson 32, M. Young 26, Rankin Clemmons 24, Dr. L.Herr 26, E.Prewitt 28, Reed's Executor 28, H.W.Worley 25, Perry's Adm'r 44, Ben Pettit , E.P.Shelby 28, Walter Scott 34, I.P.Shelby 30, the word thousands to be written after each of the figures.

Advent of Judge Charles Kerr.

The Transcript of April 28, 1886 has the following item in which we are all interested: " Charles Kerr, a clever and intelligent young gentleman of Donerail has located in the city and will read law under Breckinridge & Shelby." To the ordinary observer I dont think he showed indications of brilliancy or possession of the qualities that win success, but he must have had them, for he has won out with no external advantages; he came from the ranks which furnish so many of the sturdy, intelligent and successful men--the farm- and his people were not rich farmers either; the newspaper gives an apt description in saying that he was a " clever and intelligent" young gentleman, and besides these qualities he afterwards displayed industry, clear thinking, humor and courage--the latter indicated by changing his politics, although I am not by any means implying that the change was commendable. He has had to endure several severe and dangerous operations and yet has had the industry, courage and persistence to compose and write a great deal in addition to his regular professional work, including a history of Kentucky in three large volumes, which alone seems to me a herculean task, judging from my own efforts in the work of that character I am now undertaking.

(12) Omissions--Corrections--Additions.

It is very difficult to recall in the order in which they occurred events that transpired in the past, even if they were personal experiences or events of which we had knowledge at the time of their occurrence; so these "Recollections" have necessarily been collected in a fragmentary manner, as it was impossible or at least impracticable to verify the dates of their occurrence at the times they were being written down by reference to records or otherwise. Occurrences, therefore, that might have been recited or discussed in connection with others to which they are related have been omitted and will now be chronicled as they may occur to me and not necessarily in the order in which they have taken place.

(12) Doctors Foster and Snedaker.

The first named of these two physicians was an Allopath, the other a Homeopath or Eclectic, they lived near together on West Main st. one at the corner of Spring and the other at Patterson st. Foster had been a surgeon in the Confederate army and while probing a wound got his finger infected and cut it off himself as there was no other surgeon at hand, he began practice in the little town of Keene, Jessamine county, Snedaker first practised 5 miles out from Frankfort on the Versailles pike and drove a span of handsome ponies; he built up a large practice, got into litigations, moved West to Denver I think and he and his antagonist were killed at the same time. Dr. Foster had but one son who studied medicine, located in Richmond and died there when still young under circumstances indicating suicide; he had three daughters, the oldest of whom married [illegible] Helm, neither of the other two married, one of them, Miss Marie Adair becoming an actress of considerable note. Both the doctors died a long time ago--certainly before 1900.

Dr. Bennett was a well-known physician before 1900 whom I failed to mention with the other physicians; also Mr. Henry Bell Higgins who came to the bar about 1868 or 1870 is complimented here in violation of the rule as he is still living at the age of about 82; he is rather spare built, lost the sight of one eye in early life, has always been active in body & mind, and had a cheerful and confident way of presenting his views in court or out that was pleasing and winning. He retired from practise 10 or 12 years ago but seems still active and hearty, he was the first city attorney within my recollection. ; he died the latter part of March 1925.

(O--C--A--#_2_)

Major George Picket & Cabell Bullock.

(page #127)

Except that I am forbid I would say Major Cabell Bullock, his kinsman Robert S. Bullock for many years cashier of the Fayette National Bank bore the title with modesty, ease and dignity; both were in the Confederate army; I say " but that I am forbid " because when I met him in January 1925 a day or two after another Southern Soildier whose name appears above, commenting on the newspaper accounts of his observance of his 99th birth-day, he protested against being spoken of as a major, saying he hadn't earned the title in war and didn't care to be spoken of as a peace-time major. This illustrates his extreme modesty, and I need to be very careful lest I should say something offensive speaking in his praise; I met him again in March 1925 and he told me he would be 85 in the approaching April; in spite of these four and one half score years he was walking perfectly erect not using a cane, faultlessly attired, with cheerful appearance and conversation and the demeanor generally of a man 25 years younger, and so in spite of disapproval he is certain to show if he should see these lines, I am constrained to say of him that he is a model of quiet, modest, elegant dignity in old age, and worthily represents in those regards his distinguished unvle, Gen. John Cabell Breckinridge.

General Assembly of Presbyterian Church.

The only General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that ever held its sessions in Lexington after the separation between the Northern and Southern branches was in the month of May ~~1888~~ 1883, the Fayette National Bank was then at the same place it is now and there was then a Barber shop in the basement, Mr. Robert Stone had been one of the directors but a misunderstanding had arisen and he had withdrawn and had a plain business office a few doows North of the Bank corner, a distinguished Rev. member of the Assembly saw the striped pole but could'nt tell certainly where the entrance was, he spoke politely to Mr. Stone who was standing in his office door and asked him if he could tell him where he could get shaved, he was still feeling some little pique towards the bank directorate who were charging him the same high rate of interest for loans as outsiders were required to pay, but with a courtesy fully equal to that of the enquiring stranger he replied pointing upward towards the main floor of the bank building "If you dont mind having a little of the skin removed go up there, but if you want areal smooth pleasant shave go down the steps into the basement"

Two almost historic events occurred that same year of 1883, one was the tremendous flood in the Ohio river in February during which the water backed up along the North and South streets of Cincinnati as far as Third st. sufficient to float small boats, and which was I think the greatest flood ever in that region before or since of which there is any record. The other event considered worth chronicling was a freeze and snow of several inches depth which fell in May of that year while the General Assembly was in session.

(O& C - A - # 3)
(page # 128)

More about Breckinridge ~~Family~~ Bullock Family.

This may I think be called a coincidence; having known General Breckinridge in my boyhood slightly before the Civil war and better after its close, and having known fairly well his son--called Owen--yet I had never known anything of his daughters. So on the Sunday succeeding the day I met Mr. Cabell Bullock as just related, I had the rare good fortune to be introduced to and talk a few minutes with his daughter, Mrs. Maltby. I was passing along North Broadway the weather was fine and I observed a lady sitting in the front of the Bullock residence, thinking she might be Miss Letitia Bullock with whom my family had enjoyed for some years a very pleasant church acquaintance, I stepped to the door. I had the rare and unexpected pleasure of being introduced by Miss Letitia to Mrs. Maltby; and when incidentally mention was made of my son-in-law, Francis Marshall Wilkes, it developed that she was well in formed as to his family and family connections; so I think myself justified in speaking of it as a coincidenc

(# 129 129 S

Supposed Suicide of Gen. H.P.Ransom.

This is not only a statement of a sad and shocking occurrence but an illustration of the wild and excited and effusive manner in which such things were formerly made known thru the newspapers, and how much persiflage supplied the place of essential facts; the account is from the Press of August 1886. It states that *Gen.H.P.Ransom had died from effects of poison, that he bought 24 grains of Majendies solution of morphine which is much stronger than the common kind and took it all at two doses, that he became unconscious and could never be revived by Dr. Sweeny and other doctors, that he was married to Mrs. Mary Shreve Goodloe in ~~NINN~~ 1879, that he had been employed by the Ky. Central R.R. in high position but was out of employment and had applied to Lell for work--but does not tell where he died, his age or what family he left except rather incidentally. A part of the article in the Press is as follows: "The news that Gen.H.P.Ransom had committed suicide spread like wild fire yesterday afternoon and ' Gen. Ransom has committed suicide ' was on the lips of almost every one. The news created a profound sensation and was like a flash of lightning in a clear sky. No one had expected anything of the kind and consequently every one was paralyzed with astonishment. x x x x x x x From the time he first went to sleep he never regained consciousness and was never aroused ; many are disposed to believe that the general's death did not result from an overdose of morphine taken to relieve pain resulting from neuralgia, but that the general administered the poison with his own hand with suicidal intent, and attribute his actions to financial embarrassment. The change from the active employment of railroad management marked a great alteration in the man; his health seemed to fail him and he became estranged from many of his former friends--living a very retired life. He gradually faded away until he became a mere shadow of his former self; domestic trouble—having lost his only son some months since--had evidently unsettled his mind leading him on to the act which has brought his untimely end"

Words are sometimes used to conceal thoughts and the newspaper reporters of some forty years ago or so seem to have resorted to ~~persiflage~~ and evasion rather than to hint at unpleasant facts; it was well known and a matter of common remark that Gen.Ransom was overwhelmed with domestic trouble that had no reference to the death of his son.

129 Samuel Curry drowned in Woodland Lake.

He was 26 years old and son of JAS.H. Curry, wholesale grocer; was with several other young men including Brank Davidson bathing July 7th 188 6 and after diving never came to surface; a great crowd gathered and efforts made to recover the body ; curious devices resorted to for this purpose, with the approval of the swimming master, McQueen and of Dr. Skillman a cannon that chanced to be near was fired and one man from Tennessee tried the silly experiment of taking the young man's shirt and floating it out with the idea it would stop over the body--Blackstone could have accomplished the feat. Welsh afterwards met death there by drowning it was supposed intentionally and the lake was then no longer supplied with water but permitted to go dry; he was deputy City Collector.

Newspapers of July 2nd announce that Colonel R.A.Arnspiger has returned from Chicago where he went to see the races; when ever has Dick ceased to be a sport, he hasn't played the ponies for a long time and is now a good church man, and when ever did he become a colonel ?

Troops sent to Morehead July 10th on account of trouble between Craig Tolliver and Martin factions, Craig boasted that he would die with his boots on, which boast was literally fulfilled as he was killed in Morehead while dodging from one place to another; Adjutant general Sam Hill commanded the militia during the Tolliver lawlessness.

(page 86-)A.

(t[illegible]ollows page 86. 130 (p. 82-)A

#130

Much liked because a little Peculiar.

There is a passage in the Old Testament in which God calls the Jews a peculiar people and for that reason seems to be very fond of them and shows them many favo rs. I am using it somewhat the same sense altho that is not the sense in which it is now generally used. People cast in exactly the same mold are not generally (to me at least) as attractive as those with some little peculiarity. I am tempted to illustrate this thought by my particular friend, Marcus Aurelius Smith whose death is announced in this morning's papers, and to whom I have already alluded giving some account of our association together in our young days; he might have then ben called very peculiar and at the same time likable and able. Rev. Doctor Bartlett of whom also I have written at some length was asked which of his five boys he liked best replied that he tried to think of them ALL alike but perhaps he gave the preference to Paul because he was so ugly.

J.Hub Prather--Asa Dodge.

Nothing has been said for a long time about "Institutions" Hub Prather lately deceased may be fairly included in that class, Asa Dodge probably may not, but there is one word to describe them both but I am unable to cause it to emerge and as I have not access to dictionary or friend or other help I will simply say each one was like himself only, they were not exactly unique but that is as near as I can come to it unless I say sui generis.

They were neither famous nor distinguished and could hardly be designated a prominentyet I am sure they are well and by me at least--pleasantly remembered. They were both very industrious in their respective spheres of endeavor, Mr. Prather spent a great part of his life seling newspapers and compiling directories; he lived for a time in Cincinnati made his head quarters at the Gibson Hotel and derived great satisfaction from aiding eloping couples accomplish their matrimonial intentions his expression of fa e indicated assumed wisdom (if that means anything) he ws harmless and I would think powerless to provoke any one to anger, he was at the time of his death less than a year ago 76 or 77 years of age.

130 Mr. Dodge came to Lex. from Michigan about the close of the close of the civil war, he had studied medicine and perhaps practised for a short time but spent the greter part of his time as an insuranc and real estate agent and was for many years associated with J.T.Slade He was tall thin rather ungainly and lacking full nd easy control of his muscles and limbs causing him to alk with a slight shuffle or dragging gait. He wassometimes spoken of as a tight wad but I didnt find him so, he lived plainly but genteelly put on no airs didn't wast anything, treated everybody civilly and wa in good circumstances at the time of his death; ifhe was ever married it was in very early life before I knew him, he was also a very, modest man. I have dwelt on these two men not because they were the only ones agreeable to me in life and pleasantly remembered, I could recall a great many of whom the same thing could be truthfully said--but because they represent a class who on account of some peculiarity of person or unpopular trait or manner or because they do not measure up to the requirements of good society--fail to get vredit for the virtues they possess.

131

Alan P.Gilmour.

The Lex.Herald of date Jan.21,1925,gives an interesting and very truthful sketch of Capt.Alan P.Gilmour and of his death,which occurred on board a ship while going from Southern California to some South American Port on the Pacific in search of health. Seldom if ever is so truthful obituary sketch given in a newspaper,he was certainly a real gentleman with a fine spirit of adventure,he was a genial cosmopolitan. He and Judge Joseph Bullock were par nobile fratrum, I remember distinctly the card attached to the door of his office which was next to mine in the Northern Bank building,saying he would be gone a few weeks assisting in settling up a small Spanish estate in Cuba. he had taken training in a naval school at Detroit and was expected to enlist in that branch of the service,but he had a severe spell of sickness that prevented him from ever doing so;he was of an adventurous disposition and fond of relics. A Negro from one of the Southern states had been serving for a number of years as a missionary in the Congo region of Africa, his name was W.H.Sheppard,he was home for a rest and been invited to talk about his mission work to the people of the Maxwell st.Presbyterian church; Captain Gilmour and I went together to hear him ,he exhibited some metal articles that had been made by the natives of the Congo region and we went together to the house where Sheppard was lodging, and he paid him five dollars for two of these curios--weapons I think. Judge Bullock,then only plain Joe agreed to accompany him on a trip thru Alaska,they were expected to mush it, Gilmour had been therebefore,but to Joe it was a terra incognita;I have never learned certainly but it is commonly said that he got on as far as Seattle and had an attack of cold feet--otherwise fear of mushing it thru Alaska,of the true story I would like very much to hear.

#131

131

J.Henning Nelms--Lawyer-Preacher.

Mr.J.Henning Nelms had a career here and elsewhere sufficiently notable to be entitled to further mention. He and his brother Bernard came to Lex. from Virginia probably around 1890,modestly advertising to accept only criminal practice,which as is well known is much simpler with fewer intricacies than civil cases; in a reasonable time however they had established a fair practice in general law,to which they added dealing in real estate,they accumulated considerable property and after probably twelve or fifteen years went away; some years later I was induced greatly against my will to appear in a room attached to the Episcopal church to testify in some proceedings before a Bishop sent here from Virginia or Maryland which had been instituted by the Dangerfield family, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Mr. J.Henning while he was in business here. He had it seems studied theology at a school in Canada and was applying for ordination to the ministry,and Major Dangerfield was opposing his admission. There had been considerable talk to the effect that while practising law and dealing in real estate he had not confined himself to the code--legal or moral. There were two cases in court in which I was opposing counsel to him, where these suspicions of crookedness seemed well-founded. He was a man of fine courteous bearing and readiness of speech, and if he had been guilty of wrongdoing his study of theology and preparation for trying to save souls had probably awakened his conscience,and I am thoroly convinced from what took place at that time and from what was said about him after his death by those acquainted with his later life that he had experienced a change of heart. After my testimony which tended to show wrong-doing by him, he came forward in the most gracious manner took my hand and assured me he would cherish no ill-feeling against me that I was simply mistaken in some of my statements or the inferences from some of the proceedings in court. He died the past summer of 1924 and he and his work were highly commended both by the papers here and in the state of Maryland and Washington City where his religious work had been done. He was 65 years old at the time of his death.

(~~30~~)

132 132

I32

(Industries ~~Here~~ I800) is the list of the things being done or made and of the kinds of business being carried on in Lexington between I800 and I8I0 as stated by Mr.Ranck,the words factories or mills or shops tobe added to the names as the sense may require:

Two tobacco,three nail,one brush,one umbrella,one whiteblead 4xchair,5 hat,one looking glass,5 bagging,5 coarse linen,4 paper mills,6 powder,one oil,6 cotton,one steam flour mill,4 cabinet shops 10 tailor,15 boot and shoe,3 blue dye,two copper and tin,5 wool card -ng machines run by horse power,7 distilleries,7 saddlery,ten black-smith,13 rope walks,7 brick yards,two printers that printed books, one bindery,5 paint shops,two foundries,and 25 large stores.

These statistics were of course obtained from sources other than personal information,he cites Cumming as his authority,they are probably reliable,but we must remember that all manufacturing in that age was by hand that a factory or mill or shop of the present day with steam or electric power and all the wonderful inventions and devices has more than a hundred times the efficiency of one then called by the same name.The means of transportation were so limited that their markets were mostly in near-by places,none further than the Ohio river. Mr.Ranck does not give any prices but it is certain that food for man and beast that could be raised near home with slave labor was cheap, such things as sugar,coffee and all delicacies that had to be brought from a distance were higher than now. There was more of prosperity and happiness in their true sense then than in most periods since or now; their work was at home with family and friends close around them their wants were few ,their tastes simple,they did not make or handle much money but generally laid aside some and had all they needed in food,clothing and housing to make them comfortable.The rich and aristocratic however lived differently from the manner I have been desribing,there wa a wider margin between them and the plain people than there is now.

(Close of Page 31 and 32)

(~~This small sheet to be attached to last part of page 30~~)

A visitor to Lex.in I8I6 quoted by Ranck page 285,says: "Lexington is as large a Cincinnati,the inhabitants are as polished and I regret to add, luxurious as those of Boston,New York,or Baltimore,their assemblies and parties are conducted with as much ease and grace as in the oldest towns of the Union; a summer view of Lex.is inexpressively rich novel and picturesque,and the scenery around it almost equals that of the Elysium of the Ancients."

(Close of Page 38½)

132 Prices between 1870 & 1890.

In order however for this deep thinker and ingenious mind to solvevmy riddle intelligently he should know something of the prices prevailing at different periods;strange to say Ranck does not name any prices for either of his periods. I recite below some prices within my personal knowledge between I870 and I890 as follows :

134 Rent of 3 to 4--room cottages $I0 to $I2 a month,5 to 7-roo dwellings $I5 to $30,,offices for doctors,dentists,lawyers,real estat and insurance agents $I0 to $I5,farm lands $3 to $8 an acre per year, good room and board $3 to $5 a week,men's business suits or overcoats $I5 to $25, hats $I.50 to $3,shoes $3 to $5, nurse or house girls $I.50 to $2 a week and eats,cooks $2 to $3,girl clerks $3 to $5,stenographers $5 to $7.50,men clerks and stenographers $I0 to $I5 a week, pound loaves of bread 5 cts.butter I5 to 25 cts,whole milk in summer 20 in winter 25 cts,a gal,buttermilk 5 to 8cts.eggs 8 to 20 cts doz. meat I2 to I5 cts.a pound,flour 60 to 75 cts.for 25 lb.bag,wheat 75 to 90 cts,corn 40 to 50 cts bu.buggy hire $3 a day,teachers $40 to $60,male principals $60 to $75 a month,preachers $500 to $I000 a year many glad to get the smaller sum, a fairly good buggy could be bought for $50 single set harness $7.50 to $I0. Some doctors made visits for one dollar,dentists pulled teeth for fifty cents,some lawyers asked $I.50 to 2.50 for drawing deeds and mortgages,$5 to $I0.for examining titles.

Barbers White & Colored

(Page 33 I/3 continued)

4 lumber yards,one book bindery,one brewery,3 marble works,7 watch and jewelry shops,8 merchant tailors,one bath house,one dye house,3 photo galleries,3 rag houses,4 book stores,6 meat houses, one public laundry,6 insurances offices,3 nurseries,8 auctioneers,one lottery office,one omnibus line,4 public halls,one sculptor,2 portrait painters,4 architects,several hundred carpenters,masons,plasterers &c,one theatre,one work-house,one express office,two telegraph offices,an orphanage and a lunatic asylum. The above list sounds formidable but is not so much so as it seems,thate are not more than two or three entitled to the nameof manufactory the other places where things seem to have been made being mostly repair shops,and much the larger part not being belonging to either class. Besides from my own knowledge I can state that the numbers given are too great;for example there were not I8 churches unless every little shanty where religious services were sometimes held by white or colored is called a church,but I wil correct my list above in which I name 6 white churches and add one Methodist and one Catholic making 8 white churches,the 20 schools he names included every private school no matter how small and as I sta ted there were only three public schools,from the very beginning Lexington has had [illegible] is too many for the

#133

133 (Quarter century celebration of use of Automobiles.)

The 25th anniversary of automobiles coming into generaluse was celebrated as Silver Jubilee in New York City in January 1924;

~~month of January in New York as A Silver Jubilee~~;it was held in an immense armory covering four acres of space,the interior gorgeously ornamented,and the dome covered with silver. Fifteen miles of wire were used for electric wiring, and the crowning feature,a tower 75 feet in hight, modeled after the Pharos Light Houe at Alexandria which was counted one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. In connection with this and with the annual automobile show at Louisville in February 1925 some interesting statistics are given; the number of every nations made in 1923 was 3 710 275, & in 1924 3 365 570. A Rolls--Royce was exhibited at Louisville as the first South of the Ohio,and only one of this make is owned in Louisville, their average price is $ 15000,which accounts for their scarcity.

The first cars of the automobile type were in 1889,had steam as motive power, buggy or bicycle wheels, and much used till 1900,the first using gasoline--propelled by internal-combustion,hydro-carbon motor,was built by Benz in Germany in 1885& could move less than ten miles an hour,the first of that kind in U.S. was made by Duryea in 1893 and very soon after Ford got one to run, this was the year of Worlds Fair,these and the one devised by Benz had buggy or bicycle wheels and could travel 8 to 10 miles an hour;they were first brought into general notice when the Chicago Times--Herald promoted a race offering prizes of $5000,and races were run from Jackson Park to Evanston & back 52 miles November 28,1895,in which there were 6 entries the winner making the distance at the rate of 7 miles an hour; Henry Ford was working at that time as chief engineer for Edison in Detroit at $125 a month,and afterwards told Kohlsaat then at the head of the newspaper, that he greatly desired to see that race but couldn't borrow the car fare to Chicago. The approximate number in the U.S.first of January 1925 was 17 million,in the remainder of the world,two and one half million, in the first contest to choose a name " Motorcycle "won, ice stations were placed along the route of the first race to cool the motor but it snowed and snow was gathered for that purpose,now tenpercent of the iron and steel production of the country is used in their construction. ~~70 per cent of the rubber~~

Seventy (70) per cent of the rubber, 65 percent of the leather, 53 per cent of the plate glass, twenty per cent of the aluminum, and ten percent of the copper.

134

Mrs. Beauchamp and Mr. Bain.

These two names are mentioned together because for many years they were associated in the great work of temperance. George Washington Bain was born in this locality in 1840 of humble parentage, he became interested in temperance very early and made speeches and organized lodges before he was 30 years old; in this work he made great sacrifices walking great distances, exposing himself to wind and weather and receiving very small pay. Later as he developed ability as a lecturer his services were in great demand and pay of course better, but he was liberal and generous and is not supposed to have accumulated a great deal. He spoke with ease, had a great stock of anecdotes which he used with fine effect appealing strongly to the emotions, producing either laughter or tears almost at will. Only a few years ago a train on which he was riding to fill a lecture engagement was stalled by snow-drifts in one of the North-western states and the few passengers exposed to great privation and danger. He speaks beautifully and appreciatively of the help and kindness shown to him as the oldest person aboard. The first acquaintance of the writer with him was about 35 years ago in a real estate deal involving $12 500, he conducted his part of the transaction in such a fair and generous manner as to cause him to be remembered with great good feeling and pleasure. He has two sons here who are both prosperous auctioneers, and now resides in Nicholasville at the age of 84 with a daughter or grand-child. He is a Methodist and tho not a divine has accomplished more towards moral uplift thru his addresses from the platform than does the average preacher by sermons from the pulpit.

Mr. Estill the father of Mrs Beauchamp was a Methodist, she married Mr. Jas. H. Beauchamp, a brilliant lawyer spoken of in detail in another place and they both attended the Presbyterian church; their views on temperance as well as on other questions seemed to be in perfect harmony; she took an active and prominent part in the prohibition movement up to the time of her death which occurred some two years ago.

134

(O.C.A.) # 135

Funeral of Captain Jenks, Death of Moses Kaufman.

THis was conducted by Mr. Mark Collis at the John Milward Funeral Home West Second st. in January 1925; scripture was read and some of my favorite poetical quotations including "Lead Kindly Light " and " Crossing the Bar "and there were no flowers or very few; I feel confident this was all according to his taste and wish. Moses Kaufman died a month or so previously probably in November or December; I did not have the satisfaction of attending his funeral. Their thoughts had coursed and their activities been pursued along variant channels generally, but in one important way they were similar: they both lived active,industrious lives, were reasonably genial and cheerful,but not exuberant, claiming not to know anything certain about a future life or a plan of salvation,not dreading the approach of death but meeting it "like one who draws the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." They have both been already mentioned while living but since their deaths I feel constrain to pay them this last tribute.

Simultaneous Tragic Death of Dr.Roberts & Wife.

136 36

Doctor John E.Roberts and his wife Mrs. Agnes Roberts were well known here around 1870,they owned a farm 3 or 4 miles out on the Railroad then known as Ky. Central also owned town property and living in town had occasion to frequently go out to the farm,sometime between 1870 and 1880 they had driven out to the farm on Sunday and returning after dark were run into by the train where it crosses the turnpike and both killed; in the settlement of their estates in the courts question arose as to which had died first,as this could not be determined certainly the presumption of law was introduced to the effect that she died first. They had a son-in -law named Anderson known as Dr.Anderson,who had a drug store on South side of Main st. near Broadway,whose son still resides here.

Elder Thomas P.Dudley,a Baptist clergyman, of the sect known as "hard-shell" was a man of ability and a strong character,he had been employed shortly preceding the war to preach for a year at the MtPleasant church near Keene in Jessamine county; the congregation were all Southern Sympathizers, he a Union man,they proposed to relieve him of his engagement,he said oh no he was hired to preach for a year and he would keep his agreement,but that they were not compelled to come to hear him. He was well-known and well connected here and died in Louisville in July 1886 aged 94 the last of 14 children,7 of whom lived to be 85 years old.

mourners.

142 Typewriters--Telephones--Graphophones--
Automobiles--Electric Cars.

Some of these inventions and improvements were mentioned on earlier page but only in a general way, I will now treat of them more specifically. From the New Century Book of Facts, that the Remington Standard Typewriter came into practical use in 1874; that Alex. Graham Bell made the telephone practical in 1876, long distance lines coming into use in 1885; that Edison perfected the Phonograph in 1877, that Au omobiles of modern design came into use in 1894, and in 1895 gasolene sold at two cents a gallon, that since its rise in price kerosene is considered more efficient and less expensive (then why is it not used at this time?) It may have been a year or so subsequent to the above dates when these things came into general use in Lex. The first automobile of which I have distinct recollection was run by Frank Scearce after his return from Frakfort where he went involuntarily on accunt of having tampered with the records of the County Clerk's office. It was driven by Joseph S. Bottsin October 1902.

The next one seen on the streets of Lex. a year after.

About this time I took my first ride in one driven by A.M. Shely, they were both single seat runabouts.

The first street car in Lexington was in 1877 or 1878, they were drawn by mules, the tracks were laid from the race track to the Fair Grounds, a boy waited at the foot of Broadway hill with an extra mule which was attached in front to help negotiate the hill. These horse cars had been in use in large cities East and North sever al years before that time; electric cars came into use between 1895 and 1900. R.B. Metcalfe came here from the West and purchased a splen did farm 3 miles out on the Harrodsburg road; he was reputed more than a millionaire--that his income was one thousand dollars a day, this turned out partly true, he had sold his interest in mines in New Mexco for three hundred and sixty thousand dollars payable $30.000 a month; he was a big fish and we had some expert fishermen who after angling a while got him on the hook, they kept abreast of the times and knew that electrically driven cars would soon be introduced here and so negotiated a sale to Mr. Metcalfe of the old outfit, consisting of a dozen or two small mules, some 6 or 8 cars, the iron in the rails and the franchise for the handsome sum of $40.000. About the same tim he claimed to have been beaten out of ten thousand dollars in a horse trade and there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, he withdrew to himself, refused to have any business dealings of any kind with anybody hereabouts and as soon as opportunity offered sold out and moved to a more genial clime. He had gone when about 20 years of age from Bourbon county Ky. to the mining sections of the West and worked with his own hands while being grubstaked by men of means, having luck he became rich and was engaged in many business transactions they didn't have much book law and lawyer's law and court house law out there then but rather a code of ethics presuming that every man would acct honestly in business deals, that he would tell the truth make no misrepresentations nor in any way take advantage of his antag onist. If he violated this code in any flagrant manner he was liable to meet such a punishment as one gets in the civilized parts of the country for murder or night burglary and to meet it more expeditiousl So when he returned to the Blue Grass he was easily overreached and became greatly embittered. against Lex. and some of its progressive citizens.

C

(page ~~44~~) Anecdotes

First par below at [illegible] in another page

ducted thruout Jessamine county to learn the opinion of ~~everym of~~ page? every man liable to jury service, and to influece him favorably to the accused, and that two men were employed for that purpose, one under the pretense of being a cattle-buyer, and the otherbposing as a buyer of tobacco, one of these was said to be a former resident of Madison county and afterwards a magistrate of Fayette county.

135

(page 89-A) (this sheet followed by 89--B)

#138

Rev. Dinwiddie & Presbyterian Church.

controversy arose in 1874 among the members of x x x x x x x x x x x

the First Presbyterian Church concerning the acceptability of their pastor, Rev.Wm. Dinwiddie,and the advisability of retaining him as pastor;the matter was referred to a committee from outside the church consisting of J.Q.Ward,B M.Hobson,J.M.Evans and J.E.Spilman, which committee made report Jan.5th 1874 in substance that while only about one fourth of the congregation were opposed to Mr. D. yet that the feeling was such that the church could not prosper under his ministry and advising him to resign. A paper making charges against G.B.Kinkead ,H.B.McClellan and others was presented to the Session of the church by B.T.Milton,one of the Elders, and Mr. Dinwiddie as Clerk of the session reported in substance that when it was voted on it was rejected because Mr. Shryock,one of the elders who would have voted for it was absent and that it was rejected by the votes of the five elders--Bullock,McClellan,Kinkead, Rule and Davidson ,the other four elders,Barr,Bell,Cooper and Milton voting to sustain the charges; thereupon Kinkead wrote a card to the newspapers charging Dinwiddie with misstatement of the facts and otherwise scoring him severely. At any rate he resigned and as a token of their regard the ladies of the congregation presented to him a gold watch and to his lady as the paper reports it a silver service; this year--1874--was one ofgreat bitternes among church people and others and a flood of cards were written to the newspapers. Mr. Dinwiddie was succeeded as pastor by REV. W.F.V.Bartlett on the night before Christmas,1875 and remained approximately twenty years,being stricken in the pulpit and dying a year afterwards. His wife preceded him in death; he left 5 boys and one daughter who married and removed to Peoria Illinois; my recollection of him are exceedingly pleasant but deeply mixed with sadness; not more than one of his boys if any is living. He was a native of Portland Canada and grew up in that Locality,but went South when a young man and became chaplain in a Confederate regiment; his wife wa wwas a resident of Boyle county Kentucky.

He was hardly past full middle age when strick in the pulpit with insiduous Bright's disease; similar experiences come to us all,and as they are inevitable it is perhaps not well to dwell upon them with overmuch sorrow and sadness. In recent years I have adopted as a kind of mottoe or guide for my remaining days or years a sonnet called Life written by my college mate Henry Vandyke as follows:

Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hurrying to nor turning from the goal
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past nor holding back with fear
From what the future veils-
But with a whole and happy heart xxxxx
That pays its toll to youth and age
And travels on with cheer,
So let the way wind up the hill or down
O'er rough or smooth the journey shall be joy.
Still seeking the things I sought when but a boy,
New friendships high endeavors and a crown--
My heart shall keep the courage of the quest
And hope the road's last turn shal be the best.

The attached slip of this sheet

Tragic Death of Joseph Headley.

Lexington has had many tragic deaths, I speak particularly of this one because I knew the victim so well and so favorably; he was son of J.A.Headley Circuit Clerk and in every way a fine young man, and I witnessed the trgedy.It must have been around 1900,he was driving a spirited horse down the Mill st.hill,the horse began kicking viciously,he managed to let his wife and little two year old girl out of the buggy without injury,the horse dashed on across the railroad the wheels striking a water plug he was thrown violently against it and died in a few minutes,his father arrived almost at the instant of his death.

Colonel Wm. C.P.Breckinridge. (a)

I knew Col.Breckinrige from my boyhood,he was 9 or ten ye a years older thn I;my father was employed by Rev.Robt J.Breckinridge (father of W.C.P.)as overseer for three years on his farm known as Bredalbane nine miles North of Lexington.Col.B. an d his three broth ers,all except probably one,older than I came frequently out from town to the farm in summer,where we were accustomed to ride horse-back and go swimming and bathing in North Elkhorn creek. A disagree ment arose between the two fathers out of which arose a suit by my father against Doctor Breckinridge for his last years salary, and my father won the suit. Years passed during which I did not see Col.B.; he went to the Confederacy and after the close of the war returned and began the practise of law here,and eight years after its close in I873 I hung out my shin gle here also.

He had been one of my instructors for a term in the Law School and soon ater my admission to practice our acquaintance was renewed and he offered in the most friendly fashion to give me such assistance as he might be able in getting started--very modestly ex-plaining that he had not begun practise many years before I did and that he did not know nearly all of it but that if I cared to call on him when in a tight place he would be glad to help me out.His friend ly approach was the more appreciated in view of the disagreement that had existed between our fathers, which he entirely ignored and disre garded. He became an able lawyer,an eloquent speaker and distinguish ed in public affairs. The details of his career are well known and I shall recite only a few of its incidents that are within my personal knowledge and stand out prominently in my memory.

It will not I think be an invidious distinction to call him the most uniformly ready,fluent,and able speaker I have ever known,in these regards he certainly stood at the head of the Lexington Bar,and this statement I deem no disparagement to such splendid speakers as Jno.C. Breckinridge,Jno.B.Huston,Ed Marshall,J.Lawrence Jones,Jos.C. Blackburn and Charles J.Bronston.He lacked perhaps some of the poise and dignity of the other Breckinridge,the humor and pathos of Huston the wit and burlesque of Marshall,the ministerial tone and bearing of Jones,the magnetic voice of Blackburn, and the caustic vicious and denunciatory style of Bronston. But he had a sufficiency of all these qualities,awonderful memory,and a remarkable readiness to speak intel ligently fluently and ably on al,ost every subject and occasion.. If deficient in any of these qualities it was in wit and humor,but he wielded ably the kindred weapon of sarcasm.

A notion once prevailed that fluency of speech indicated shallowness of brain; hence the phrase "diarrhea of words constipa-tion of ideas",or similarly when a fluent speaker was advised to pluc a feather from the wings of his imagination and place it in the tail of his judgment. Such notions may be true as applied to the fellows spoken of as "shallow brained" in ordinary conversation,but not I am sure of public speakers;I have never known a fluent public speaker who did not have more than average intellectual vigor.

Two or three of us were passing the Northern Bank Building where Col.Breckinridge then had his offices a few minutes after the announcement had been flashed over the wires of the nomination for th Presidency at Chicago of Wm.Jennings Bryan;Col.B.had just come down stairs to the front entrance and we asked him to tell us about Bryan who,we knew,was his co-member in Congress;standing on the steps as if for a set speech,he described Bryan and views,especially his position on the question of the free coinage of silver,with as much precision and accuracy and readiness as if reading a prepared essay on the sub ject;he expressed clearly and strongly his dissent from the views of

W.E.P.B

(G)

Bryan on the money question which views were afterwards shown untenable and renounced by the ablest thinkers of the country--much to the disappointment and discomfiture of many of us who were worshippers of the Bryan idea.

The address of Col.B. at the meeting of the members of the Lexington Bar on the occasion of the death of Senator Beck, furnishes another fine illustration of his wonderful readiness and aptness of speech in discriminating and differentiating various shades of feeling thought and opinion, and also his ability to describe so vividly a distant scene as to enable the hearer to visualize it almost as if on a painted canvass before him. Senator Beck had been stricken and died at the Union Railroad station in Washington City only two or three days previously, and the address of Col.B. could not have been the result of much careful thought and preparation, and it was delivered without manuscript or notes. The suddenness of the death of a prominent public man at such a place amidst the hurry and noise and bustle of travelers from many parts of the world, furnished an inspiring setting for the address which was used with fine effect in the introductory part of the address. Then going back to the time of the arrival in this city of the plain Scotch lad and his employment in such ordinary pursuits as were available, he drew a picture of Senator's Beck's boyhood and early manhood which by contrast exhibited more strikingly the outline of his later successful career. His mental peculiarities and intellectual qualifications as a lawyer, his characteristics as a politician, and his ability and attainments as a statesman in public life --were then described with particularity and discrimination and with such facility would have justified the inference that it was the result of careful preparation, and with such accuracy and aptness of expression that it might be likened to dissection by a skillful surgeon of the vital parts of the human anatomy.

The most remarkable speech delivered here by Col.B. and the one heard by the greatest number of people was in May 1894 in opening his campaign for reelection to Congress. Charges of immorality affecting his domestic life and imperiling his chances for election were being freely circulated and he was being venomously assailed The clouds hovering on his horizon were the darkest and most gloomy. The storm of abuse and denunciation raged fiercely; the battle between his assailants and defenders was evenly matched and the number in attendance on the occasion of which I speak was composed of nearly as many foes as friends; the house was packed from stage to gallery. Many who came to scoff remained to pray"--that is became converts to his side. One particular instance of this I recall: Five brothers had been his most persistent and aggressive assailants, a group was assembled about their place of business just preceding the time fixed for the speech discussing the situation, one of the brothers leaving was asked where he was going, he replied that he was going to hear what that damned old sinner had to say for himself, when he returned after hearing the speech slightly inebriated, snuffing and batting his eyes, and was asked what was the matter he replied that that man was shamefully slandered and abused and that he was ready to fight any one who said anything against him.

With great ingenuity Col.B. in his speech warded off the attacks of the women who were largely against him, and in a manner not the least offensive managed to extract some of the venom by first paying them high compliments. He next responded fiercely to the attacks by that class of men who posing as highly moral were generally believ to be violators of most of the inhibitions of the moral code. He seemed however to have reserved his most effective ammunition for the preachers --referring to them with biting sarcasm as the gentlemen of the cloth

 W.G.P. B

(C)

the cloth, followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, supposed to posses some of his attributes of love and forgiveness--but instead of being willing to forgive ninety and nine times as taught by him to his disciplesnot willing to forgive for even one offense but ever ready to condemn and destroy. He seemed to gain momentum as he proceeded never hesitating for words the most apt to express thoughts the most pungent and incisive-until the whole audience seemed en rapport and as if by an electric thrill were giving enthusiastic approval by continuous cheers and hand-clapping and other wild demonstrations. At the close of the speech he endeavored to leave by the stage door but was caught up by his wildly excited friends and carried out bodily; the crowd about his carriage became so dense that it was difficult for it to proceed to his office and it was by subterfuge diverted to the hotel.

The events leading up to and necessitating a defensive campaign of which this speech was the opening gun, and the attendant scenes and circumstances accompanying its delivery conspired to create n occasion very extraordinary and not easily forgotten. It also well illustrates that fine sentiment and worthy trait of the great Common People resulting in increased loyalty and devotion to a friend who has been overtaken by misfortune thru some common human frailty. This sentiment originates in the admission that we are all miserable sinners, and is confirmed by the remark of the Irishman: "I'll be dommed if one man isn't about as good as another if not a little better

Memory as one of the elements in the ensemble of ability is sometimes spoken of disparingly as when a member of the English Parliament speaking scornfully of his opponent said: "The gentleman draws upon his imagination for his facts nd upon his memory for his wit" Without a marvelous memory Col. Breckinridge could never have been abl and ready to speak intelligently on every occasion and almost every subject.

We were employed on opposite sides in the last or almost the last litigation in which he was ever engaged; I had given notice in an Equity case of taking depositions, he explained that he had planned to go to Michigan at the time named in my notice as attorney for the Stolls in a case pending there, and that as it was summer he wante to prolong his stay a while for recreation; he said further that if on his return I would call him over the phone he would accept notice for such time as suited me. I of course consented, and the three witnesses having known him well remarked that they had never seen him so lacking in spirit and joviality; his nostrils seemed so obstructed that he could breathe thru them only with difficulty; he undertook to attend to some office business but was never in the Court House afterwards and died within a week or so, on November 20th, 1904.

Col. Breckinridge was not a politician in the common acceptation of that term; he wasat any rate a politician without guile; he formed no schemes, constructed no machines, pulled no wires, he did not shade or twist his opinions or trim his sails to catch any popular breeze; he spoke hias views openly regardless of their effect and even tho unpopular--in short he made almost no plans for winning an election. When in Congress and a member I think of the tariff committee a numerously-signed petition was presented to him from this district urging him to get a heavy tariff put on hemp, to which he responded that such a position would make him appear ridiculous, that he was well known as favoring free trade on principle and opposed to all tariff except for revenue and could not consistently advise one on an article produced almost entirely in his district only and which might be beneficial to his constituents but a disadvantage to all others who used hemp in their business.

 W.C.P-B

xxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

He edited during the 70's a semi-weekly newspaper called th Obderver and Reporter and within that period was one of four aspirants for nomination to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this district which the n included Bourbon county. In his newspaper he argued the necessity of a State law admitting Negroes to testify in the Courts;it would seem now that there should have been but one side to that question,but at that time the position he took was a very unpopular one; John G. Craddock was the editor of the Paris True Kentuckian and was present at the Bar meeting held in Lexington in memo- of Col.B.and recited this incident,well illustrating his prescience in matters of state-craft in foreseeing the inevitable,also the firmness of his convictions and his courage in maintaining them: He said he warned Col.B.of the unpopularity of his views on the admission of Negro testimony, and that in Bourbon county which was filled with ex-Cofederates--if he persisted in them he would not get a dozen votes, that he refused to renounce the views he had expressed and received at the primary just a dozenvotes in Bourbon county.

In municipl affairs he was a conservative Democrat and when he refused at the behest of the free-booters to carry on a bitterly partisan warfare of abuse and calumny,the extremists financed and conducted for a time a newspaper por this very purpose.

Robert J.Breckinridge, a Presbyterian minister a man of abi ity and a far seeing man,was the father of W.C.P. Altho himself a slave-owner he recognized the evils of slavery and wanted it abolishe he engaged in a sharp controversy with Charles Sumner,a rank abolitio ist advocating gradual emancipation,while Sumner wanted to get rid of slavery by some more summary method. He warned Sumner that if such method was attempted the country would be bathed in blood,which proph ecy was fully verified.I can barely recall seeing and hearing him in the pulpit at the Horeb church in this county;he stood erect- a snuff box and a few scattering notes on the stand before him; to these he would refer occasionally then proceed to speak pointedly and incisive ly but not fluently.

Stuart Robinson was also a Presbyterian minister adhering strongly to the South during the war,while Doctor Breckinridge was an avowed Unionist;he had come when a small boy from North Ireland,his native country--living first in Ohio and afterwards in Louisville.He became the leader of the Southern branch of the church when the divis ion took place on the question of slavery. Col.B. was accustomed to relate two pithy remarks attributed to his father: One was that there would never be any peace in the Presbyterian Church until Robinson went back to Ireland and the Lord took him home to Heaven--the other that he (the father) believed the whole Bible except one clause wher the Psalmist is supposed to say: "I said in my wrath that all men are liars", which clause he considered an interpolation,and that the Psal mist intended to say simply that all men are liars.

Like many of the intellectual or thinking men of his day and of ours,Col.B. wore his religion gracefully like a loose-fitting garment because it was becoming and popular and respectable and was bringing comfort and happiness to many thousands thru its modern teac ings and methods.Such men are fully aware of the misery and suffering indescribable brought to other thousands during several centuries thr efforts to propagate different forms of Christianity, but can see no advantages in disturbing the faith of the present generation or awakening bitterness recalling the incurable past.The rank attacks on Christianity after themanner of Paine and Ingersoll and C.C.Moore had subsided and the more refined and insidious assaults of the Modernists and Liberals of the present day had not begun.

Last paragraph on 60. — See sheet headed Jan 1 W.C.B

Col.B. always spoke reverently of the dead and with tender regard for the feelings of the bereaved;he observed strictly the prin ciples of the motto:De Mortuis nil nisi bonum; this kindly sentiment is well illustrated in the many beautiful obituaries of average peo- ple from his pen appearing in the Herald.

Birney Book for Beginners Reading by Wm. C. P. B

(page a)

First Anecdote

Stories entirely authentic and supposed ly humorous.

In fulfillment of my promise that this pot-pouri shall contain some palatble ingredients I am relating a few authentic anecdotes of the vintage of the season betwwen I870 and I900, which should be considered as a dessert or at least as an entre. And I wont make any apologies to either Will Rogers or Irving Cobb for they can easily be verfied and the quality of humor should be tested by the general public: (Tom Lyons and Joe Casey.) --At the diagonally opposite corner from the Central Christian Church Building on the lot where the Herald building is now there was a neat two-story frame structure owned and occupied by THomas Lyons and his two unmarried sisters as a dwelling and saloon; the saloon was the front room ground floor and back of it was a sitting or resting room. Mr. Lyons was either a native or a once removed son of Old Erin of ample girth, genial and business-like, and had acquird sufficient property & importace in the community to have his name set in enduring brass on the sidewalk fronting his valuable property on Limestone St. between Main and Short. Any doubter can see it there if he so wishes. He had lost an arm and had never married; as an essential for thre granting of a saloon license in those days the consent in writing of more than half the occupants of the square on which the saloon was to be located was required, a well-known member of the Central Christian Church whom we will call Mrs. Joe Casey, owned property on that square and her husband, Joe, frequently got drinks at the Lyons establishment free even if he had not the cash to pay forit. It was of vital importance to the Lyons --frere et soeurs to have her consent to the renewal of the license, but she like most of the members was constitutionally, unalterably, eternally and diametrically opposed to saloons especially when close to thebchurch and the new building was being erected. The Lyons place had been especially well kept nothing disorderly or rowdyish being tolerated. Many very respectable merchants and professional men were accustomed to get their drinks there knowing the liquor would always be of

This is first page of chapter on Anecdotes - it is not material they should come in a neg certain order, but each one should have a heading, and a suggest as nearly as practical the heading and order indicated on sep attached to this sheet

(O.A.C.#10)

Little Schweinfurth Heaven.

Two of the many sects that have arisen claiming to have found the true religion had their bases of operation near chicago. These were the Zionists originated by John Dowie claiming to be the second Elijah,and the one originated by Schweinfurth the Third Elijah,whose headquarters are or were at Rockford in the North of Illinois. A man named Voliva succeeded Dowie at his death and is still at the head of a prosperous industrial religious colony a few miles out of Chicago with a good many thousands of followers. Some weak-minded men and silly women in central Kentucky became followers of Schweinfurth whose main tenet was " sell all you have and give the money to my church " which meant to him individually, and these dupes did it; the wife of a prosperous jeweler in Richmond is said to have taken surreptitiously the most valuable part of his stock of goods and given them to Schweinfurth causing her husband to go into bankruptcy. A reporter sent out in ~~1893~~ 1893 to investigate rumors that were in circulation found a Mrs. Francis at # ~~R~~ 48 Jefferson st. who informed him that she was one of four ladies here who had embraced the faith including Mrs. Dovey Anderson and Mrs. Lavinia Rickets,and that the place on Jefferson st. was called MtCarmel. The meeting places were generally known,to outsiders at least, as Little Heavens"

(Anecdotes) B.

the purest and best quality; among these was Mr. Joe Casey, contractor of mechanical work of good standing and fair credit, but like many good men of that day without redy cash; he had long been a patron or customer of the Lyons establishment ad always treated with marked consideration; but now he was caught between two fires--sailing between Scylla & Charybdis; domestic economy and domestic tranquillity were involved as she held the purse strings, and yielding to the law of mechanics under which all bodies are compelled to move in the direction of the strongest impulse--he was constrained to sign a paper opposing the granting of the license; it was granted however and Mr. L. continued to run his saloon. Under the circumstances it wa a hazardous venture for Mr. Casy to go back and face his former obliging hosts and call for a drink especially when he had no cash to pay for it, but as he had not built up any credit elsewhere, and as time wore on he had become very thirsty so he screwed his courage up to the sticking point went in assuming a cofidence he did not feel, spoke very politely to Miss Rachel who was in receipt of custom, made a few incongruvial remarks about the weather, cleared his throat and called for a drink; she set out a bottle of Old Crow, a glass sugar and ice-water he prepared his drink drank it with great relish, smacked his lips, remarked upon the fine taste and flavor of the liquor and ventured to make known the inevitable fact that he had no money and would have to ask that the price of it be entered on her book. Turning to her brother who was sitting in the adjoining room--the door ajar, she called in a loud voice-" Tom Lyons is Joe Casey good for the price of a drink?"

"Has he it? came back the inquiry, and in response each to the other " he has it" and " he is" ,

Anecdotes. (((Mr. Orear Auctioneer)

(Fifth Anecdote)

The last-named elsewhere in these notes of the three 3*story buildings in existence before 1870 on the site occupied by the City National Bank was occupied from the time of my first recollection of it to the time it was demolished some 25 years ago, for the sale of used or second hand articles of almost every kind of description--clocks, watches, jewelry furniture, carpets, dishes, saddles & harness plows, hoes, scythes tools, guns and pistols and both kinds of cradles, the two tenant proprietors between 1870 and 1880 were Mr. Orear and Mr. Spencer affectionately called Pap Mr. Orear usually had weekly auction sales; he was not as glib of tounge as john bain or Charley Oldham or even as Allender but compensated for this lack of glibness by infinite patience and persistence; prices were much lower then than now, many useful articles could be bought for a nickel or a dime, and a quarter was quite a respectable coin. He dwelt for several minutes on some small article--a dish or bucket or chair or clock and had by great efforts secured a bid of ten cents which he was repeating monotonously imploring some one to raise it to fifteen cents a wag with persuasive inflection asked if he might make any bid he wished, receiving a pleasant reply said "I bid you good-bye" , and attempted a hurried exit, but before he could escape Mr. Orear without changing his tone said "go to hell, going at ten cents"

(Sixth Anecdote:) (Allie G. Hunt AND Philip Brown)

Allie Hunt was County Clerk for 3 or 4 terms beginnig between 1860 and 1870; he had as deputy a middle-aged man named Phi p Brown who was lame and used crutch; he had tried for his rheumatism a hundred or more remedies without benefit; some one brought him a jug of water from a newly-discovered well or spring at the west end of town; he procured other jugs of it and recommended it to other rheumatics, some sensible person suggested an analysis of it, which proved that it consisted mainly of seepage from distilleries and slaughter houses. Mr. Brown became a convert to the Blue Glass craz which was a notion that the light passing thru blue glass had curative properties, afterwards shown to be a mere conceit without foundati in fact. Uncle Phil was fond of pets--he kept for a while a cage o white mice until they became so offensive that he was compelled to g get rid of them.

(Anecdotes.)

Robinson, Finnell, and Gen. Huston Peace Commissioners

Gen. John B. Huston was one of three commissioner sent by the state in 1861 to Washington to procure arms with which to maintain "armed neutrality"; the scheme was as visionary and impractical as that of Henry Ford in trying to stop the World War and of course was unsuccessful. Gen. James F. Robinson and Gen. Finnell were the other two commissioners ; Gov. Robinson who was proud and sensitive knew personally Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton; after being ushered into his office the commissioners stood several minutes waiting to be recognized by him, until Stanton who was busy writing at his desk became suddenly aware of their presence by the angry voice of Robinson protesting against being kept waiting like a lackey before a king; Stanton at once disclaimed any intended discourtesy explaining that he was so absorbed that he was not aware of their presence and greeted them with great cordiality.

(Fourth Anecdote:)

The City School Board of seven members was dead-locked during his absence in the selection of a principal for one of the schools--three of us voting for Joe. Skinner and three for Will Fox; when the board met again on his return he made a little speech before voting saying he knew the Skinner family well in Lincoln county and that they were splendid people, that Joe's father was an excellent judge of live stock and very successful trading in them; we who were for Skinner thought it was a sure shot for our man to win, but he went on to say that he knew Fox's grandfather, also his father who was conducting a school in Bourbon county and rearing five fine boys--therefore he voted for Fox.

2 mos
Meadows

Gen. Sam Ewing ~~Gen. Sam~~ Hill and Con McCarty.

Gen. ~~Sam~~ Hill was a man of great geniality and ggood humor and next to Gen, Huston was the best story teller I ever knew. He was reared in Ohio county, served in the Federal army in Tennessee, after the close of the war studied law in Louisville and returned to Hartford, his native town, to practice; he was appointed as a Democrat Adjutant General by Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner, and soon after close of his term in I89I came to Lexington. He could make a smooth pretty speech but was not a vigorous speaker.

I doubt if he was after coming to Lexington ever a real Democrat at heart, for in a short time he was training with the Republicans and was appointed U.S. Commissioner; there were more cases during those days for violation of postal laws than for moonshining and other violations of whiskey laws. Con McCarty had been U.S. Deputy-Marshall for 25 or 30 years at Frankfort and brought in most of the cases for trial, He was a typical Irishman, short of stature and wise of look, and as proud of his office as if he had been Chief Marshall or for that matter a general in the army. Altho not formidable in manner or looks he was fearless in action and arrested unaided desperate men and in localities where human life was held in light esteem. He knew all the technical requirements of the Government and kept Gen. Hill informed so he would make no mistakes in making out fee-bills for himself the marshall and witnesses.

I will need to omit all the good stories which Gen. Hill had ever at hand for lack of space, and tell one of which I have personal knowledge involving both him and Marshall McCarty. He and I had offices together, I had as client Mr. Rankin Clemmons, a man of large estate and means but very plain tastes and economical habits, and whose garb indicated a poor rather than a rich man, at any rate Mr. McCarty so concluded. Mr. Clemmons had been in and out several times during the day and Mr. McCarty had observed him very closely. Late in the afternoon Mr. Clemmons drew near the window to get better light, drew from his pocket an old-style leather book, unwound the strap enclosing it taking therefrom several promissory notes written on small sheets of paper and on the blank sides of them figured with a pencil; then ~~with~~ he slowly ~~a half sigh he~~ returned them to the pocket-book remarking with a half sigh "well I guess its time I was going home", Mr. McCarty responded that it was a mighty good thing to have a little home to go to. Mr. Clemmons uttered no dissent from either the words or the principle enunciated by Mr. McCarty, simply saying "yes that's so" Gen. Hill who had been a keen observer and listener and who knew well the financial affluence of Mr. Clemmons notwithstanding his outward appearance then came into the case, by a kind of interpleader, or it might be said interrogated ~~interpolated~~ the main man in the conversation saying--"your home is not such a little one is it Mr. Clemmons" Then the dialogue continued about as follows:

Mr. Clemmons: Well I have I50 acres four miles out on the Harrods burg pike in the home place.

~~(20)~~
(~~13~~)

Gen.Hill: Mr.Clemmons what is that land worth?
Mr.C.:They've been wanting to buy it at $I25 an acre,but I think it is worth $I50.

At this juncture Mr.Mc.C. began by his expression of countenance to showv great interest. Then Gen,H, pursuing the inquiry: Mr. Clemmons,dont you own another farm close by?

Mr.C.: Yes 200 acres across the pike where my son-in-law, John Larkin lives.

Gen.H.:What is that worth?
Mr.C.:I think $I25 an acre,I have been offered $I00 but that wont buy it.

Gen.Hill: That is not all the land you own,dont you own a farm out the Military pike near the Jessamine line? What is that worth?

Mr.C.: Yes 250 acres the place Theodore Richardson lives on, thats worth about a hundred dollars an acre.

By this time Mr.McCarty had sunk low down inhis chair and seemed to want to partly conceal himself from view,and a half silly smile was spreading over his face.But Gen.Hill knew the subjec t had not been fully exploited and continued.

Gen.H.: Now Mr.Clemmons they say you have $I00 000 loaned on real estate mortgages,how about that?

O no! not near that much,about 40 000 or 50 000 I reckon, I cant tell just how much without counting up.

The apparent condition of Mr.McCarty had by this time becom so painful that Gen.Hill relented and did not pursue the inquiry any further and we all had a hearty laugh in which Mr.Clemmons joined rather drily.For sometime afterwards Gen.Hill would repeat the story for the entertainment of persons who chanced in while Mr.McCarty was present, sometimes to his discomfiture,but usually forhis amusement also--garnishing it with some little frill to render it more enjoya ble; for example he would add that the sympathies of Mr.McCarty were so much awakened at the pitiable condition of Mr.Clemmons that he had his fingers down in his vest pocket fumbling for a nickel or a dime to offer him

I heard Gen.Hill say several times that if he became unable to make a living he wanted to go to the Soldiers'Home at Day ton Ohio;his wife passed away since his death,three daughters survive him,one the wife of Dr.F.O.Young,one the widow of A.B.Lancasref,and the third one the wife of a man who ran a few years a stock farm 6 or 7 miles out on the Old Frankfort road but returnedvto his former home at New Rochelle New York. He was born in Ohio county,Ky. in I842,and died at the home of his daughter Mrs.Lancaster on East High st.june 2nd 1904 after an illness of several months caused by his blood turn- to water during which he was almost free from suffering. If he had any enemies I never knew of it and I had good opportunities to know.

Name?

Gen. Hill

Period of Controversies and Card-Writing.

141

From January to June ~~1874~~ 1874 was famous for controversy in the Legislature cocerning severance of the A.& M. College from Ky.Un'y'y,and also for some card-writing at home on the same subject, and also on other subjects such as gardens,chickens, cats,dogs &c, in which persons of several callings and classes were involved; able arguments were made in the Legislature pro and con,W.H.McGarvey and Jno.B.Bowman were pitted against each other as were also Jas.K.Patterson and the Apostolic Times. Concerning less important and more personal matters Rev.L.L.Pinkerton and Mrs. Castleman were involved; the Press stated in substance that Mr. Pinkerton had shot and killed several chickens and a dog belonging to Mrs.Castleman,and had also taken one of the seven lives of her cat. Mr. P's reply thru the newspaper was a kind of plea in confession and avoidance, when Pres.Pat. brought the discussion with the A.T. to the strict lines of logic it seemed to take water or take to the woods. Any one desiring the particulars can get them by reference to the local papers of that period. About this time too a religious civil war raging in the First Presbyterian church much of the same kind as the one said to be now raging in the First Baptist church wherein the Elders were divided like the Deacons are now said to be in the Baptist battle.

141

(see other side this sheet)

Interurban Cars in Operation.

The first interurban cars in operation here was in I902 and ran to Georgetown, the next line was to Paris,then to Versailles and Frankfort,and the last line to Nicholasville which was I think as late as I908 or I9I0. Electric cars had been in operation some years in the city before they came into use between the towns.

Frank Scearce had the first automobil e ever run on the str eets of Lexington,about a year after in October I902 Jos.S.Botts had the second one;;it was a four horse-power Oldsmobile Runabout.

Hoe Printing Press.

While recounting the wonderful devices, discoveries, and in ventions of the last third of the I9th century one of the most wonderful was omitted;in its marvelously intricate construction and its apparently almost human intelligence and ingeuityit heads the list, and in its usefulness it is among the very first;I refer to the Hoe Printing Press;it was first perfected in its simplest form in I87I, and then developed and improved until about the year I900 it reached its present perfected form. I dont think the name of the wizard wonde worker who devised and invented its many intricate parts is generally known, if so he is not spoken of,Hoe I imagine furnished the means to finance some humbler genius nd gave it his name. I quote from the International Encyclopedia: "In I87I R.Hoe and Co. invented a rotary press which printed on both sides from curved stereotype plates at the rate of I2 000 an hour In I889 there wa built for the New York Herald a Sextuple Press (6 geared together) composed of I6000 pieces and which weighs II6000 pounds. This press feeds from three rolls of paper and can print cut paste and fold and count 24000 papers of I4. 20,or 24 pages each,36000 of I6 pages each,48 000 of ten or twelve pages each,and 72000 of eight pages each during every hour of i's dail operation.In I900 three Octuple presses (8 geared together) were installed for the New York Journal;eah press weighs 200 000 pounds; these presses are operated by electricity and re 35 feet long,I0 feet wide,I5 feet high,an 80 horse power electric motor is required to start one of them from a state of restuntil it attains it proper speed.

...non partisan committee was appointed, at the head of which was the

Hon. John Quincy Ward, who after full investigation decided after the manner of Pilate that they could find nothing wrong in Mr. Dinwiddie, the pastor, but still a good deal like Pontius delivered him to his enemies or to be more exact advised that he resign for the good of the church, which he did. And the Ladies (dear creatures) had a meeting and a supper, and passed some lovely resolutions, and presented to Mr. Dinwiddie a gold watch and to his " Lady" (yes they called Mr. D's wife a lady unless the Press makes a misrepresentation) a silver set, and poured abundant xxxxx oil upon the troubled waters which then became entirely calm. **The above item about Mr.D.and the church also concerning Mr. P. and Mrs.Castleman's chickens &c is a repetition in substance of the same incidents on page 89-A, which I regret and having read one there is no need to read the other.**

Early Censuses of Lexington and Cincinnati.

I mention elsewhere what is said in Ranck's history about the population of Lex. compared with that of Cincinnati, from 1800 to 1820 but have been unable to find the census of Cin. further back than 1820 to verify his statements, however the census figures for Lex. differ from his as follows: For 1800 Ranck gives Lex. 2400, the census 179 for 1810 Ranck gives Lex. 8000, the census 4326; as I found it laborious to get these census figures and have them before me I will set them out here: 1820, 5219, 1830, 6026, 1840, 6997, for 1850 the book states the figures are not returned separately, 1860 9521, 1870 14801, 1880 16656, 1890 21567, 1900 26369, 1910 35099, 1920 41534; the census of Cin. for 1920 is 401 000.

The last par. above does not go with the statistics - find another place for it

(page 64-A) 62

Thompson--Daviess Affair at Harrodsburg.

This ranks with the Goebel affair and the Colston--Scott duel at Frankfort as the three most notable events of the kind occurring in Central Kentucky within fifty years; it made such an impression at the time on Lexington and its people and is so well remembered by some of the older residents that it seems proper to incorporate it with these recollections. It occurred Nov.26,1873 at the Court House in Harrodsburg; four of the Thompsons and three of the Daviess' were engaged and two others on each side onlookers The elder Daviess,Theodore,and two of his sons--Theodore and Larue--were killed and three of the Thompsons wounded. The senior Thompson as a lawyer had demanded payment by the elder Daviess of a note for $2750 which Daviess claimed to have paid and exhibited the note,Thompson charging that it Had been abstracte by Daviess from his office. Suit was brought on it by Thompson as attorney in name of Richard Meaux and the suit was on trial; intense bitterness of feeling had grown up between them,and they were all armed. Little Phil Thompson and Larue Daviess engaged in an altercation in the court room and started out and began shooting at the door,the judge,J.C. Wicliffe,called to the sheriff to stop those men but before he could do so the shooting had begun and the elder Daviess was killed inside not known by whom,and his son,Larue,by Little Phil at the door; Old Phil and his son John jumped out the window and pursued and killed young Theodore on the street while in a half run. At the examining trial which was of course accompanied with intense excitement,the prosecution was represented in part by R.L.Hardin and W.O.Bradley,and the defense in part by ex-Gov. Thos,Bramlette and Joe C. S. Blackburn; it began the first day of January 1874

Every one entering the court room was first searched,and on account of the intensity of feeling the judge would not permit any speeches to be made; Old Phil was held over under bond of $5000,the two sons were discharged,none of them was ever convicted,I think not even indicted. It will be remembered that some three or four years afterwards the elder Thompson was one of the lawyers who defended successfully Mrs. Munday who was tried in the Fayette court on charge of poisoning her husband,and that he afterwards married her.

Pulchritude of Judge Morton.

Judge Morton laid no claim to pulchritude, which is oft
er a hindrance in a man tHAMxxx to success than an advantage; lon
before he became judge on an occasion when a man named Legg was
being tried on a charge of horse-stealing, he wa sitting near th
accused in the court-room and was pointed out by a practical jo-
ker to some one making inquiry as to who was the man on trial,
whereat the inquisitor remarked that he looked like a horse thi

Resemblance of Boss Reed to President Cleveland.

Champ Clark used to tell a good story of mistaken iden
tity involving President Cleveland and Thos.B. Reed, both of whom
were large and not pretty; they were sitting near together at a
public function in Washington when a boy brought a message for
the President, the door-keeper pointed to the two telling him the
he is that big man, the ugliest one in the hall, the boy proceed
immediately handing the message by mistake to Mr. Reed who when
informed about it enjoyed the joke remarking that he was not qui
so ugly as Mr. Cleveland.

Trouble between Mulligan and Son James.

Judge Mulligan held two Federal positions under President Cleve
land; he was consul at Samoa where he became pleasantly associa-
ted with Robert Louis Stevenson. His wife and name-sake son were
with him there on his second trip; a year or so after their re-
turn a misunderstanding arose betwee him and his son engendering
bitter feelings, the causes of which or merits of which could not
be determined altho the affair was fully investigated by an exa
ming court. The son had returned unexpectedly from Chicago where

Sharp--Beauchamp Affair of about 1825.

Up to about 40 years ago the Beauchamp affair occurring at Frankfort in ~~Frankfort~~ approximately about 1825, was much discussed and considered the most unique in criminal annals, two of our best known lawyers here bore those names altho in no way related to them. Somewhere around 1880 a negro had been convicted and sentenced to be hanged; they were induced to go together to see the governor on the day or day before the date fixed for his execution, a reprieve was granted but the man aterwards hung, and the old tragedy at Frankfort being in the minds of many people then living, the coincidence of the two names associated together in a friendly connection was commented upon.

Gamblers ~~The Question of the~~ Demi-monde and Underworld

And now I am going to drift into a discussion hardly more cheerful than the one just finished, but which because it furnished a very real part of the life of Lexington during the period of which I am treating, and is I presume a serious and ever present question in all cities, it is the question of the Demimonde. No steps had been taken I think even up as late as 1890 to segregate or in any definite way to regulate or control the lives of these unfortunate women or their male companions, except that at every term of court indictments were brought in against some of them on the charge of running disorderly houses or a common nuisances. The judge of the Circuit Court usually called the attention of the grand jury to them at the beginning of a term. Judgex Morton halted this harrying and hounding process with a plain sensible talk to the grand jury reminding them that these women were just people entitled to life liberty and the pursuit

Erratic Will Bickers.

Ninth Anecdotes) (Bronston Will Bickers)

Bronston has been described as a stormy petrel that is too mild a term as descriptive of Will BIckers; he came here from Lawrenceburg where he had taught school and begun the practise of law; the first peculiarity noticed was his fluency of speech without reachin a conclusion, he was erratic and at times when drinking-dangerous; he lived on North Broadway in a nice home owned by his wife who was member of a prominent family of Lawrenceburg he had a client named Burdick who lived further out in that direction who coming into to wn one morning stopped at Bickers house to talk over the matter of business. Bickers was offended at being aroused from bed so early and raved so that Burdick was scared and came on down town and told of his adventure; not long after Bickers came down also and told of it as a great joke. Walton of Lincoln county had recently begun editing a paper called the Democrat financed by the ultra wing of the party for whom the Herald was too conservative, in which had appear ed an article construed by Bickers as offensive and meeting with th editor in the little crowed elevator of the Leland Hotel began cursing wildly and then shooting, which needless to say created a stampede; he obtained from his wife on a check signed it was said under duress several thousand dollars and left town; he return ed after probably a year saying he was broke and was going to Cin cinnati and kill hims elf and in a few days the news came back that he had executed his threat.

(Tenth Anecdote.)

((Captain Jinks and Hub Prather.)

These were two unique and rather likable characters about the 1900 period, the former joined the army in Michigan, afterwards became a photographer, came to Lex. before 1900 and went from place to place in pursuit of his calling, he died about two years ago his funeral services were conducted by Bro. Collis and as he was past 60 and entirely unorthodox & Mr. C. a strict Fundamentalist some skill and finesse were needed, but the minister was equal to the occasion and quoted several beautiful po ems of which Mr. Jinks was very fond--including Crossing the Bar and Lead Kindly Light and preached no ser mon.

Hub Prather's 2 specialties were making city directories and obtaining

marriage licenses in Cincinnati for runaway couples;; he died probably about 1920.

(page 83-A)

(This sheet followed by page 83--B.)

Benjamin Winslow Dudley.

Lexington has had a good many Dudleys--several of them quit prominent; the one who became most widely known was Doctor Benjamin Winslow Dudley, who taught surgery in old Transylvania nd became famou as a surgeon. He was born in Virginia in I785, studiedfirst at the Uni versity of Pennsylvania, afterwards studied in London and Paris andcam to Lex. in I8I4 spent his whole professionable life there and died there in I870. His eminence as a surgeon and medical man did not prevent his having some rough points; an old resident who recollected him told this incident: While the Cholera was raging in I833 it wasno uncommon for a person to be at his place of business oneday and dead the next day, two young men employed at the Northern Bank were at business till noon, one of them took sick during the afternoon and died that night; they had been rooming together up stairs at corner of Main and Mill sts. the re maining one sent for Dr. Dudley who came felthis pulse looked at his tongue and took his temperature, then aked him what was the matter to which he replied in a tone of despair that he was suffering from the prevailing complaint: "The hell you are "re spond ed the doctor "there isn't a dam thing the matter with you, get up out of that bed" which he did and that was the end of it--he was scared almost to death.

~~Two Picturesque Congressmen named by the Indians.~~

~~Joseph C.S. Blackburn of Woodford county was well known as an orator of rich flowing words rotund voice and magnetic delivery; he was a member of both houses of Congress; John D. White ws also a mem of the lower house and had a flamboyant dashing style of speech and manner that always attracted attention, he was from uncivilized Clay county; a delegation of Indins went on to Washington on some occasion and these two men were pointed out to them as among the celebrities; they named Blackburn the Roaring Lion of the Blue Grass, and White the Crested Jay- Hawker of the Mountains.~~

Reliable records of most occurrences of a general nature or public importance may be found in summaries contained in magazines or literary almanacs, but my own experience is that the only certain and practical method for obtaining reliable data concerning local affairs is to supplement ones own recollection by turning laboriously thru the newspapers. So I am urging young persons to keep a diary, ~~and as further illustration of its importance am quoting from a newspaper of Dec.12,1924~~:

Kingston, Ontario--The discovery of an old diary of a semi-official character that was kept for many years by the late Morey Spoor, one of the old residents of Wolfe Island, may prove the deciding factor in the $500 000 claim of Mrs. Ena Welch against the Swigart estate of Chicago. The late Morey Spoor was a justice of the peace in the early days of Wolfe Island. He was a large owner of land and was very methodical; he kept a daily record of the happenings among the people, registering births marriages and deaths, as well as the transfers of property. On many occasions it was said, decisions in litigation hinged upon the entries made in this book by Mr. Spoor. The existence of the book became known to the lawyers engaged in the suit of Mrs. Ena Welch and for many years a quiet search was carried on. A few weeks ago an auction sale was being held on the Spoor farm which is located at the head of Wolfe Island, and among the articles offered for sale was an old cupboard; when the sale was in progress the door of the cupboard was opened and there on the shelf reposed the old book; it was wrapped up and placed in safety for examination later. If it says that Ena Welch was born on Wolfe Island and not in Chicago that will be additional evidence for the trustees of the Swigart estate who are the defendants in the proceedings.

In this series of articles or book if they should attain that dignity , I will endeavor to name the persons best known in the various trades, occupations and professions, also those to whom some peculiarities attached sufficiently noticeable to deserve attention--during the period designated above, as covered

Visits by Presidents, Monroe, Jackson, & by Lafayette.

It was during this golden age of Transylvania when Holleywas president, and the medical school flourishing--between 1818 & 1827 that Lexington was visited by Presidents, Monroe and Jackson, and by the Marquis de LaFayette. The medical school had a name from about the beginning of the century, but it was functioning very feebly, it had professors but no students; in 1818 there were only 20 in attendance and one graduate. In 1826 there were 281 students and 53 graduates, and in 1827 it was accounted second to the famous medical school of Pennsylvania. From the date of its founding to the time of its dissolution at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 it had conferred the M.D.degree on nearly 2000 young mem, but it had been declining for years and sank hopelessly after the failure of the state appropriation about 1840.

Medical Presidents & Professors.

Dr.Samuel H.Brown was the first President and some of the early pofessors were Drs. Drake, Dudley, Richardson, and Rafinesque; later Dr.Robert Peter in the Chemical department and Drs. H.M.Skillman and Bush and Bruce were instructors, and are remembered by many people of this generation. Its professors seemed to feel greater interest and kept it alive after the other departments had declined. They raised the funds and bought the lot at N.W.corne of Second & Broadway (this is followed by page 13--A.)

The paragraph above finish out-Final page

(page 13)--A)

Medical Hall was laid there with elaborate formalities on the fourth of July 1839;the lectures before that had been in a hall at N.W.corner of Market and Church sts.which was burned as was also the splendid hall at Second & Broadway, with much of its equipment. This period also was one of considerable prosperity for all the schools of the university,it was especially the time when the spirit of liberality was awakened and the largest donations made--the City gave $70000,a number of public-spirited and liberal citizens incorporated under the name Transylvania Institute and gave $35000 to build a dormitory and found scholarships. Before this in 1827 or 1828 the main college building and much of its library had burned; James Morrison had died in 1823 and the princely devises left by him had become available--$20000 for professorships,and $40000 for the erection of a new college building.

Who was James Morrison?

(~~The title of this sheet is--Who was Morrison?--it is to be inserted at the break near the bottom of the sheet--Dr. Holley Continued.~~)

In commenting upon the achievements of highly educated men and paying tribute to them on account of the places of eminence they may have reached we are ant to forget and give too little credit to the other men who by the exercise of brain and brawn and energy and thrift, have accumulated the means needed for furnishing equipment to the educated. Money must go hand in hand with learning to obtain any worth-while achievements. Moore and Blythe and Holley and Bascom and Brown and Richardson and Dudley,would have been able to accomplish almost nothing without the funds supplied by the State and the City and the many generous individuals; the best known and most liberal of this latter class was James Morrison; he was the son of an Irish immigrant who fought in the Revolution,born in Pennsylvania in 1775,he came to Lex.in 1792 acquired riches by his own industry and thrift and then had the greatness of mind and heart and the vision to invest it so that his successors down to the third and fourth generations are still reaping the returns. The sixty thousand given to the college by him at that time is the equivalent of at least half a million in the good it has been able to accomplish--compared with values of the present day. He became president of a bank,was elected to the Legislature,was chairman of the board of Transylvania,and having himself a very limited education,was willing to aid those who had. He died in Washington,D.C. in 1823 at the early age of 48,his devises did not become available till about 1830 and the stately edifice that now stands as a monument to his generosity and vision had been completed and was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in November 1833. I wonder if the students in attendance now every day at Morrison College are taught to revere his memory and know the events of his life.

(Page 39 floor.)

Anecdotes

Barak Thomas.

(15)

Judge Thomas had a brother, Baraak G. Thomas, who was one of the most famous breeders, owners, and trainers of thoroughbreds in Kentucky; he was a genial companionable man, free from narrowness of every kind but with a strong dislike for lightning-rod men and book agents, who on account of their number and persistency had become almost a nuisance in those days. So strong was his antipathy that he had posted over the entrance to his famous ~~Dixie~~ Dixianna Stock Farm a notice saying everybody was welcome except book agents and lightning-rod men, who were forbidden to enter. He was not however likely to accept with good grace the raking over the coals dealt out by the preacher to the lawyers over the bier of his dead brother.

16th Anecdote follows Funeral of Judge Thomas

Baraak Thomas - Dixianna Stock Farm

(4)

~~Some even advised him to call the preacher to time on account of the severity of the strictures, but he was of course too highminded to resort to any such proceedings.~~ General Huston who was apt and not always refined in his expressions of approval or disapproval, returning from hearing a Thanksgiving sermon preached by this same minister Dinwiddie and being asked his opinion of it said the substance of the sermon was that the principal thing we had reason to be thankful for was that we were not all dead and in hell. There were no Modernists or Liberals in those days, both clergy and laymen believed or professed to believe in a literal construction of the scriptures, that God came down and made man out of dirt with his own hands--altho I dont recall that any one contended that He first converted the dirt into mud and then set the man up ~~in the corner of~~ against the fence to dry, as some colored preachers are said to be teaching. The freedom of thought so prevalent in these days in matters of religion, with its natural accompaniments of good will and good deeds should enlighten the understanding and forever discourage belief in the ol d notions that Christianity is a set of rules and doctrines, cast in a mould--static and unchangeable.

16th Anecdote - Fundamentalist - Dinwiddie

and driven back into Tennessee. The great invasion of Ky. from the South was in thecearly part of September,1862. This was planned to take place at three points one thru Pound Gap from Virginia,a second thru Monroe county considerably West of the present line of the Cin.Sou.R'w'y,and athird thru Cumberland Gap; the main body of troops came the Western route crossing the Cumberland River and also the Tennessee commanded by Gen. Bragg,and Gen. Morgan also came with his very formidable cavalry by the same route. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith with a very considerable force of probably 6 or 8 thousand fought the Federal forces under Nelson at a place called Big Hill 15 miles South of Richmond,defeated and routed them and came on to Lexington reaching here the 3rd or 4th of September,and here I saw the first signs of war. It seemed like a big army marching thru town all day long; the men were dirty,foot-sore and weary,some whose feet were too sore to wear them carrying their shoes on their arms. Every business house was closed tight and not a particle of food or any needed article could be obtained unless from some kind-hearted individual. Gen.Kirby Smith had established his headquarters at the Phoenix and in response to the cheering crowds made a brief speech from a second story balcony; he disclaimed any ability as a speaker,saying his business was fighting,spoke of the dirty,weary and probably ragged condition of his men who had come afoot more than a hundred miles over rough roads and thru scorching sunshine,subsisting mainly on corn then in the roasting ear stage. He said that in spite of all this they were brave and saucy,to illustrate which he said while encamped a short distance out of town a citizen asked them why they didn't have on shirts to which they answered that if he was not blind he could see they were washing their shirts,and when he rejoined that they ought to put on another shirt they replied sharply and with some profanity that he must be a fool if he expected a soldier to have a thousand shirts. Gen. Abe Buford responded to a call saying he had been hiding out to avoid being taken by the dirty Yankee Home Guards,but by the eternal he now had a chance to fight and that he would do so until the Southern Confederacy was firmly established,and called on every able-bodied man or boy to join the company which he was ready to muster in the service. After a few days they marched on expecting to unite with the forces of Bragg near Frankfort and take Cincinnati aided by Gen. Morgan who was in the State with his cavalry, but Bragg has been greatly blamed for dallying and failing to make the connection. The race was then on between Bragg and Buell to Louisville which Bragg reached first but from lack of supplies it was claimed was compelled to evacuate; he then moved back southward and on the 7th & 8th of October the great battle of Perryville took place.

That was in Boyle county near the Washington line, Gen.Bragg's aim was to move on South with his army and supplies and had halted at Chanlin creek to get water,the forces of Buell were also compelled to have water and made the attack there. He had near 60000 troops and Bragg only about one third as many; considering the numbers engaged it was one of the fiercest and bloodiest battles of the war; the Federals lost over 4000 men and the Confederates nearly 4000 and would probably have won except that reinforcements for the Federals arrived at a critical time and forced Bragg to retreat leaving his dead and much of his equipment. I was in hearing distance of this battle close to the line of Jessamine and Woodford counties. Two or three days before this battle a meeting was being held at Frankfort to inaugurate a secession governor, Gen.HUmphrey Marshall was in charge,he was a very large man pompous and a good speaker;the main object of speeches was to stir up the enthusiasm and awaken the patriotism and get recruits, so exaggeration and bombast were expected. Gen. Marshall was proceeding along that line about as follows:We have crossed the Cumberland and our forces have marched triumphantly across your fair state driving before them the disorganized and scattered bands of Yankee hirelings,they are now approaching the Ohio,the heart of Ky. is with us,you will be glad of the opportunity now afforded you to join us so as to be with our conquering hosts as they enter the Queen City on the hills North of the Ohio,whose trembling inhabitants are even now hearing the roar of our guns. At this juncture a man pulled gently Gen. Marshall's coat tails

(page 82--C. follows this.)

saying in a loud whisper that the enemy were approaching in force only 3 or 4 miles away and had already driven in our pickets. Gen. Marshall then abruptly continued "now urgent business demands my attention elsewhere and I will complete this address on some future occasion."

Members of the same family were in many cases opposed to one another in sentiment and joined opposite armies; illustrations of which are seen in the sons of Rev. Robt.J.Breckinridge, two of whom were in the Northern and two in the Southern army, and in the family of John J.Crittenden, whose son George Bibb became a colonel or a general in the Confederate army and his son, Thomas Leonidas a West Pointer a similar high position with the Federals. As the war wore on conditions became worse, and during 1863 & 1864 were almost intolerable. Stragglers and deserters from both armies banded together the names of Jayhawkers or guerrillas and committed the most horrible crimes, and in the efforts to suppress them the military authorities committed deeds almost as shocking. Beriah Magoffin of Mercer county was governor during the first year of the war and part of the second, he was a Southern Democrat and a number of Union men having been elected to the legislature made conflict of views, and as the Federals were in control of the state it was impractical and unwise to undertake to carry out measures favorable to the South, so he resigned. The lieutenant governor was not a man accentable to Magoffin or his friends and the matter was so manipulated as to have James F.Robinson of Scott county become governor, and at the next election Thomas E.Bramlette, a Union Democrat was elected; he had a difficult task to hold the scales in balance between the two factions. George W.Johnson was nominated at some kind of a convention in the south-western part of the state as a southern sympathizer but defeated by Bramlette with a big majority. Jerry Boyle served for a time under appointment as military governor by the Federal Government when the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended. An incident in connection with the invasion by Kirby Smith in September 1862 is worth relating; after defeat of the forces of general or colonel Wm. Nelson near Richmond, Ky., he continued his retreat to Louisville and established headquarters at the Galt House near the river, then the leading hotel; a controversy arose between Nelson and a captain or colonel in his command concerning his failure to execute some order in which Nelson severely reprimanded this officer, named Jeff C. Davis, with an oath, and was shot and killed by Davis there at the hotel.

Gen. Sherman's designation of war as hell is well known, this is especially trueof civil war where family is arrayed against family, brother against brother, and father and son against each other. The experiences in Ky.& Missouri during our civil war in the years 1863,1864,& 1865 fully prove this; there is no need to cite the barbarities of the late World War to prove this. A general order was issued at Washington to the generals in command to seize and shoot four men, friends and sympathizers of any Union man who had been assassinnated, regardless of any proof of their guilt--in retaliation. Stephen Burbridge, a Kentuckian, had been in command in Kentucky and when a strong protest was made against his cruelties, and a request that he be removed Gen. Palmer was appointed to succeed him, and proved equally as objectionable, but probably did not excite so much bitterness as he was not a Kentuckian. They were both simply obeying orders. A cry of indignation and horror on account of the execution of Edith Cavil, an English nurse by the Germans, spread thruout England and America, yet Col.Morrow who was in command of U.S.troops in Siberia who in concert with the Allies was endeavoring to re-establish the Russian Czarist government, says the barbarities perpetrated there were beyond the power of words to describe and too incredible for belief, and that they were not done by Japanese and Bolshevik alone, but to some extent by all the Allied forces. With all their backing and two carloads of pure gold Gen. Kolchak could not establish a government and lost his head.

Page 89 — A. follows

Confederats --living and dead.

Thru the kindness of Mr.and Mrs.J.Ernest Cassidy I am enabled to give a complete list of the living ex-Confederates in this region of Kentucky,besides some of the best remembered who have crossed over the dark river;those residing in or about Lex.are the following: Cabel Bullock,Geo.Byrnes,C.F.Estill,D.C.Frazee,E.P.Halley,Maj.P.P. Johnston,J.Estin Keller.J.C.Lykins,Joseph Lane,Jas.McConathy,Geo.W. Muir,W.N.Offutt,H.C.Payne,R.M.Redd,Capt.W.T.B.South,Thos.Sacra,Silas L.Yeager,Jno.A.Geary,J.W.Bunch,J.M.Craig,Jacob Sandusky at Confederate Home Pewee Valley. The following are from places not far off and attended the last reunion::Lieut.L.D.Young,North Middletown,H.L.Marti Midway, Michael Haggard Georgetown,Thos.H.Allen Georgetown,Ely Blackburn Georgetown,W.H.Piper, C.F.Lee Falmouth,C.H.Meng Paris, J.H.Faulkner Versailles,Geo.B.Taylor Nicholasville,H.M.Taylor Carlisl N.B.Deatherage Richmond,Harry Shaw sen.Frankfort,W.H.Robb Helena. The following have died,several of them only recently :Captains THos E.Moore,Wm.H.May,Anderson Berry,S.G.Sharp,A.B.Lancaster and B.B.Hutchcraft.

Federals --living and dead.

Captain J.R.Howard has kindly hnded me a list of the men who were soldiers in the Civil war on the Federal side and whose names appear as members of E.L.Dudley Post, and whose residences therefore are or have been within this region of Kentucky,the first named twent xxxour two are now living; the other twelve have answered their last roll call down here and passed on to another sphere,the list follows:

Frank Appleton,Geo.W.Ames,J.B.Case,Jas.O'Connor,Green Lin Everton Thomas Dalzelle,Evan Dailey,C.C.Furr,Hatten Marion,R.L.Gillispie, Geo M.Green,J.R.Howard,Clinton Marsell,Joseph Lancaster,J.H.Slatton,Lewis Simpson,W.T.Speaks,C.F.Vanarsdell,W.H.Whitson,Sanford Wilhoit,J.M. Wilson,Buford Reynolds, A.L. Slavins, C.W. Vogles.

These have died,Geo.W.Beall,Garland H.Ballard,Geo.H.Cook,R.P. Dow,Michael Dunlevy,John T.Gunn,Wm.Fuller,Amos Griffith,C.B.Gilman, W.R.Milward,Herman Trost, Wm. Cuppen

My list does not show who of the above were officers so lest I should make a mistake in undertaking to name them we will divide the honors equally among them all upon the idea that even a high private in rear ranks is entitled to as much glory as the Major General if he performs the part of a brave soldier.

Soldiers of the Mexican War.

The number of men from Kentucky serving in the Mexican war seems from a hurried scanning of the roster nearly as great as the number who were in the Civil war. Very many of those who wereofficers in the Mexican war became officers I5 or I6 years afterwards on one side or the other in the Civil war,these are so numerous and became so well known that I will mention only a few who were from this region viz:

Geo.Bibb Critteden,Robtert Anderson,John M. Scott,John L.Mcferran Charles A.Wicliffe,Cassius M.Clay,John H.Morgan,John Mason Brown,Gree Clay Smith,John S.Williams,Roger Hnson,Wm.Preston,Thos.F.Marshall, Samuel Gill,Ben C.Milam,Jas.O.Hervey,Oliver P.Beard,Jesse Woodruff. There were only 4 or 5 of these whom I knew personally--including Ben Milam,Jas.O.Hervey,O.P.Beard and Jesse Woodruff; Capt.Beard carried on a livery stable here for many years at the crossing of Short and Limestone,he had five sons all of whom I think are dead and one daughter who married and moved to another state a great many years ago, Mr. Woodruff ran an insurance business for many years was also city councilman at one time,his son J.R. Wodruff inherited his insurance businesshis only daughter Miss Nellie was a well qualified worthy and honored teacher for a number of years and met a tragic dea only two or three years ago.

Anecdotes continued

Eighteenth---- One of 5 brothers converted by the Opera House speech of Col. Breckinridge.

The 5 brothers had been the bitterest assailants of Col. B, a group was gathered about their place of businessat the time when his speech was due to begin, one of the brothers leaving was asked where he was going who replied that he was going to hear what that dammed old sinner had to say for himself; he returned slightly inebriated snuffling and batting his eyes and when askrd what was the matter replied that he had just heard the speech of Col.B.& that he had been shamefully abused and that he was ready to fight any one who said anything against him.

Nineteenth;: (Professor Robert Graham)

Rev.Robert Graham was born in London,England;he was teacher of English in Kentucky University between 1865 and 1880,he was a good pre acher of the old style,,oratorical with a great deal of incident and illu tration; he had also a fine vein of humor. the first time I saw or heard him was when delivering a commencment addressin Morrison Chapelbefore my matriculation, in which while explaining that a college commencement was so calledbecause it is the beginning of study and preparation for life-work,impressing the idea by relating the incident of a certainold learned old chapwho said he had given 18 hours a day to study every day since his graduation except the day of his marriage when he studied only I 6 hours because"his mind was too much occupied with women and things. "

(Anecdotes) Rev. Pinkerton & Mrs. Castleman's Chickens.

(Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth:

The year 1874 was one of great bitterness among church people resulting in much card-writing by them and others to the newspapers; a few samples will be given: The issue of the Press for March 10th 1874 reports that Rev L.L. Pinkerton shot and killed three of Mrs. Castleman's chickens, also her dog, and that he took one of the seven lives of her cat while it was under the fence separating their homes; then Mr. Pinkerton writes a card admitting the charge in substance with a plea of confession and avoidance. There were many indications in those days that the Devil was still roaming thru the land, that some of the Christians were permeated by his spirit nd teachings, and as has been stated the newspapers were filled with cards galore compared with which our modern cards are simply sunday school circulars.

Sixteenth Anecdote: Umbrella Incident.

Bad feeling had existed bdtween two lawyers whom I will designate as R.A.T. and G.B.K. the last-named entering the Court House passed close to the first, paused slightly and fixed a stern gaze on the other, who in a wicked tone demanded "what in the hell are you looking at me that way for"? to which he made no reply, but grasping in both hands the umbrella he was carrying dealt the first named a strong blow across the shoulder; other lawyers interfered and the incident was closed.

Seventeenth Anecdote: Major Tenney & Telephone.

His voice was high-pitched and on one occasion thru a sudden & foolish impulse while he was using the telephone I suggested that he didn't have any need to use the phone as the the man he was talking to was only about half a mile distant and he might just halloo across to him. I repented immediately and tried to apologize, but before I could do so he showed by his manner and speech that he was not in the least offended but was enjoying the joke.

Anecdotes (Paul Conlon Fire Chief)

Twelfth; Paul Conlon was an upstanding good-looking redheaded young Irishmanand had been employed for many years at the grocery &Saloon of Dennis Mulligan at Vine & lime ;he became fire chief and was as proud of command of 8 or I0 firemen as a military colonel of a hundred trained soldiers; a building was being consumed by flames raging on the roof and below, he called to the men above"how many o'yez is up there"? being informed there were three he called back "the haff o"yez come down".;his friends used to guy him asking how many were the half of three men.

(Thirteenth Anecdote) (Esquire Royalty commends a medicine)

Levi Royalty is perhaps the best remembered of the Fayette Magistrates between I870 and I900; he was large and imposing but not pompous in fact very adaptable and democratic, he came to Lex. as a photoghapher or some kind of a picture-taker near the close of the war operating mostly about soldier camps, married a woman having considerable money, and besides serving a number of years as magistrate they kept a store on Short st. near Broadway.Noticing his picture on a card recommending a certain cure-all medicine, I asked him about it saying I supposed he was in perfect health to which he replied that he was but that the man gave him three dollars and that he would sign anything for that amount of money.

(Fourteenth Anecdote) (A Triumvirate of High Rollers)

The Phoenix Hotel was Club was the resort of many youngsters and some oldsters fond of good liquor and good times ; the tradition was that late at night when a little mellowness made them feel very rich the three members of this triumvirate whose initials may be w.P.--J,H.D. and d.d. were accustomed to banter one another as to the size of the tips they would give the Negro helper,and that they sometimes ran these up to $5 or$6 The premature deaths of Mr. B,and Mr. hastened probably by too high living seemed to have served as a warning to Mr. Mr. D.who left Lex. and spent the remainder of his life along the coast of NewJersey.

20th, "21st, 22nd &23rd
Anecdotes.

Lowry sisters--Lawson Webster--Nancy Anderson--
and Thomas Nixon.

The 4 Or 5 persons named above may very correctly be designated as "Institutions " of Lex. of the olden time in the facetious way in which I have been using it ; Nancy Anderson, colored, c came from a white Jessamine county family of the same name;

Anecdotes 20

Nancy Anderson, colored, came from a white Jessamine county family of that name; she was known by everybody only by the name of Boss, and made her living by gathering the waste paper and scraps thrown out by the business houses She got possession of a lot in Prall Town, became associated with a man of her class, and together they constructed a rude shanty of boxes and scraps of lumber. The last time I knew of her being alive was July 4th, 1881; there was a celebration of some kind that day at Woodland Park J. Soule Smith, the wit& wag & humorist of the bar, prepared for her a speech and had her memorize it and deliver it from a stand at Woodlands as a part of the entertainment. The man took sick and lingered a long time during which she attended him faithfully, He had a son in Paris, to whom she sent word several times of his Daddy's illness and urged him to come and help take care of him ;

the boy failed to come, the father died; she had the body packed securely in a box and shipped by express C.O.D. to the sons address; when h he was notified of the box and the charges of three dollars he concluded at once that it contained something of great value and soon raised the amount, paid the drayage and started gleefully on his way home telling some of his fast friends what a valuable treasure had been sent him and that it came by express. I didn't follw the proceedings any further at that end of the line, but it was common knowledge here in Lex. that Boss considered it a well-managed job on her part and justified by the son's lack of filial affection in doing nothing for his father after she had cared for him several years. She met a tragic and shocking death; in pursuit of her calling she had crawled under a cut of freight cars, they moved and crushed her to death. There was very general and genuine sorrow, she had fought the battle of life so cheerily and so faithfully under great disadvantages and discouragements and was so widely known that a deep feeling of human sympathy was awakened.

Lawson Webster--Thomas Nixon--Lowry Sisters.

Twenty-first to Twenty-third

The persons named in the heading might also be classed as institutions under the broad signification in which I am using the term. Mr. Lawson was a well-to-do farmer with a comfortable home four miles out on the Versailles road; I dont think he bred race hoeses am not sure that he even owned or entered them in the races, but he was exceedingly fond of seeing them run and always ready to make a bet of one dollar carrying the money about the grand-stand exhibiting

This Batch of 9 Sheets run
from 59 to 67 - and cover
following subjects:
Reversion to Earlier Events
First Settlement of Kentucky
Patterson - Todd - Maxwell & McC
Family Names Persist & Perish
Writers Recollections - 55 to 70
Population - Grove Yards
Nicholasville Road Hinkovelobla
Early Land Grabbers
Certainly Located Landmarks
Bruce Tom - Adams T. Prall T
Woodland First Regulated
Side Walks - Street Crossings

The general heading for this batch is --Omissions--Corrections--

Additions, a Medley of subjects and events unrelatedin time
I27 or subject matter. The red numbers run from I27 to I42.

127= Doctors Foster, Snedaker &Bennett.

128=Politics makes strange bedfellows:

Suicide of H.P.Ransom and Drowning of ~~Howard~~ Samuel Curry:

I30=Much liked though pecyliar:

I3I=Gilmour and Nelms:

132=Industries I800to I820---Prices from I870 to I890:

I833=Silver Jubilee of Automobiles:

I834 =Mrs. Beaughamp and Mr. Bain: I834

I35=Funeral of Captain Jinks:

I36=Tragic simultaneous deaths of Doctor and Mrs.Roberts:

I37=Mysterious Hampton Tragedy between I850 and I860:

I38=Revs. Dinwiddie and Bartlett:

I39= Barbers mostly Colored:

I40=Facial Adornments--Whiskers:

I4I=Card-writing---Interurbans:

I42=Type-writers--Telephones--Automobiles--Electric Cars:

Pages--a,b,c,d,e, (James B.Beck,& Wm. C.P.Breckinridge)

(James Birnie Beck.)

Mr. Beck was in Congress from the date of my first acquaintance with him until his death , and Iknew almost nothing of himas a lawyer. His public career both as a Representative and as U.S.Senatoris of course well known. I recall however his style of delivery in public speaking; it might be designated as rugged,not smooth; his gestures were with one hand and not graceful.; the force of his arguments consisted mainly in a skillful arrangement of facts. He was born in Dumfriesshire,Scotland in 1822, came to Fayette county when 22 years old, took such employment as was offered on farms, was in Lower house of Congress44 or 5 terms and in the Senate at the time of his death in May 1890.

I was in Washington the day following his sharp encounter with Parson Brownlow in which Brownlow twitted him reproachfully with having been a slave-driver and with needing or deserving to have laid upon his back the lash he had been accustomed to use on the slaves, to which he retorted that no man should ever lay a lash on his back and live. He had been an overseer in Fayette countyb but was known as a humane one. Isaw his body as it lay in state and attended the bar meetingto his memory ; the tribute then paid him as detailed in the sketch of Col. Breckinridge belowwas a masterpiece of literary skill and oratory.

(Col. Wm. C.P.Breckinridge)

I knew Col. Breckinridge from my boyhood,he was 9 or ten years older than I,my father was employed by his father as overseer on the farm known as Bredalbane 9 or ten miles North of Lex.

farm known

(the above is the first part of sketch of Col. B. and immediately below is the closing part--the middle portion is on loose sheets easily identified.) (here is last part of W.C.P. of Col. B. always spoke reverently of the deadand with tende regard for the feelings of the bereaved,he observed strictly the motto --De mortuis nil nisi bonum --this kindly sentiment is well illustrated in the many beautiful obituaries of average people from his pen appearing in the Herald. (close of article on W.C.P.B.)

X end of opening paragraph of sketch of Col. W.C.P.B. this is closing part, middle part on separate sheets

(Seventh Anecdotes))

5

Judge Goodloe and Lawyer McCoy.

The elder Wm.C.Goodloe had been appointed Judgeof this Circuit in 1846 and continued in office by election until his death in 1868. A very good story came down to me by tradition a in which he and a lawyer named McCoy+were the only characters whom I knew slightly

Along the front line of the elevated space reserved for the lawyers in the court room which has been described, was a table ten or twelve feet long and 16 inches wide covered with smooth zinc a point had been reached in a case in which Mr. McCoy was attorney where the law was not quite clear, and Judge Goodloe adjourned court till afternoon to enable him to think over the question involved; during the recess Mr.McCoy arranged in order on the table enough law-books to cover more than half its length. When Cou convened Judge G. critacally surveying this array of books rom his vantage point on the wool-sack in front(McCoy in the mean time sitting back of the zinc-lined table awaiting with great expectancy, and with what patience he might assume the opportunity to discharge his assorted load of amunition) inquired of Mr.McC. wat use he expected to make of all those books; Mr. McC. arising courteously responded that he desired to enlighten the Court on the question at issue, to which Judge G. replied that he knew al the law and didn't wish to be enlightened. He had failed to main tain his foil in position for defense, not realizing for the moment that he was dealing with one thru whose veins there coursed a strong current of Irish blood and at whose tongues end there ready words of wit and sarcasm. Mr.McCoy still erect threw back his head, gave a flirt with both hands to the tail of his long coat, and with great mock courtesy and dignity responded -" I pau rse to admire so stupendous a monument of larning." to which wai ing the privileges of the bench, Judge G. simply responded--"You may proceed Mr. McC. I will hear wha you have to say."

(see over)

(Anecdotes) Judge Goodloe & Mr. McCoy continued.

Persons who have known Judge James H. Mulligan will realize when told that he was a nephew of Mr. McCoy, that his wit and sarcasm did not originate entirely with him, but was partly inherited.

Thompson--Davis Affair.

John B.Thompson and also his uncle and namesake both of Harrodsburg, were both able,fearless,brilliant men, both were members of Congress. the younger was one of the three sons of Philip B. who figured in the Court House tragedy there in December 1873; not quite ten years afterwards in April 1883 he was the principal in another in which his opponent and victim was Davis; he was then a member of congress,in Dec. 1882 his wife accompanied him as far as

The foregoing is I presume a proper heading under which to consider Gambling; opinions have been recently expressed by persons whose own morals are above suspicion to the effect that gambling is not in itself immoraland that it is objectionable because it leads to the dissipation of means and the degredation of families. The infinite variety of forms in which it may be indulged causes it to be atemptation to almost every one in one form or nother, the attempt to suppress it entirely by law might prove as futile s the attempts now are to stop the hiskey traffic. During the period I am consider ing there was a penalty as I remember of $600 for gambling with the use of any mechanical device, this was paid three times a year by the professional gamblers and the games went on, even the State profited little or nothing as it was supposed to get only thirty per cent of the fines, the rest going to the prosecuting attorneys and the clerk. and the thirty per cent the State was supposed to get was frequently remitted by the governor. So the laws were passed making that form of gambling a elony punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, I am not certain whether any one ever ha suffered that penalty, and from what I see in the papers and hear the gambling in some form still goes merrily on. I became aquainted recently with a pleasant appearing and prosperous looking man, to my inquries as to his business evasive replies were given until finally a man claiming to know certainly explained that he got two dollars an hour for dealing cards at one of our hotels. It was a revelation to me, but ~~thats that~~. One half of the

turned back and together witha force under Col. john Mason Brown intercepted him and a fierce battle was fought at Cynthiana in which Morgan was defeated with considerable loss and driven back i into Tennessee; the great invasion of Ky. by the Confederates was in the early part of Sept. 1862. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith WITH a FO rce of 7 or 8 thousand fought the Federals at a place called BIG Hill under Nelson 15 miles south of Richmond defeated and routed them and came on to Lex. arriving 3rd or 4th of September when I saw the first and almost the only signs of war.

Horace Frankenberg C.W.P. (3)

Soldiers who died from March 1924 to March 1925.

The foregoing lists of Federal and Confederate soldiers living in Central Kentucky was made out in March 1924, since that date and up to the present March 1925 the following have died: Confederates, C.F.Estill, Silas Yeager, Geo. B.Taylor, P.P.Johnston. Federals, Frank Appleton, Evan Dailey.

W.H.Robb, a Confederate of Helena in Fleming or Mason county, and very prominent in the organization, died only a few days ago in the latter part of March 1925.

Rev.W.F.V.Bartlett.--Much Beloved Clergyman.

Dr.Bartlett was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for approximately twenty years --from 1875 to 1895;I recall the very night he arrived it was Christmas eve, a delegation of a few members went to theR.R.station and escorted him to the room where the children's entertainment was being held. My recollections of him are pleasant but deeply mixed with sadness;he had five promising boys and one fine girl who married and moved to Peoria ILL.;his wife has long been dead and may have preceded him. Not more than one of his boys if any is living. He was a native of Portland,Maine,but went South when a young man and was a chaplain in the Southern army;I heard him tell of his father taking him when a small boy to the beach and dipping him inthe sea water.

Doctor Bartlett continued.

He was hardly past full middle age when stricken in the pulpit with insidious Bright's diseasedying after lingering for nearly a year.Similar experiences come to us all or at least to our friends and as they are inevitable it is perhaps not well to dwell upon them with overmuch sorrow and sadness. In recent years I have adopted as a kind of mottoe or guide for my remaining days or years a sonnet called "Life " written by my college-mate Henry Vandyke,as follows:

page 88-A) This slip and the sheet attached should follow [illegible] Sample red number 487 and pre-[88-A] ~~(52)~~ [illegible] red number

~~except for the few pains and infirmities necessarily incident thereto at their cozy and hospitable home on South Broadway.~~

In my quest for old people I should have liked greatly to see and know Mr.Curtis father of Mrs.Allie Delong of whom I heard so much and who died in 1922 past the age of 95;and I would be much pleased to know Mr.Picket of whom I have my good friend Mr.Cabell B.Bullock speak and who is I presume older than Mr.Curtis and still living and now except for what Mr.B. himsrelf told me a year or so ago I would not guess him older than 75 he is so straight and active and cheerfully polite, but even at that am afraid to include him in my list not supposed to contain any under 85. Just two more I will mention and then pass on to something entirely different; they are Mr.Curd of whom we always spoke of as "Johnnie" he was so boyish and cheerful whom I saw the last time in December 1922 and who altho then in bed talked cheerfully and strong; nd the last one Mr.Dick Mosely of near Keene Jessamine county whom I have known from my boyhood whose name is not Dick at all altho always known and called by that pre-nomen. These last two I am sure will raise no issue on the allegation that they are past 85 and barely on the sunny side of 90.

(Eighth Anecdote) (21) Col.Frank Waters. Boastful but Brave

Col.Waters was the most unique and picturesque member of the Lexington Bar. Short of stature,probably fivevfeet six and weigh ing I40 pounds,bald on top with only a light fringe of red hair on the lower contour of the head,piercing snappy eyes,big voice with dynamic motion of lips and limbs--this is the vision I get of him as a crystal gazer after the lapse of forty years. He grew up on East Short street inheriting from his father the property there later acquired by thebArmstrongs and Judge Morton; He was evidently of Irish stock,and his father,Thomas,I surmise was born in ould Ireland He was a delegate in I860 to the Convention at Charleston that nomina ted Breckinridge and Lane as the Democratic pro-slavery ticket;he ear ly joined the Confederate army and there acquired the title of Colo nel which he well deserved,for he was indeed a doughty colonel.

He was a forcible public speaker somewhat after the style of Gov.Morrow,enunciating with great distinctness,and finishing his words with a snap after the manner of a turtle. The prevalent notion that a boaster is deficient in intellect or courage is not sustained in his case,he was intellectual and courageous ,and yet was boastful in speech and manner. He died in Fayette County in November, 1885.

Two anecdotes that used to go the rounds will illustrate: One was that soon after his return from the South he met with a man who had been his companion in youth but who had not seen Col.Waters for several years and who asked the colonel where he had been and what he had been doing, to which Col.W. responded: "I have been in the be- loved South-land fighting for my country while you and the others have been skulking at home like cowards,if you and they had been where I have been and doing what I have been doing the South would to-day be a free and independent country.Good day sir:"

(2) The other story has a streak of humor: Col.W. had gone into a large barber shop in Louisville run by negroes, there were five or six chairs in a row, he took the one farthest from the entrance; after shaving him the negro barber with a giggle and a grin said to him: "Boss will you have your hair parted on the side or in the middle" to which the doughty colonel made no response in words, but quickly arose hit the facetious negro on the side face with his fist sending him tumbling after several summersaults thru the street door onto the side-walk, where he bumped against a man passing; thereupon the man immediately exclaimed : "What's the matter, by George, Col. Waters must be close about here" I think he told this story himself, there were others current showing his prowess but as they were not well authenticated and less probable I will omit them.

Upper and Market streets opposite the Court House. It was not unusual in those days for professional men to be hampered financially andslow pay. There was a well known and popular physician here of that class Who was the very embodiment of good feeling and civility; it was said that it was rare for any collector who called upon him to summon courage enough to mention his business after the doctor had receivedhim with extreme cordiality, or if he did so it was in a manner so apologetic as to indicate that he had committed an offence and was sorry for it.

The firm, Graves and McClelland had sent Col. Thornton notice of an overdue bill for coal, Thos. N. McClelland member of the firm meeting the Colonel on the street reminded him very politely of the bill, Thornton at once took offence telling McClelland that he had an offic where his business was transacted and that he didn't care to be dunned on the street; the cotroversy waxed hot and Thornton told McClelland to go with him to his office and that the matter could be settled there. Just at that moment Col. George A. Bain was passing and caught the remark about "the matter being settled"; Thornton asked him to come along with them as a witness; Bain thinking it was some legal document to which they wanted a witness, readily consented to go. As soon as they reached the office rooms Thornton and McClelland threw off their coats and went at each other with their fists--very much to the surprise of Bain; but being something of a sport himself he agreed to act as referee. The first round was fast and furious, one of the combtants getting a black eye and the other having a small quantity of claret drawn from his nose; both showed signs of distress, Thornton having more corpulency but not well built for pugilism; so Bain sensing the situation and being in entire sympathy with both, announced the end of the first round and hostilities were suspended for 3 or 4 minutes. Thornton panting for breath exclaimed "what a dam fool I am, I'm not in any fix to fight, but this has got to be settled" So when Bain called time they went at it again but not so furiously as before. The referee observing that they were both laboring hard and that their hot anger was cooling, called end of the second round and pronounced the fight a draw. McClelland started out but Thornton in a friendly tone called him back telling him not to go on the street in his mussed up condition but to go into the back room and bathe his face and comb his hair, which he did; then Bain had them shake hands and the war was over.

Anecdote

Anecdote #24 Chan Rettaker --Rabbit Race.

In about I880 to I882 a boy named Osborne killed negro in Scott county and was in jail awaiting trial. His father was rich and is supposed to have paid a man named Chan Rettaker for aiding him to escape. Rettaker had been connected with a circus and was handy in the show business; he was tried here in our court on the charge of aiding in the escape and was acquitted. He made the acquaintance of a number of men of prominence who became interested in him and propos ed to help him get up a show for his benefit, among these new friends were Mr. Patrick Henry Thompson, General Gentry and Col. Dick Redd, and it was agreed the show should e an outdoor performance consisting mainly of Rabbit or Hare races; the Fair Grunds was secured, Gen. Gentry supplied the rabbits which were of the long leg Texas variety, and having been bred in an enclosure with a high closely-woven fence they had lost some of their Wildness and speed. Col. Redd furnished the hounds but the rabbits were too scared to run and for once the adage "run like a scared rabbit "wa not verified and the show was a failure. Chan had facility in winning friendships, and gained the confidence of some persons here from whom he got considerable sums of money, and when he migrated towards the East on his way to fields unknown he is said to have left his friends in the lurch, with the bag to hold as the phrase goes; his name is sometimes spelled Retticker.

(this sheet is followed by)
page 64-B)

Lexington has had a good number of newspapers, but 8 is [illegible] time of which he speaks, and I dont think there has ever been that many at any one time. AWay back before 1840 there was an "Observer and Reporter", a Gazette and a Kentucky Statesman, and later onbetWeen 1860 and I870 these three were revived as neW series un der the same names, the True American had been edited and printed here in I839 as an Abolition journal, that is opposing slavery, by Cassius M.Clay, the first daily Was the Press by H.T.Duncan and others in 1870; its regular editions had 8 pages smaller than the sheets of the two dailies now in existence, and six issues a week not being issued on Mondays and holidays and sometimes omitted on Sundays; then came the Transcript, the Argonaut, and the Democrat as dailies but short-lived, there were no other dailies until the Herald and Leader started. There were however weeklies or monthlies from time to time --religious, agricultural, live stock &c. I feel quite sure that Mr.Ranck is mistaken in his number of dry-goods houses and restaurants, unless he includes every little eating house run by white or black as a restaurant; I was here the entire period from 1868 to I880 except the three years from the fall of 1869 to the fall of 1872 and am not able to recall more than ten dry-goods houses here during that period and not that many at any one time as already stated under the heading--Merchants and Business houses.

Writer in Quandary.

My Quandary is which of the three periods--1800 to 1810, when there was a great deal of manufacturing, the period of 1872 when according to Ranck there was a multitude of business places on a small scale but only a very few manufactories of a small kind, or any of the periods since up to the present--were the prosperous ones if any? Lexington never has become a manufacturing town and yet there have been times when it was considered prosperous. So I would like for some deep and ingenious thinker solve this riddle as to what constitutes prosperity, when if ever have We been really prosperous, and if so on What was or is that prosperity founded? My definition of a prosperous community is where every one acquires some useful trade, business or profession, pursues that calling and gets for his services such compensation as enables him to purchase at prevailing prices everything needed for comfortable living for himself and family in addition to a reasonable surplus whose accumulations would furnish needed support for old age or times of misfortune.

OVER

I39

Barbers, White & Colored.

Most of the barbers between 1870 and I890 were colored, I can recall only B.Fotcsh and his tall partner of the whites whose shop was in basement of the Fay.Nat.Bank Building, I recall however four colored three of whom are now living: Al Hardin (dead) Will Anderson, Micajah Robinson (called Cagey) and Harvey Johnson. they would shave you for ten cents, cut your hair for I5 give your head a thoro scratching and drone into your ear mean-time all the local news. One more thing pertaining to the good old days I must not fail to tell, for ten to fifteen cents and without a doctors prescription you could get a full drink of pure red whiskey warranted not to poison, or for five cents a glass or schooner of beer which with a little cheese or few crackers was a fine appetizer especially in warm weather preliminary to dinner a half hour afterwards; then for 75 cents you could get a quart of the pure red whiskey to take home with you and drink at your leisure or treat your friends without any fear of bandits prohibition agents fiends of any kind.

(Eleventh Anecdote)

on the case. He had failed to maintain his foil in position for defense, not realizing for the moment that he was dealing with one thru whose veins there coursed a strong current of Irish blood and at whose tongue's end there were ready words of wit and sarcasm. Mr. Mc Coy still erect threw back his head gave a flirt with both hands to the tail of his long coat, and with great mock courtesy and dignity responded: "I paurse to admire so stupendous a monument of larning" to which, waiving the privileges of the bench, Judge G. simply responded "You may proceed Mr. McCoy, I will hear what you have to say"

(Anecdotes) _Judge_Thomas and his Funeral.

When I began practice or was first offering to practice in February 1873 Charles B. Thomas having succeeded Goodloe in 1868, was Judge of the Circuit Court of this district then composed of the seven counties, Scott, Bourbon, Clark, Madison, Jessamine and Woodford and Fayette; he was a Confederate veteran from South Carolina a fine court gentleman but of no great ability as a lawyer; in those days it didn't require any great amount of ability to be chosen for public office if he had been a soldier in the Southern army and his record ran true; this was all right and I have never ceased to regret that I didn't get in, and as a partial amends tried like Roosevelt to get into the last big scrimmage in almost any capacity but succeeded only to the extent of measuring lumber for a while in Camp Zachary Taylor.

Watts Parker and I were made the butt of a mean joke to the effect that we had been the cause of the death of Judge Thomas--talked him to death. The court-room had been crowded during the term with whites and blacks, it was badly ventilated and the atmosphere foul, the Judge was suffering from its effects but regardless of the proprieties and with the mistaken zeal of fledgling attorneys Parker and I insisted on arguing to a finish a case involving perhaps fifty dollars the finish of the case was the finish of the Judge who died a few days afterwards, Dec. 14, 1873.

The lawyers attended in a body the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church; in those days the ministers incorporated a great deal of fire and brimstone in their sermons; this occasion was used by the preacher to give the lawyers a severe lecture on their sins and follies; we had been considering ourselves a pretty good set, we were genial, cursed only in a very mild kind of way like dam it or go to hell--almost never taking the name of God in vain, took a few drops of good red liquor now and then, la mbasted each other like blue blazes when trials were on but nursed no bad feeling when they were over. We were probably chargeable with a good many peccadilloes which didn't come to light because we stood together, the worst thing to which we were willing to plead guilty being the telling of salacious stories as we sat under the shade of a tree late summer afternoons in front of one of the law offices all of which were then on the ground floor.

(# page 134)

(O.C.A.# 9) Man Buried Alive.

In 1894 a young man was killed under mysterious circumstances ; a man named Floyd White was suspected of having committed the crime,and a very respectable colored man named Andy Martin was supposed to have some knowledge of his guilt. three white men,two of them belonging to families in the community of ecellent standing undertook to extort a confession from Andy and in furtherance of this took him out in the locality where the young man had been assassinated some 5 or 6 miles toward Versailles where they had previously dug a grave put him in and proceeded to cover him with dirt, starting at the feet and had covered as far as his neck,but still failing to get any confession,desisted. It was sometimes spoken of as a joke but Uncle Andy certainly did not so consider it

I40 (25-A)

Facial Adornments of Men.

While turning thru the volume from which the foregoing quotation is made the portraitss of quite a number of prominent men attracted my attention and I was set to thinking why some should wear full beards ,some mustaches and goatees,some mustaches only and some be smooth faced; each kind of facial adornment was fairly well represented; The two from this locality who particularly attracted attention were Col.Breckinridge and Chas.J.Bronston.

The full whiskers of Col.B.sprinkled with grey and the dark mustache and goatee of Bronston seem equally becoming; the appearance of Bronston is really striking--would attract favorable attention anywhere, as probably a Middle age Crusader,a high class modern Turk.or a Spanish military officer. The two most remarkable full beards noticed were of Henry F.Turner and his son Oscar Turner who wore mustaches also, they seemed perfect in their line--an improvement on our Chas.B Nichols which is saying a good deal. This volume was issued in 1897; Pictures of the prominent men taken since 1900 shows them nearly all smooth-faced, and those of the Civil War period nearly all hirsute and of different trims called Burnsides,imperials, goatees &c. In those days it was considered almost a badge of inferiority not to be able to grow a fair crop of hair on the face,and there may be some foundation in fact for such a notion, for men of the nations we class as inferior like the Chinese,Japanese and other Asiatic countries --grow and negroes grow but little hair on the face,while the prominent nations and peoples of Europe --the English,French,Germans,Italians and Spanish still retain beards in some shape to a much greater extent than do we in old U.S. Now it is claimed there is a reason for everything,so what is the reason for this distinction between the men of Americaand those of the European countries? Some say it is becausein this country the women control everything and everybody,and that while they dont object to being kissed they do object to being tickled by long whiskers or scratched by short beards. So thats that and all I have to say on the subject.

Pag 87-A-comes here

Doctor Joseph G.Chinn.

I have already spoken of Dr.Chinn as one of our early Mayors,I will now discuss him as a Groom at 80 with a bride of 90 years. He was married to Mrs.Lawson,a spry widow of that age at the Christian church on Main st.on the first day of January 1877.The ground was covered with a heavy coating of snow;he and his bride and a great many others drove to the church in sleighs,I stood at the foot of the high steps and saw the fine old couple ascend them without help.What aninteresting subject for some modern bidal couples to consider!!Now lest having just been discussing a romancer I may be placed by some one in the sme class,I wi l add for at least partial confirmation that I was myself married on the 26th day of October 1876 and could not well be mistaken in the date ofso noticeable an event transpiring so soon after.further when I contributed an item some two years ago to the Herald setting forth the above recitals and Grosvenor Woolfolk took issue with me on the date claiming it was later I convinced him by ref-

Other slip folders page 87-A-called 87-B

(Anecdotes.)

24

Crossing the Atlantic & Touring Europe.

Until the beginning of this century there were very few persons in provincial localities who had crossed the Atlantic or toured Europe; what is now almost common-place especially during and since the World War, was then an unusual and important event Except Mr.Thornton,Ed Farrell,Judge Mulligan and Maj.Falconer, I do not recall any other lawyers who ever made that trip during the thirty years from 1870 to 1900. Mr.Thornton talked interestingly about his trip especially thru France. Ed Farrell went as extradition officer under authority of the U.S. to get a man who had committed a homicide here and fled to London; he got the man and told interestingly the great precautions taken over there to be sure he had the right man, and that he was in every way safe guarded in his rights. Mulligan made a tour of Ireland, Major Falconer went back to his native Scotland about the year 1900.

Uncle Davy Sayre --his visit to Paris.

Uncle Davy Sayre founder of the bank was asked after his visit to France between the fifties & sixties what was the strangest or most interesting thing he saw or heard, replied it was to hear children only 8 or ten years old talking French. He was a man of strict honesty and simplicity--presuming that others were likewise He was accustomed to lend sums of fifty to one hundred dollars without security,or when for 30 to 90 dys without taking a note. He was admonished by a friend that he was taking great risks replied he would lend only to men he knew to be honest, but said his friend you dont sometimes even take a note and the borrower might die,to which he responded "Who ever heard of a man dying in 60 or 90 days? "

he had ben engaged in newspaper work--the feeling had become so acute between them that Mrs. Mulligan,his stepmother,prevented teir meeting personally. Poison was discovered in the food at the rresidence, suspicions were cast on the son,step-mother and a col ored house-servant,and he was convicted. I saw Judge M. frequentl during that trying ordeal and sympathized with him deeply.

Princeton University, Alumni Records, Undergraduate, Box 134

Office of the Graduate
Council Princeton N. J.

Have received a letter from your office addressed to my father J. Marion Tanner, Class of '70. The above letter was postmarked Dec-1 so am sure you have not received my letter telling of his death.

He died at my home Dec-19 '32 after an illness of three months. I notified U. S. A. Williams Bel Air Md. a few days after his death - that letter evidently mail astray.

Sincerely
Mrs. H. S. Hutchison
Versailles, Ky.
Route 6.

Dec-5-'32

3

59M28 Added May 1996

Princeton University, Alumni Records, Undergraduate, Box 134

1. Name, including *all middle names in full.*

Joseph Marvin Farmer

2. Permanent address.

Lexington, Ky - but now Frankfort Ky.

FAMILY RECORD

3. Father's name in full; and (a) exact date and place of birth, and of marriage; (b) occupation; (c) academic degrees, if any, with dates and names of institutions conferring them. If deceased, exact date and place of death.

Oliver Hazard Perry Farmer. birth Nov 22, 1819, Jessamine county, Ky; Millwright and Farmer. died same county Nov. 1901

4. Mother's maiden name in full; exact date and place of birth. If deceased, exact date and place of death.

Elizabeth Dearinger, born Jessamine Co Ky Aug 12, 1826, now living

PERSONAL RECORD

5. Exact date and place of birth of member. If deceased, also exact date and place of death.

Born Scott co. Ky. May 17, 1846

6. If married (a) exact date and place of marriage; (b) maiden name of wife in full (if deceased, exact date and place of death); (c) name of wife's father in full, with his occupation, and academic degrees if any.

Oct. 26, 1876, Lizzie Butler Wife's father John Butler, Farmer — of Kentucky

7. Full names of children, if any, with exact dates of birth and death.

Bessie, Oct 20, 1877; Olive May, July 20, 1879; Lawrence Marvin, Aug. 25, 1884; Louise, Oct. 31, 1888, Mary, July 18, 1890, Thos. Butler Dec. 20, 1892. A boy and girl born after the two oldest above died at the ages of about five months.

UNIVERSITY RECORD

8. (a) where prepared; (b) date of entering Princeton; (c) date of leaving, or graduation; (d) standing or group on leaving, or at graduation; (e) undergraduate honors; (f) undergraduate offices; (g) undergraduate club; (h) room occupied in dormitory.

School, Ky Jessamine Co Ky and Ky now Transylvania — University, Lexington Ky.

59M28

Princeton University, Alumni Records, Undergraduate, Box 134

9. If student in any other college, or higher institution of learning, e.g., seminary, law-school, etc., name of institution and inclusive dates of attendance.

Kentucky Univ. Law School, 1872-73.

10. All degrees, honorary or in course, with names of institutions conferring them, with dates.

Master's degree in course 1873 by Princeton

SUBSEQUENT RECORD

11. Occupation since leaving Princeton. Positions held (business, professional or honorary) with dates;

(a) Academic positions; e. g. Professor (name of subject and of institution, and inclusive dates of service).
(b) Ecclesiastical appointments or preferments; e. g. Moderator (assembly), Bishop (diocese), Chaplain (organization), with dates.
(c) Elective, Federal or Civic appointments; e. g. Judge, Ambassador, Mayor, District Attorney, Councilman, Member of Congress, etc., giving details as to place and term of service.
(d) Military or Naval Service; rank at time of appointment, promotions, term of service, etc., with dates.
(e) Election to learned societies, with dates.
(f) Other honors or public positions. (All positions of honor or trust to be included.)
(g) Other occupation.
(h) Membership in clubs or social organizations.

Commonwealth's atty by appointment in 7th Judicial district of Ky for a few months to fill vacancy. Treasurer of city of Lexington, Ky 3 years both between 1870 and 1880

Principal Male Instructor, Pa. Inst. for Instruction of Blind, Phila. 1870-72;

read law, Jessamine Co., Ky.;

Prefect Girard College, 1872, May-Oct.

went in office of Gen. John B. Houston, 1 year;

pract. Lexington, Ky. 1873- to March 1905. Since that time in U.S. Internal Revenue Service located at Frankfort, Ky.

SEE OVER

59M28