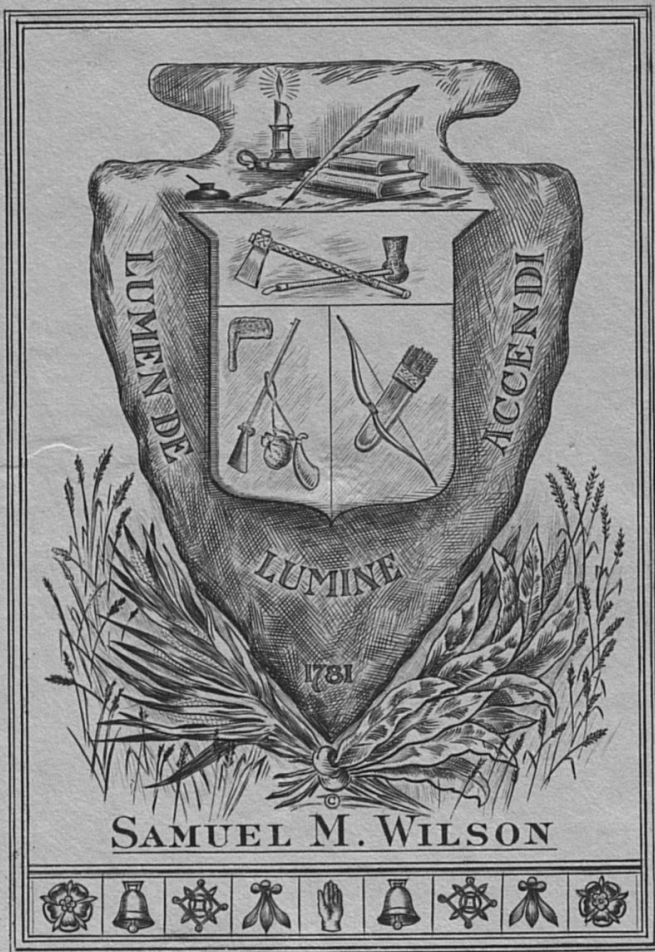


LEXINGTON  
*and*  
THE BLUEGRASS COUNTRY

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THE AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

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Page 113—"The old covered bridges" are inserted in the guide north of North Middletown in citing less famous wooden bridges than one at Cynthiana, which was not mentioned.

Page 117—Under "Winchester" is an excellent opportunity, overlooked, to mention the 1,000,000-acre Sherland National Forest.

## • LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Bluegrass Guide Book

Editor: The Sunday Herald-Leader:  
The book "Lexington and the Bluegrass Country," published recently by the WPA Writers' Project, contains some errors and omissions that probably should be called to the attention of those who possess copies of the volume. It would be well for local historians to submit to the newspapers any inaccuracies the book contains, so that those who have copies of it may clip such newspaper items and insert them in the book.

To start the ball rolling, I beg to call attention to the following:  
Page 10—"Boonesborough Road." should read "Boone's Station Road."  
Pages 11 and 25—"Postlethwait's Tavern opened in 1800" should be corrected to "1797."

Page 13—"Their combined pastorate (Revs. Ambrose Dudley and Thomas P. Dudley at Bryan Station Baptist church) covered a term of 96 years and 3 months." This should be "100 years." In next paragraph there are two corrections: "Ayllesford" should read "Aylesford," Woolfolk house, Joel T. Higgins home, "Mansfield" and others.

Page 55—"Loudoun" was "built in 1849." No one heretofore has undertaken to place this date at sooner than the early 1850's.  
Page 57—"Tour directions: 'West from Zero Milestone on East Main street; left from East Main street on South Limestone street.' Don't try this, unless you are prepared to pay a traffic court fine, as well as risk your life and the lives of other motorists."

Page 61—"The laying of the first rail late in October 1831 (of the pioneer railroad) of course should read '1831.' No mention, by the way, was made of the fact that 'Old Stonehammer,' Gov. Thomas Metcalfe, drove 'the spike.'"  
Same page—"Memorial Hall, south of Pioneer Railway Station" should be "Railway Exhibit."

Page 65—"Another 'Left on Limestone street,' heading west on Main (see Page 57 above)."  
Page 66—"The City Market House—the present market building, was erected in 1817." It looks like it, but it's unnecessary to add 60 years erroneously to the decrepit building's age.

Page 69—"After passing right by the door of the historic Menifee-Breckinridge-Huston home without mentioning it, the tour-master directs: 'Right from Angliana avenue west on High street.' That's exactly the opposite to what is intended, so the editor evidently meant to transpose the "west" and "on."

Page 71—"The 'Zero Milestone' is

"similar to the Zero Milestone in Washington" (it is as dissimilar as could be imagined) according to the guide-book, and "this marker was given to the American Automobile Association." Not much! The AAA had nothing to do with its erection or the victory in winning U. S. highways for Kentucky of which it is emblematic. It was given to the City of Lexington.

Page 74—"The Meadows... residence of Dr. Elisha Warfield... was built about 1806 and Gideon Shryock is said to have been the architect." Gideon Shryock was born in 1802 and therefore could not have been the architect if the date of the erection is correct.

Page 83—"The entire paragraph on 'the Trotting Track' is erroneous. The author has the wrong track location."

Page 84—"The Kentucky river... has cut its way from the mountains to the eastward through the Bluegrass plain and northward to the Ohio." A Corrigan—it has been flowing westward ever since Boone told us so.

Page 89—"The guide continues on Frankfort the route continues on U. S. 60," whereas the next sentence shows that the route "reverses" on that highway.

Page 100—"The 'Old Taylor Distillery, the great plant where 'Old Taylor' whiskey is manufactured" is cited as being at the Forks of Elk-horn. This is the K. Taylor Distillery—the Old Taylor Distillery is down in Woodford county."

Page 101—"West from Zero Milestone on Main street to Georgetown street. Left on Georgetown street to junction with Newtown pike" is another Corrigan that should read, "Right on Georgetown street."

Page 102—"Iron Works road is the old highway over which war materials... passed from the... furnaces in Bath county to the Ohio river" should read "to the Kentucky river."

Page 103—"The guide takes the tourist back to and over the Newtown pike to see Coldstream Farm, which was omitted on the trip out."

Same page—"West from Zero Milestone on Main street to Broadway right on Broadway to city limits." Right (should be left) on Russell Cave pike."

Page 104—"Right from Faraway Farm to Russell Cave pike" should read "left."  
Same page and next, Dixiana Farm entrance on Russell Cave pike is shown as being one and one-half miles from Russell Cave—which is on the opposite side of the pike. The book introduction says "Tour mile-ages are computed from point to

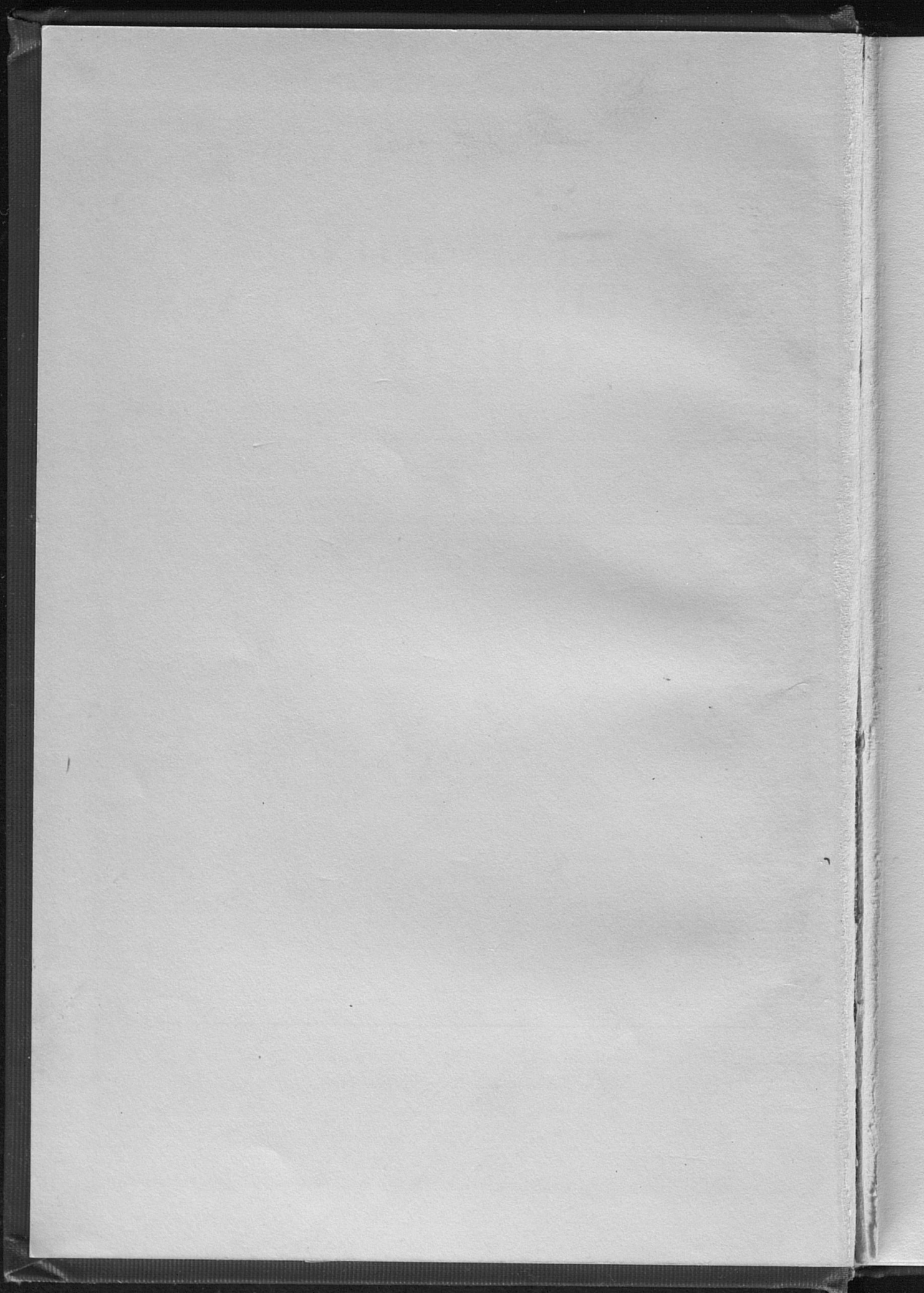
point, and do not include mileage accumulated while inspecting points of interest, or on side tours indicated." So this error in mileage cannot be attributed to mileage in visiting Dixiana Farm. The same paragraph, and on page 106, mentions Ben Ali Haggin, meaning James B. Haggin.

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THE AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

# LEXINGTON AND THE BLUEGRASS COUNTRY

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Written by Workers of the Federal Writers' Project of the  
Works Progress Administration for the State of Kentucky.

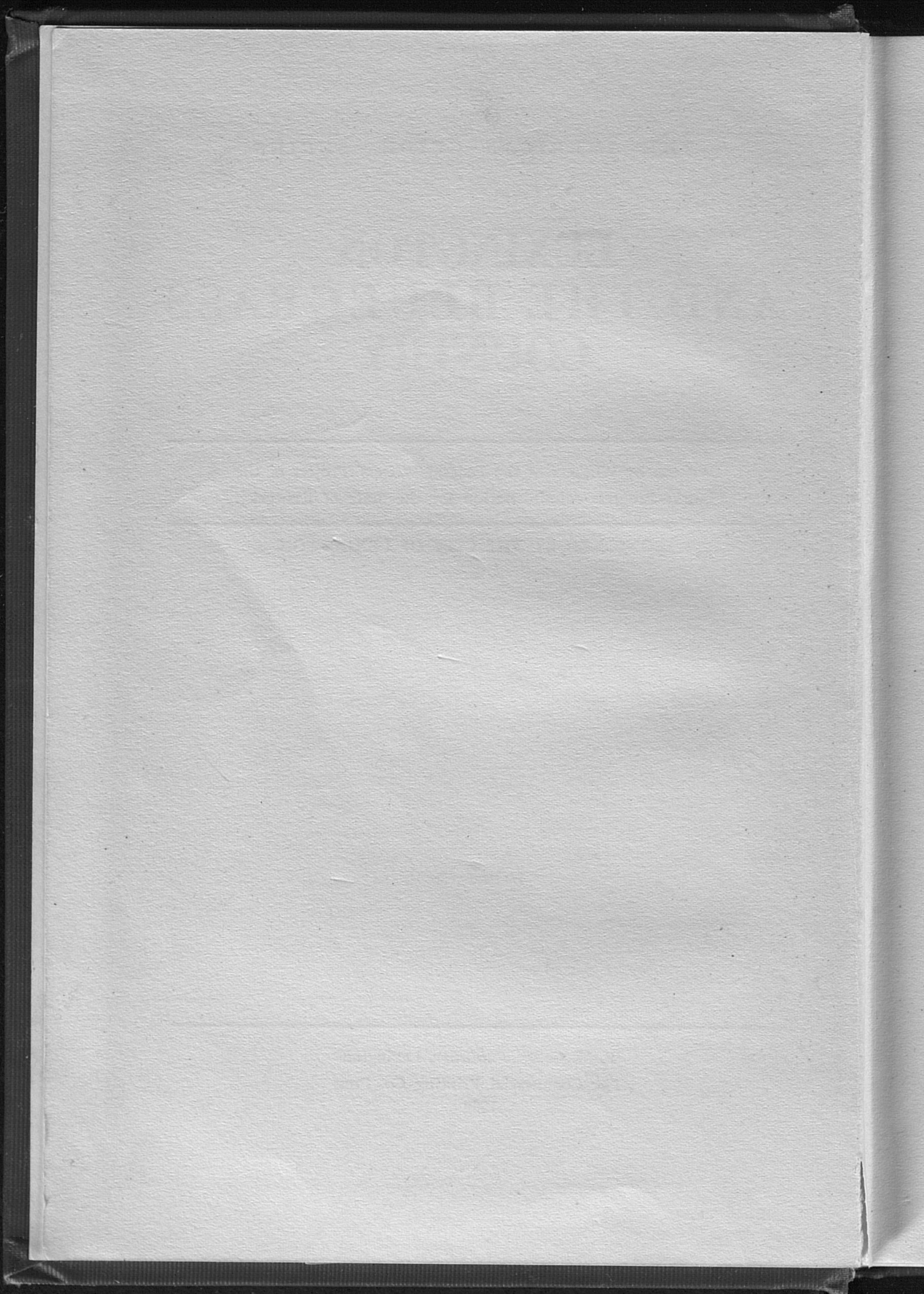
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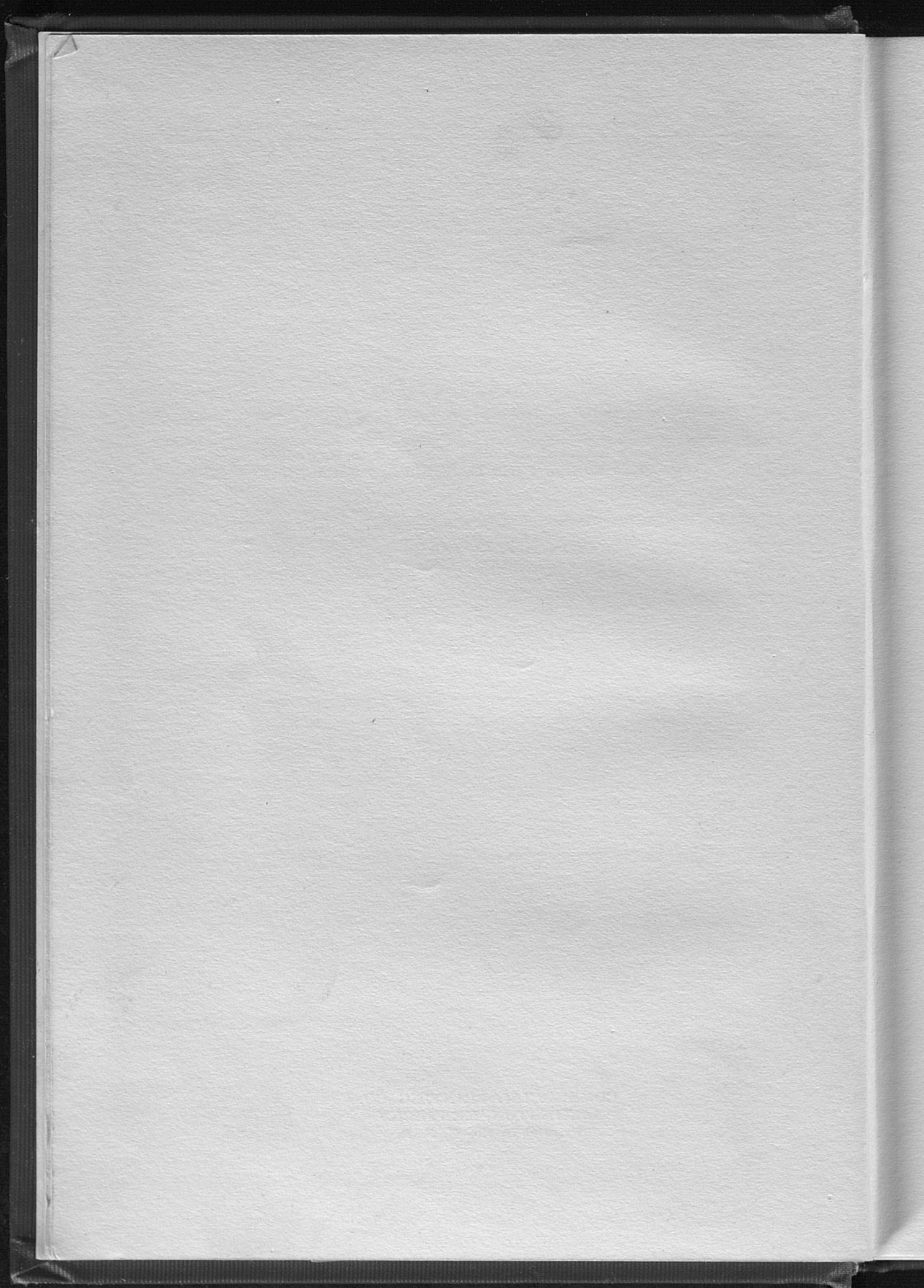
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1938



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## FOREWORD

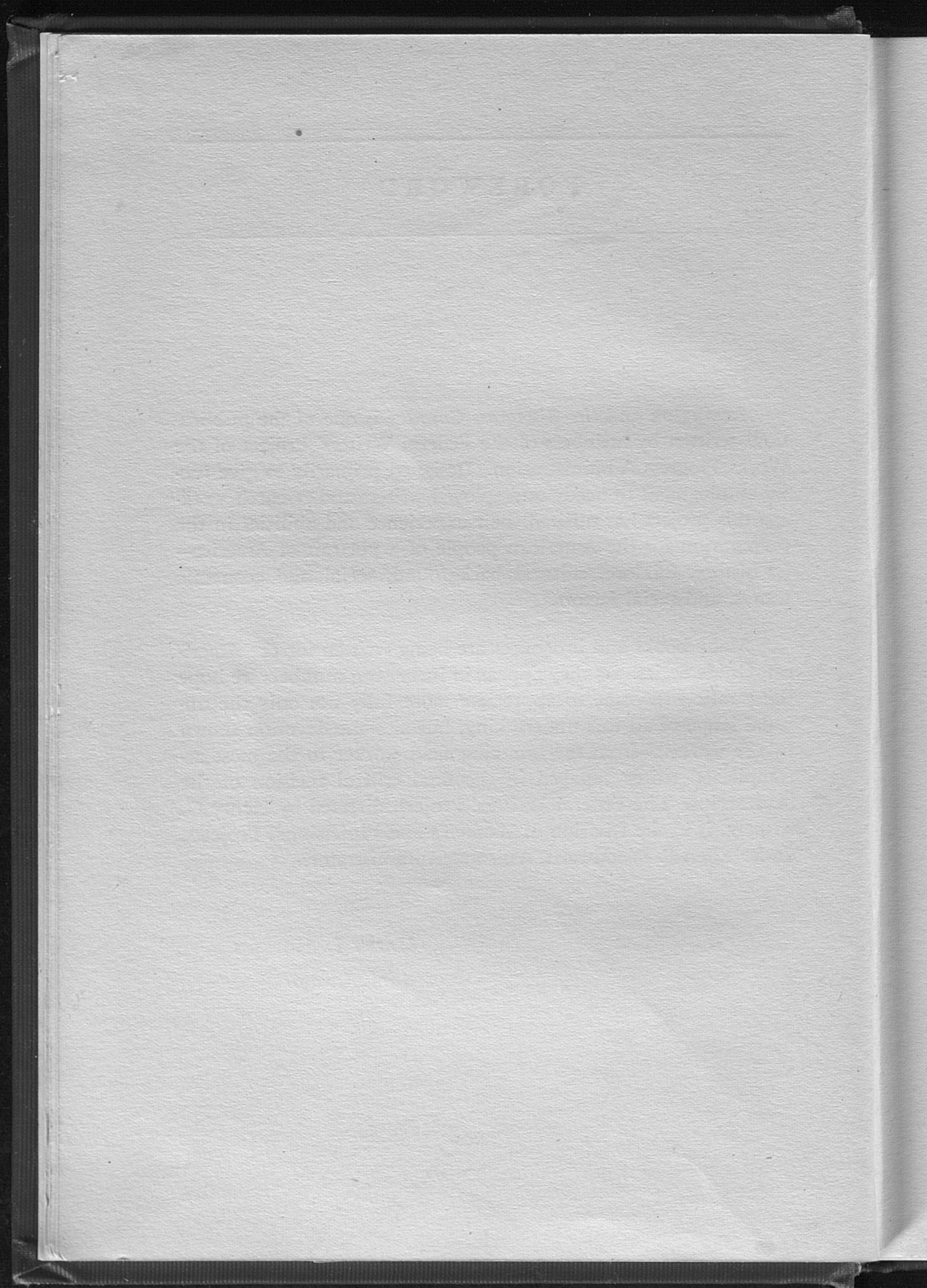
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*Lexington and the Bluegrass Country* is one of the publications written by members of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Designed primarily to give useful employment to needy unemployed writers and research workers, this project has utilized their experience and abilities in the preparation for the American people of a portrait of America—its history, folklore, cultural background, social and economic trends, and racial factors.

Many books and brochures are being written for the American Guide Series. As they appear in increasing numbers we hope the public will come to appreciate more fully not only the unusual scope of all this undertaking, but also the devotion shown by the workers—from the humblest field worker to the most accomplished editor engaged in the final critical revision of the manuscript. The Federal Writers' Project, directed by Henry G. Alsberg, is in the Division of Women's and Professional Projects, under Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Administrator.

HARRY L. HOPKINS

*Administrator*



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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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The editors of *Lexington and the Bluegrass Country* especially acknowledge their gratitude to Charles R. Staples for his *History of Lexington*, and for reading the completed manuscript. J. Winston Coleman, Jr., and T. D. Clark also read the completed manuscript and generously made valuable criticisms and suggestions. J. A. Estes, editor of the *Blood Horse*, read the tours and contributed much to their preparation. Many citizens of Lexington and surrounding country assisted the staff and research workers by supplying facts and valuable information for this book.

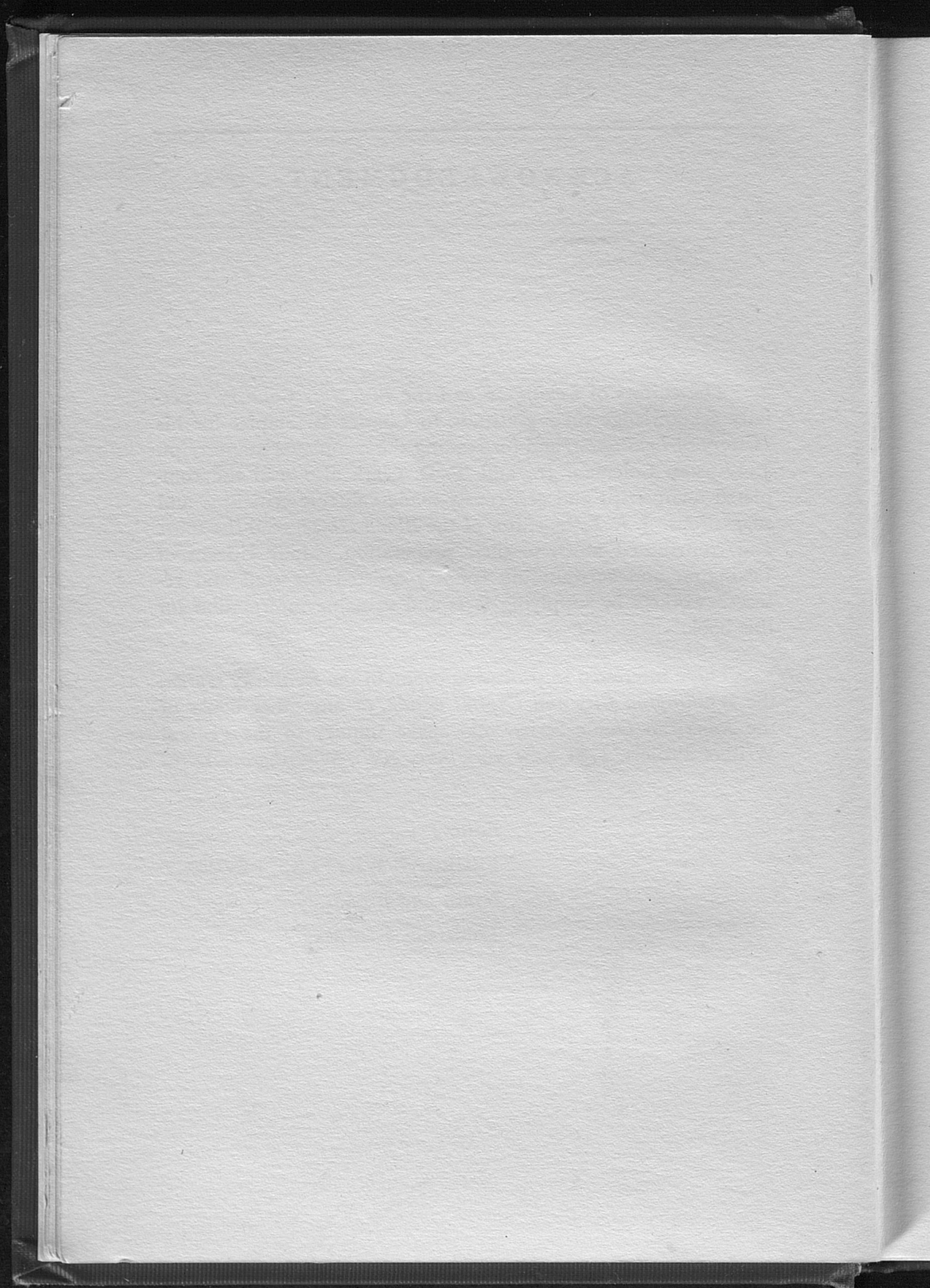
Those interested in procuring copies of the *Kentucky Guide*, the *Washington City and Capital Guide*, or any other books of the American Guide Series, may make inquiry to the Federal Writers' Project, 1734 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.

*Editors*

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT

Ninth and Broadway

Louisville, Kentucky



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## PREFACE

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Lexington, named after the historic battle of Lexington, is the heart of central Kentucky and the metropolis of the rich stock farm and agricultural area known far and wide as the Bluegrass region.

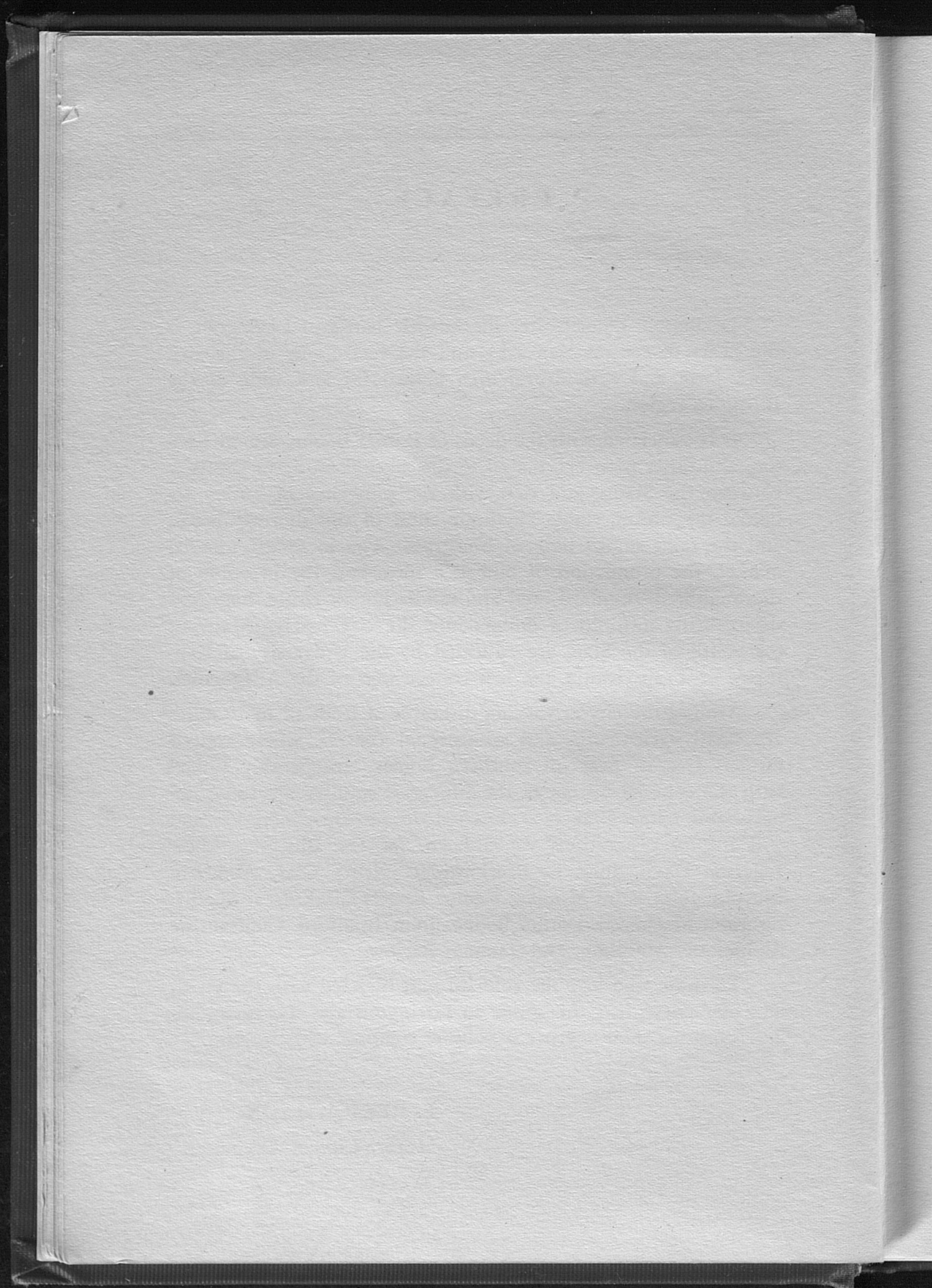
It is associated with the deeds of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, and other pioneers, reared to the martial music of the War between the States, and rich with the pungency of burley tobacco, the unforgettable rhythmic thud of the thoroughbreds, and the faint smoky haze of bluegrass. The loose-leaf tobacco market, the production of bluegrass seed, and the breeding of thoroughbred, standard bred and saddle horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, bring millions of dollars into the city yearly. Many of the youth of the State are educated by the University of Kentucky, or Transylvania, the first college west of the Alleghenies.

Around the city at varying distances of from 12 to 40 miles are small agricultural and educational centers, where retired farmers live in peaceful southern homes. Inseparably linked with the colorful history of the Bluegrass country are those imperishable names that have enriched the present generation and will inspire generations yet unborn, for the Bluegrass knew Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, John Hunt Morgan, George Rogers Clark, Isaac Shelby, Ephraim McDowell, Daniel Boone, John Bradford, Constantine Rafinesque, Audubon, and Thomas Barlow.

To those who love the colorful past blended with the vividness of modern life, this guide to Lexington and the surrounding Bluegrass should prove a volume compact with interest.

E. REED WILSON

Mayor, City of Lexington

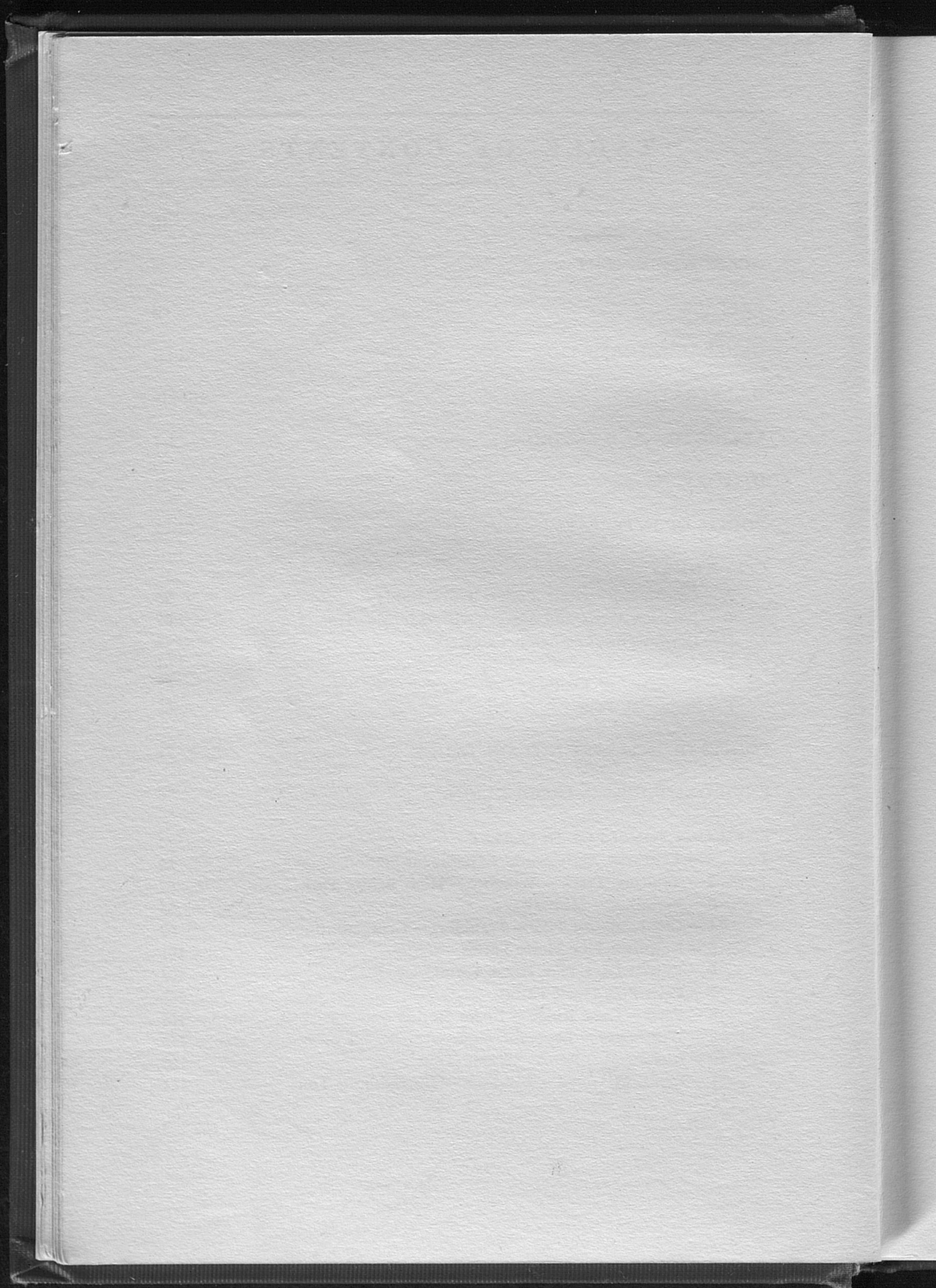


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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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*Railroad Stations:* Louisville & Nashville R. R. (L&N), Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. (C&O), Union Depot, E. Main St. at Viaduct; Southern Ry., S. Broadway and Angliana Ave.

*Bus Station:* Greyhound, Phillips, Fleenor, Nunnelly, and Cooper lines, Union Bus Station, 244 E. Main St.

*Airport:* Municipal Airport, on Newtown Pike; 6 m., taxi fare \$1.

*Streetcars and Busses:* 5c, transfers interchangeable.

*Accommodations:* First class hotel accommodations at hotels. Tourist homes within the city and camps a few miles without are numerous and generally satisfactory.

*Restaurants:* Excellent service at reasonable prices.

*Streets:* Streets numbered N. and S. from Main, and E. and W. from Limestone St.

*Traffic Regulations:* Turns in either direction at intersections of all streets except where traffic lights direct otherwise; vehicle to R. always has right of way. When making L. turn take inside lane. Free parking (1 hr.) on Main St. between Spring and Rose Sts. Curb signs indicate parking limitations. All-night parking permitted in residential sections.

*Riding:* Cavalry Club, Henry Clay Blvd.

*Polo:* Polo matches, Iroquois Hunt & Polo Grounds, 6 m. E. of Lexington on US 60, adm. free, boxes reserved for the season, June through September.

*Golf:* Picadome Golf Course, 18 holes, 50c weekdays, 75c Saturdays and Sundays, S. Broadway (US 68), 2 m.

*Swimming:* Joyland Park, N. on Limestone St. (US 27) 4 m. N. of Lexington, adm., adults 44c, children 25c. Johnson's Mill, N. on Newtown R., 12 m. Minimum rate. Beaches on Kentucky River at Clay's Ferry, Boonesborough, Valley View. Minimum charges.

*Tennis:* Woodland Park, Woodland and High Sts., free; Duncan Park, Limestone and 5th Sts., free; University of Kentucky, Rose St., 10c an hour.

*Football:* Stoll Field, University of Kentucky, Rose St. and Euclid Ave., Thomas Field, Transylvania College, N. Broadway and 7th Sts.

*Basketball:* University of Kentucky Gymnasium, S. Limestone St. and Euclid Ave.; Transylvania College Gymnasium, N. Broadway and W. 4th Sts.

*Dancing:* Joyland Park Casino (clubhouse in winter), N. on US 27, 4 m. Monday and Thursday, 15c; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, 25c. Saturday 40c. Lynwood Inn, N. Broadway, free dancing, dinner \$1. Springhurst, S. Broadway (US 68), 50c (Saturdays 75c). Halcyon Hall, N. on US 25, 4 m., E. on Richmond Rd., 2 m., 40c; dinner \$1, no cover charge. Minimum charges.

*Annual Events:* Lexington Horse Show, movable date continuing one week during latter part of July. 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers' Fair, Trot-

ting track on S. Broadway, movable date in September, inquire of County Agricultural Agent, Federal Building. Blessing of the Hounds, Iroquois Hunt Club, L. off US 25 on Grimes Mill Rd., first Saturday in November.

*Highways:* Routes US 25, 27, 60, and 68 are marked through Lexington.

*Information Service:* Lafayette Hotel, E. Main St. at Viaduct; Phoenix Hotel, E. Main St. at Limestone St.; Board of Commerce, Main and Upper Sts. (entrance on Upper); Bluegrass Auto Club on Esplanade.

*Zero Milestone:* Point of departure for all tours, both city and environs. On E. Main St., at the exit of Union Station Concourse, at the foot of the Viaduct adjacent to Lafayette Hotel. Tour mileages are computed from point to point, and do not include mileage accumulated while inspecting points of interest, or on side tours indicated.

*Maps:* The map of Lexington environs, of the city of Lexington, and the tour maps are arranged in sequence to give a comprehensive view of the entire tours area in relation to Lexington, then of the city as a whole, and finally of the several city and environs tours in detail.

*Points of Interest:* Numbered consecutively, for Lexington, 1-74; for the environs, 93-217. Numbers 75-92 inclusive, not listed on any tour, may neighborhood. Many growers came from the surrounding country to see

*Theaters:* Six moving picture theaters. The Little Theater at Transylvania College and the Guignol at the University of Kentucky offer plays during school terms.

*Racing:* Keeneland, April and October meetings, 5 m. W. of Lexington on US 60, men \$1, women 50c.

*Trots:* Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Assn., June and September meetings, R. off Broadway at Tattersall's, \$1 a person plus State tax.

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Photographs, 64; T. B. Simmons, Danville; Caufield & Shock, Inc.; Aero-Graphic Corp.; Lafayette Studio; Thoroughbred Record Magazine.

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## LEXINGTON AND ENVIRONS TODAY

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LEXINGTON (957 alt., 45,736 pop.), is the premier city of the Bluegrass region and the third largest city in Kentucky. If the outlying area contiguous with the city proper be included, the city has (1938) in excess of 60,000 inhabitants. The topography of Lexington is rolling. Some of the hills, especially those north and south from Main St., are quite steep but not long. The business section is located in a valley through which ran the Town Branch on which the first settlement took its stand. The branch has been covered by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway tracks that parallel Main St. to the north and High St. to the south. The city has grown north and south of the branch and eastward. There is no social distinction, however, between the north and south sides. Transylvania College is north and the University of Kentucky is south.

Lexington has the earmarks of age. Many of the streets are narrow and the sense of narrowness is increased by numerous old houses bordering the sidewalks. Stately mansions, however, are set back in shady yards. Some modernization in the old section has taken place, of course, but not enough to destroy the atmosphere of antiquity.

Smokestacks and large manufacturing plants are almost entirely lacking. With the exception of tobacco warehouses that surround the town on its outskirts, it is a city of residences and institutions. Since much of old Lexington was built substantially, the city presents a delightful mixture of the old and the new.

Fayette County, of which Lexington is the seat, had in 1930, inclusive of Lexington, a population of 68,543. This population, three-quarters white and one-quarter Negro, is long-established, the original stock being Americans from the Atlantic Coast who brought their Negro servants from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Today the county has an estimated total population of 78,000, the rise being due partly to normal increase and partly to unsettled industrial conditions that within recent years have had a marked tendency to cause population to drift toward the more favored economic areas. The practice of employment by the day rather than the monthly or seasonal employment of farm

labor tends to center the families of this labor group within the urban area, where, during the fall and winter, employment is found in handling the tobacco crop that pours into the city for sale, curing and storage.

Fayette County, a part of the inner Bluegrass region upon which Lexington depends for its backlog of prosperity, is like the entire Bluegrass north and east of the Kentucky River, a gently rolling plain, originally timbered but long since cleared and devoted to agriculture and grazing. Its fields and pastures are dotted and bordered with trees remindful of the great forest that gave to the word "wilderness" a significant and sometimes a sinister meaning. Oak, walnut, sycamore, maple, chestnut, and a profusion of other trees, flowering shrubs, vines, and the canes, detested by pioneers, once grew out of a soil rich in lime and phosphates. Here are farms ranging in size from 50 acres or less to the thousand and more acre estates that cluster about Lexington, and are devoted to horse raising. The great plantations that existed prior to the War between the States, given over in their later years to tobacco growing, are now broken up. The principal reminders of that day are the great country homes dating back to the era before the conflict, and the stone walls that border the highways that lead into Lexington. The servants, during the "slack season," gathered up limestone rocks from the surface of the fields and built these walls. Today, smaller farms are operated under a more intensive agricultural system, usually by the owner, who often rents out to Negroes, descendants of the old time slave population, a few acres of tobacco land. These tenants, following the social customs of generations of community life, often live in village clusters that scarcely merit the name of towns, little groups of houses mainly situated on side roads. Some of the more thrifty Negroes own their own homes and the tiny farms surrounding them.

Fayette County, in common with the entire rural area of the Bluegrass, where not devoted to horse raising, is given over to tobacco and livestock raising. The culture of tobacco, begun with the settlement of the Bluegrass, leaped into the position of a major industry when, with the substitution of steamboats for sailing craft and the later flooding of the American market with foreign rope and twine making fibers, the culture of hemp, up to that time a ready-money crop and basis of Lexington's extensive rope making industries, became unprofitable. Over the immense loose-leaf tobacco floors (*see City Tour F*), and out from the warehouses where the farm product is cured and stored an-

nually, passes a crop that in cash value to the city and its environs far outranks any other product. This rural production sets the pace for the trade activity within the city, and a good tobacco year is a good year for the city as a whole.

Next to tobacco, livestock farming engages the attention of rural Fayette and the surrounding region. Here the old traditions that set Lexington apart from the ordinary town again make themselves powerfully felt. The small group of plantation owners who lived within and about the growing town and rising city were men of rich and deep stock raising traditions that rooted back through Middle Colonial lines to the pastures and paddocks of manorial England. Their desire for the best in horses extended to their sheep and cattle and hogs, and they indulged that desire by procuring from Europe and from older sections in America the best blood lines obtainable. At an early day the pastures of the Bluegrass became famous for the quality of their sheep, and more especially their cattle. The tradition remains, and today, through the stockyards of Lexington, pours an annual wealth second to that from the tobacco fields.

The great horse farms that spread out from the city on every hand represent a special development within recent decades of a love for horse flesh, deep-rooted in the lives of early Lexingtonians. As modern business men take up golf, so did the early lawyers, physicians, educators, ministers, bankers, and business men take to breeding swift and sure-footed horses. This satisfied in part their need of rapid transportation, and in part was due to traditions learned on the wide Atlantic coastal plain from Maryland to the Carolinas. The limestone soils essential to the development of sound bone and durable hoofs was already present. When the timber had been cleared, the nutritious bluegrass crept in and possessed the land. Imported English and Arabian stallions sired sons and daughters that were fleet of foot. These generations of men rode the pick of their fathers' stables away to battle, and a love for fine horses that amounted to a passion developed and grew. When, after the War between the States, the empty paddocks were gradually refilled, the blood of the best horses of bygone years was treasured, kept, and increased. That blood, developed by great breeders today, was known only to the inner circles of lovers of horses. It extended from the thoroughbred through the saddle horse and trotter breeds, and is now the property, in the main, of men whose interests outside of the Bluegrass enable them to indulge here on their summer estates, a taste for breed development and perfec-

tion that the pioneer horsemen of a century and more ago would understand. Through their hands the blood of Eclipse, Messenger, Denmark, and other sires that have made horse history, has been passed down from generation to generation and spread the fame of the Bluegrass over the horse-loving world by bringing to Lexington and its environs rewards not reckoned in dollars.

From what has been said it will be seen that the environs of Lexington stand in an unusual and pleasant relationship to the urban area itself. It might be said that the industries of Lexington lie outside the city, and that the social interests of the industrial area lie within the city. It presents a picture of a far-flung community with mutually responsive interests reaching from Courthouse Square to distant rural horizons.

Lexington itself is a great trading center. Its railroad yards, warehouses, and mercantile truck lines, handle, rehandle, and distribute goods into and out of Lexington for and from a wide region that extends in all directions. Tobacco and whisky excepted, the city itself creates little merchandise. It was not always so. Once Lexington was the center of a long list of essential manufacturing enterprises, but the development of river navigation and the lag of other means of transportation took away many of these. In the days of the War between the States, Lexington was secure in possession of a great rope making industry that brought it wealth and that gave it recognition wherever cotton was hauled and ships were rigged and sailed. But that, too, passed. The absence of factory smoke and the presence of a lone skyscraper are noticeable. To understand what the busy thousands do requires that one get up and be on the street before seven o'clock in the mornings. Throughout the long summer, trucks from the farms ramble into town and load up with day laborers who wait for hire, their dinner buckets in hand, on the downtown street corners. That in part answers the question. Another part of the answer is obtained by walking through the wholesale warehouse district toward nightfall as great vans, loaded with wares for the country stores and for the neighboring towns within the Bluegrass and well beyond its rim, depart on their nightly journeys. Along about daybreak others may be seen arriving loaded with country produce destined for the markets of the great cities north and east.

Finally, and by means least in importance from the financial, cultural, and social points of view, Lexington is a great educational center. Here is located the University of Kentucky,

one of the larger universities of the southern States. Here also, with its allied theological school, the College of the Bible, is the old Transylvania that more than a century ago brought to Lexington a name and fame that spread over America and reached the shores of Europe. From Kentucky and surrounding States the sons and daughters of men and women with ambitions for their children come to Lexington to study. Many parents move here to give educational opportunity in the city's schools to their younger children, while the older, in college, retain touch with the family life. Hundreds of boys and girls with limited means work their way through college.

The clean, well-kept appearance of Lexington's streets, lawns, homes, and places of business are certain to impress the visitor. Sensed, too, is the absence of any "modern" note that clashes with the general unity of the scene. Yet the business buildings, some recent, many dating back two or three generations, are equipped in today's mode. The service in hotels and stores is metropolitan in quality. Restaurants and clubs cater to the exacting taste that demands genuine southern cooking. Race tracks, polo fields, and golf courses call to the sports enthusiast. Libraries, rare and old, modern and efficient, offer their treasures. Parks lend their shade. Churches of many faiths minister to the soul-weary, and altars invite them to prayer.

North, east, and south beyond the business center spread the homes of Lexington. Within the residential streets or close at hand, are the colleges and private schools, together with the secondary and high schools of the city. A State law renders it necessary to make separate provisions, both in the city schools and in the schools of higher learning, for white and Negro students. A grade and high school system is provided for Negro pupils, who, on the basis of population, constitute about one-fourth of the total school registration.

The industrial area of the city is a fan-shaped section extending from the downtown district southward along Limestone St. and westward along Georgetown Pike. Within this wide-extended section may be seen, not only the warehouses and other industrial features described on City Tour F, but whole streets and neighborhoods where dwell few whites and many Negroes. Of these Negro neighborhoods there are two distinct types within the city.

When freedom came, many Negroes owned by whites within the city, and occupying cabins that may be seen now standing, went on living as before. The only essential difference brought

by emancipation was that now they had no longer a "marster," but an "employer." In the three quarters of a century that has since elapsed children and grandchildren of one-time slaves have worked for the children and grandchildren of the one-time owners. A certain interdependence has grown up, or rather continued, based upon services rendered and securities given rather than upon the harsh terms of ownership. Here are fine old homes, and back of them are the homes and streets of some of the Negro population. In other sections Negro business and professional groups maintain beautiful and well-kept homes. The Negroes have their own churches and their own distinct social life.

When these Negro neighborhoods, as they had a way of doing, became filled to overflowing, the overflow concentrated in the outskirts of the expanding town. Negroes from the country moved cityward, impelled by visions of wealth, ease, or excitement, and settled within the new Negro areas, or in neighborhoods developed solely by Negroes. In many of these neighborhoods the impelling motive of those who developed the property appears to have been to gain maximum rentals from a given land area, with minimum consideration for garden space, front yards, playgrounds, or the even more necessary living-space requirements for decent care and upbringing of families.

Such were the conditions that attended the development of Negro freedom, and the growth of better living standards has been very slow. Except in those districts where, as in similar white areas, distinct slum living habits and standards are found, the conditions seen today represent an advance both in living and in education over those that formerly prevailed. Poverty, whether white or Negro, of the most abject type is found, but the community affords to nearly all a reasonable chance to find for themselves a place in which to work gainfully. In that respect the city is favored beyond many by the fortune of its location, industries and steady constructive development.

Within a few blocks of the downtown district, lies, on either hand, older Lexington (*see Tours A, B, C, and D*). Of that older city, as of the encircling farms, it may be said that it is a visible expression of the will of a community, growing through successive generations into stone and brick and mortar, into tree-shaded lawns, into devotion-inspiring churches.

Men and women of culture laid the foundation of the youthful city. Talented artists and architects planned its gracious homes. Women of charm and men of force and understanding

lived in them. Fashions in houses changed with the generations, wealth flowed into the city, and with wealth came expanding public institutions, endowment of libraries, invention, art, poetry and music.

The social life of today finds expression in ways that range from simple, old-fashioned neighborly gatherings, to societies, clubs, and cultural groups that afford to all their members an opportunity for self-expression and enjoyment of living.

The traditions of the past live on. Lexington is a living community bound together by memories, some of them bitter, but all remindful of a great history and a great present obligation. It is a proud, aristocratic city of Southern ancestry, life, and charm.

It is a city five generations old, and still young. It is a city knowing the need of material things, yet understanding the friendly voice. To all it offers hospitality; to the friendly it offers friendship.

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## HISTORY

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The present State of Kentucky was a part of the far reaching counties of Virginia until December 1772, when it was made a part of Fincastle County by an act of the Virginia General Assembly. In December 1776, the same body rearranged the area, dividing Fincastle into the counties of Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky, by an act which became effective after December 31 of that year. The areas of the first two counties have remained part of the mother State, while Kentucky County is that part of the present State of Kentucky lying east of the Tennessee River.

Between 1750 and 1774 Kentucky was visited by numerous hunters, explorers, and surveyors, but no permanent settlement within the borders of the present Fayette County had been attempted. In June, 1775, a party of hunters arrived from Harrodsburg and one of them, William McConnell, claimed a pre-emption. His comrades helped him build a small cabin and clear a piece of land which he planted with snap beans and apple seeds. Encamped around the fire one night, the party learned from a visitor of the Battle of Lexington and decided then and there to name the settlement in honor of the town where the first blow was struck in the struggle for American freedom. Several of the group departed over the mountains to enlist in the Continental Army, and nothing further seems to have been done toward a permanent settlement in Fayette County until, between April 14 and 19, 1779, a party of 25 came from Harrodsburg to Lexington and erected a blockhouse. In 1781 a stockade was erected just west of the blockhouse under the direction of Col. John Todd. This structure was 80 feet square inside, and 9 feet high, with walls 7 feet thick up to 4 feet above the ground and 5 feet thick up to the top. The next year another small fort was erected at what is now the northwest corner of High St. and Broadway, but was never occupied.

The influx of settlers during the later years of the Revolution called for the establishment of local government. In response to this need the Assembly of Virginia in 1780 separated the County of Kentucky into three—Lincoln, Jefferson, and Fayette, the latter named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Fayette County, as then created, comprised all the present State of Kentucky lying north and east of the Kentucky River.

Together with Lincoln and Jefferson it constituted the District of Kentucky. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, appointed John Todd, colonel, Daniel Boone, lieutenant colonel, and Thomas Marshall, surveyor, of the new county.

During this period a chain of stations, outposts for the protection of the growing settlements within the present borders of Fayette County, was established. The most prominent of these were Boone's Station, near Athens, and Bryan Station, on North Elkhorn, where in August 1782 the inhabitants of the station repulsed Simon Girty and a large number of Indians. Master-son's Station was on the Greendale Pike, about six miles northwest from Lexington on what is now a portion of the Federal Narcotic Farm. Todd's Station was erected about one-half mile westward from South Elkhorn by Levi Todd, and Maj. John Morrison had a station of 10 families on Hickman Creek, 10 miles southeast of Lexington.

The settlements in Fayette County, first in Lexington, and then behind the cordon of stations already mentioned, spread gradually over the lands along North Elkhorn, Cane Run, Shannon's Run, South Elkhorn, and Hickman's Creek. With the close of the Revolution and the removal of the Indian menace these narrow borders were passed; settlements sprang up in many parts of the county. Soon the major part of it was either located or claimed. Virginia land laws gave rise to litigation that for many years cluttered the courts of Fayette and ended finally in the Court of Appeals.

The expansion of settlement into sections from which access to the local seat of government at Lexington was difficult, created a demand for the division of the County of Fayette. In 1785, in response to the petitions of sundry citizens, Bourbon County was organized from the northwest portion of Fayette. In 1788 Woodford County was formed from the southwest side. Clark County was created in 1792, after Kentucky became a State, out of parts of Fayette and Bourbon. Finally, in 1798, Jessamine County was fashioned out of the southern part of Fayette.

The site of Lexington first enters the written records April 19, 1774, when Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, signed a military warrant for 200 acres of land "laying on Middle or Town Fork Elkhorn," to James Buford for his services in the French and Indian Wars. This warrant changed hands several times, but finally came into the possession of Col. John Todd. During 1780 he conveyed 70 acres of the warrant to the trustees of the Town of Lexington, which they joined to other acres from the lands

of John Maxwell, William Pendleton, James Parry, John Coburn, Francis McConnell, and Robert Patterson. A total of 710 acres was thus procured, and January 25, 1780, the residents in the town signed a "citizens' compact" by which each of the 47 settlers was to receive one in-lot of one-half acre each and one out-lot of 5 acres. "No man was allowed to draw for a lot unless he had been a resident of the town for twelve months, or had planted a crop of corn for the ensuing year." Widows had full privilege with the men. There were 87 in-lots in the area between Limestone and Merino, High and Short Sts. The out-lots included areas from High St. southward to Pine St., and from Short St. northward to 7th St. Broadway (then called Main Cross St.) and Mulberry were the only streets extending the full length of the town, north and south. Main St. east of Limestone was Boonesborough Rd.

The "citizens' compact" of 1780 was only a "gentlemen's agreement" for the operation of the village of Lexington, and on April 14, 1782, a petition for authority to establish a town was addressed to the General Assembly of Virginia. The assembly responded favorably, and trustees were named and authorized to issue deeds for the lots upon which the settlers resided, but titles to farm lands outside the town remained under a cloud for many years because of conflicting claims.

By common consent Lexington, when Fayette County was organized, became the county seat. No doubt an offer made by the pioneers of Lexington of £30 in gold, with which to build a courthouse and jail, had a material influence on this choice. This offer forestalled similar offers from other towns and increased the prestige of Lexington above that of the other settlements, attracted more visitors, and widened the markets of its early-day merchants.

The supply of food was a matter of grave concern. The rapid increase in population occasioned an acute scarcity of provisions, and many families never tasted bread until the corn crop they planted matured and was ground into meal. Game was the main source of food. Notwithstanding these hardships, each year witnessed the arrival of more immigrants in the Bluegrass, and Fayette County received its share. Every stratum of society was represented. Many came to escape the post-Revolutionary depression; others to find more fertile lands than they had previously farmed, while still others came to enjoy the religious and social freedom of a frontier country. Under the common hardships social distinctions were broken down, and initiative and enter-

prise lifted the individual to his deserved place in the community's life and esteem.

In the spring of 1784, James Wilkinson, afterwards western commander-in-chief of the American Army, arrived in Lexington and opened a store with a stock of merchandise containing many commodities not produced locally but much desired by the pioneers. He was followed shortly by John Coburn, Robert Barr, and Alexander and James Parker. The next year James Bray opened a "house of entertainment" on West Main St.; this was Lexington's first tavern. The next year John Higbee opened an inn on the corner of Limestone and High Sts., the site where afterwards resided Joseph Ficklin, with whom Jefferson Davis boarded while a student at Transylvania. Those establishments were the first of a long line of hotels in Lexington serving the public with excellent cuisine and service. One of these perhaps can claim the longest occupancy of one site of any hotel in Kentucky. This is the Phoenix Hotel, opened in 1800 as Postlethwait's Tavern, on the southeast corner of Main and Limestone Sts.

With the opening of these stores and taverns, merchants were attracted and new enterprises appeared. Soon Lexington became noted as a supply center for travelers between East and West. The stores replenished their stocks from Philadelphia and Baltimore and brought their goods on pack horses to Pittsburgh, from which they were floated down the Ohio to Limestone (now Maysville) and then carted overland to Lexington. In exchange for these goods the merchants in the East were compelled to accept hides, skins, and furs, ginseng, home-made linens, briskets of beef, hams, lard, lumber, and butter. As farming developed toward the close of the eighteenth century, whisky, tobacco, and hemp became ready-money products, and were floated in quantity down the river to New Orleans. The few gold and silver coins in circulation were of foreign mintage, with the Spanish piaster in most general use. This "piece of eight" was much sought by the merchants. Small change was provided by having blacksmiths cut a piaster into halves, quarters, and eighths, from which we get the terms "two bits" and "four bits."

The cost of freightage from the seacoast, and the difficulties of the trip over the mountains, caused the merchants to seek other means of securing articles that could be produced by local labor. This aim resulted in the establishment of manufacturing plants that absorbed surplus labor and induced more mechanics to settle in the Bluegrass. When local markets failed to absorb

the output, the surplus was freighted to towns in the South and West. Soon the roads out of Lexington were traversed by wagon trains carrying shoes, boots, hats, woolen goods, ducking, rope, white lead, and other commodities until this occupation amounted to more than \$3,000,000 of invested capital. Prosperity continued until the steamboat began to replace the wagon trains. Eventually the plants were removed to Cincinnati or Louisville, where water transportation was cheap and convenient. The building of Lexington's first railroad, in December 1835, was too late to save most of the industries, but this did prevent Lexington from sinking to the level of a crossroads town.

The first market house of the city, a two-story building 25 by 50 feet, the second floor resting on brick pillars, was built to provide an outlet for country produce. Its location was on Main St., where Purcell's Department Store now stands. Here, June 2, 1792, Isaac Shelby was inaugurated first Governor of Kentucky, and within this building were held, that same year, the first two sessions of the legislature. Lexington became the capital of the new Commonwealth, and remained so until the seat of government was established at Frankfort the year following.

The great tide of emigration to the West beyond the borders of Kentucky, during the decade 1800-1840, flowed in part across the young State and carried with it the less fixed elements of its population. Those, especially, who had come to Kentucky to be free from restraint, moved on. So did many whose land titles were clouded. Cheaper lands were another attraction. In some instances nearby entire church congregations left the Bluegrass for newer territory. When, in the late 1830's, Texas was opened for settlement, long wagon trains became a familiar sight in Lexington, and many of the younger sons of pioneers departed seeking adventure in the South and West. These migrations drew heavily upon the population of Fayette. So many left that for a number of years the growth of the county was very slow. In 1840, the population was 22,191; in 1850, 22,735; in 1860, 22,599; in 1870, 26,656, and in 1880, 20,023. During the past 20 years the population of the county has more than doubled, and it now enjoys a healthy growth from the influx of those coming here to educate their children and to enjoy a beautiful region, rich in scenic and historical interest. These changes have tended on the whole to develop a more uniform and stable community.

The first settlers who came to Fayette County brought their religious culture with them, along with the school and the printing press. The first church erected and occupied in Fayette

County was established at South Elkhorn under the leadership of Elder Lewis Craig of the Baptist denomination, who, in 1783, separated from the Gilbert's Creek congregation in Lincoln County. In 1786 the Town Fork Baptist Church, predecessor of the Baptist Church in Lexington, was organized by the Rev. John Gano. In the same year the Rev. Ambrose Dudley organized the Bryan Station Baptist Church on North Elkhorn, where he preached for many years. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas P. Dudley. Their combined pastorate of this one church covered a term of 96 years and 3 months, a length of service in the ministry probably unequaled in the United States. In 1784 the Presbyterians, who had been holding occasional services, called the Rev. Adam Rankin to a pastorate which was the beginning of Mt. Zion Church, at first a one-story log building on the southeast corner of Short and Walnut Sts. Other churches of this denomination—Walnut Hill, in the eastern part of the county; Mt. Horeb, on Iron Works Pike, and Bethel, on the western side toward the Scott County line—were erected within a few years. James Masterson's Station on Greendale Pike, about six miles northwest of Lexington, was used as a church by the Methodists as early as 1787, and in 1790 Bishop Asbury came over the mountains to hold the first Methodist conference in the West at this place. Shortly afterwards the Methodists began holding services in Lexington in a cabin on the southwest corner of Short and Deweese Sts., where they remained until 1819.

As early as 1791 Catholic services were held in Lexington, and in 1794, when regular services began, Stephen T. Badin organized a congregation. In 1801 Reverend Thayer purchased a cabin at the corner of West Main St. and Felix Alley, where services were held until in 1811, when a brick chapel on East 3d St. was completed.

Not until 1796, under the leadership of the Rev. James Moore, acting president of Transylvania College, was an Episcopalian Church organized in Lexington. It occupied a small frame building on the corner of Market and Church Sts., where the cathedral now stands. Moore, giving his services without recompense, was successful in putting this church upon a solid foundation, but he will be longest remembered as the hero of James Lane Allen's *Flute and Violin*.

From such a beginning the churches of Lexington and the Bluegrass attained their present flourishing state.

With the home and the church came the newspaper and the school. In 1787 John Bradford brought his printing press to Lex-

ington. On August 11 of that year the first issue of the *Kentucke Gazette* appeared, and for more than sixty-five years it supplied the Bluegrass with the news. The delivery of this paper by post-boys on horseback to the subscribers represented the first effort to provide mail delivery. The *Gazette* and other papers prior to the War between the States rendered somewhat tardily and incompletely the services now given by the local weekly, the city daily, and the reviews devoted to current national and international affairs. The pages devoted to general information covered a surprisingly wide range of interests. On such matters of current interest as the development of the steamboat, the railroad, the electric telegraph, post road construction, the reaper, and similar topics, the reader of that day was rather fully and on the whole quite accurately advised. Foreign affairs were well summarized. Partisanship was unrestrained, and the political picture was highly colored, but the early press of Lexington established a tradition of service that a noteworthy line of editors has maintained all down the years.

The beginnings of education in the county were coincident with the foundation of the city. It has been said that the first school in Lexington was started to keep the younger boys occupied so that they would not be roaming through the forests where they might be picked up by prowling Indians. John McKinney, who fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant, taught the first school of which record is found, in a log cabin on the site of the present courthouse. After him came a succession of pedagogues: Edward Hutchinson, James Moore, Thomas Parvin, Isaac Wilson, and John Filson, surveyor, adventurer, and first historian of Kentucky, whose school was founded in Lexington in 1784. That same year he published his *History of Kentucky*. Four years later, while promoting the new town of Cincinnati, Filson disappeared, and his fate remains a mystery.

These individual teachers were followed by a long line of private or semi-public schools. Many of these sprang up, rendered a few years of satisfactory service, and then closed because of mismanagement or by reason of the greater popularity of another teacher. Van Doren's, the Misses Hacksons, Mrs. Beck's, Dr. Ward's, Madame Mentelle's, Lafayette Academy, and Sayre's College are among the more prominent institutions that belong to that era. Such schools continued through the greater part of the nineteenth century, or until their function was taken over and amplified by the public school system. In the course of their development provision had been made, under the laws of the

Commonwealth, for the separate education of whites and Negroes. The latter have their own system of elementary and high schools, and provision is made for training in work of collegiate grade.

The beginnings of higher education were laid in 1787, when a group of business men in Lexington, learning that Transylvania College, then located at Danville, was not having a very prosperous career, subscribed sufficient money to purchase the present site of Gratz Park and offered it to the college trustees on condition that the college be removed to Lexington. This offer was accepted and the first sessions were held in Lexington the next year.

The establishment of law and medical departments in 1799 brought additional students from all over the South, and gave Lexington its reputation as the first educational center in the West. During the first half of the nineteenth century the educational leadership of Transylvania continued, and among its long list of students in medicine and in law were many who rose to high honor both in State and Nation.

The civil and internal disruption (1824-1826) ended for the time Transylvania's success, but during the rise and fall of all these years dating from 1785 it continued its long career of service. When higher education was resumed, after the war, a new force had arisen. The College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, associated at first with Transylvania, became the nucleus out of which has grown the present University of Kentucky, with its students gathered from every part of the State and surrounding States, and its wide extension activities reaching the farmers of the Bluegrass. Transylvania discontinued many of its specialized courses, and today it is a well-equipped college of the liberal arts, supplemented by the theological post-graduate College of the Bible.

Transportation has been always a major problem of the Bluegrass. Its industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, depended for their early growth upon roads that extended from Lexington in every direction. These roads, developed from Indian game trails, were improved, beginning in 1818; some of them continued under private ownership until recent years. Broken rock replaced the deep-rutted dirt roads of the earliest years and represented the last word of that period in highway construction.

Further improvements followed when, in 1829, and after, the macadam process was tried out. The Maysville-Paris Pike,

built as a result of a bill introduced in Congress by Thomas Metcalfe, then Representative from the Maysville District, and afterwards Governor of Kentucky, was projected as a link in a mail route from Philadelphia across the mountains to Zanesville, Ohio, through Maysville, Paris, and Lexington, to Nashville, Tenn.; Florence, Ala., and on to New Orleans. This road, a branch of the great National Pike, was ultimately completed nearly to Nashville. After the success of the macadam method of road construction was demonstrated, Fayette County became noted for its hard-surface roads. A system of stagecoaches, operating over routes radiating out of Lexington, gave the Bluegrass adequate transportation.

Today's hard-surfaced highways, with but few changes in route, follow those that were built by the highway engineers of a century ago.

Railroads began in the Lexington area with the incorporation, in 1830, of the Lexington & Ohio, completed in 1832 to a point six miles west of town. Later it was extended to Frankfort, where river transportation was available. Not until 1852 did the road, now a part of the Louisville & Nashville system, reach Louisville.

In 1851 a line, now part of the Southern system, was projected to the southward, but only the section to Nicholasville was completed at the time. In 1879 Chattanooga was reached, and later the Ohio River. Finally, development in transportation led to the steady expansion of agriculture within the Lexington area. The rich limestone soil of the region, the abundant rainfall and plenitude of spring water, and above all the quick-growing perennial grass that took possession of the soil as soon as the heavy timber and canebrake were cleaned away, formed a natural foundation for a profitable livestock industry. Fields of native grass, known in parts of the eastern United States as June grass, supplied central Kentucky with prime pasturage. From the prevalent blue of its delicate flowers the name of the region was derived.

Herds of hogs and cattle were driven along the highways, and aided in the growth of Cincinnati as a packing town. At an early day the best blood lines of beef cattle and sheep were introduced, and when the livestock frontier moved westward the excellence of the Bluegrass livestock gave rise to a demand for foundation sires and dams for improving breeds in the expanding West.

The quality of hemp and tobacco was improved, and the

volume of these crops was materially increased. Hemp was in great demand by farmers in the cotton belt, and until the duty-free importation of jute from the Philippines began in 1898, it continued to be one of the principal cash crops marketed in Lexington. Tobacco came with the first settlers, and as it was accepted in payment of taxes and also was in demand for the export trade, its acreage rapidly spread. It has continued one of the leading crops of the Bluegrass, and for more than a generation Lexington has led loose-leaf markets of the Nation. Sales have run as high as 70 million pounds in a single year. The 1936 acreage, widely distributed, yielded 55 million pounds and poured out over the region tributary to Lexington approximately \$20,000,000. Upon this basis rests much of the prosperity of the city itself.

Horse and mule breeding also belongs to the picture of rural Lexington. The second wave of settlers brought with them from the pastures of Virginia and the Carolinas excellent light horse stock, upon which, with thoroughbred stallions imported from England during the first three decades of the 1800's, was founded the highly developed breeding industry that today centers closely about Lexington. There was increasing demand from the cotton states for mules, and in the days preceding the War between the States great droves of mules were driven through the gaps in the mountains to the distribution centers in the deep South. The income from this source was for many years a material factor in the economic progress of the Bluegrass, and this demand helped to keep the light horse free from the infusion of the "cold" blood of the draft breeds.

The preference of generations of men, bred to the light horse tradition, played a decisive part in the history of Bluegrass horse breeding. Like their fathers, they loved a good horse race. It was the supreme test by which they proved the correctness or falsity of their theories as to blood lines, the effect of crosses, and other means by which they sought to improve the stock they had brought from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

Races were held on what is now South Broadway and later on the Commons, now Water St. Race meets were held at other places in the county, particularly at Athens, then called Cross Plains. A race track was built near the present Lexington Cemetery, and regular meetings were held there until 1796. In that year a jockey club was organized and meetings were held according to the Newmarket rules.

The limestone soil of the Bluegrass favored the development of sound bone, and the climate provided favorable growing con-

ditions. Racing continued in popularity until the War of 1812, when Kentuckians, entering the fight in a gala spirit, rode their best horses north to the disaster of the River Raisin and the victory of the Thames. The effect upon horse breeding and racing was all but disastrous. A decade passed before the industry recovered.

The year 1822 witnessed a revival of racing interest. By 1826 the Kentucky Association for the Improvement of Breeds of Stock was organized. Postlethwait, innkeeper, and Henry Clay, statesman and farmer, were among leaders of that generation in the development of blooded horses in the Bluegrass. The latter brought from Yorkshire, England, a thoroughbred stallion, and Stamboul, an Arabian sire. On his plantation at Ashland, Clay kept an excellent string of racers for which he built one of the first private race courses in the West. Others who developed racing in Kentucky were Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, one of the founders of the medical school of Transylvania, Ralph Briscoe Tarleton, the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, Capt. Willa Viley, Price McGrath, the Harper family, and members of the Buford and Burbridge families. Among the lovers of fast well-bred horses was Dr. Elisha Warfield, noted Lexington surgeon and instructor in medicine, best remembered as breeder of the great foundation thoroughbred stallion, Lexington (1850-1875), unmatched in his day as a runner and sire, the most influential sire in American thoroughbred breeding history.

In the late 1820's and through the 1830's the breeding industry in the inner Bluegrass was making rapid strides. Doctor Dudley owned the famous mare Levy, and Vandall, male progenitor of the illustrious Hindoo and Hanover. Success in the breeding industry continued to be reflected in the descendants of Lexington racing stock for the next two decades. The blood of Glencoe, sire of Vandal and other notable mounts, and that of Boston, considered the greatest racer of his time, was coursing through the veins of dozens of winning racers.

Boston sired Lexington, foaled by Alice Carneal in the spring of 1850 at Doctor Warfield's country estate, the Meadows. When Lexington's phenomenal racing career was regarded as ended, the colt was sold to Robert Atchison Alexander, master of Woodburn Stud, Woodford County, for \$15,000, an astounding sum in those days, but the performances of his get more than justified the expenditure.

It is seldom that a thoroughbred, practically invincible on the track, is able to get or foal his or her like. The immortal Lexington (1850-

1875) belongs in this category. Lexington, a bay, stood 15 hands, 3 inches in height, and had four white feet, and his head, although not small, was clean and handsome. After a brilliant career in which he met and defeated all the champions of his day, Lexington stood for 20 years, 16 of which he was the leading American thoroughbred sire. More than fifty Kentucky Derby winners have carried Lexington's blood. Lexington, originally called Darley by his breeder-owner, was renamed shortly afterward when sold to Richard Ten Broeck, under whose colors he won three more races in five additional starts. He also won a match against time, and his total earnings reached \$56,500, a handsome figure for that time. Visitors to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington will remember the mounted figure of this great thoroughbred of the Bluegrass.

Athwart this scene of industrial and agricultural development within the Bluegrass, and especially across the growth of the light horse industry, moved the shadow and then the storm of the War between the States. The traditions of the Bluegrass were of the South. Many of its associations, both political and industrial, were with the North. Here flourished the Virginian type of patriarchal slavery. The fields of the larger farms were tilled by Negroes, the parents of many of whom had come with their masters from the valleys of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. In many of the well-to-do homes of Lexington, Negro servants waited upon their "white folks." On the smaller farms servant and master worked side by side, or else the fields were tilled by free labor. In the modest city home the housewife herself cared for the house and the children, or in some instances had a Negro servant family that dwelt on the premises and considered itself a part of the household. But here, too, centered the commercial side of slavery; here, from the slave block on Cheapside in Courthouse Square, slaves whose masters had met with misfortune, or slaves who had proved themselves unruly, were sold, many of them to traders from the deep South to work "in de cotton and de cane."

War came and again the sons of the Bluegrass rode their choicest mounts away to battle. For four years the paddocks and pastures were swept clean of their finest. What two long generations of breeders had gained was again all but lost. However, recovery was more rapid than after the War of 1812, and before the 1860's had ended, light horse breeding was again going forward.

In 1871 Milton H. Sanford acquired a farm on the banks of North Elkhorn Creek, near Lexington, and there transferred from New Jersey his widely known Preakness Stud. Sanford, in 1881, sold the farm and stock to Daniel Swigert, who had been manager of Woodburn Stud. Swigert renamed the place Elmen-

dorf and made it famous. Elmendorf now belongs to Joseph E. Widener.

During the 1880's a number of easterners and northerners who had acquired wealth decided to distinguish themselves as sportsmen, purchased estates in the Bluegrass, and began to breed and race thoroughbreds. One of these was the elder August Belmont, who in 1885 leased a farm on the Georgetown Pike to which he moved his Nursery Stud from Babylon, Long Island. The lease continued in force until the death of the younger August Belmont in 1925.

The 1870's proved to be the golden era of turfdom in the Bluegrass. Among the colorful turfmen who frequented the historic track on 6th St. during this period were Price McGrath, Major Daingerfield, Gen. Abe Buford, Maj. B. Thomas, Col. Milton Young, and John Harper, and the starters included such horses as Aristides and Ten Broeck, Mollie McCarty, Domino, and others. Aristides, winner of the first Kentucky Derby at Louisville in 1875, defeated Ten Broeck at Lexington the next year in the track's golden anniversary feature, still regarded by old time turfmen as the greatest race ever staged on the Bluegrass oval.

It was in this decade that bookmakers made their first appearance on the course, and pools were sold in Postlethwait's Tavern—later the Phoenix Hotel—on the eve of a big race. The period also was marked by the introduction of dash races, in contrast to the common, up to that time—and still characteristic of English racing—gruelling distance tests. Stallion shows became featured events. It was not until ten years later, however, that the "tipster's sheet" was introduced.

In the 1880's the method of starting was still that employed in the earliest Bluegrass races. Fields were sent away from the post by flag or drum signal. Up to this time services of starter and judges were voluntary. The first paid starter made his appearance during this decade.

It was closer to the end of the century when women began to evince openly an interest in the sport and to attend the races. Indeed, about this time many of the matrons and belles of Fayette acquired their own stables and took pride in seeing their entries under their own colors. For months in advance of a Lexington meeting, turfwomen, as they were called even at that early day, made elaborate preparations. They vied in making silk and satin purses in which the winner's share of the purse was to be placed

and hung on the finish wire, ready to be cut down and pocketed by the triumphant owner of the victor.

During the depression of the 1890's racing as a sport declined, and the breeding industry suffered materially. Through this relapse which extended well into the twentieth century, great breeders bided their time and developed, with the aid of the blood that had made history in earlier days, the foundations of the extensive breeding industry of the present. Today Lexington's all-sport-and-no-profit race track, the beautiful course known as Keeneland, symbolizes the best traditions of the turf.

This brief outline fails to mention the significant work accomplished in the light horse industry in the development, out of the hot blood of the thoroughbred crossed upon desirable mares of quality, of the standard bred or trotting horse, and of the American saddle horse. The latter is peculiarly a product of the Bluegrass; in the development of the former the Bluegrass has taken an important part. These activities merge history with the present, and the story of the trotter and the saddle horse, as well as of the thoroughbred of today, is told best in the paddocks about Lexington.

## POINTS OF INTEREST

### City of Lexington

#### TOUR A

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Phoenix Hotel                     | 7. Site of the First Fort             |
| 2. John Hunt Morgan Statue           | 8. William Anderson Barber Shop       |
| 3. World War Memorial                | 9. Old Bradford Home                  |
| 4. Fayette County Courthouse         | 10. "Hopemont," John Hunt Morgan Home |
| 5. Cheapside Park                    | 11. Benjamin Gratz Home               |
| 6. John Cabell Breckinridge Memorial | 12. Jim Stone Home                    |

#### TRANSYLVANIA

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 13. Morrison College                 | 14. Science Building and Museum |
| 15. Library and College of the Bible |                                 |

#### GRATZ PARK

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16. James Lane Allen Fountain   | 19. Bodley House             |
| 17. James Lane Allen Schoolroom | 20. Mary Todd Lincoln School |
| 18. Lexington Public Library    | 21. Sayre College            |

#### TOUR B

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 22. Kentuckian Hotel Annex    | 26. First Methodist Episcopal Church |
| 23. Calvary Baptist Church    | 27. Judge George Robertson Home      |
| 24. Wooley Home               | 28. Mary Todd (Lincoln) Home         |
| 25. Jefferson Davis Marker    | 29. First Newspaper (Marker)         |
| 30. Site of First Legislature |                                      |

## TOUR C

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 31. Lafayette Hotel  | 37. Lexington <i>Herald-Leader</i> |
| 32. First Baptist Church (Negro)   | 38. St. Paul's Catholic Church     |
| 33. Central Christian Church   | 39. First Baptist Church           |
| 34. Lexington City Hall  | 40. Lexington Cemetery             |
| 35. St. Peter's Catholic Church  | 41. Salvation Army Home            |
| 36. Federal Building — Fayette Farm<br>Bureau — United States Re-<br>mount Army Station. |                                    |

## TOUR D

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 42. WLAP                                       | 50. Thorn Hill (Duncan Park Day<br>Nursery)        |
| 43. Second Presbyterian Church                 | 51. Castlewood Community Center<br>(Loudoun)       |
| 44. Church of the Good Shepherd                | 52. Paul Lawrence Dunbar High<br>School (Negro)    |
| 45. Henry Clay High School                     | 53. St. Paul African Methodist<br>Episcopal Church |
| 46. Ashland                                    | 54. Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.                   |
| 47. Old Cemeteries (Episcopal and<br>Catholic) |  |
| 48. Whitehall                                  |  |
| 49. Lexington Junior High School               |  |

## TOUR E

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 55. Good Samaritan Hospital                          | 62. The Engineering Quadrangle               |
| 56. Administration Building and<br>Museum of Geology | 63. The University Library                   |
| 57. College of Education and<br>Associated Schools   | 64. Law Building                             |
| 58. James Kennedy Patterson Statue                   | 65. Museum of Anthropology and<br>Archeology |
| 59. Section of Pioneer Railway                       | 66. Stoll Athletic Field                     |
| 60. Memorial Hall                                    | 67. Kentucky Botanical Garden                |
| 61. McVey Hall                                       | 68. Student Union Building                   |
|  | 69. Art Center                               |

## TOUR F

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 70. City Market House                       | 72. Central District Warehouse<br>Corporation — Wool Pool |
| 71. Tobacco Warehouse Area —<br>Sales Floor | 73. Gentry Thompson Stockyards                            |
| 74. Pepper's Distillery                     |   |

## POINTS OF INTEREST NOT ON ANY TOUR

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 75. Zero Milestone               | 84. Maxwell Place                  |
| 76. Board of Commerce            | 85. Botherum                       |
| 77. Jordan's Row                 | 86. The Meadows                    |
| 78. Woodland Park and Auditorium | 87. First Race Course Marker       |
| 79. Odd Fellows Orphans' Home    | 88. The <i>American Horseman</i>   |
| 80. Site of Steamboat Trial      | 89. The <i>Thoroughbred Record</i> |
| 81. Site of Early Railroad Depot | 90. The <i>Blood Horse</i>         |
| 82. Christ Church (Episcopal)    | 91. The <i>Chase</i>               |
| 83. Senator Pope Home            | 92. The <i>Sheepman</i>            |

## ENVIRONS TOUR 1

## KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 93. Kentucky Agricultural<br>Experiment Station | 98. Animal Pathology Group |
| 94. Insectary                                   | 99. Dairy Barn             |
| 95. Dairy Products Building                     | 100. Poultry Unit          |
| 96. Stock Judging Pavilion                      | 101. Piggery               |
| 97. Agricultural Engineering<br>Building        | 102. Greenhouse            |

## TOUR 2

## TROTTING TRACK — WILMORE — HIGH BRIDGE PARK

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 103. Tattersall's         | 108. South Elkhorn Baptist Church |
| 104. Trotting Track       | 109. Almahurst                    |
| 105. Picadome Golf Course | 110. Wilmore                      |
| 106. Scarlet Gate         | 111. Asbury College               |
| 107. Beaumont Farm        | 112. High Bridge                  |
|                           | 113. High Bridge Park             |

## TOUR 3

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 114. Duntreath                           | 123. Versailles                                      |
| 115. Calumet Farm                        | 124. Margaret Hall                                   |
| 116. Old Keen Place                      | 125. Stone Wall                                      |
| 117. Keeneland Race Course               | 126. Glen Artney                                     |
| 118. Fort Springs                        | 127. Nugents Crossroads                              |
| 119. Health Camp                         | 128. Midway  |
| 120. Pisgah Church                       | 129. Weisenberger Mill                               |
| 121. Woodford County Home<br>(Buck Pond) | 130. United States Public Health<br>Service Hospital |
| 122. Calmes House                        | 131. United States Veterans' Hospital                |
|  | 132. Tobacco Storage Warehouse                       |

## TOUR 4

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 133. Lexington City Jail   | 141. New Capitol           |
| 134. Birch Nest            | 142. Liberty Hall          |
| 135. Idle Hour Stock Farm  | 143. Old Capitol           |
| 136. Faywood               | 144. Old Taylor Distillery |
| 137. Nantura               | 145. Forks of Elkhorn      |
| 138. Woodburn              | 146. Georgetown            |
| 139. Airdrie               | 147. Hurricane Hall        |
| 140. Frankfort Cemetery    | 148. Fayette Farm          |
| State Cemetery             |                            |
| O'Hara Memorial            |                            |
| Colonel R. M. Johnson Tomb |                            |
| Daniel Boone Grave         |                            |

## TOUR 5

## NEWTOWN PIKE HORSE FARMS

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 149. Walnut Hall | 151. Castleton       |
| 150. Spindletop  | 152. Coldstream Stud |

## TOUR 6

## RUSSELL CAVE PIKE HORSE FARMS

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 153. Faraway Farm (Home of<br>Man o' War) | 155. Russell Cave    |
| 154. Dixiana                              | 156. Mount Brilliant |
|   | 157. Haylands        |
|   | 158. Shandon         |

## TOUR 7

## PARIS PIKE HORSE FARMS

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 159. Greentree          | 162. Llangollen              |
| 160. Elmendorf          | 163. Le Mar                  |
| 161. C. V. Whitney Farm | 164. Lexington Sales Paddock |

## TOUR 8

## PARIS — CANE RIDGE — BRYAN STATION

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 165. Joyland Park           | 171. Historic Cane Ridge Meeting<br>House |
| 166. Paris                  | 172. Barton W. Stone Monument             |
| 167. Grave of John Fox, Jr. | 173. North Middletown                     |
| 168. Mount Lebanon          | 174. Old Covered Bridges                  |
| 169. Claiborne              | 175. Clintonville                         |
| 170. Old Brest Tavern       | 176. Bryan Station Memorial               |

## TOUR 9

## WINCHESTER — BOONESBOROUGH

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 177. Hamburg Place      | 182. Boonesborough    |
| 178. Iroquois Polo Club | 183. "Hootentown"     |
| 179. Adams Jack Farm    | 184. Boone Creek Mill |
| 180. Winchester         | 185. Athens           |
| 181. Livestock Market   | 186. Reservoir Lakes  |

## TOUR 10

## RICHMOND — BERE A — SCENIC TOUR

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 187. Iroquois Hunt Club | 190. Richmond        |
| 188. Clay's Ferry       | 191. Bybee Potteries |
| 189. Whitehall          | 192. Boone Trail     |
|                         | 193. Mt. Zion Church |

## BEREA

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 194. Boone Tavern | 195. Berea College     |
|                   | 196. Churchill Weavers |

## TOUR 11

- |                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 197. Boone Tunnel              | 199. Cave House |
| 198. Palisades of the Kentucky | 200. Shakertown |
|                                | 201. Dix Dam    |

## HARRODSBURG

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 202. Diamond Point    | 206. Thomas Lincoln Marriage<br>Temple |
| 203. Old Fort Harrod  | 207. Mansion Museum                    |
| 204. Clark Memorial   | 208. Beaumont Inn                      |
| 205. Pioneer Cemetery |  |

## DANVILLE

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 209. McDowell Memorial       | 213. Camp Dick Robinson |
| 210. Centre College          | 214. Boone's Cave       |
| 211. Kentucky Deaf Institute | 215. National Cemetery  |
| 212. Nave Camp               | 216. Nicholasville      |
|                              | 217. Allegan Hall       |

## CITY TOUR A

## Courthouse—Gratz Park—Transylvania

*West From Zero Milestone on Main St.*

1. THE PHOENIX HOTEL, 120 E. Main St., a modern hotel, mecca of thoroughbred horsemen, stands upon the site and follows the traditions of Postlethwait's Tavern, best known of Lexington's hotels. A painting of the fabled Phoenix greets the visitor as he enters the lobby. The walls of the lobby and lounge are hung with likenesses of the great Bluegrass thoroughbreds that have made American turf history. In the new coffee shop (L), where the ballroom was formerly located, hang plaster medallions of Kentucky's famed John Filson, Henry Clay, John C. Breckinridge, Ephraim McDowell, Cassius M. Clay, John Fitch, Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone, Isaac Shelby, Abraham Lincoln and others. Tall windows reaching to the ceiling, give the room the gracious southern charm it has always possessed. The dining room, just back of the lobby, is newly decorated in the early English tavern style. Beside a column near the desk in the lobby stands a highway marker that, long ago, served to guide travelers over the old Maysville Pike between Lexington and the Ohio River, keeping the oldest traditions of Lexington alive in a setting of the present.

On this site, in 1800, Capt. John Postlethwait, a Revolutionary War veteran, built a low rambling log house he called Postlethwait's Tavern. It was equipped with the finest cherry and walnut furniture that skilled workmen could turn out.

Captain Postlethwait came from Carlisle, Pa., in 1790. Prior to his purchase of the tract at Main and Limestone Streets and the erection of his tavern, he, with his brother, Samuel, engaged in the mercantile business. In addition to being "mine host extraordinary," a fantastical figure in the matter of dress, a suave speaker in demand at social and political functions, banker, business man and one-time city treasurer, Captain Postlethwait was a man with a singular ability for making and holding friends in all walks of life. The tavern was a cheerful place to halt after the vicissitudes of early-day travel. In the glow of the log fires and candles were decided questions of politics, education and, to those

participating, the all-important subject of racing and the development of the great breeds for which Kentucky is famous. Game and fowl, together with home-grown Kentucky produce, were served. Among the noted personages who partook of bottle and bird at Postlethwait's were Aaron Burr, President James Monroe, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and General Lafayette. Old deeds written on the premises with quill pen and home-made ink keep fresh the story of early Lexington. It was also the post office, and here flocked couriers with news of war, victories or losses, and belated accounts of current events. In 1804 Captain Postlethwait rented the tavern to a Mr. Joshua Wilson, who continued it under the name of Wilson.

The first of two fires visited the hostelry March 3, 1820, necessitating repairs or rebuilding. In 1826 the name was changed to the Phoenix and a vari-colored trademark depicting that bird rising from the ashes was painted on a side wall. The second fire visited the already ancient tavern on May 14, 1879, while a gay crowd was holding a fete incident to the race meeting, and from that date begins the era of the modern 400-room hotel, erection of which began almost as soon as the smoke ceased curling from the ruins.

Through the years turfmen have made the Phoenix their gathering place. Over its bar and tables races are "re-run" after they have been decided on the track, and great throngs gather for the pool-selling stakes to be run the next day. To the turf-loving descendants of these racing sportsmen who gather here, racing forms are as important as newspaper sports extras after a World's Series ball game, a championship prize fight, or a major football struggle.

**COURTHOUSE SQUARE (R)** extends from N. Upper St. and combines with Cheapside Park, adjoining it, to form an area that contains points of interest belonging to the very life-blood of this city of the Bluegrass.

2. **THE JOHN HUNT MORGAN STATUE (R)** is an heroic figure of the famous cavalry leader of the South. The equestrian statue shows him wearing the uniform of a major general of the Confederacy; on the base of the monument is the inscription:

#### GENERAL JOHN HUNT MORGAN AND HIS MEN

3. **THE WORLD WAR MEMORIAL (R)** before the Main St. entrance to the courthouse is a rough-hewn granite memorial to the 53 citizens of Fayette County who lost their lives in the World War. Among the names inscribed on a tablet set into the stone is that of Curry Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, who became a Red Cross nurse, served in France and returned, broken in health, to die at home.

4. **FAYETTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (R)** is crowned by a clock tower, above which a golden stallion weather vane,

symbolic of the industry that has brought fame to the central county of the Bluegrass, turns in the wind. The massive courthouse of Bedford stone, which, like its predecessor, stands in the center of the square, is three stories in height.

5. CHEAPSIDE PARK (R) is a small, formally parked area, named after Cheapside in London, near which, according to local tradition, stood the whipping post where minor criminals were punished, and the block where slaves were sold. A local tradition has it that Lincoln, while visiting Lexington with his wife, was a spectator at one of these sales. The first schoolhouse to be built expressly for school purposes within the State of Kentucky was erected within the area of these grounds in 1783.

6. THE JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE MEMORIAL (R), in the center of Cheapside Park, is a monument erected to the youngest Vice President of the United States, John Cabell Breckinridge (1821-1875), who, as a member of Congress, Vice President under Buchanan, and U. S. Senator, 1860-1861, rose to leadership in the Democratic Party and was nominated for the Presidency by the Southern wing of that party at the Baltimore Convention in 1860. A party split assured the election of Lincoln, who swept the country on the electoral vote, despite the popular majority vote of his opponents in the southern and northern wings of the Democratic Party. When the South seceded, although Kentucky remained in the Union, Breckinridge resigned his seat as Senator, accepted a commission in the Confederate Army, commanded the Kentucky Brigade under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, won the rank of major general, and, early in 1865, was made Confederate Secretary of War. After the war he passed the remainder of his life in Lexington.

Cheapside has been a favorite open-air forum for men with "causes" or for no cause whatever. Statesmen may address their thousands, or seekers after office harangue the passing crowd. From the base of the Breckinridge Memorial a lanky religious exhorter proclaims the Judgment Day; a blind fiddler plays to a sympathetic audience; groups gather reverently about the fountains for prayer and song; the reformer with no following lifts his voice against the prevailing order. And to all of this Lexington, passing on its busy way along W. Main St., lends an understanding ear. Cheapside is Lexington, free of speech and tolerant to all.

7. SITE OF THE FIRST FORT, SW. cor. Main and Mill Sts., is marked by a tablet to commemorate the first stockade

built by the founders of Lexington. It is in almost the exact geographical center of the present city.

*Right From Main St. on N. Mill St.*

8. In the WILLIAM ANDERSON BARBER SHOP, 145 N. Mill St., day in and day out stands (1938) "Uncle Billie," born in slavery on a farm near Harrodsburg. He celebrated his hundredth birthday on Christmas Day, 1936, and is the only surviving witness of Henry Clay's funeral. In his business career of more than eighty years he has served the foremost citizens of Lexington. He saw Clay many times and also Abraham Lincoln when the latter was a visitor in Lexington after his marriage to Mary Todd.

9. THE OLD BRADFORD HOME (*private*), 193 N. Mill St., residence of Miss Laura Clay, last surviving child of Cassius M. Clay, has been closely associated with the history of Lexington. Its simple Georgian Colonial style and plain brick exterior contrast with the beauty of its commodious interior. It was built in 1794 by Thomas Hart, whose daughter Lucretia became the wife of Henry Clay. For the young couple Hart built the attached home in which they lived until Ashland was ready to receive them. It passed into the ownership of John Bradford, first Kentucky publisher, and later Gen. John Hunt Morgan, noted cavalry officer of the Confederacy, was married and lived in it. Cassius M. Clay, leader in the abolition movement, was another notable of Lexington to make it his home.

JOHN BRADFORD (1749-1830) was born in Prince William County, Va. After brief service in the Revolutionary War, he came to Kentucky in the fall of 1779 and took part in Indian battles at Chillicothe. In 1775, with his wife, the former Eliza James of Fauquier County, and his five sons and four daughters, he removed to Cane Run near Lexington and two years later, on August 11, 1787, he and his brother, Fielding, founded the *Kentucke Gazette*, first newspaper west of the Alleghenies. Bradford, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, delivered the address of welcome at the inauguration of Isaac Shelby as first Governor of Kentucky.

10. HOPEMONT, John Hunt Morgan home (*open week days and Sunday, 10-5; adm. 25c*), 201 N. Mill St., is a three-story late Georgian Colonial brick house distinguished for its beauty of proportion and line. The ample grounds extend along N. Mill and W. 2d Sts. In the rear is a carriage house, and along W. 2d St. a high brick wall, both of which belong to the early nineteenth century. The house was built in 1811 by John Wesley Hunt, grandfather of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, cavalry officer, Confederate. A wide double doorway, above which is a leaded

fanlight, has narrow panels of leaded glass on either side and leads into a spacious reception hall. A room at the left was the general's office prior to the War between the States. Beyond the reception hall is the large dining room and at its right, the living room. Within these rooms are furnishings used by generations of the Hunt and Morgan families. To the right of the reception hall a winding stairway leads to the upper two floors. The large bedrooms on the second floor are furnished in the lavish manner of the middle nineteenth century, and the attic has many family mementoes. The walls of the staircase and of all rooms are hung with family portraits and with paintings and prints of the period. Among the prints are some by Currier, and examples of prints published by Currier and Ives. In the extensive basement were the kitchens, storerooms, and servants' quarters. Rooms in the rear wing furnished additional living quarters for the large household. At one side of the house a large flower garden is entered by an archway in the old brick wall. A family tradition claims that General Morgan, while eluding Federal troops, rode his thoroughbred, Black Bess, through the front double doorway, out the side entrance and through the rear gate. The house has the additional distinction of having been the birthplace of a nephew of General Morgan, Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, who was awarded the 1933 Nobel Prize in medicine.

JOHN HUNT MORGAN (1826-1864) son of Calvin Cogswell Morgan, of Virginia, was born in Huntsville, Ala. The elder Morgan gave up his business in Huntsville in 1829 and removed his family to Fayette County, settling on a farm near Lexington. Here young Morgan obtained a common school education and in his early 'teens showed the courage and dash that later were to characterize his military career. At the age of nineteen he enlisted for the Mexican War. He was commissioned a first lieutenant and saw service under General Taylor at Buena Vista. At the outbreak of the War between the States he enlisted in the Confederate Army and soon rose to the rank of captain. By the end of 1862 he had won a brigadier generalship and was recommended for a major generalship. Four months later the Confederate Congress adopted a resolution in recognition of his services. Morgan's assignment was to forestall invasion of the South by Federal troops and to organize raids to cut Federal lines of communication and destroy their supply bases. In July 1863, while on one of these expeditions, his raiders were surrounded near New Lisbon, Ohio, and forced to surrender. Morgan, a prisoner of war at Columbus, Ohio, for four months, escaped and made his way to Tennessee and again joined the cavalry forces. On September 3, 1864, while planning an early morning raid the next day on Federal troops at Knoxville, he was attacked and killed. His body was buried in Abington, Va., and later removed to Richmond. Subsequently it was returned to Lexington and interred in Lexington Cemetery.

DR. THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, born 1866, is the son of Capt.

Charlton Morgan and Ellen Roy Howard Morgan, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, who wrote *The Star Spangled Banner*. Dr. Morgan received his bachelor's degree in 1886 and his master's degree in 1888 from the University of Kentucky. He holds degrees from John Hopkins University, the University of Edinburgh, and the University of Michigan. He is (1938) director of the William G. Kerckoff Laboratories of Biological Science, Pasadena, Cal. His principal contribution has been to the science of heredity and genetics.

11. BENJAMIN GRATZ HOME (*private*), 231 N. Mill St., is a fine example of the late Georgian Colonial type of architecture, the home of Mrs. Mary G. Morton, built in 1806. Its delicately-arched doorway is considered one of the most beautiful in the State. The door, with its eight solid wood panels and shining brass lock and knob, is surmounted by a fan-shaped leaded transom. In 1824 it was purchased by Benjamin Gratz, whose heirs have since lived here. A building in the rear is used as a laundry; it is said to be the oldest brick building in Lexington. Like many others of its type, it furnished living quarters for servants who, whether slaves or free, had privacy and comforts of their own homes.

There is a story associated with this home that is more than legend. Benjamin Gratz, a wealthy Jew, came to Lexington from Philadelphia. His sister, Rebecca (1781-1869), a frequent visitor in Lexington, was the original Rebecca in Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*. She is the singer of those noble lines:

When Israel of the Lord beloved,  
Out of the land of bondage came,  
Her father's God before her moved,  
An awful guide, in smoke and flame.  
By day along the astonished lands  
The cloudy pillar glided slow;  
By night, Arabia's crimson'd sands  
Return'd the fiery column's glow.

\* \* \* \*

But, present still, though now unseen;  
When brightly shines the prosperous day,  
Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen  
To temper the deceitful ray.

One of Rebecca Gratz's friends, Matilda Hoffman, was the sweetheart and fiancée of Washington Irving. Before the plans for her marriage could be completed, Matilda died. Rebecca nursed her in her last illness. Long afterward, on a visit to England, Irving, then the foremost American writer, met Sir Walter, whose Waverly novels were taking the English reading world by storm. Scott told Irving of his plan to write a novel in which Jews would be the principal characters. Irving told Scott in turn about Rebecca, and in 1819, Scott wrote Irving, "How did you like Rebecca? Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare with the pattern given?" This is further authenticated in a letter written by Rebecca

to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Benjamin Gratz, April 4, 1820, in which she speaks of Scott's heroine as her namesake.

The Rebecca of real life devoted her life and fortune to charity. In 1801 she was elected secretary of the Female Association for the Relief of Women and Children in Reduced Circumstances. In 1815 she became secretary of the Philadelphia Orphans' Society, and for forty years served in this capacity. In 1838 she founded the Hebrew Sunday School Society, first institution of its kind in the United States, and served as its president until in her eighty-third year, when she resigned. In 1850 she inspired the founding of the Jewish Foster Home for the Education of Orphan Children. Her life closed fittingly enough in the spirit of the picture which Scott drew of her: "I, Rebecca Gratz of Philadelphia, being in sound health of body and mind, advanced in the vale of years, declare this to be my last will and testament. I commit my spirit to the God who gave it, relying on His mercy and redeeming love, and believing with a fine and perfect faith in the religion of my fathers. Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord."

*Left From Mill St. on 3d St.*

12. THE JIM STONE HOME (*private*), 304 W. 3d St., a fine old southern mansion, is the residence of James (Jim) Stone, leader in the farmers' cooperative movement and formerly member of the Federal Farm Board. It was the home of Transylvania's president, Dr. Burris Jenkins, from 1901-1906.

TRANSYLVANIA CAMPUS, 3d St., extends from Broadway to N. Upper St. and N. to 4th St.

The building on the L. houses the COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE and the LIBRARY. The Greek Revival building in the center is old MORRISON COLLEGE. On the right is the SCIENCE BUILDING with its interesting RUSH MUSEUM collections. Beyond are other buildings, busy with student activities, but of minor interest to the visitor.

The early history of Transylvania embodies the story of higher education in the West during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1780 Virginia granted an 8,000-acre tract for a school beyond the Appalachians and in 1783 an additional grant of 12,000 acres, the name of "Transylvania Seminary" was chosen, and trustees were elected. In 1785 the seminary opened in the home of "Old Father Rice" near Danville. Three years later it moved to Lexington in the area now known as Gratz Park. An internecine battle between Baptists and Presbyterians filled the ensuing years, and in 1796 the latter seceded and established the Kentucky Academy at Pisgah near Lexington. Two years later the two merged under the name of Transylvania University.

Under the leadership of the Rev. James Moore, the young college grew. Law and medical schools were added. Col. George Nicholas, leader in the Virginia Constitutional Convention and the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, occupied the chair of law. Henry Clay

and other distinguished members of the bar followed. The law library of those early years was second to none in the West.

The College of Medicine, organized in 1799, was directed by Samuel Brown, a student at Edinburgh, and a pioneer in the use of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. The Medical School became well known and its library, selected in Europe, was without peer in America. Drs. Dudley, Warfield, Buchanan, Overton, Richardson, and Drake brought renown to Transylvania. In 1827 President Holley, (1818-1827) an ultra-liberal, resigned under fire, and with him went many of the students of Transylvania. During the 1830's Morrison College, the main building of Transylvania, was completed. With varying fortunes Transylvania continued, through the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century, to hold its place of leadership in western education. Prior to the War between the States more than two thousand degrees had been granted in arts, medicine and law. During the war the buildings of Transylvania were seized for hospital purposes, and the school, except for elementary instruction to the children of Lexington, ceased to function. At the close of the war Transylvania united with Kentucky University, then at Harrodsburg. Under the latter name it continued until 1877 when the merger came to an end and the College of the Bible, a continuation of the former school at Harrodsburg, took independent status. In 1908 the name Transylvania was resumed, and in 1915 it was changed to Transylvania College. Transylvania has educated such statesmen as Clay, Richard M. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, Richard Menefee, William Cassius Goodloe, Jefferson Davis, Carter H. Harrison, John Fox, Jr., and James Lane Allen. Its Medical College, during the decades prior to the War between the States, graduated more than 2,000 practitioners.

Two institutions, both under the auspices of the Disciples of Christ (Christian) Church, both coeducational, occupy the old campus.

13. MORRISON COLLEGE (*open*) lies directly in front of the 3d St. entrance. This majestic structure, with its high Doric portico, is the work of Gideon Shryock. Shryock was the architect of the Old Capitol at Frankfort and many of the older homes of the Bluegrass. The chapel contains four portraits by Jouett, Kentucky painter and soldier, graduate of Transylvania: Henry Clay, at one time professor of law at Transylvania; Col. James Morrison, donor of the funds for the Morrison College building; Dr. Horace Holley, president during its early history, and his predecessor, Dr. James Blythe, professor of chemistry from 1798 to 1831. There is also a bust of Jefferson Davis (Transylvania student during the years 1821-1824), by Augustus Lukeman.

At each end of the hall on the second floor are administration offices. Stairs lead to the chapel balcony and to classrooms below. Beneath the great portico rests the body of the naturalist, Constantine Rafinesque, eccentric genius, who was attached to the institution in its early days.

GIDEON SHRYOCK (1802-1880), architect and builder of the Old Capitol at Frankfort, Morrison College on Transylvania Campus, and



# The BLUE GRASS



REPRODUCTION OF FORT HARROD, FIRST FORT IN KENTUCKY, HARRODSBURG.

SHAKERTOWN INN, ONCE THE HOME OF THE  
HISTORIC SHAKERS, NOW AN INN, LEXINGTON.  
HARRODSBURG ROAD.



MOUNT LEBANON, ERECTED IN 1786, FORMER  
HOME OF JAMES GARRARD, EARLY KENTUCKY  
GOVERNOR, NEAR PARIS.



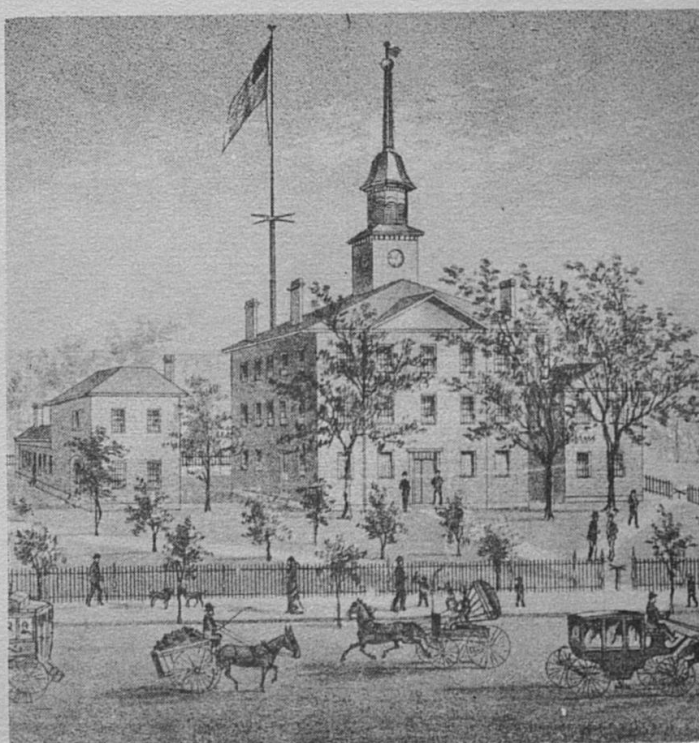


FAYETTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE BUILT IN 1883 AND DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1897.

PRESENT FAYETTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SMALL  
PARK ADJOINING KNOWN AS CHEAPSIDE, HISTORIC  
DURING SLAVE DAYS.



LEXINGTON'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.





MARKET DAY ON  
CHEAPSIDE IN 1887.  
NOTE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE OFFICE  
ON LEFT.

CANE RIDGE MEETING HOUSE  
NEAR PARIS WHERE IN 1801  
THE GREAT RELIGIOUS AWAK-  
ENING OF THE NATION CEN-  
TERED. THREE YEARS LATER  
THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH WAS  
ORGANIZED.

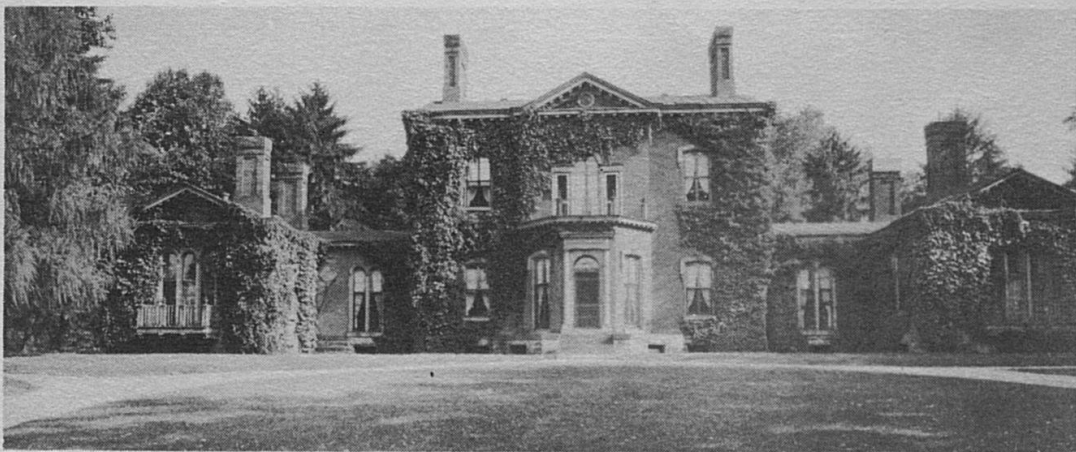


MARY TODD  
LINCOLN'S  
CHILDHOOD  
HOME, 577 W.  
MAIN ST., LEX-  
INGTON.





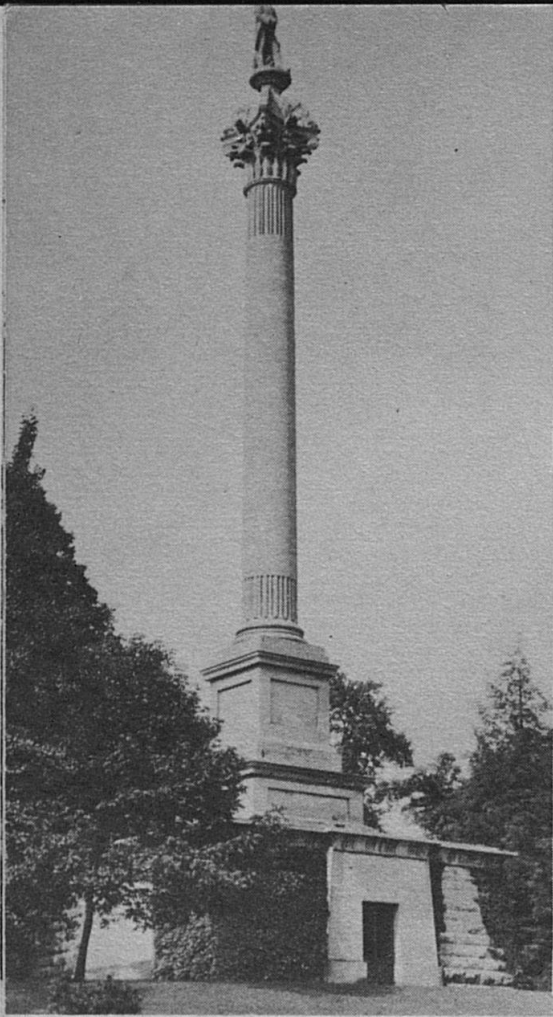
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING, FRANKFORT.



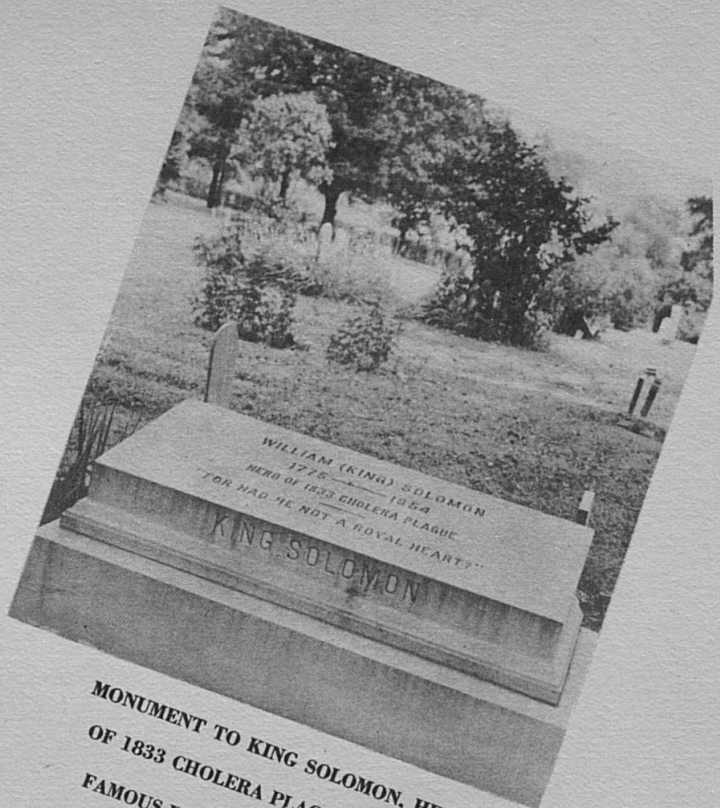
ASHLAND, HOME OF HENRY CLAY, LEXINGTON.

LOUDON, OLD LEXINGTON  
HOME NOW KNOWN AS CAS-  
TLEWOOD COMMUNITY  
CENTER.





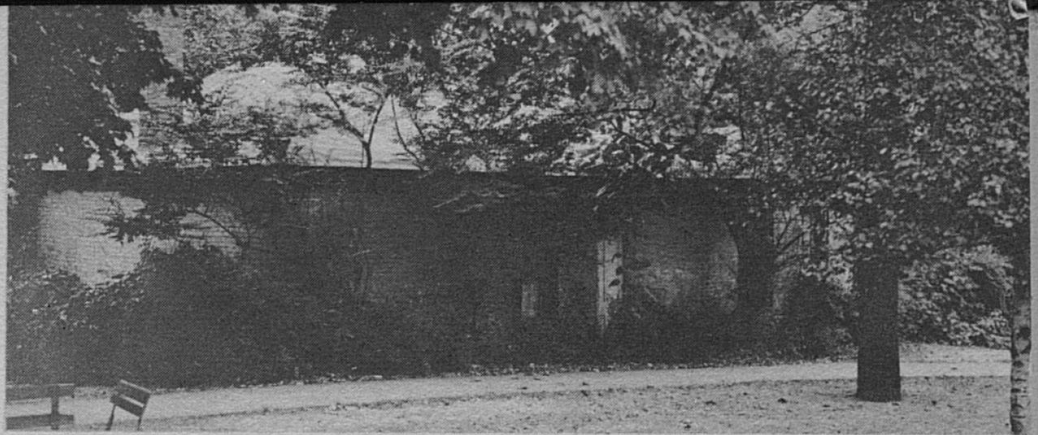
MONUMENT OF HENRY CLAY IN LEXINGTON CEMETERY.



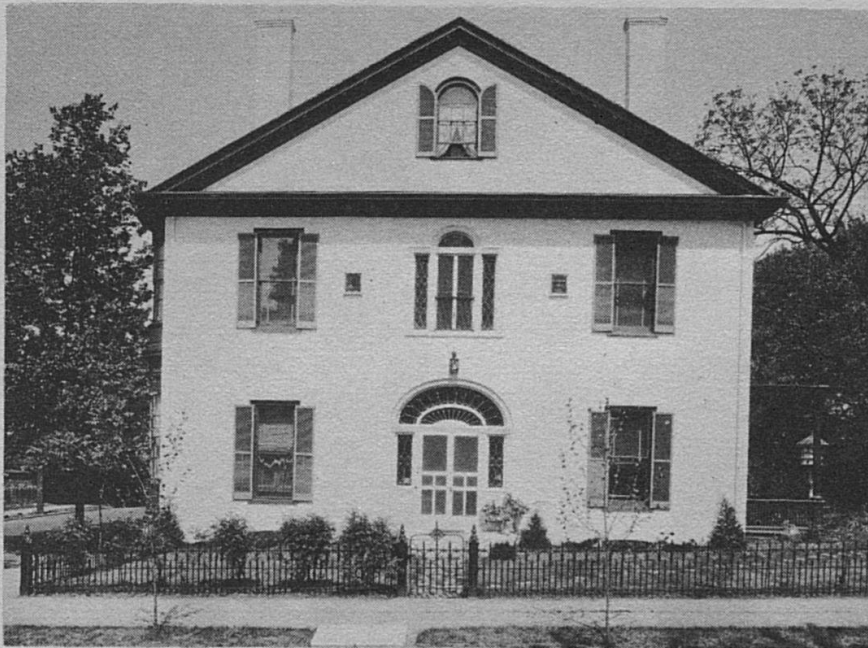
MONUMENT TO KING SOLOMON, HERO  
OF 1833 CHOLERA PLAGUE MADE  
FAMOUS BY JAMES LANE ALLEN,  
IN LEXINGTON CEMETERY.

THE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT.

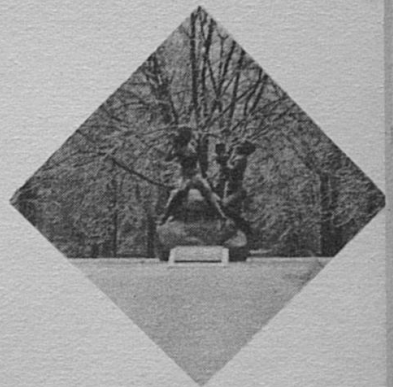




**JAMES LANE ALLEN SCHOOL ROOM, GRATZ PARK,  
LEXINGTON. HERE JAMES LANE ALLEN TAUGHT  
AS A PROFESSOR OF TRANSYLVANIA.**



**JOHN HUNT MORGAN HOME MUSEUM, LEXINGTON.**



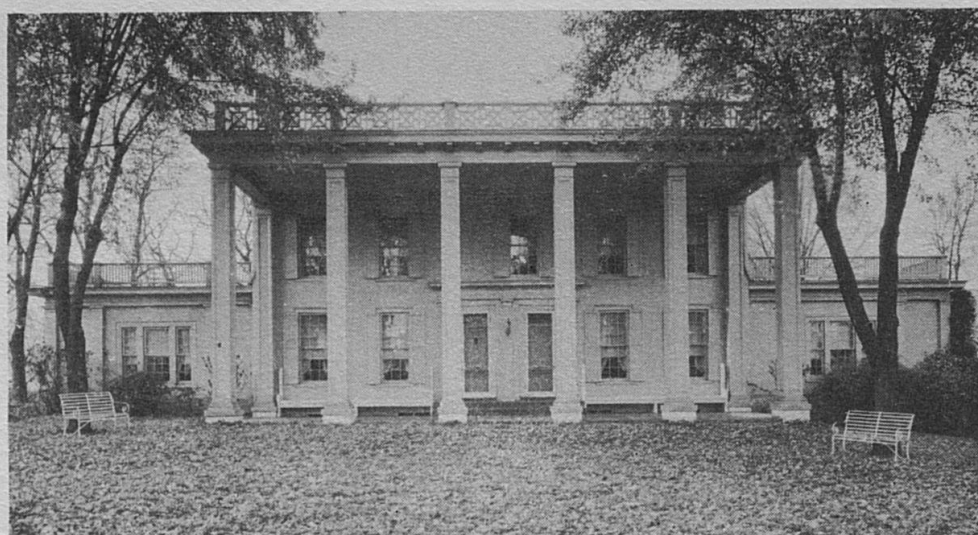
**FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, IN GRATZ  
PARK, GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN OF  
LEXINGTON BY JAMES LANE ALLEN.**

**BENJAMIN GRATZ  
HOME, LEXINGTON.**





SHROPSHIRE HOME,  
GEORGETOWN,  
NOTED FOR ITS  
GREEK PORTICO  
AND DOORWAY.



OLD KEEN PLACE,  
VERSAILLES ROAD,  
WHERE LAFAYETTE  
IS SAID TO HAVE  
VISITED, NOW THE  
HOME OF  
MRS. JOHN NEWTON  
MARKEY,  
DESCENDANT OF THE  
FIRST OWNER,  
FRANCIS KEEN.



SCARLET GATE,  
LANE ALLEN ROAD,  
FORMER HOME OF  
JAMES LANE ALLEN, NOW  
OWNED BY CLARENCE  
LE BUS, JR.

many homes in the Bluegrass, was born and reared in Lexington. In addition to his common school education he attended Aldridge's Lancastrian School for boys. In 1823 he journeyed on horseback to Philadelphia, where for a year he studied under the architect William Strickland. The next year, at the age of twenty-two, he opened an architect's office in Lexington. His best known work, the Old Capitol of Kentucky, at Frankfort, resulted from a contest in which his winning design presented the simple classic lines of the Ionic building that from 1829 to 1909 housed the legislature and executive of Kentucky. Within is the famous self-supporting stairway of interlocked Kentucky limestone, so constructed that through more than a century it has stood a perfect example of an arch without visible support. Morrison College is considered by architects one of his best works. He died in Louisville in 1880.

*Left From Morrison College on Campus*

14. THE SCIENCE BUILDING AND MUSEUM (*open by appointment*) houses RUSH MUSEUM, with its collection of humming birds. The latest and best in scientific laboratory equipment of a century ago, shows the strides that have been made in the field of science within three generations.

*Retrace Past Morrison College*

15. THE LIBRARY AND COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE (*open weekdays, 8 a.m.-4 p.m.*), is L.; it has on its second floor books and manuscripts that are the special pride of Transylvania. The files and records offer exceptional opportunity to the research worker in the history of American medicine and history of Transylvania. The building is the home of the College of the Bible. The latter, for many years associated with Transylvania College, has recently become a school for postgraduate training of men and women in religious work. Transylvania offers undergraduates instruction and the College of the Bible gives special training for the ministry or other religious activity. There is a close relationship between the two schools in their educational programs.

*Retrace to 3d St.*

GRATZ PARK, between N. Mill and Market Sts., extends from W. 3d St. to 2d St. This park was the early-day campus of Transylvania. The main building stood near the center of the open area. An old picture shows it as a rather plain but commodious building, one wing of which remains in the present park. Subsequent to the building of Morrison College the area

became the property of Benjamin Gratz, and the latter was conveyed to the city of Lexington.

16. THE JAMES LANE ALLEN FOUNTAIN, in the northern tip of the park, set back from the street, was the gift of James Lane Allen to the children of the city of Lexington. Bronze figures surmounting natural boulders in an artificial pool portray the joy of youth. A bronze tablet by Joseph P. Pollia bears an intaglio likeness of the donor.

17. THE JAMES LANE ALLEN SCHOOLROOM (L., open) was one of the original buildings of Transylvania. In a room now used for storage purposes by park employees, Allen taught the youth of Lexington while head of Transylvania Academy. The blackboard he used is on the wall, and the old fireplace remains.

18. THE LEXINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (open 8:30 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. except Sundays and holidays), 2d St. between Market and N. Mill Sts., may also be entered from Gratz Park. The Greek Revival structure of Bedford stone has a Doric portico.

This free library, the oldest in the West, began in 1796 as a pay institution, endowed by annual subscriptions. Its present home dates from 1906, when Andrew Carnegie gave \$60,000 to be matched by a maintenance fund assured by Lexington and Fayette County. A special reading room is reserved for those engaged in research work. It contains a rich collection of books, early papers and magazines, and other local historical material. Included are Cassius M. Clay's *True American*, and the only known files of Bradford's *Kentucky Gazette*.

In the main lobby (R) are the open and call stacks, well-stocked with books of current interest. Beyond, is the room for research workers. Left is the current-periodicals and reading room, with an additional Negro reading and reference room. Opposite the main entrance a broad stairway leads to the second floor. At the landing midway to the second floor, hang two framed fashion sheets of the 1870's, portraying, in a series of well-executed illustrations, costumes of various periods especially in the years immediately following the War between the States.

In the rotunda on the second floor are two cases, one containing a fine collection of coins, State money issued in early American times, "shinplasters," and other curios; the other, a valuable collection of the songbirds of the Bluegrass. Among

them is the Kentucky Cardinal, famous "red bird" of the South, frequenter of the low trees and bushes beside the Bluegrass highways.

In 1796 the library of Transylvania College was small and insufficient for the needs of its users. Private collections of books were few and small. Accordingly it was proposed to create a library that might be used by students and others. To this end \$500 was raised by citizens, who took shares in the enterprise. The trustees of the new library turned it over for administration to the college and it assumed the name, "Lexington Library." In 1800 it was incorporated by the legislature, and ten years later Lexington Juvenile Library affiliated with it. Through the years, by keeping files of the current papers, and adding books of historical value, the library has accumulated a rare treasure which is open to those engaged in special research. It has the most complete files of Lexington papers, both weekly and daily, and rare volumes of biographical and historical literature relating to the life of early-day Kentucky.

Among its treasures is the Medical Library, on the second floor of the present building. Dr. W. Bush, practitioner in Lexington, provided the nucleus, by bequest to the library, of his extensive private collection. The library at present contains a working list of more than 42,000 volumes. Rooms on the second floor house the Children's Department and special reference sections.

*Left from main entrance of Library on 2d St.; L. from 2d St. on Market St.*

19. THE BODLEY HOUSE (*private*), 200 Market St., a fine old Southern home, with high columned porch overlooking the garden, now the residence of Dr. W. O. Bullock, was once the home of Col. Thomas Bodley, who served in the War of 1812. In its early days, Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, then considered the leading surgeon of the West, owned the property. For a time during the War between the States it was headquarters of the Union forces then in the city.

20. MARY TODD LINCOLN SCHOOL (*private*), 190 Market St., is named for Mary Todd, who became the wife of Abraham Lincoln. It is a plain two-story brick building with almost square windows and green shutters. When Mary Todd was a little girl, she attended a private school conducted by Rev. John Ward in this home. Education in those days, especially for girls, was largely a matter of private tutoring, and Mary was given the best the young city had to offer. Later she attended Mentelle's Academy and became proficient in French, music, dancing and literature. After finishing school she joined a mar-

ried sister in Springfield, Ill., and there met the young lawyer who became her husband. (28).

*Retrace Market St. to W. 2d St.; L. on W. 2d St. to Limestone St.; L. on Limestone*

Limestone St. is a part of one of the oldest highways in Kentucky. Its name came from the fact that, when this road connecting with the Ohio River was built, its river terminus was at Limestone, later called Maysville.

21. SAYRE COLLEGE (*open*), 194 N. Limestone St., consists of three buildings of red brick, three stories high, connected by halls. The center building has a tower extending above the portico entrance, which gives it some distinction as the main entrance. All the buildings are located approximately 150 feet from the street in a well-shaded yard with a circular driveway from the street to the main entrance. This is now a private school offering grade and college preparatory instruction, and was incorporated in 1854 "to afford female education of the widest range and highest order." The school, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is non-denominational in its teachings.

David A. Sayre (1793-1870), founder of Sayre College, was born in New Jersey, and as a boy came to Kentucky. His education was limited, but he became one of the leading figures in Lexington of his time. As a banker he became wealthy, and founded Sayre for the purpose of providing young women with such educational opportunities as were then offered men at the best colleges. An old volume in the library at Sayre College states that the founder married Abby Van Hammond, a teacher of music in an earlier institution known as Lexington Female Academy, and the inference is drawn that to this was due his interest in education for women.

BARLOW PLANETARIUM (*open on request*), in Sayre College basement, is an ingenious mechanical device used to explain to the student of astronomy the movements of the planets, how eclipses occur, and the transits of Mercury and Venus. The Sun is shown as a large globe in the center of the two circles, the larger of which is 12.5 feet in diameter. The diameter of the inner circle is 5 feet 3 inches. On the inner circle are the years of the nineteenth century; on the outer circle are the days, months, years, equinoxes, solstices, and the signs of the Zodiac. An ingenious cog-wheeled mechanism bears forward over this double tract the Earth and its Moon, together with the planets Venus and Mercury. As they move forward, the gears are so timed that at any given date an eclipse that is to occur, may be illustrated by the positions of the Sun, Earth and Moon. In the

same manner, transits of the minor planets are illustrated. This planetarium is believed to be the one survivor of 300 made and sold by the inventor. It bears the date 1854.

THOMAS HARRIS BARLOW (1789-1885), native of Nicholas County, and veteran of the War of 1812, settled in Lexington in 1825. His mechanical genius asserted itself in 1827, when he constructed a model locomotive that, with loaded car attached, ascended a grade scaled at eighty feet to the mile. During the same year he built in his shop an oval track upon which he put into operation what was then known as the "first train in Western America." The engine was about the size of a boy's pedal wagon, but it was sturdy enough to carry grown "passengers" over the indoor rails. A short time later Barlow built a similar model locomotive and sold it to an itinerant showman. In 1832 Joseph Bruen, an associate, built from his model a larger locomotive for a railroad between Lexington and Frankfort. Fame came to Barlow in 1849 when he marketed the world's first planetarium. With his son, Milton, inventor of the Barlow knife and other instruments and devices, he invented the planetarium in 1844 to teach his grandchildren the rudiments of astronomy. The idea so fascinated him that he labored five years to perfect the larger type later used in educational institutions. In 1863 Barlow obtained a patent for a rifled cannon model he had discarded in 1840, and Congress appropriated \$3,000 for experimenting with it. It was cast at Pittsburgh, rifled at Lexington by Barlow and his son, and tested, but Naval authorities decided it lacked proper accuracy and range, and the Government abandoned its further development. Some years later a gun similar in appearance and embodying the Barlow principle appeared on the seas and the battlefields of foreign countries.

*Left on N. Limestone to E. Main; L. on E. Main to Zero Milestone.*

## CITY TOUR B

Jefferson Davis and Mary Todd (Lincoln) Homes

*South from Zero Milestone, over Viaduct; R. on E. High St.*

22. KENTUCKIAN HOTEL ANNEX, on Viaduct and High St., immediately in the rear, was one of the earlier and finer homes built along High St. in the day when, prior to the War between the States, the street was a favorite residential district. In the later days of the nineteenth century, it was the home of M. C. Alford, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, 1891-1895.

Many of these earlier homes are essentially untouched. Most of them are in a fair state of repair, and some are excellent examples of the middle-class homes of the first quarter of the nine-

teenth century. Characteristic features of their construction are roofs sloping toward the street, plain brick walls and end chimneys. The typical smaller home had a central hall with one or more rooms opening from either side. A variation of this plan omitted the central hall and used a central chimney with fireplaces opening into it from the rooms on either side of the partition. Fireplaces in the upstairs rooms were connected with the chimneys, and the firepots atop the chimneys are devices to secure better draft. Many of these homes crowd close upon the street in the effort to secure the maximum family privacy from the limited back lawn and garden space on a small city lot. The homes of the well-to-do were set deep within their tree-shaded lawns, and shut out a prying world with high walls.

The wear and tear of more than a century have left their mark on the dwellings of the well-to-do of early-day Lexington. There are occasional upper windows with small square panes of glass that were brought on muleback, at great expense, over the mountains to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio to Maysville, and again packed over the difficult road from Maysville which enters Lexington as Limestone St. Here and there is a heavy brass old door still swinging on its massive hinges, with heavy knocker. Along High St. are recessed entrances and doorways which are a credit to the unknown architects or builders.

Below High St. meandered Town Branch, a tributary of the Elkhorn, later hidden in a sewer beneath the railroad tracks, and beside the branch was the village green, where races were run. When the railroad came and the green was given over to business, residents of the street proudly surveyed their close-at-hand shops and factories and warehouses. In the other direction lay the countryside. Later, the newer residential area expanded up the hill and toward the present university and tobacco warehouse districts.

Among the homes worthy of passing notice is 145 E. High St., now a rooming house. Both this and the two next beyond are more than a century old. At 152 E. High St. lived George Norton, early-day Lexington druggist, chemist, and cut-nail manufacturer. For these nails he found a wide market. Cincinnati took liberally of his factory output.

23. CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 140 E. High St., now a congregation of 2,400 members, began in 1875 with a charter list of 49 in a small building at Upper and Church Sts. In 1903 it removed to the present location, and in 1907 the present edifice, built of rough limestone in Gothic Revival style, was dedicated.

24. THE WOOLEY HOME, 116 E. High St., a large two-story frame house with a small porch, was once the home of Edward West, an early steamboat inventor. The problem facing West, Fitch and Fulton was not one of engine construction, but how to transfer power to the driving mechanism. West's home has long been known as the Wooley Home. It remains worthy of inspection as one of the better homes along High St.

25. HOME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, SW. cor. High and Limestone Sts., is an old red brick building, two stories in height. Part of the lower story is now a store. Here, in the 1820's, lived Lexington's postmaster, John Ficklin. Beyond the house, at that time, lay a garden. And within the house lived, between the years 1821-1824, a student of Transylvania, a slender, fair-haired studious young man who was to go down in history as leader of the Confederate States of America. Hung on the north wall of the building is a marker inscribed:

FOR THREE YEARS (1821-1824) WHILE A STUDENT AT TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY JEFFERSON DAVIS (AFTERWARDS PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY) LIVED HERE WITH JOSEPH FICKLIN THEN POSTMASTER OF LEXINGTON.

Jefferson Davis (1809-1889), was born at Fairview, in western Kentucky, to parents in moderate circumstances. Through the ability of their eldest son, Joseph, the family, having removed to Mississippi, became wealthy.

Young Jefferson was sent back to Kentucky to be educated at Transylvania, leading school of the West in that day. The 13-year-old boy, who lived in the Ficklin home, may have seen a pig-tailed little girl named Mary Todd as she went back and forth on her way to recite her lessons at the east corner of the campus. She was to be the wife of Abraham Lincoln. Davis was to grow up and graduate from West Point, and to serve as lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, when a rangy young man named Lincoln, without benefit of West Point, was also serving. As a colonel, Davis distinguished himself in the Battle of Buena Vista, one of the engagements that decided America's destiny in the West. Between 1847 and 1853 he was U. S. Senator from Mississippi. Under Franklin Pierce he served as Secretary of War, and in 1858 was again elected by his State to the U. S. Senate.

When the Confederacy was set up Davis was chosen as leader of the South. As such he won the name of being an able statesman. After Appomatox he was made prisoner of state in Fortress Monroe. Paroled in 1867, he was offered full liberty in 1868, but feeling that to make the necessary request would be to admit the cause for which the South had battled was unjust and that his course had been illegal, he refused to act. Loved by those who knew him, honored by those who met him either in council or conflict, hated only by the unknowing, he lived

quietly on his southern plantation until the end came. He sleeps in Richmond, Va., scene of his last great endeavor to retain the doctrine of States' rights as the paramount law of the land. The year before he died Davis left this message to the legions he had directed into battle:

The Past is dead, let it bury its dead, its hopes and its aspirations; before you lies a future, a future full of promise, a future of expanding national glory before which all the world shall stand amazed. Let me beseech you to lay aside all rancor, all bitter sectional feeling, and to take your place in the ranks of those who will bring about a consummation devoutly to be wished—a reunited country.

The remainder of the block, within which stands the Ficklin home, gives a picture of the period of growth that dates from about 1870. The block beyond South Upper St. is more typical of the 1820-1860 period. Two Greek Revival churches of that period rise among the homes of those who built them.

26. **FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH**, 214 W. High St., is a Greek Revival edifice constructed of Bedford stone dating from 1907. It is the home of a congregation that organized and built on this site in 1841. In 1845 a division over slavery developed in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The congregation on High St. went with the southern wing of the organization. Adjoining the church edifice is the parsonage, its architecture in harmony with that of the house of worship. Where the parsonage stands was a hemp factory that burned in 1806. The German Lutherans had a church here from 1807 to 1811.

The house across the street at 215 W. High St., built of logs and weatherboarded, was erected while Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, and claims the distinction of being the oldest residence now occupied in the city. McCullough, the owner, an outstanding citizen of his period, taught a young ladies' seminary. Other houses in the same side of the street are a little less aged, but of similar construction.

*Left from High St. on S. Mill St.*

27. **THE JUDGE GEORGE ROBERTSON HOME**, 314 S. Mill St., a plain two-story square brick house, with long narrow windows and a single middle entrance, still stands as a reminder of a gracious home of the 1800's. Built by Samuel Trotter for Judge Robertson, Trotter paid the architect three Merino sheep for his labor. The house in former days was approached by a long avenue of trees from High St. Two of those giant trees remain today and are 3 feet in diameter.

*Retrace S. Mill St., L. on High St.*

High St. beyond S. Mill St. repeats, with variations, the previous picture. On the next corner once stood a blockhouse where, after the Battle of Blue Licks, the head of an Indian was suspended, and, at a later day, it was the home of the Indian Queen Tavern. Beyond Broadway, at 407 W. High St., is an old yellow two-story frame house with square windows that belongs to the earliest Lexington period.

Not a few of these homes express an elegance in living not always associated with the post-pioneer period in the West. The neighborhood, overlooking the village green and the sparkling stream below, was removed from the noise, bustle, and dirt of the young city's downtown streets—a quiet place where one could have his own vine and fig-tree.

Deep in the valley below are the busy warehouses of modern Lexington, and beyond, as the valley bends L., are scattered buildings at the edge of town. Across the valley, where town and country meet, rises the shaft of the Henry Clay monument where for almost a century Lexington has buried her dead.

*Right from High St. on Jefferson St. Viaduct; R. on W. Main St.*

West Main St. to Broadway is one of the oldest sections of Lexington. The Baptist Church, across from the Mary Todd Lincoln home, antedates the War between the States. The high lawn behind the wall that here faces Main St. covers an old time cemetery where were buried many of the victims of the cholera visitation of 1833.

28. MARY TODD (LINCOLN) HOME (*open by appointment*), 574 W. Main St., set flush with the sidewalks at W. Main and Tucker Sts., is the old red brick Georgian Colonial home where Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, spent the latter portion of her girlhood. A store occupies the corner space on the street floor. The rest of the former suburban home is a rooming house. A bronze plaque in the West Main St. wall records:

IN THIS BUILDING MARY TODD LINCOLN SPENT HER  
CHILDHOOD AND HERE IN AFTER YEARS SHE BROUGHT  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THEIR CHILDREN

In the rear and to one side is part of the lawn and garden that once spread their acres southward and westward to include an apple orchard, emphasizing the suburban quiet of this home where Mary and her husband later came visiting. In the garden is a bird bath, relic of those faraway days. In a vacant lot, screened by a billboard and formerly part of the lawn that spread on

either side, stands the ancient well house, and roses bloom in neglected corners.

Within the Main St. entrance a hall 8 feet wide extends 40 feet to the ell in the rear. From this hall during the Todd's residence, large living rooms spread on each side. A stairway ascends from the hall to the second floor, above which is a finished attic. On the second floor, divided into small rooms, a ballroom originally extended the full width of the house. At the rear were commodious bedrooms for the family and guests. In the ell were the servants' quarters. This was a home designed for comfort rather than for beauty, yet its simple lines and pleasant setting attained a beautiful effect.

Mary, daughter of Robert Smith Todd, and granddaughter of Levi Todd, Kentucky pioneer, hero of the Blue Licks and Clark's conquest of the northwest, member of the first State Constitutional Convention, was born in Lexington, December 13, 1818, where the Parish House of the Roman Catholic Church stands on W. Short St. Her father, a banker, well-to-do and well educated, gave her the best schooling of the time. When her mother died in 1825 she was already a pupil in Ward's Academy, private school. After completing the elementary studies she became a student in Mme. Mentelle's exclusive boarding school, where she attained proficiency in French and other subjects.

When she was 8 years old her father remarried. As the years passed, her three older sisters married and removed to Springfield, Ill. Elizabeth, eldest of the three, had married a son of Ninian Edwards, Governor of that State, and Mary, now 18, spent a summer in the Illinois capital. On her return she resumed her studies this time as a day student in Ward's Academy. During the seven years preceding her graduation she lived in the home on Main St., a strong-willed, temperamental girl, full of fun, a leader in all kinds of mischief, but deeply religious.

Her work as a student completed, Mary joined her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield. There she met the young lawyer who was to become her husband. In the spring of 1840 they became engaged. For reasons that are dim and uncertain Lincoln, a year later, broke that engagement. A moody and sometimes depressed man and a buoyant, headstrong and fun-loving girl found agreement difficult, but in 1842 Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln married. They lived in Springfield, where he practiced law, and there their children were born.

Equipped for the difficult role as perhaps no preceding mistress of the White House had been, the attainment of ambition for her husband brought only tragedy. It was "a house divided against itself." Her own people, fighting for the South, flung themselves into the struggle that followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Mary's close friends and close associates of her married years, above all her husband, were as strenuously fighting for the cause of the North. Partisanship, bitter and sectional, did not spare her. Gossip and slander defamed her. The social graces she possessed to a high degree found

little chance for expression in war-torn Washington. Sorrow, and not the leadership in society of which she had dreamed, was hers.

Death on southern battlefields bereaved her again and again. Fate took from her little Tad, last-born of her children, and, as the cloud of war lifted, before the guns were altogether stilled, the hand of an assassin removed from her side the man she loved. Not all the care and tenderness that family and friends rendered could restore the happiness of the Lexington and Springfield years. Travel failed to bring forgetfulness. In 1882, cared for to the end by her sister, Elizabeth, she died in Springfield, knowing little of the great and growing fame of the man for whose love and name she had left her kinsfolk and the Bluegrass forty years before. In Springfield, within the great Lincoln tomb, beside the man America ranks next to Washington, Mary lies.

29. SITE OF FIRST NEWSPAPER, SE. cor. Broadway and Main Sts., is shown by a marker reading: "Near this spot stood the cabin where John Bradford printed the *Gazette*, in August 1787, the first newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains." The inscription is in tribute to the pioneer editor, who on August 11 of that year gave to Lexington its first copy of the *Kentucke Gazette*. The issue was printed on a sheet of demi paper, and soon, owing to the shortage of paper, it was published on a half-sheet of foolscap. While appearing only at intervals, it retained its name until March 14, 1789, when it was changed to the *Kentucky Gazette*. The change in spelling was made when the Virginia Legislature requested certain advertisements to be inserted in the publication, designating the paper by the changed name. Bradford's elder brother, Fielding, associated with him from the beginning, retired May 31, 1788, and John continued both as editor and publisher until April 1, 1802, when he conveyed the business to his son Daniel, who directed it for many years. Some typeface replacements are said to have been cut from dogwood by John Bradford.

30. SITE OF FIRST LEGISLATURE, 322-330 W. Main St., is now occupied by J. D. Purcell Department Store. The State Government was organized here, June 4, 1792.

At Cheapside lingers a custom brought down from long-ago days, when "Court Day" was a matter of mingled legal business, trading, and pleasure. On Saturday afternoons Main St., between Broadway and Zero Milestone, is a parade ground for shoppers.

## CITY TOUR C

## Downtown—Lexington Cemetery

*East from Zero Milestone on Main St.*

31. THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL, SE. corner E. Main St. and Viaduct, is the center of standard bred saddle horse interests of the Bluegrass, and a meeting place for many of the social and civic organizations of Lexington.

Marquis de Lafayette, for whom Fayette County and the Lafayette Hotel were named, French soldier of the Revolution and friend of Washington, was born in 1757 of a distinguished family belonging to the nobility of the ancient regime. Young, handsome, adventure loving, he led an exciting early life both in America and in France.

In 1824 the U. S. Congress invited him to visit America as a guest of the Nation. He came, and for 380 days his journey by stagecoach and steamer, was a continuous ovation. Congress voted him \$200,000 in cash and 24,000 acres of land. The cash he gave away, largely, to others less fortunate than himself, impoverished in the great struggle then going on throughout Europe between freedom and autocracy.

His visit to Lexington, an episode of the American tour, was typical of the welcome that everywhere greeted the aging hero. On May 11, 1825, he arrived by river steamer at Louisville, where he was met by an escort of "Lafayette Cavalry." Overnight stops were made at Shelbyville and Frankfort. On Sunday, May 15, his coach-and-four proceeded to Lexington, where, outside of town at Keen Place, he spent the night. The next day, under escort of the Fayette Hussars, he entered the city. At its western limits he was met by Governor Desha Breckinridge and escorted into the city. He spent Tuesday visiting Transylvania and Lexington Female Academy, thereafter called Lafayette Female Academy. John Bradford, Lexington's distinguished early-day editor, memorialized the event by printing a book that may still be seen in the public library describing the exercises at the academy. These were followed by a military parade which the old soldier reviewed, and the day closed with a banquet in his honor. While in Lexington he sat for his portrait to Matthew Harris Jouett, noted Lexington artist. From Lexington he proceeded by way of Georgetown to Cincinnati, there to be met by the Governor and militia of the State of Ohio. Such was the strenuous manner in which America welcomed and said its last farewell to one of the last surviving commanders of the Army of the Revolution. Returning to France he lived quietly and usefully until death came to him in 1834.

*Left from Main St. on Deweese St.; L. on E. Short St.*

Short St., divided by Limestone St. into east and west, is one of the most colorful of the streets of Lexington. As seen when entered from Deweese St. it is narrow, and on either hand are Negro homes.

32. THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Negro), 266 E. Short St., in the center of this neighborhood, is representative of

many such places throughout the city. This substantial and well equipped brick edifice is the home of the older Negro congregations in Fayette County. It was organized in 1790 as an offshoot of the First Baptist Church, established in 1786.

*Right from E. Short St. on Walnut St.*

33. THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 130 Walnut St., French Romanesque in style, was erected in 1894, and was rebuilt after being badly damaged by fire in 1934. The auditorium seats more than 2,000 people. The church congregation, now embracing a membership of approximately 2,000, grew out of an original 19 who in 1816 first organized what later became this unit of the Christian denomination. Barton Stone became pastor in 1832. When the College of the Bible (15) was established in 1837 the work of that school began in the church then situated on Main St. Closely identified with the history of Transylvania, Central Christian, for more than a century, has been one of the important influences in the religious and educational life of Lexington.

34. THE LEXINGTON CITY HALL, foot of Barr St., is a thoroughly modern three-story municipal office building of buff brick on a Bedford stone base. Broad steps from the street ascend to the entrance in the second floor. The second floor windows are arched and the third floor windows are square. The main entrance doors are brass.

*Left from Walnut St. on Barr St.*

35. ST. PETER'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH, 141 Barr St., Byzantine in design, was completed in 1928. It is the successor to the earliest Catholic church in Lexington, established in the closing years of the eighteenth century by Stephen T. Badin, pioneer priest, who is known to have been in charge as early as 1794. The original edifice built in his time stood on W. Short St.

36. THE FEDERAL BUILDING, NE. Co. Barr and Limestone Sts., is a four-story modern office building, constructed of plain Bedford stone. On the fourth floor is the office of the FAYETTE FARM BUREAU. The high rank of Fayette County in agricultural production makes this an important center of information on farm problems of the Bluegrass. Most important to the farmers are problems relating to cooperative activities, both group and governmental, that center in or that concern the interests of this immediate area. Here is available information on the horse

and other livestock industries of Fayette County, and here in conference between farmers, are worked out many of the major problems relative to tobacco growing, soil conservation, and allied pursuits.

THE UNITED STATES REMOUNT STATION, in the Federal Building, is one of several throughout the United States intended to provide against a shortage of horses adapted to military service. Here arrangements are made for the placement of light horse stallions in neighborhoods throughout the central West where the prevailing blood is suitable to their use as sires. The local agent selected to care for the sire, which remains the property of the Government, becomes responsible for his care and handling under an agreement entered into at the time the stallion is placed in his keeping. The get of the sire is the property of the owners of the mares bred to him. The Government takes no option but encourages the registration of the offspring in the *Half-Bred Stud-Book* maintained by the American Remount Association, the headquarters of which are at Washington. The sires used in this horse improvement work are chosen from the light breeds—thoroughbreds, and saddle horses—but the thoroughbred leads in numbers. Each animal is selected with a view to obtaining, in the offspring, speed, stamina, and road endurance. Desired weights range from 1,150 upward to 1,500 pounds. Mares with lean bone and good action, preferably those having an infusion of light blood, are desirable foundation stock. Neighborhoods that can guarantee a reasonable number of such mares are preferred localities in which to place, with a properly experienced horseman, these Government sires.

*Left from Barr St. on Limestone St.; L. from Limestone St. on E. Short St.*

The extremely narrow block between Walnut and N. Limestone Sts. is one of the oldest in the city. Its buildings bear the mark of time.

*Retrace E. Short St., crossing Limestone St. to W. Short St.*

This reach of Short St. is distinctly a part of the "downtown" area, filled with banks, offices, shops, hotels, and the manifold business life of a thriving city. Left, between N. Market St. and Cheapside, is historic COURTHOUSE SQUARE with its history and traditions of the past.

37. THE LEXINGTON *HERALD-LEADER* plant, 233 W. Short St., publishes the morning *Herald* and afternoon

*Leader* and combined paper on Sunday. The *Lexington Herald*, previous to its ownership by John Stoll, was the direct descendant from the *Lexington Press*, which was established in 1870 by Maj. Henry T. Duncan and Col. Hart Gibson. During that decade the *Press* and *Morning Transcript* combined, under the name *Lexington Herald* and the editorship of the late Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and began its present career.

The short-lived *Transcript* was impressed on the memory of Kentuckians through the poetic genius of its brilliant editor, James Hilary Mulligan (b. 1884), a native of Lexington who distinguished himself as jurist, statesman, orator, raconteur, and poet. He studied law at Transylvania, was for six years judge of the recorder's court, and served in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. Later he was appointed consul-general to Samoa, where he met and became an intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson. His own claim to poetic fame rests upon the verses *In Kentucky*. They present in a not too serious form the Kentuckian's feeling for his home State:

The moonlight falls the softest  
In Kentucky;  
The summer days come ofttest  
In Kentucky;  
Friendship is the strongest,  
Love's light glows the longest,  
Yet, wrong is always wrongest  
In Kentucky.

Life's burdens bear the lightest  
In Kentucky;  
The home fires burn the brightest  
In Kentucky;  
While players are the keenest,  
Cards come out the meanest,  
The pocket empties cleanest  
In Kentucky

The sun shines ever brightest  
In Kentucky;  
The breezes whisper lightest  
In Kentucky;  
Plain girls are the fewest,  
'Their little hearts the truest,  
Maidens' eyes the bluest  
In Kentucky.

Orators are the grandest  
In Kentucky;  
Officials are the blandest  
In Kentucky;  
Boys are all the fliest,  
Danger ever nighest,  
Taxes are the highest  
In Kentucky.

The Bluegrass waves the bluest  
In Kentucky;  
Yet, bluebloods are the fewest  
In Kentucky;  
Moonshine is the clearest  
By no means the dearest  
And yet, it acts the queerest  
In Kentucky.

The dove notes are the saddest,  
In Kentucky;  
The streams dance on the gladdest  
In Kentucky;  
Hip pockets are the thickest,  
Pistol hands the slickest,  
The cylinder turns the quickest  
In Kentucky.

The song birds are the sweetest  
In Kentucky;  
The thoroughbreds are fleetest  
In Kentucky;  
Mountains tower proudest,  
Thunder peals the loudest,  
The landscape is the grandest,  
And politics—the damndest  
In Kentucky.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was for many years Congressman from the old Seventh or Ashland District, was succeeded as editor by his son, Desha Breckinridge, who died in 1935 after directing the publication from 1897. In April 1936, J. Lindsay Nunn and his son, Gilmore N. Nunn, of Amarillo, Tex., purchased the plant from the Breckinridge heirs. The former was president of the company and the latter publisher and general manager.

Desha Breckinridge (1867-1935) was born in Lexington and obtained his earliest schooling under James Lane Allen, famous in after years as an author. Later he attended preparatory school, and Princeton University when Woodrow Wilson was the president. He took his law degree at the University of Virginia, was associated with his father, W. C. P. Breckinridge, in the practice of law for several years, and later succeeded him as editor of the *Lexington Herald*, acquiring its control in 1897. With the exception of a brief period during which he served as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American War, Desha Breckinridge wielded a forceful local, State, and national influence with his virile pen. He was a staunch Democrat with a high standing in the National Party council. He not only was the champion of the thoroughbred breeders, but also owned and raced a string of thoroughbreds. Racing's present high plane in Kentucky owes much to Breckinridge. So also does tobacco growing and, in general, the civil life of the Bluegrass.

The Lexington *Leader* was established in 1888 by a group

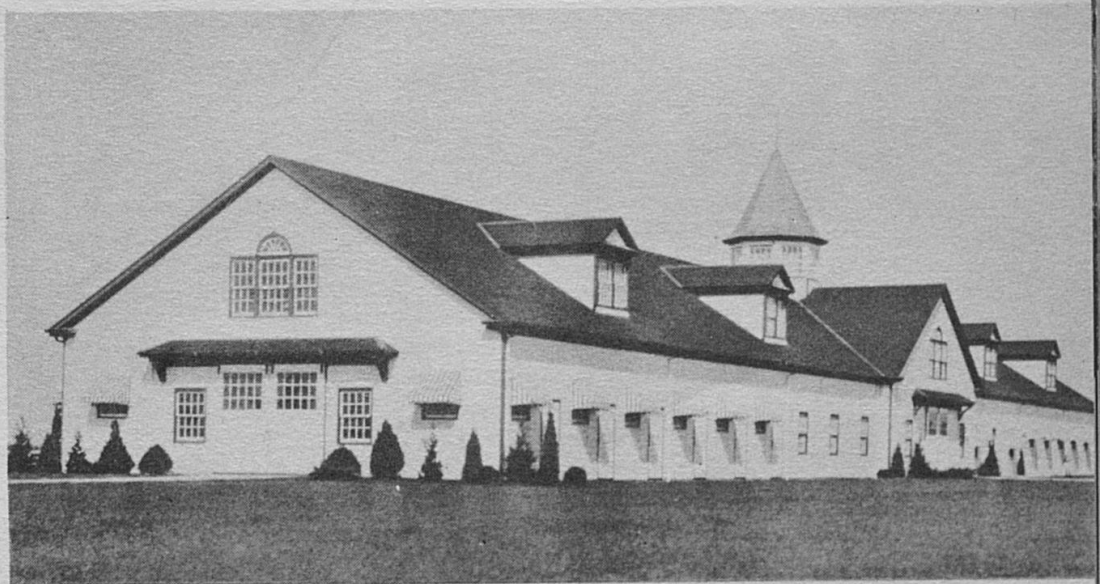


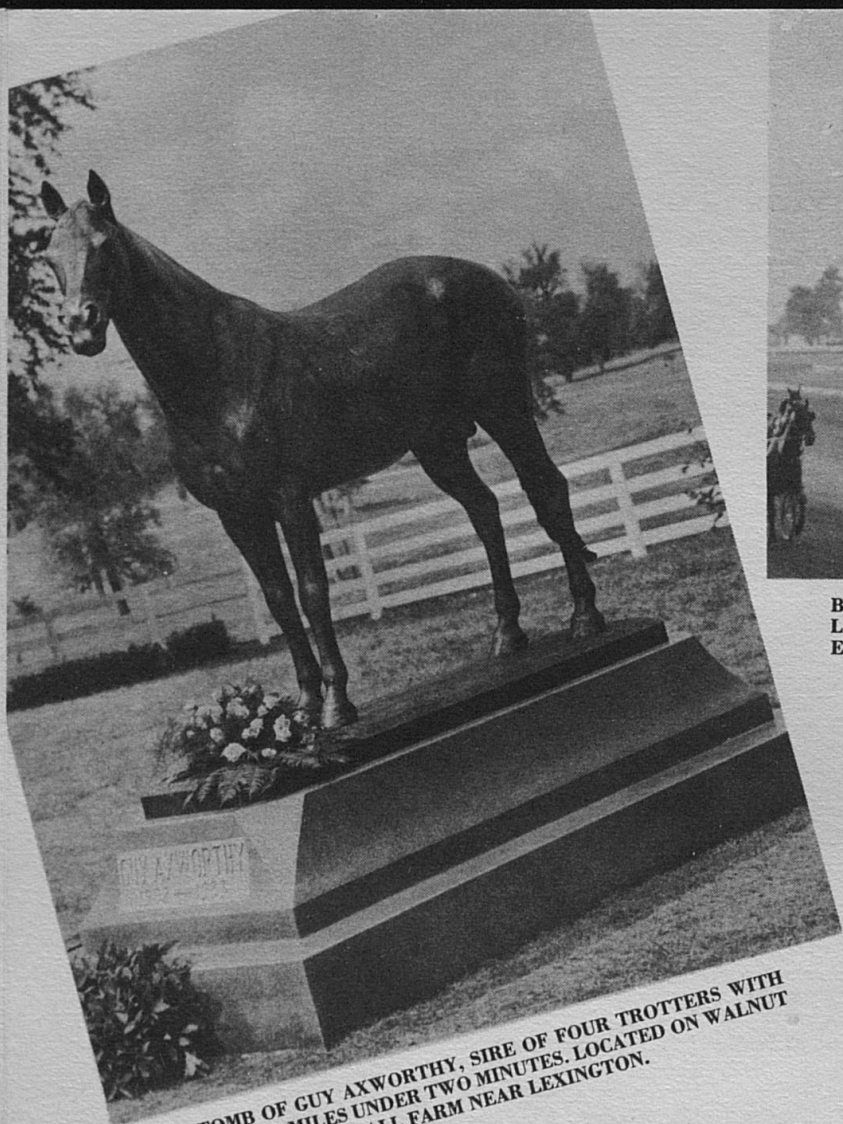
SADDLE HORSE BARN AT  
DIXIANA FARM.



KINGSPORT, SADDLE HORSE ON WINGANECK FARM, LEXINGTON-RICHMOND ROAD.

HORSE BARN ON DIXIANA  
FARM.





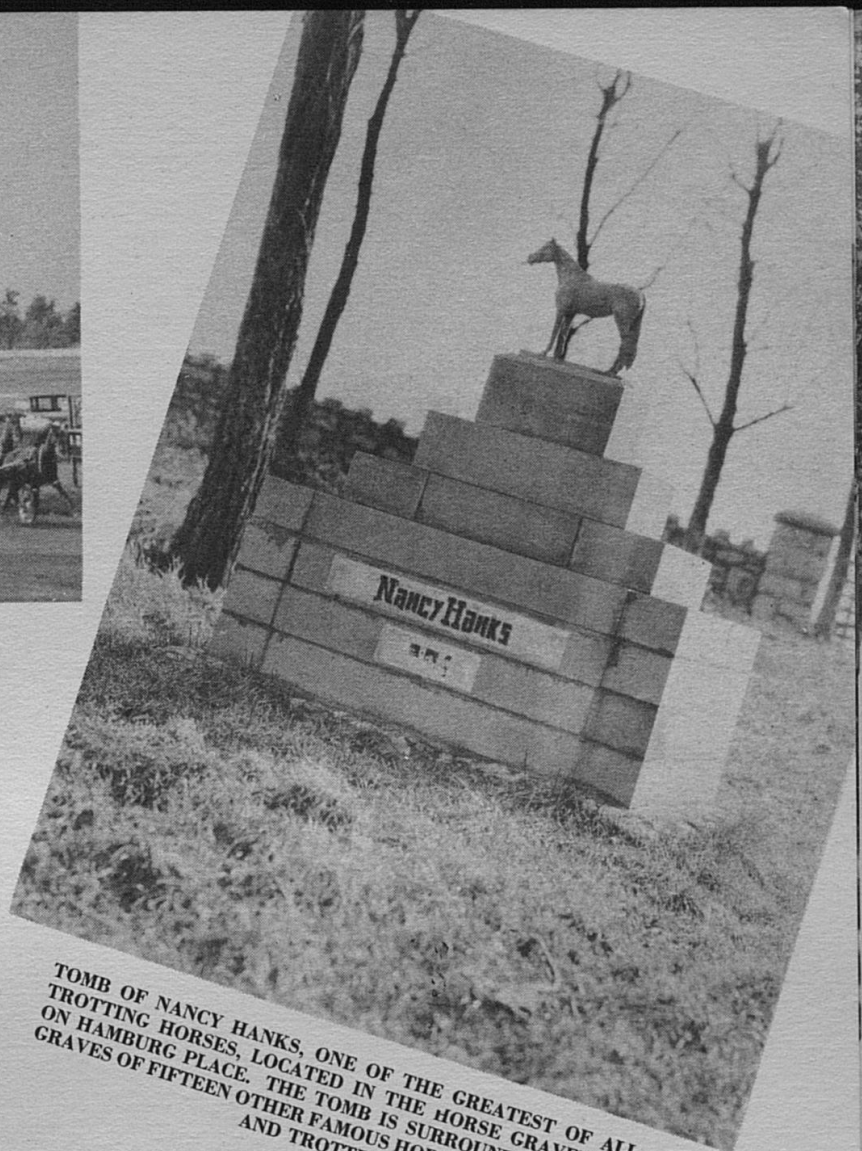
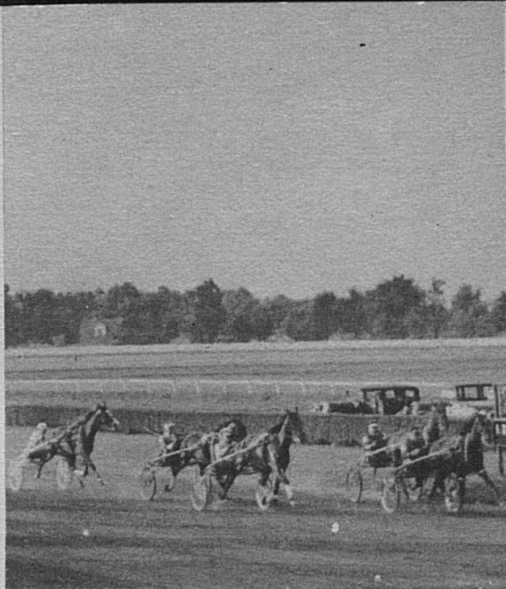
TOMB OF GUY AXWORTHY, SIRE OF FOUR TROTTERS WITH  
RECORD MILES UNDER TWO MINUTES. LOCATED ON WALNUT  
HALL FARM NEAR LEXINGTON.



BLUEGRASS TROTTERS IN ACTION ON  
LEXINGTON TRACK, WHICH IS CONSID-  
ERED THE FASTEST TROTTING TRACK  
IN THE WORLD.

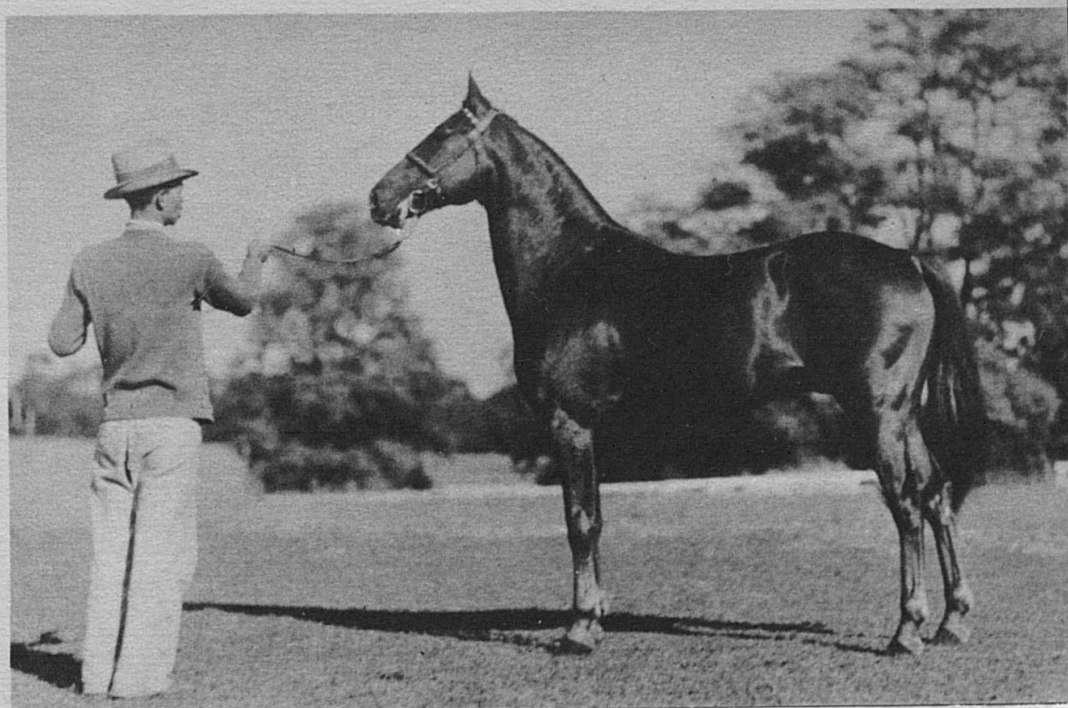


POLO MATCH AT IRO-  
QUOIS POLO FIELD,  
LEXINGTON - WINCHES-  
TER ROAD.



TOMB OF NANCY HANKS, ONE OF THE GREATEST OF ALL TROTTER HORSES, LOCATED IN THE HORSE GRAVEYARD ON HAMBURG PLACE. THE TOMB IS SURROUNDED BY THE GRAVES OF FIFTEEN OTHER FAMOUS HORSES, BOTH RACERS AND TROTTERS.

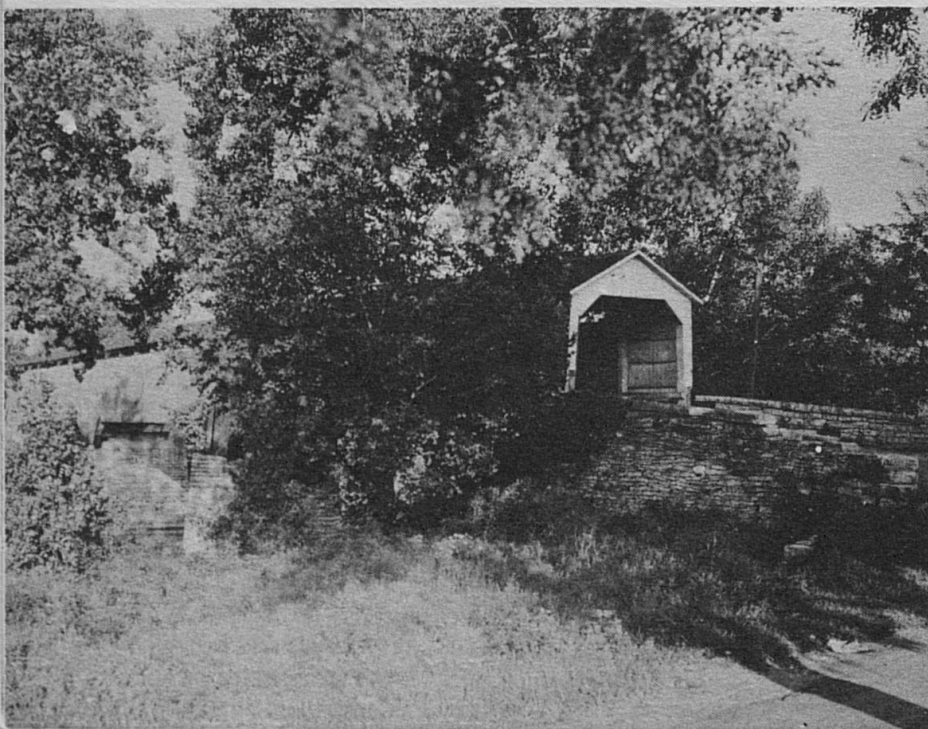
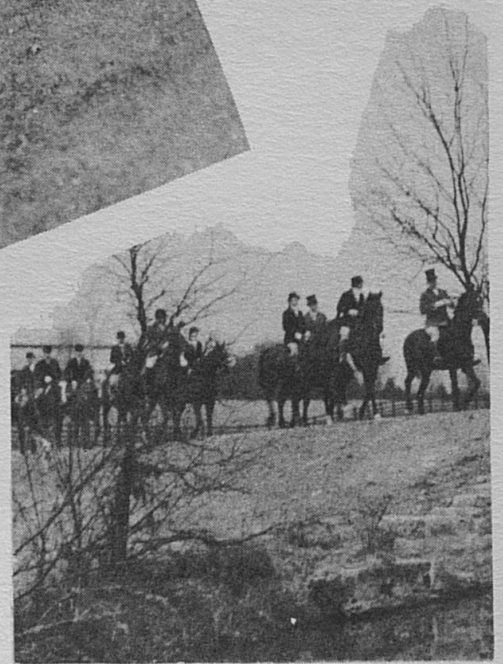
GUY DAY, TROTTER AT WALNUT HALL FARM.





HUNSMEN AND HOUNDS.

ONE OF FEW REMAINING WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES, GIVING CHARM TO THE BLUEGRASS SCENE, BUILT A GENERATION AGO.





THE BLESSING OF THE HOUNDS, CEREMONY PERFORMED BY THE IROQUOIS HUNT CLUB AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON.



GRIMES MILL HOUSE ON BOONE CREEK, WHERE IROQUOIS HUNT CLUB HAVE THEIR HEADQUARTERS.





BURLEY TOBACCO BED



CUTTING BUREY TOBACCO



TOBACCO CROP AT MATURITY



BLUEGRASS FARMER INSPECTS CROP



CUTTING BURLEY TOBACCO



TOBACCO IN WAREHOUSE, LEXINGTON



BLUEGRASS PASTURE

SHEEP SCENE  
IN FAYETTE COUNTY



WHEAT FIELD

BEREA COLLEGE FARM, BERE A





BLACK CATTLE



SHEEP SCENE  
IN FAYETTE COUNTY

BEREA COLLEGE FARM, BEREA

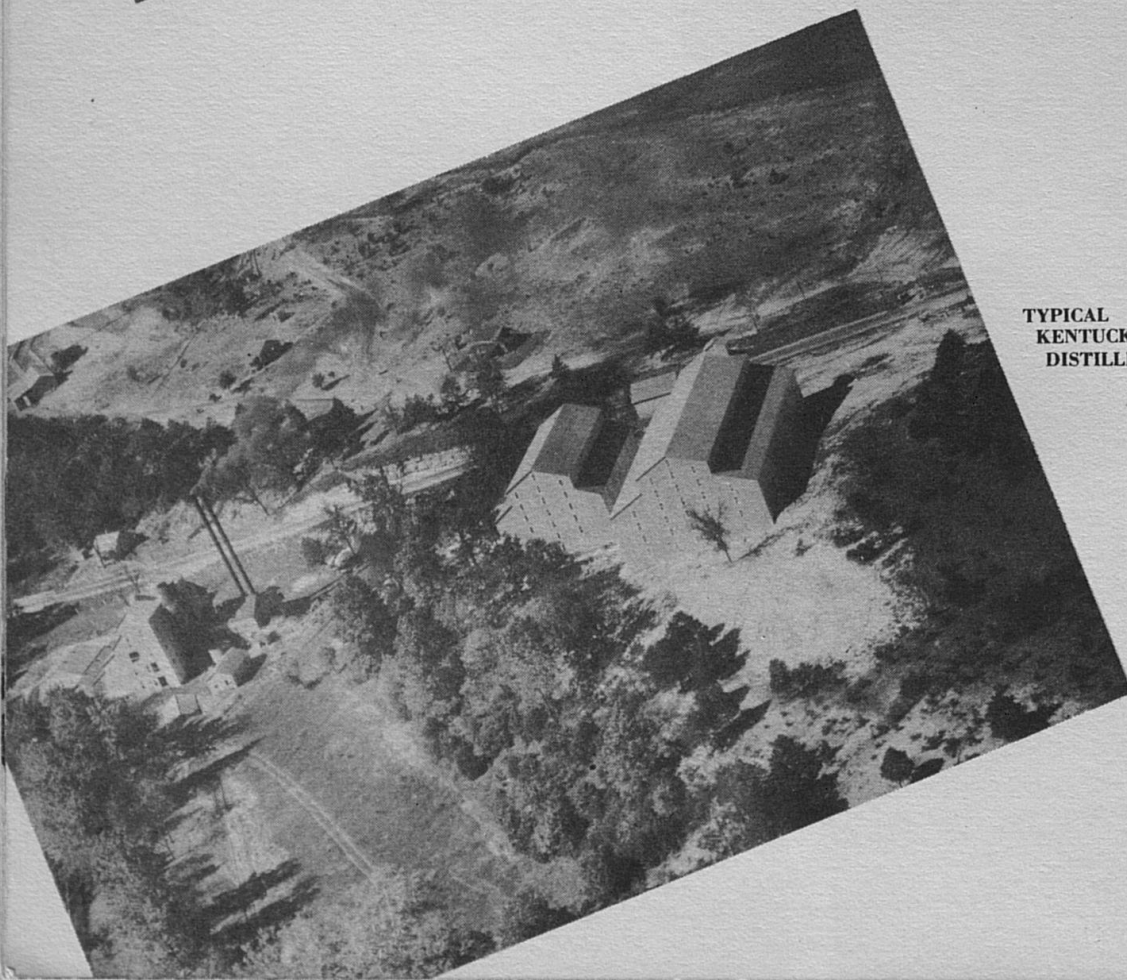


HEMP FIELD

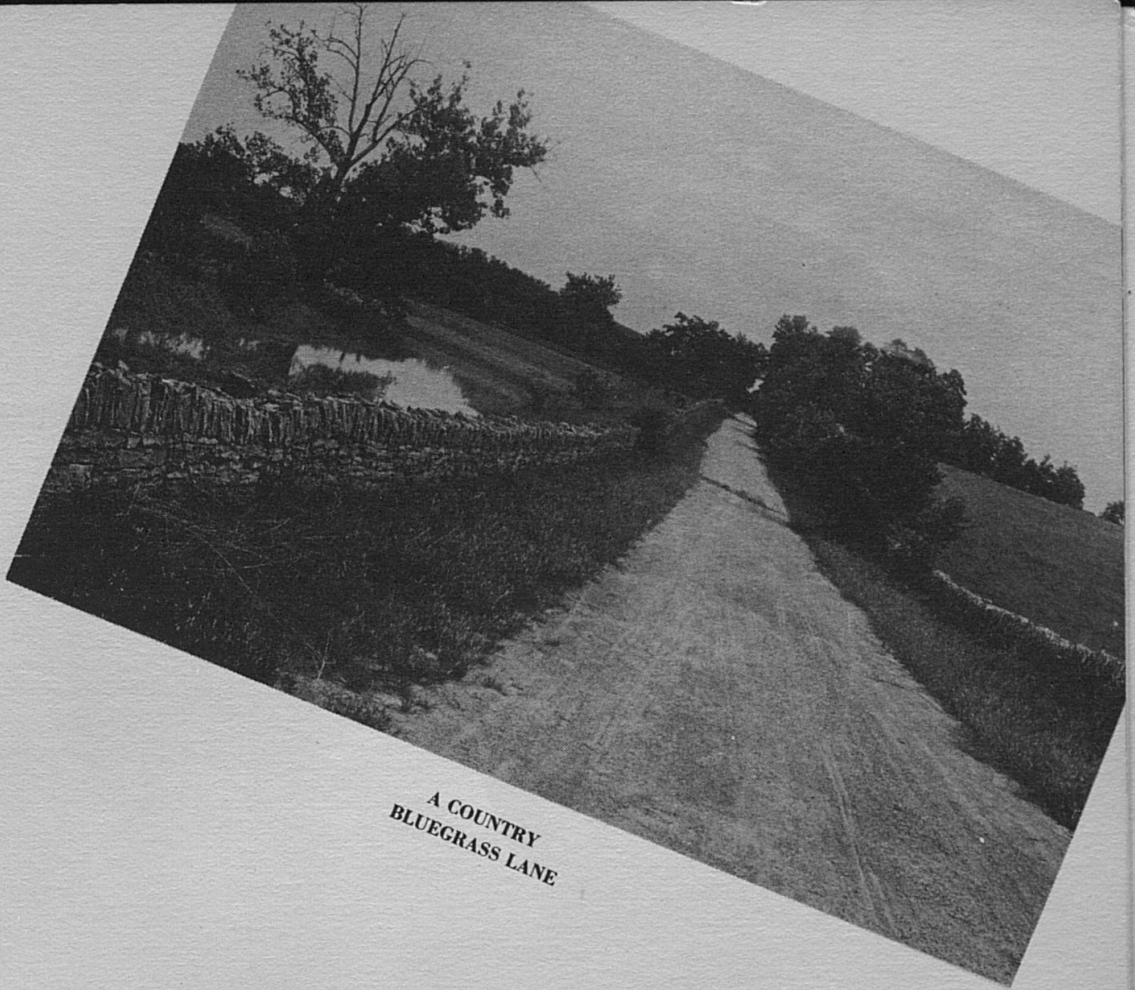




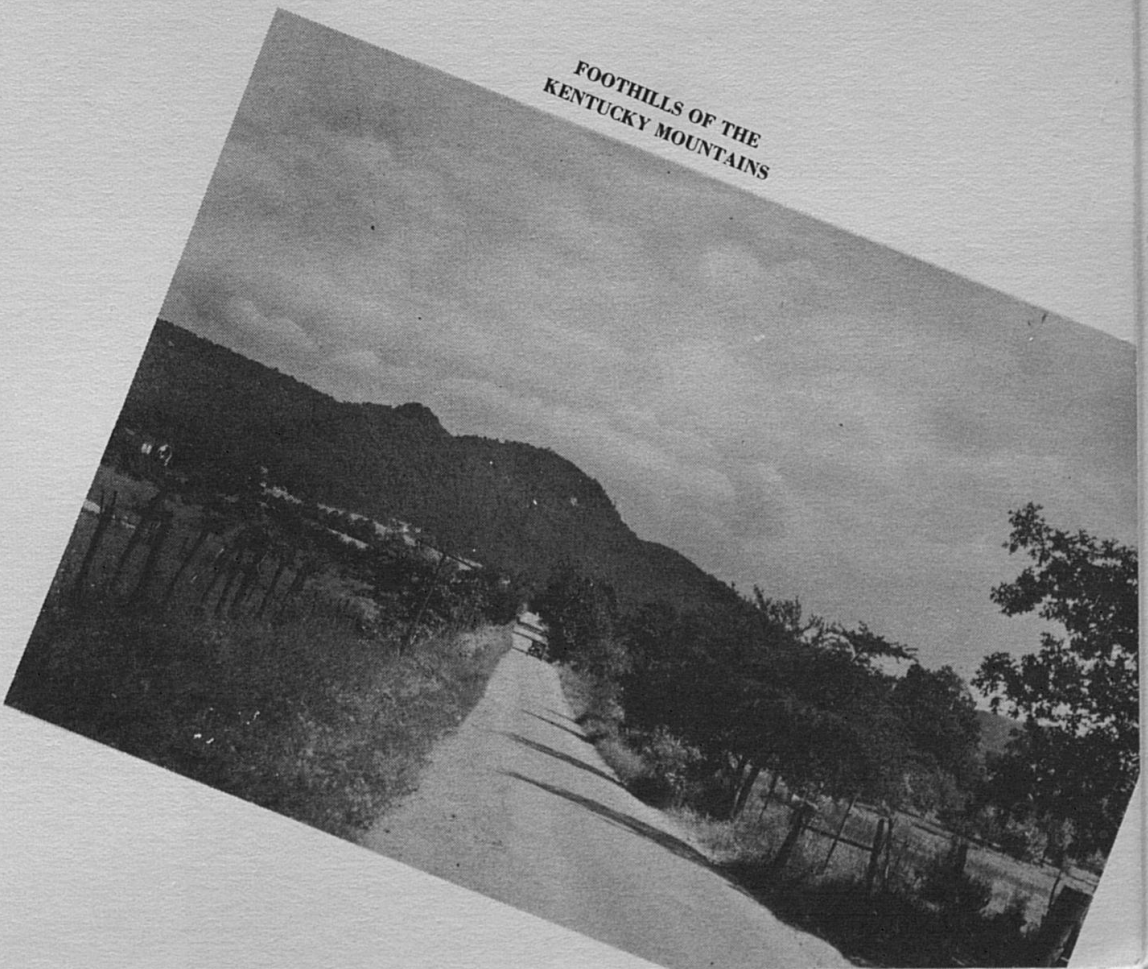
DIX DAM AND  
HERRINGTON LAKE



TYPICAL  
KENTUCKY  
DISTILLERY



A COUNTRY  
BLUEGRASS LANE

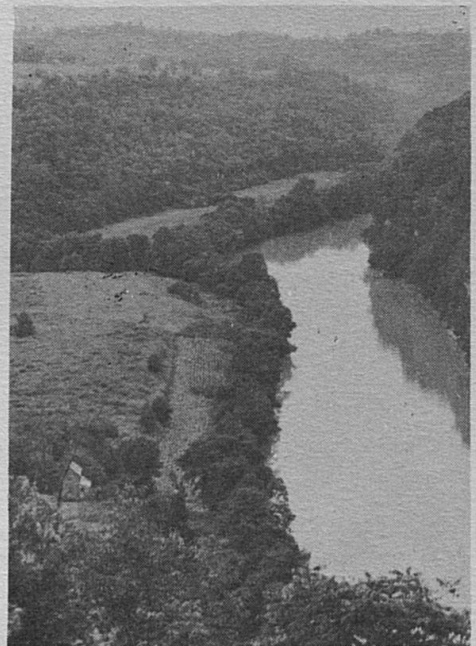


FOOTHILLS OF THE  
KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS



KENTUCKY RIVER  
AND PALISADES

KENTUCKY RIVER  
AT  
BOONESBOROUGH



KENTUCKY  
RIVER  
AT  
HIGH BRIDGE





KENTUCKY  
RIVER SCENE



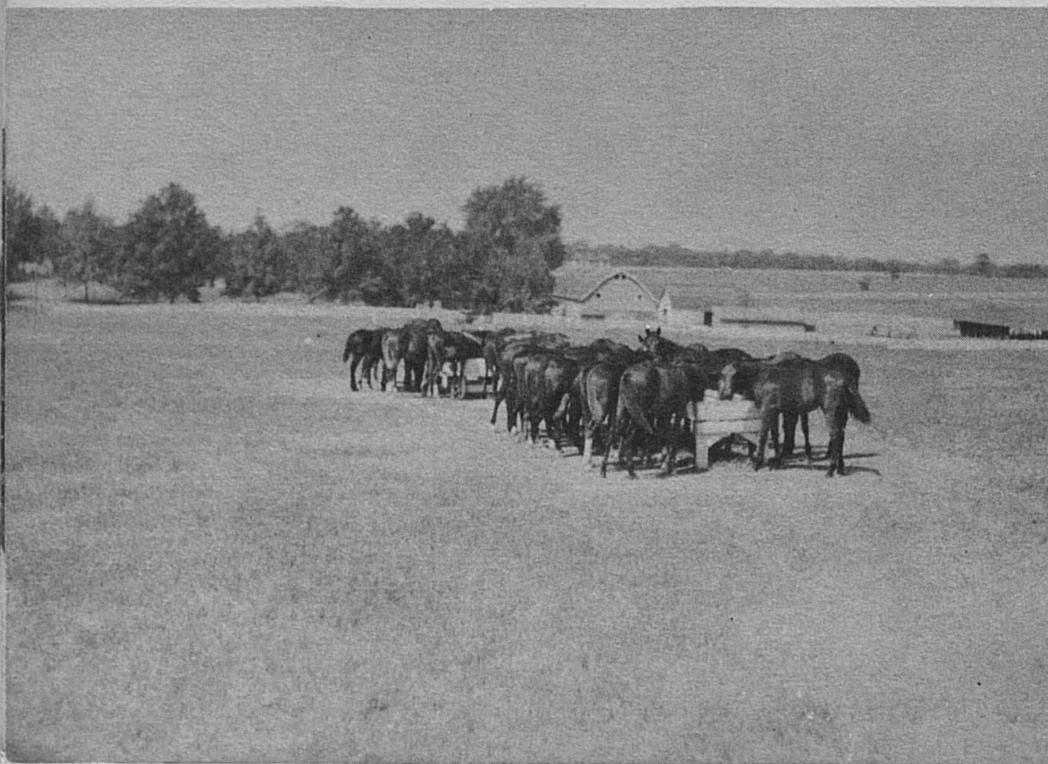
KENTUCKY RIVER  
AT  
BOONESBOROUGH

KENTUCKY  
RIVER  
FROM  
CAMP  
NELSON  
BRIDGE





TROTTERS  
AT  
WALNUT HALL  
FARM





HOME OWNED BY  
MRS. PAYNE WHITNEY,  
GREENTREE FARM

CASTLETON  
FARM





OLD  
KENTUCKY  
RACE  
COURSE,  
LEXINGTON

SCENE  
AT  
CAMP  
NELSON



of business men, among whom were A. M. Swope and W. C. Goodloe. Samuel J. Roberts, chosen as editor, held that position until his death in 1913. Roberts' widow occupied the editorial chair until 1927. Fred B. Wachs, who then became business manager, now directs the editorial policy of both papers as well as the business of the publications.

38. ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 427 W. Short St. (R), was begun in 1865 and was completed and dedicated in 1868. It is a red brick, plain rectangular building with a large tower over the entrance. The parish house adjoining stands on the site of the house where Mary Todd, later the wife of Abraham Lincoln, was born (28).

39. THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 548 W. Short St., an imposing edifice, best viewed from the Main St. approach, is the home of Lexington's earliest Baptist congregation, organized in 1786. In 1913 the present building was erected. The church and grounds occupy the site of the Pioneer Cemetery, where, during the cholera epidemic of 1833 were buried many of the citizens of Lexington. In this work "King Solomon" (see below), a shiftless local character, took a part that brought to him fame.

Between these churches and Jefferson St., is a charming old time residential neighborhood, that with its stately architecture and spacious lawns, tells of the open-handed living of a century ago. It still retains its old dignity and charm.

*Left from W. Short St. on Jefferson St., R. from Jefferson St. on W. Main St.*

Immediately beyond the viaduct on W. Main St. are two cemeteries, one on either side of the highway, which, as the city is left behind, becomes the Leestown Pike.

40. LEXINGTON CEMETERY (R), W. Main St. and city limits, is a 168-acre tract which has been the city's resting place for the dead since 1849. Here are the tombs of Henry Clay, whose monument towers high over the city; of James Lane Allen, author; of John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States (1856-60); of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, Confederate States cavalry leader, and many others of more than local fame. Here, within the space reserved for them, sleep men of the Bluegrass who served under the banners of the South and of the North. And here, too, honored in death, sleeps a man who, in life, had been known as the city ne'er-do-well. "King Solomon" sleeps under a massive slab near the entrance gate. His story has be-

come Lexington tradition that needs no stone to perpetuate his memory. When, in 1833, cholera swept over the city, "King" rose to the dignity of a man. Through the six weeks of horror, while others shrank from the task, he buried the dead. In 1854, he died; those who knew of his courage and ministrations remembered, and gave him a fitting burial. A Kentucky poet, Edwin Carlile Litsey, of Lebanon, thus describes the hero of a day:

He was a huge and good-natured fellow  
Who loafed much and worked little,  
Valuing tobacco and whisky more than food.  
Once he was put upon the block and sold into servitude  
For vagrancy, like a slave.  
Then came the foul scourge called cholera;  
The town was a vast morgue.  
High and low and rich and poor died;  
It was then King Solomon shouldered his mattock and shovel;  
Day and night he dug,  
He took no pay for his work of love, but when all was over,  
He shambled back to town, found his favorite grog-shop,  
And got dead drunk.

Near the entrance of the grounds is seen the tall Corinthian shaft of the CLAY MEMORIAL, erected in 1857 to the memory of Kentucky's best-known statesman. It is surmounted by a striking figure of the Kentuckian in his prime. The original of this figure was designed by the Kentucky sculptor, Joel T. Hart. Within the base of the monument is his sarcophagus, and beside it that of his wife, Lucretia Hart. Clay died in 1852. A witness of the great Clay funeral, William Anderson, a Negro centenarian (8) tells the story:

"Yes, sir, I was at Marse Clay's funeral, and I don't suppose you or I or anybody else will ever see another one as big as it was.

"I'll never forget the day as long as I live—I liked to get a whipping for running away from my master to see it. But old missus begged my master off and I wasn't punished except for a scolding. There must have been over 30,000 people out there at the cemetery that day. Most of the mourners came on horseback. All of them on white horses rode together and all of them on black horses did, too, just like they did in the big war.

Of course I was just a boy at the time, but I never will forget what a crowd turned out. Why, mourners were still leaving the lawn at Clay's home after they had put Marse Henry in the ground and those around the grave were starting back to town.

41. THE SALVATION ARMY HOME, 614 W. Main St. (R), formerly known as the old Harrison Public School, is now headquarters of the Lexington unit of the Salvation Army. During the depression years it served as a way-station and refuge

for many homeless persons. This work has been carried on in addition to the usual local activities of the Army.

*To Zero Milestone.*

### CITY TOUR D

#### Ashland—Loudoun

*East from Zero Milestone on Main St. which becomes Richmond Rd.*

42. RADIO STATION WLAP, 2d floor Walton Bldg. (*open*), NE. corner Main St. and Esplanade, is on the air from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m. daily, and from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Sundays. Under ownership and control of Mr. J. Gilmore Nunn, it operates on a frequency of 1,420 kilocycles, giving it a reception area that covers central Kentucky, or roughly the same area as that served by the newspapers. The programs are planned to serve the interests of the inner Bluegrass.

Beyond the grade-level tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Louisville & Nashville railroads the scene becomes residential.

43. THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SE. corner E. Main St. and Ransom Ave., rebuilt here after a disastrous fire on Market St., its steeple, surmounted by a copper chanceler symbolic of the dawn of Resurrection, embodies the best in Gothic architecture. The lines of the auditorium follow closely those of the early English church of the thirteenth century, including the traditional cruciform plan. The nave and chancel form the staff and the side alcoves give the cross beam effect. The beauty of the ceiling is enhanced by natural oak hammer beam trusses and low-hanging chandeliers. The pulpit, chancel, screen, and organ are beautifully carved with Gothic detail.

44. THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (Episcopal), NW. Cor. E. Main St. and Bell Ct., of medieval English chapel style of architecture, replaces one that burned. It is small but is noted for the workmanship that went into its building. The interior carvings are by Gustav Lang, brother of Anton, famous as the *Christus* of the *Passion Play* at Oberammergau. Because of the generous financial aid toward the rebuilding given by the horsemen of the Bluegrass it is known as the "Horseman's Church."

45. THE HENRY CLAY HIGH SCHOOL, NW. corner E. Main St. and Walton Ave., erected in 1928, is one of Kentucky's most modern secondary schools. The architecture is Georgian

Colonial. Above the building rises a beautiful dome. Its 1,500 capacity auditorium is in keeping with other facilities of the school. Its enrollment approaches 1,000 students.

Beyond Ashland St. is a residential area (R) that belongs to the twentieth century phase of Lexington's growth. Here winding and beautiful streets prove a puzzle to the unwary motorist.

*Right from Richmond Rd. on Sycamore Rd.*

46. ASHLAND (*open by appointment*), SE. Cor. Richmond Rd. and Sycamore Rd., the palatial old Henry Clay mansion, sheltered by trees planted a century and a quarter ago, occupies the site of the original home designed by Latrobe. That earlier Georgian Colonial home built in 1812, on the order of the "Maryland Manor House," was found unsafe and was torn down in 1853. With the aid of the architect, Lewinski of Lexington, it was rebuilt of the same materials upon the same foundations, on lines similar to the original structure. The detail of the windows, however, is of a later style. The property remains in the possession of descendants of the great Kentuckian.

The house, which faces Sycamore Rd., is a two and one-half-story brick structure with one-story wings extending on either side. From these wings ells project forward, giving to the main portion of the house the effect of being set within a wide and shallow court. Over the weathered brickwork climb ivy, honeysuckle, and Virginia creeper. On either side of the doorway are full length windows. Above it is a fanlight. A semi-circular private drive permits close approach to the entrance.

The conical roofs of the ice house and dairy lend a picturesque note to the south lawn, while beyond these old-time structures are others belonging to the plantation.

In the rear of the house are the great gardens that Mrs. Clay loved. Leading from the house to Richmond Rd., deep-sunken between rows of trees that arch above it, is an abandoned path along which Clay liked to walk. Far and wide, eastward and southward, spread the rich acres, part of the great plantation that, even more than his political career, was the pride of "Harry of the West."

Henry Clay (1777-1852), "the mill-boy of the slashes," was born and educated in Virginia. Before reaching his majority he was licensed to practice law, and in November 1797 he removed to Lexington. Here, in March, 1798, he became a member of the Kentucky bar. A year later he married Lucretia Hart of Lexington, and many

of their numerous descendants are still living. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1803, and in 1806 became a member of the U. S. Senate before he reached the constitutional age of 30 years. He returned from Washington to the Kentucky Legislature, where he served as Speaker of the lower House. In 1809 he filled out an unexpired term in the U. S. Senate. Two years later he was sent to Washington as Representative and elected Speaker of the House. At the conclusion of the War of 1812 he was appointed one of the peace commissioners and upon his return was reelected to Congress and once more was chosen Speaker. He served under John Quincy Adams as Secretary of State, and in 1830 Kentucky returned him to the United States Senate.

After two years he retired, but in 1849, in the face of the approaching inter-sectional struggle, Kentucky sent him back into the arena of the Senate. Three times a candidate for the Presidency, in 1824, 1832, and 1844, he failed to reach that goal. Offered a place on the United States Supreme Court, he declined. An able lawyer, he is perhaps best remembered for the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 by which he sought to avert the sectional struggle between North and South, but an even more lasting influence upon American economic policy and industrial development was his advocacy of the "American System" of protection for home markets for American agriculture products. From this beginning sprang the protective tariff and its chief defender, the Republican Party, organized four years after his death, which came into power with the election of Lincoln in 1860. He died in the service of the Nation on June 29, 1852. His body lies in a vault within the base of the great Clay monument in Lexington Cemetery on W. Main St. Beside him sleeps Lucretia Hart, his companion during his long career.

Lucretia Hart, daughter of Colonel Hart of Lexington (9), became the wife of Henry Clay in 1799. The marriage was a singularly happy one. For fifty-three years, during which time her husband was prominent in State and Nation, she was the gracious mistress of his home. To them were born eleven children. Henry, named for his father, died in the battle of Buena Vista. Thomas H. served during Lincoln's administration as Minister to Guatemala. James B. was a member of Congress (1857-1859). John M. became a breeder of blooded stock near Lexington.

*Retrace Richmond Rd.; R. from Richmond Rd. on Walton Ave.,  
L. from Walton Ave. on E. 3d St.*

47. OLD CEMETERIES (Episcopal and Catholic), R., on E. 3d St. between Walnut and Deweese Sts., date from the days of the cholera epidemic of 1833, when the old cemetery on West Main St. (40), was filled to overflowing. The Episcopal Cemetery, now abandoned and fallen into decay, was opened in 1837. Its neglected gravestones tell the story of Lexington during the years of its middle period. The little GREEK TEMPLE is a memorial to John M'Murtry, noted Lexington architect. In the cemetery lie the members of the Bradford family, descendants of that John who founded the *Kentucky Gazette*, first newspaper in Kentucky. John Grimes, artist, whose portrait by Jouett hangs in the

Metropolitan Art Museum, is another of those interred within this little plot of ground. John Postlethwait, whose famous inn preceded the Phoenix Hotel, lies near, victim of the cholera epidemic of 1833. Many another, well known in his day, sleeps with these beneath the sod of what has been termed "Lexington's Westminster Abbey."

*Right from 3d St. on N. Limestone St.*

48. WHITEHALL, 312 N. Limestone St. (*private*), now the property of Dr. James C. Carrick, is a beautiful example of the Greek Revival style of architecture. The interior is finished in walnut. It belonged for a time (1852) to Thomas Marshall, descendant of the first Chief Justice of the United States.

49. THE LEXINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, SE. Cor. N. Limestone and 4th Sts., prior to the building in 1928 of Henry Clay High, was Lexington's High School. The increase in members of those demanding secondary educational training stimulated erection of the new building. The old high school now serves to carry the load of upper grades as well as the earlier years of high school training. This relieves the congestion in the grade schools of the city. Across the street is Johnson Grade School, typical of those throughout Lexington.

50. THORN HILL (DUNCAN PARK DAY NURSERY), NE. corner N. Limestone and 5th Sts., a home built in the Georgian Colonial style, set back from the street within a generous 5-acre park, was designed and built in 1810 for William Morton, a younger son of the titled Morton family of England. Young Morton, called "Lord" as a tribute to his family connections and personal bearing, came to Lexington as a merchant and druggist. Wealthy, he spared no expense in building and furnishing the home which he called Thorn Hill. The Morton silver bore the family coat of arms. Morton decked himself out in frilled shirts. He generously gave to Christ Episcopal Church the land on which the cathedral now stands. He is buried, with others of his day, in Lexington Cemetery.

After the death in 1836 of "Lord" Morton the property passed into the hands of Cassius M. Clay, who married the daughter of Dr. Elisha Warfield, wealthy early Lexingtonian, who is best remembered as owner of Lexington, noted thoroughbred runner and sire. Here Clay and his family lived through the troubled years that followed.

Cassius Marcellus Clay, a distant relative of Henry Clay, was born at the family estate, Whitehall, Madison County, in 1810, and died there

in 1903. His father was the largest slave owner in Kentucky, but Cassius, educated at Transylvania and later at Yale, and by nature "agin" the prevailing opinion of his immediate surroundings, no matter what they were, espoused the cause of abolition. In 1845 he began publication of the *True American*. Its sentiments were so at variance with Lexington feeling of the day that a committee of 60 citizens during his absence removed his entire equipment to Cincinnati. There he went on with his anti-slavery crusade. He served in the Army during the Mexican War, and in 1856 gave his support to the newly created Republican Party. He hoped to be made Secretary of War, but was sent instead as Minister to Russia. After serving with distinction there he returned to the U. S. for a time and became a major general in the Union Army. In 1863 he returned to Russia, where as minister he remained until 1869. It was during his stay at the Russian Court that Russian America was purchased and became Alaska. He fell out with his wife, the former Mary Jane Warfield, over property, and in 1878 they were divorced. Always eccentric, through his later years he labored under the hallucination that others were plotting against his life. He retired to the home of his boyhood and at the age of ninety-two, died.

*Right from N. Limestone St. on Bryan Ave.*

51. THE CASTLEWOOD (LOUDOUN) COMMUNITY CENTER (*open*) was built in 1849 by Francis Key Hunt, son of John W. Hunt, one of Lexington's early residents. This fine example of the Gothic Revival style is exotic in the Lexington scene, showing the architectural influence of England rather than that associated with the old homes of the South. With abundant means at his command, Hunt employed John M'Murtry as architect, and the latter gave his genius full play in reproducing in the Bluegrass the type of architecture he had especially studied while in England. With its turrets and tower and Jacobean chimneys, Loudoun has the likeness and dignity of an Old World Manor house. Within a spacious tract rise its massive walls, broken by mullioned windows. Its deeply-recessed Gothic portal opens into a wide hall from which a richly carved walnut Jacobean stairway ascends by a short right hand turn to the second floor. From the hall opens (R) the living room, and near the foot of the stairway a door gives entrance to the drawing room that extends from front to rear. A feature of this well lighted room is the Italian marble mantel.

To the rear of the entrance hall is the library, its walls lined with book shelves protected by diamond-paned glass doors. On the second floor seven spacious bedrooms, each with its dressing room, indicate the manner of living enjoyed by the wealthy during the period prior to the War between the States. Throughout, the interior shows the touch of artists' hands, alike in the

carved doors and woodwork, and in the frescoed and tinted ceilings.

The grounds and first floor of Loudoun are now devoted to a community center with new gymnasium added. The second floor is devoted to W. P. A. services. The estate was left by the will of Dr. Elisha Warfield, professor of surgery and obstetrics in the medical school of Transylvania College, to his daughter Julia. She became the wife of Francis Hunt, also wealthy by inheritance. In the middle of 1880's, Mrs. Hunt, who survived her husband, sold the property, together with its rich treasure gathered during years of European travel, to William Cassius Goodloe, a nephew of Cassius Marcellus Clay, Lexington editor. Goodloe accompanied his uncle as secretary when the latter was sent by Lincoln to the Court of Alexander I at St. Petersburg. He returned to the United States, served on the Union side through the War between the States, and in 1865 married Elizabeth Mann, daughter of a wealthy New England cotton mill owner. Later he became national chairman of the Republican Party, and was appointed Minister to Belgium by President Benjamin Harrison. Following Goodloe's death in 1889 the property was sold to Judge J. F. Bailey, who later sold it to the city as a public park.

*Retrace Bryan Ave. to Limestone St.; L. on Limestone St.; R. from Limestone St. on W. 7th St.; L. from 7th St. on N. Upper St.*

North Upper St. is one of the Negro streets of Lexington, where live many of the business and professional Negroes of the city. The progress that the race has made toward home ownership and in all lines of employment is here well indicated. Here the streets are well paved, houses are mostly of frame construction, more often than not owned and kept in good repair.

52. THE PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL (Negro), 549 N. Upper St., is looked upon, both in the matter of building and equipment, and in the training offered its students, as one of the best Negro schools in the State.

Closely associated with it is the Kentucky Industrial College at Frankfort. Together they offer Negro youth an opportunity for practical secondary education—an opportunity the young Negro people of Lexington use well.

53. ST. PAUL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 253 N. Upper St., is the commodious brick home of a congregation that began its existence more than a century ago in a stable in this neighborhood. Later, the present building was erected and has since been improved and enlarged. During the January-February Ohio River flood of 1937, St. Paul's was one

of the stations where refugees from the flooded cities along the Ohio came and were cared for.

54. PHYLLIS WHEATLEY (Negro) BRANCH Y. W. C. A. (*open*), 256 N. Upper St., occupies an old one-story brick building that was originally a double cottage provided with fireplaces. Here center the activities of the young Negro women of the city interested in association work.

*Left from N. Upper St. on Short St., R. from Short St. on Walnut St. to Zero Milestone.*

## CITY TOUR E

### University of Kentucky

*West from Zero Milestone on E. Main St.; L. from E. Main St. on S. Limestone St. Consult map of University.*

To the R. along Water and Vine Sts. extends the Lexington wholesale district. South Limestone St. beyond High St. is residential. Here are seen homes of distinction built from the early years of the nineteenth century on. As a whole the street may be dated as of the period 1870-1900.

55. THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, 310 S. Limestone St., is representative of the facilities provided by Lexington for those in need of medical attention. This institution is controlled by the Hospital Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It has 200 beds and annually cares for about 3,400 patients. The imposing facade, erected in 1930 at a cost of \$300,000, is known as the MARY A. OTT MEMORIAL. In the rear, facing on Maxwell St., is the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, under the care of the Good Samaritan Hospital Staff.

*The foot tourist approach to the Administration Building is shown on the map as A. Park car on drive.*

Beyond Euclid St. is the broad campus of the University of Kentucky (L). It covers a gently rolling park and landscaped terrain with walks and drives reaching the various buildings of differing architectural designs including semi-classical, mid-Victorian, Georgian, and modern. In importance the university ranks first among the educational institutions of the State and high among those of the South. Including its colleges of liberal

arts, education, law, commerce, engineering, and agriculture, the university has a current student enrollment of more than 3,500.

The University of Kentucky began its career shortly after the passage of the Land Grant Act of 1862. The State of Kentucky took advantage of this act and established a college of agriculture and mechanic arts in connection with what was then called Kentucky University. Ashland, former home of Henry Clay, and the adjoining tract known as Woodlands, was the first site of the institution. The new school opened in 1866, and shortly afterward Prof. James Kennedy Patterson became its head.

By an act of the State legislature, effective July 1, 1878, the college became independent of Kentucky University. On July 12 of that year, a faculty of seven members, with Patterson as president, was chosen. Agriculture, mechanic arts, and military tactics were made obligatory studies. The re-location of the college was effected in 1880, when the city of Lexington provided funds for building purposes and offered a city park, now the university campus, as a site for the new State institution. The first building on the campus, the Administration Building, was occupied in 1882, two years before the Hatch Act provided Federal assistance to colleges established under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862. A farm of 48 acres was purchased and equipped. Engineering courses were first added in 1891.

During the following two decades the institution rapidly expanded. The area of the experimental farm was increased, and many of the departments of the present university were established. These improvements, coincident with Kentucky industrial development, included the establishment of the departments of mechanical engineering, physics, electrical engineering, mining engineering, physical education, domestic economics, and education, and the erection of such buildings as the mechanical building and workshop, the natural science building, the new experiment station and the women's dormitories. On March 16, 1908, the name of the institution was changed by legislative act to "State University of Kentucky."

In 1910 Patterson became president emeritus. His long leadership was followed by that of James G. White, who was succeeded by Henry S. Barker. In 1917 Dr. Frank L. McVey, the present (1938) incumbent, was chosen president. In the following year the present title, "University of Kentucky," was adopted.

During these later years of administrative change, and especially since 1918, the University of Kentucky has grown

rapidly in material size, enrollment, and influence. Its colleges of agriculture and engineering now rank as among the best in the Nation. Through its educational training of teachers and through its agricultural extension work, inclusive of the county agent movement, its service extends intimately to every community within the State. Its colleges of liberal arts, of commerce and of law, worthily meet the needs of a changing era. Through such organizations as the boys' and girls' clubs it aims to aid the men and women of tomorrow, while its extension courses serve the educational needs of the men and women of today.

The university has advanced in the field of graduate work, and now offers many courses for candidates seeking advanced degrees. The library of the university has grown until it is fifth in size among institutions of its type in the South.

To give additional service to the people of the State there have been erected bureaus of school service, business research, and government research, a radio service, and a public service laboratory.

56. THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY (*open 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. week days, except Saturday: free*) is a semi-classic four-story brick structure which faces the center of the semi-circular drive bordering the front campus of the university. Erected in 1882, it is the oldest building on the campus. It houses in the basement and on the first floor the administrative offices of the university, on the second floor the museum of geology, and on the second and third floors the departments of ancient languages, German, and political science. In its early days it housed the classrooms of the institution, and student convocations were held in a chapel located on the second floor. This chapel contains the museum of geology, a collection consisting of hundreds of specimens arranged in glass cases. Here are displayed the minerals and rocks of economic value to the State, geologically interesting formations, and representative material from without the State. Conspicuous among the exhibits are three cases displaying an extensive collection of cave formations from well-known caves in Kentucky, such as Mammoth Cave, Floyd Collins Crystal Cave, and Great Onyx Cave. The only collection of meteorites and the only Big Bone Lick fossils remaining in Kentucky are in this museum.

57. THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND ASSOCIATED SCHOOLS, recently constructed two-story brick building,

of Georgian Colonial design, connected with two-story buildings at each end by wings, faces the administration building and main campus of the university across Limestone St. Here undergraduates who are training for the teaching profession and others carrying on graduate work, pursue their studies and do directed teaching in the several branches of the educational field. The main entrance leads into a hall running the entire length of the central building and the wings adjoining at each end, which connects (R) with the elementary school and (L) the high school. Opposite the entrance is the auditorium. The remaining rooms on the first and second floors of the central building are classrooms and offices of the college and associated schools. Halls on the first floor lead to the rear of the libraries, commercial education laboratory, gymnasium, cafeteria, and recreation rooms for the use of the elementary and high school pupils.

58. THE JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON STATUE is an heroic bronze statue of James Kennedy Patterson, president (1869-1910) of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, now the University of Kentucky. It was erected in 1934 and is the work of Augustus Lukeman, sculptor, who executed the heroic portrait bust of Jefferson Davis for Transylvania College.

James Kennedy Patterson, "father" of the University of Kentucky, was born in 1833 in the parish of Gorbals, Glasgow, Scotland. In 1842 his parents migrated to Indiana and he graduated from Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana. In 1861 he became principal of the preparatory department of Transylvania, the only department of that institution which remained in operation during the War between the States. In 1869, when the Agricultural and Mechanical College was established, Patterson was chosen to head that institution. In 1892 the "A & M" removed to the present campus and his career as a builder of the university-to-be began in earnest. He possessed the ability to obtain cooperation from the legislature. He personally enrolled the students, thereby coming into direct touch with each one of them. For forty-five years he daily taught classes in history and metaphysics. He was secretary of the executive committee, business agent of the institution, superintendent of buildings and grounds, executive, administrator, and friend. In 1910, after more than a half century of labor in the field of education, he retired. Twelve years later, August 15, 1922, he died. The university is his monument.

59. THE SECTION OF PIONEER RAILWAY, about 100 feet in front of Mechanical Hall, is a reconstruction of rail sections of the first railway west of the Alleghenies. The Lexington & Ohio R. R. Co. was first chartered January 27, 1830, to construct a road from Lexington to a point unnamed on the Ohio

River. Lexington lost no time in promoting this new venture. Henry Clay was one of the early directors of the company. Much enthusiasm was aroused among the citizens of the State over the construction of the road, and the laying of the first rail late in October 1831, attracted thousands of spectators and visitors to Lexington. The city was thronged with people and a parade of prominent citizens and representatives from the leading institutions proceeded to the scene of the cornerstone laying, where much oratory colored the occasion. The road was completed to Frankfort, Ky., before the end of the year 1835. Today this old road is a part of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. An examination of the old track section, now on the campus of the university, shows that holes were drilled into the stone sills, used for sleepers, and filled with lead. The rails, strips of iron about one-half by 3 inches, were laid on the stone sills, and spikes were driven through holes in the rails into the lead. This method of laying the track did not prove satisfactory, and cross ties such as are used today replaced the sills. The portion on exhibition was unearthed by workmen in the Louisville & Nashville R. R. yards in 1915 and was restored and placed on the campus of the university in 1916.

60. MEMORIAL HALL, S. of Pioneer Railway Station, erected in 1929, is a Georgian Colonial style structure with a clock tower and spire, 123 feet high, and a graceful Corinthian colonnade across the front facade. This building is a monument to Kentucky youth who died in the World War. The funds for its erection were given by the citizens of the State. In this building are held the convocations, vesper services, and miscellaneous lectures of the university. Within the entrance is a marble rotunda and beyond is a main corridor, where four large glass-enclosed illuminated tablets display by counties the names of the 3,300 Kentuckians who lost their lives in the World War, and a bronze plaque carries the names of the 21 University of Kentucky students who died in this conflict. On the walls of the corridor are frescoes illustrating the evolution of Lexington from the erection of the first stockade to the construction of many of the fine old residences about the city. The auditorium of Memorial Hall, on the second floor, seats more than 1,000, and from its walls hang paintings of former university presidents and faculty members. Tinted glass windows admit soft-hued light to the interior. At the rear of the stage is a large ornamental window opening upon a small balcony which overlooks a rock amphitheater seating 1,000 persons. During the late spring a series of twilight

concerts are regularly presented here by the university concert band.

61. McVEY HALL, a plain four-story brick building, was erected in 1928 and named in honor of Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the university. In addition to classrooms, it houses the press of the school newspaper, the *Kentucky Kernel*, the university post office, bookstore, and cafeteria, known as "the Commons." The student newspaper is owned and operated by the students. Many of the students congregate at McVey Hall, and come here for their daily meals and mail.

62. THE ENGINEERING QUADRANGLE is a group housing the main laboratories, classrooms, and offices of the college of engineering, consisting of Mechanical Hall, the oldest building, two new buildings known as the south and east engineering units, and the Wendt Forge Shop. The main entrance leads into the corridor of Mechanical Hall, where are exhibited various engineering models, designs, and pictures, and a collection of semi-precious stones. A hall from this corridor connects with the south unit of the engineering group, on the first floor of which, among other rooms, are several of the civil engineering laboratories. The design of this building follows the most modern trend in engineering laboratory construction. It is partially constructed of opaque glass brick, which diffuses the natural lighting in such a way that no shadows are projected on the inside. This unit and the adjoining east unit are steam heated throughout, and pipe tunnels run through both buildings. Windows cannot be opened and air duct ventilation reaches all parts of the buildings through ceiling grills. The second floor, in addition to laboratories, accommodates a reading room and study hall for the entire college. A brick-enclosed bridge leads to the second floor of the east unit, where the drafting rooms are situated. On the first floor of this unit are the machine wood working shops. The Wendt Forge Shop, the foundry of the engineering college, adjoins the east unit, completing the quadrangle.

63. THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, a four-story structure of Georgian Colonial design, is one of the most imposing on the campus. The exterior is constructed of brick with stone trim, while the interior is predominantly marble and rough stone. It houses, with the exception of the smaller departmental libraries, the library facilities of the main campus, and has on file 210,000 volumes with a potential capacity of 250,000, making it fifth in size among those of the institutions of the South. Among the

collections are the Patterson Memorial Library, a collection of historical and literary works presented by former President James Kennedy Patterson, the Carnegie Art Library, and the bound theses of the graduates of the university. More than 1,000 periodicals are received, and there are on file a large number of Kentucky city and county newspapers. The main entrance of the building leads into a marble-floored lobby in the center of which stands a large plaster cast of Thomas Jefferson by Carl Bitter. About the walls are display cases where items loaned to the university by collectors are on display. Adjoining the lobby are the periodical and reserve reading rooms. On the second floor the loan desk corridor, corresponding to the lobby on the first floor, extends two stories in height. In this corridor is a bust of a young girl entitled *Il Penseroso* by Joel T. Hart, early Lexington sculptor. In addition there are oil paintings of Henry Clay, Robert E. Lee, Dr. Samuel Brown, earliest professor of medicine at Transylvania Medical College, President James Kennedy Patterson, and a bust of Dr. Frank L. McVey, present (1938) president of the university. Doors behind the loan desk in the corridor lead to the stacks, where the majority of the volumes of the library are on file. Adjoining the corridor are the offices of the library staff, the reference reading corridor, and the browsing room. The science library and art classroom are on the third floor. The graduate reading room, containing among its collections the graduate theses and the medical periodicals and library, is on the fourth floor. In addition to seminar and office rooms, the Patterson Memorial and Carnegie Art Libraries are also on this floor.

64. THE LAW BUILDING, finished in 1937, was designed in the modern manner by the College of Engineering. It has been named "Lafferty Building" in honor of the late Judge W. T. Lafferty, known all over Kentucky as the "good judge." In 1908 Judge Lafferty gave up his practice at Cynthiana to organize a law school at the university. The building, two stories in height, is constructed of red brick over glazed red tile. In addition to faculty and recitation rooms, the building contains a library and court room.

65. THE MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHEOLOGY (*open 2-5 p. m. weekly, except Saturday: free*), a small, square, two-story red brick building, formerly the university library, now houses a collection of Kentucky's prehistoric remains, which have been assembled under the direction of the department of anthropology and zoology of the university. Exact

reproductions of Indian graves in Kentucky, containing the skeletons and artifacts just as they were found, form an outstanding exhibit. One of the most valuable of the collections, including hundreds of specimens, is that of various types of prehistoric relics found in Kentucky. Among them is a collection of about fifty types of textiles. In the remaining collections are two excellent specimens of "hominy holes," huge rocks weighing a ton or more and containing the holes used by pre-Columbian Indians in grinding corn, and a mounted bird collection of more than one thousand specimens from different parts of the world.

66. STOLL ATHLETIC FIELD, contains a concrete stadium seating 10,500 which partially surrounds the university athletic playing field. Here, during the autumn months, intercollegiate football games are held. The University of Kentucky's football team ranks with the best in the South, and Stoll Field has been the scene of many a thrilling game. One side of the stadium supports a glass-enclosed press box with a capacity of 200 persons and is equipped for extension broadcasting. An excellent quarter-mile cinder track circles the gridiron. The area adjoining is used as a practice field.

67. THE KENTUCKY BOTANICAL GARDEN, where many beautiful species of Kentucky plants, shrubs, and trees are grown, is situated on a miniature shaded bluff overlooking Stoll Field. This was begun (1931) as a joint project of the University of Kentucky and the Lexington Garden Club to conserve specimens of all the native plants that grow in Kentucky. It has received contributions from many individual Kentuckians, garden clubs, and nurseries. Growing specimens include bloodroot, climbing fern, azaleas, pink dogwood, magnolia, characteristic Kentucky coffee bean tree, giant lily, jack-in-the-pulpit, wild hyacinth, blue-eyed-mary, evergreen wildginger, native orchids, rhododendron, rock garden plants, and many other plants, shrubs, and trees. The garden is in the height of its beauty in late spring and early summer.

68. THE STUDENT UNION BUILDING, completed in 1938, was built to foster all phases of social life and recreation for the students. The three-story red brick building of steel and concrete construction is modern in design. It is supplied with a cafeteria grill, reading, recreation and conference rooms, gymnasium lounge and a great hall for social functions.

69. THE ART CENTER, a temporary one-story white frame building, erected in 1928, with wings projecting on each

side, houses the departments of art and music, the Guignol Theatre, and the university radio extension studio. Here are the several studios of the art department, and on the walls of the main hall the products of student work at the institution are frequently exhibited. A door from this hall leads to the L. wing of the building, where the dramatic activities of the university center in the Guignol Theatre, seating 200 people. The plays presented here, ranging in type from modern drama to Shakespearean classics, are performed by the students of the university and the townspeople of Lexington. The right wing of the building houses the class and practice rooms of the music department and the university radio extension studio of Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky. Through this medium, in addition to musical programs, the university broadcasts to the people of the State information accumulated through the various research activities of the university, especially those of the college of agriculture.

*Retrace Limestone St. to Main St.; R. on Main St. to Zero Milestone.*

## CITY TOUR F

### Industrial Tour

*West from Zero Milestone on E. Main St. to Limestone St.; L. on Limestone St.*

Water St., next intersection, carries the heavy local and through traffic of the Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads, which serve Kentucky and connect the Mississippi River crossings with the Atlantic coast. A very considerable volume of this traffic, originating in or destined for the Bluegrass, is picked up or delivered by motor trucks operating out of Lexington.

Beneath the tracks runs Town Branch, a tributary of Elkhorn Creek. When it was an open and carefree Bluegrass stream, Thomas Barlow operated his model steamboat on it. On the grassy banks of Town Branch early Kentucky horsemen settled, by the fleetness of their mounts, debates that had arisen around the log fires of Postlethwait's Tavern (1).

70. THE CITY MARKET HOUSE, 129 S. Limestone St., is a block-long building, extending from Limestone St. to Upper St., which continues a tradition as old as the city—that of a public retail market for country produce. In stalls occupied by deal-

ers in all sorts of edibles may be found old-fashioned country butter, Kentucky home-cured hams, bee-tree honey and other products peculiar to the bartering age, together with a variety of fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish. Here the Lexington housewife comes marketing, as her forebears have done for generations.

Lexington public market dates from the foundation of the town. A surplus of local produce was the occasion for its establishment on a site on Main St. between Mill St. and Broadway. That was followed by a wooden building on Cheapside Park which served the public until 1817, the present market building, 40 by 300 feet, was erected.

*Right from Limestone St. on W. Vine St.*

West Vine St., weekdays, is the usual medley of loading platforms; trucks backed up against the curb and goods of all kinds, agricultural and mercantile, on their way from producer to user. So has the village green of long ago been adapted to modern commercial needs. The wholesale and warehousing aspect of W. Vine St. continues toward the western edge of the city.

*Left from W. Vine St. on Broadway (Caution: Take the turn carefully, steep hill ahead; Broadway traffic has the right-of-way).*

At W. High St. begins a residential area for a long block representative of the well-to-do Lexingtonian's taste in architecture between the 1840's and 1880's. The severe simplicity of the earlier period gives way to a more lavish style, but the prevailing note still is comfort, expressed chiefly in the roominess of the homes that were built to the rear of the old neighborhood on W. High St.

71. THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AREA, Broadway to Pine St., extends over a large part of southwestern Lexington. Here enormous single-story, flat-roofed buildings, skylighted, with concrete floors and storage platforms, spread out on every hand, especially along S. Broadway, Virginia Ave., and Angliana and Limestone Sts. Lexington is now (1938) the greatest loose-leaf burley tobacco market in the world, and over its 26 auction SALES FLOORS (*open*) the crop passes from the ownership of the farmer into the hands of the processor and manufacturer. The auction sales open the first Monday in November and continue daily until, usually about March 1, when the entire crop has been marketed. The visitor to Lexington during the sales period will find in the daily papers the place and hour of the current day's sale.

The tobacco, known to the farm and tobacco merchant simply as burley, comes to the sales floor cured and graded by the farmer. His entire crop is arranged, according to quality, in baskets upon each of which an agent of the warehouse has placed a starting bid. Down the narrow alley between the high-piled baskets pass auctioneer, bidders and "gallery." The auctioneer, sing-songing a sales jargon that the visitor will not understand but will long remember, seeks to lift the bidding as high as possible. His chant, reminding one of the droning music of a jew's-harp, goes on at a breathless pace, interrupted only by a nod, a wink, or a word spoken by a competing buyer. Close on the heels of the main actors comes the "gallery," shuffling forward, intent on the issue of the hour. For upon these sales depend the good or ill fortune of the year. Upon their results turns the prosperity of the Bluegrass. A highly speculative crop, alike in yield, quality, and price, tobacco has made and unmade fortunes, has called forth attempts by farmers to cooperate for price fixing, has provoked destruction by night-riders, and has finally enlisted the Government itself in attempts at production control. Beneath the quiet tenseness of the "gallery" stir memories of all this, and as each new lot is approached the owner and his wife, and often his children, press forward to learn what the bidding holds in store for them. If the bidding is unsatisfactory to him the owner may reject the price offered.

The commercial culture of white burley, the tobacco of the Bluegrass, dates back to 1867. The name "burley" is believed by those best informed to have been given the Kentucky product because of its coarse, rough appearance. In the spring of 1864, according to K. D. Ellis, a Cincinnati tobacco dealer writing, in 1875, in the *Western Tobacco Journal*, farmers in Brown County, Ohio, procured from G. W. Barkley of Bracken County, Ky., a quantity of seed then known as "little burley." When George Webb, one of these farmers, came to transplant his seed bed, he found plants that had a peculiar yellowish color. Supposing them diseased, he pulled them up and threw them away.

The next year, being short of seed, he sowed the remainder of this old seed and again found the kind of plants that he had thrown away the year before. This excited the curiosity of Webb and others, whose attention had been called to these plants. As a result they were induced to transplant them. In all about 1,000 plants were raised, which proved to be healthy and thrifty. When fully ripe they were almost a cream color, making a great contrast with other varieties.

The result of this experience created a sensation throughout the neighborhood. Many growers came from the surrounding country to see what they considered a freak of nature. The tobacco cured a bright yellow or cream color, but was adjudged bitter to the taste. Although a considerable amount of seed had been saved, and the tobacco produced many pounds, some growers did not plant due to the bitter taste. The

plant beds that were sown with burley seed in 1866 were found to contain a much larger portion of white plants than green ones. A sufficient quantity was transplanted to produce some 20,000 pounds of cured tobacco. Two hogsheads of this production were shipped to the Cincinnati market and were sold at a high price. The purchaser shipped the same variety of tobacco to the St. Louis Fair of 1867, and, after being awarded the first and second premiums for cutting leaf, sold it for \$58 per hundred pounds.

The record made at these fairs prompted the planters of Brown County, Ohio, and Bracken County, Ky., to plant largely of this kind of tobacco. Its culture has since progressed to the point where, in the present day, it is literally impossible to find a grower raising any type of tobacco other than burley in these vicinities. This apparently is an excellent example of the development of a new variety through the process known to plant breeders as mutation; that is, the appearance of a new type or strain differing essentially and permanently from the old.

Light burley goes chiefly into the manufacture of cigarettes. For this purpose the quality demanding the highest prices is light in color, thin-textured, and mild in flavor. Production calls for high skill on the part of the grower. Cultivation begins as early as February with the burning of the seed bed to destroy parasites and weed seed. In ground that has been fertilized, plowed and prepared, the young tobacco is transplanted in May and June to rows similar to those used in corn and potato culture. The growing crop is sprayed, worms are removed, the tops and suckers are cut off; and after this expensive hand work has been completed the crop is ready, in August or September, for harvesting. The crop is cut by hand and taken to barns where it is hung to dry. Burley is cured with dry air, without artificial heat. After curing in the barn the tobacco is stripped and graded into "hands," the term used for a unit quantity of market tobacco. These "hands" are sorted, according to market grade, into baskets, each of which is sold separately in the manner above described.

The yields vary greatly according to strain of seed selected, the soil and season, and the skill of the grower. Yields of from 800 to 1,500 pounds per acre are considered normal. Prices vary widely, according to grade and general demand. The returns may exceed \$500 per acre, or they may not compensate the farmer for his labor. The large proportion of hand labor required limits the acreage per farm, and the average Bluegrass tobacco field cared for by one man and his family does not often exceed 10 or 12 acres.

Once the tobacco has passed over the sales floor into the hands of the purchaser, it undergoes a further curing process. It is then packed in hogsheads and stored for aging. From this point, after an interval that may be as great as two years, the tobacco is again carefully assorted for specific uses, as required to maintain the standard of excellence for any particular type of product.

72. THE CENTRAL DISTRICT WAREHOUSE CORPORATION BUILDING (*open*), 620 S. Broadway, is headquarters of the farmers' cooperative organization, now quiescent, that in the period 1921-1926 marketed for its 22,000 grower members more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and conveyed them

returns in excess of \$180,000,000. This warehouse is one of a group, extending throughout the burley growing area of Kentucky, that was bought and paid for by the organization known as the Burley Tobacco Cooperative Growers' Association, or by its more common street name the Burley Tobacco Pool. The extensive offices, once busy with the affairs of the association, are now idle, or rented to various tenants. The association maintains the organization necessary to look after its various properties and interests.

Growers' dissatisfaction with burley market prices and marketing practices led, in 1921, to the organization of the pool. It was based upon the theory that the growers, by sticking together on delivery and sale, could control the price received for the crop. A vast majority of the acreage of the burley area was signed up under five-year ironclad sales agreements, and the immediate results were highly satisfactory to the growers. Non-members took advantage of the situation and the production of burley spread beyond control. Overproduction followed, and at the end of the contract period the association members declined to renew their sales agreements. The end came shortly thereafter. The warehouses and equipment remain the property of the association. Present-day activities of the one-time membership are directed toward acreage regulation through Federal or interstate action.

"WOOL POOL" (*open*), a cooperative sales organization of Kentucky farmers engaged in the sheep industry, is one of the organizations now occupying office space in the building. A large percentage of the wool sheared in Kentucky goes into making high grade clothing for infants and into other fabrics of manufacture calling for an especially soft, resilient and durable yarn. Kentucky wool growers by cooperative marketing obtain the advantage that comes through uniform grading and volume sales. Most of the wool goes into the hands of the eastern buyers, Boston being for wool what Chicago is with respect to livestock.

Other tobacco sales floors and warehouses are here. These, upon the customary application at the office, are open to visitors who will be shown every courtesy, and a tour of any of the many sales floors or of the warehouses where the tobacco is cured and stored may be arranged.

*Right from Broadway on Angliana Ave.*

The track and stables of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association are here. A residential and warehouse street, Angliana is the Lexington home of the Vaughan, Liggett and Myers, and Jewell tobacco companies.

*Right from Angliana Ave. W. on High St.*

73. THE GENTRY-THOMPSON STOCKYARDS, 1082 W. High St., is a typical Kentucky primary livestock sales and shipping point. Like similar yards in the city, it buys for the terminal markets and here the visiting stockmen can get an indication of the character of stock from the Bluegrass pastures and feed lots.

*Left from High St. at foot of W. High Viaduct, on Irish St.; L. from Irish St. on Manchester St.*

74. PEPPER'S DISTILLERY (*open: apply at office*), Manchester St. and Thomson Rd., was for many years a famous landmark in the Bluegrass. Fire razed the old plant April 28, 1934, with a loss of \$5,000,000, but all buildings were soon rebuilt with the exception of the bottling house. Construction of the latter building can wait until liquor here in bond has aged the required number of years. The largest of the three warehouses has a capacity of 100,000 barrels, the next 50,000 barrels, and the smallest between 15,000 and 20,000 barrels. Here the visitor learns that making whisky is not as intricate as might be imagined. Right before one's eyes, corn, rye, and barley are cleaned by machinery, conveyed to bin and mill, processed in yeast, malt and meal, weighed and cooked and piped to fermenters. After a given period the material is ready for the still. The visitor will note the strict supervision by Government gaugers by the distribution of serially numbered stamps that denote the bonding of the finished product.

Bourbon, as distinguished from rye whisky, is a product made from grain at least 51 percent of which is corn. The balance is a mixture of barley and rye. Rye, on the other hand, contains in excess of 51 percent of that grain. The grain, after being thoroughly cleaned, is combined, according to each distiller's own formula, in a mash that may be either sweet or sour. The sour mash comes from a portion of the previous brew, like the sponge saved over to serve as yeast for the next lot of bread. The difference between sweet and sour mash whiskies is mainly a matter of flavor. After the fermentation process is completed the product passes on to what is known as the beer well, out of which it is pumped into stills where the liquid is vaporized and the whisky in its raw form appears. It is then coarse in taste and still unfit for use. At this point it is placed in oaken barrels, charred on the inside. There it remains for periods varying according to the mellowness desired in the bottled product. The longer the storage period, the "smoother" will be the taste of the liquor. This method of aging imparts color and flavor.

*Retrace Manchester St.; L. from Manchester St. on Viaduct (Jefferson); R. from Viaduct on W. Main St. to Zero Milestone. Refer to the General City Map.*

## POINTS OF INTEREST NOT ON ANY TOUR

75. ZERO MILESTONE, E. Main St. and Viaduct, the starting point of all city and environs tours, is a solid granite marker 7 feet high, similar to the Zero Milestone in Washington, D. C. On top of the pedestal is the bronze figure of a traveler seated on a camel. Designed and erected in 1926 by the Lexington Granite Co., this marker was given to the American Automobile Association by W. M. Ingram, honorary member of the Lexington Automobile Association.

76. BOARD OF COMMERCE HEADQUARTERS, 112 S. Upper St., with offices on the second floor, carries on the usual activities of such an organization. It is prepared to give information on the business connections and activities of the city, and is well informed on the surrounding Bluegrass region, its important towns, their industries, and other matters of interest to the more-than-casual tourist.

77. JORDAN'S ROW, N. Upper St., between Main and Short Sts., was the name by which an older generation knew the block facing the courthouse. At 112 stood the home of Joseph Jordan, Jr., commission merchant and postmaster, in whose honor the informal name was bestowed. At Frankfort he had the distinction of building a steamboat for river trade. At his home in Lexington he entertained, in 1805, Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett. At the Main St. end of the Row, on the present site of the Fayette National Bank Building, Lexington's only skyscraper, stood Brent's Tavern, where, at a meeting held in 1793, an agreement was reached to locate the State capital at Frankfort, and where empire plotters held a conference with Burr and Blennerhassett during their Lexington visit. Lawyers and jurists who at one time or another brought fame to Lexington, had offices on Jordan's Row. In 1843 Thomas P. Marshall, Congressman and orator, had an office at the Short St. corner. Judge Richard A. Buckner was a later tenant. Henry Clay and Richard Hickman Menefee had neighboring offices here at dates not reported.

78. WOODLAND PARK AND AUDITORIUM, cor. Kentucky and High Sts., with its ample acres and facilities for out-of-door recreation, is Lexington's popular playground. The auditorium building is used for public gatherings of all kinds. The shaded acres were once a part of the broad estate owned by the son of Henry Clay.

79. THE ODD FELLOWS ORPHANS' HOME (*open to I. O. O. F. members*), 511 W. 6th St., has associated with it a 68-acre farm on the NW. edge of the city. The buildings are practically new, modern and fireproof, and provide accommodations for more than 200 children. Less than half of that number, 36 boys and the remainder of them girls, are at present (1938) in the home. Orphaned children of members of the I. O. O. F. are eligible if between the ages of 3 and 12 years. They are given the best that modern facilities can provide in the way of an institutional home. Kindergarten instruction is given, and upon arriving at school age the children attend the Lexington public schools. The care of the institution follows the child until he or she comes to the upper age limit and becomes self-supporting.

80. THE SITE OF STEAMBOAT TRIAL, Patterson and Water Sts., is on Town Branch, a fair-sized creek that flows below the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., and emerges into the open a short distance below. Near this spot Edward West, Lexington inventor, built a dam and formed a pond on which, in the presence of fellow townsmen, he tried out a model steamboat of his invention in 1794, fourteen years before the Clermont steamed up the Hudson. The demonstration was successful, but West failed to follow it up, and not until 1802 did he apply for a patent. The mechanical success and strong financial backing of Fulton's invention overshadowed the pioneering work of the western inventor.

West (1757-1827), a mechanical genius, came to Lexington in 1785 to become the first gunsmith, silversmith, and jeweler in the town. Among his inventions, the one that brought him material financial reward was a nail-cutting machine, the patent rights for which he sold for \$10,000. This machine revolutionized the slow and costly process of making nails by hand. With the West machine, basis of later mechanical improvements in the field,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of cut nails could be produced in a day.

81. THE SITE OF AN EARLY RAILROAD DEPOT, Mill and Water Sts., is now replaced by warehouses and storage houses. The terminal was built in 1832 on the west side of Mill St. and covered the entire block to Broadway. Here, on August 15, 1832, officials of the Lexington & Ohio R. R., long since a part of the L. & N., formally opened to traffic the first 6 miles of the line which was to extend to Frankfort, 28 miles away, on the navigable Kentucky River. Bruen and Barlow in 1832 invented a small locomotive not over three or four feet high, and in 1833 the tiny locomotive made its trial run "from Lexington toward Frankfort," but the test never advanced beyond this experimental

stage. Horse-drawn cars were again used until December 1835, when a "splendid new locomotive" was purchased in the East and placed in operation on the road. The railway had been completed to Frankfort in 1834 and was sold to the State in 1840. It was extended to Louisville, and the first through train from Lexington to Louisville was run in 1851.

82. CHRIST CHURCH, EPISCOPAL (*open*), NE. Cor. Church and Market Sts., a notable brick structure of Gothic design, with beautiful stained glass windows, stands on a site that has been an Episcopal house of worship since 1796. The first building, a log structure, was replaced in 1808 with a brick building which in turn was replaced by a larger brick church in the 1820's. On March 17, 1847, the cornerstone of the present cathedral was laid, and in 1861 an addition completed today's structure. The chimes in the tower, beloved by Lexingtonians for the mellowness of their music, were given by Mrs. Rosa Johnson Rhett as a memorial to her mother, Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, poet of the Bluegrass, whose home was near.

83. SENATOR POPE HOME, 326 Grosvenor Ave. (*private*), is now an apartment house, built of red brick, two stories in height with deeply recessed arched entrance of intricate design. The house, finished with imported marbles, featured a ballroom on the second floor and swirling white staircase with a circular dome high above it. Wide, tall windows and white six-paneled doors gave the building a grace and formality. John Pope, for whom the house was built, was United States Senator from Kentucky, 1807-1813. On a site that extended from Maxwell St. to High St., the architect gave his genius full play, especially on the rotunda and hand-carved staircase. Here, July 3d and 4th, 1819, Pope entertained President James Monroe, General Andrew Jackson, Governor Isaac Shelby, and other distinguished visitors.

84. MAXWELL PLACE (R) off Rose St., between Rose Lane and Clifton (*private*), is the home of the president of the University of Kentucky. Built by Dennis Mulligan in 1872, in the Italian Villa style, this relatively modern Bluegrass home was designed primarily as a place for comfortable living.

A long tile portico extends from the driveway to the entrance, its supporting columns clad with climbing roses and wistaria. A hall and stairway divide the house through the center. A door (L) gives access to the long living room with its en-

closed porch at the front, a conservatory at the side, and library and sunroom beyond.

Judge James Hillary Mulligan, United States Consul to Samoa, intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and orator, legislator, editor, poet, author of *In Kentucky* (37) lived here.

85. BOTHERUM (*private*), 341 Madison Pl., was designed in 1850 for Maj. Madison C. Johnson by John M'Murtry. This Greek Revival one-story house, with four facades similar in design, is crowned by a circular cupola of wrought iron. Its columned doorways are especially notable. Corinthian columns support the entrance and form a colonnade across the N. side and halfway across the shallow brick court at the N. and W. A hand-carved cornice outlines the eaves. Just across the line of the present boundary stands a giant and venerable ginkgo tree, one of the several sent from Japan to Henry Clay and given by him to his friend. The old major, a close relative of James Lane Allen, was the prototype for Col. Romulus Fields in Allen's story, *Two Gentlemen of Kentucky*, and it was to Botherum that Johnson and his faithful slave, Peter Cotton, retired to pass their last years.

86. THE MEADOWS, 649 Loudon Ave., a three-story 12-room Georgian Colonial residence (1831-1859), of Dr. Elisha Warfield, physician and horseman, was in its day a notable gathering place. It was built about 1806 and Gideon Shryock is said to have been the architect. In 1833 Warfield's daughter, Mary Jane, married Cassius M. Clay, a stormy and colorful editor and agitator. The wide pastures of the Warfield country estate became known for the excellence of the thoroughbreds the doctor kept there. In 1850 was foaled Darley out of Alice Carneal, by Boston. Dr. Warfield is dead; the cabins of his slaves are gone, but the names of those three horses will be remembered as long as thoroughbreds are raced and horsemen talk of pedigrees, for Darley was none other than Lexington, the greatest sire America has ever known, whose immediate family won more than a million dollars in purses. Lexington died in 1875, on the estate of his owner, Doctor Alexander, having founded a family that has to its credit the winning of 40 Kentucky Derbies.

87. SITE OF THE FIRST RACE COURSE, 343 S. Broadway, is marked by a bronze plaque. In 1870 pioneers established a race course that extended south one-quarter mile.

Here, on the outskirts of the little village of Lexington, the early village fathers permitted and no doubt themselves enjoyed

the straight-away course races they had banned, first from main streets, and later from the low ground along Town Branch, the stream now hidden by the railroad tracks in the valley between Main and High Sts. This was a quarter-mile course.

88. OFFICE OF THE *AMERICAN HORSEMAN*, Lafayette Hotel, Matt S. Cohen, editor, is a monthly magazine read by breeders, dealers, exhibitors, and horse show patrons throughout the country as the authoritative spokesman for the American saddle horse industry and its allied interests.

89. OFFICE OF THE *THOROUGHbred RECORD*, 139 Market St., John E. Rubbathen, editor, is the official organ of the Kentucky State Racing Commission. It is published weekly, and specializes in racing news and in promoting the interests of the American Thoroughbred. It dates from 1875.

90. OFFICE OF THE *BLOOD HORSE*, SW. Cor. Walnut and Barr Sts., J. A. Estes, editor, is the weekly organ of the American Thoroughbred Breeders' Association. It devotes itself exclusively to the thoroughbred, with special emphasis on breeding information of direct value to the men interested in the history and present-day development of the light horse breeds.

91. OFFICE OF THE *CHASE*, 421 Hernando Bldg., 126 E. Main St., S. L. Wooldridge, editor, is a national monthly sports journal devoted to fox hound interests and fox hunting. The association between foxhunting and the light horse breeding industry is close and obvious. First-hand information is available on the sport, that perhaps more than any other calls for a good mount with stamina, a steady seat, and all the qualities of dog, horse, and man locked up in the term "sportsmanship."

92. OFFICE OF THE *SHEEPMAN*, Hernando Bldg., 126 E. Main St.; Daniel M. Goodman, editor, is in its present form a recent comer to the field of agricultural journalism. The *Sheepman* takes the field as a national monthly organ of sheep breeders and flock owners. The fact that Kentucky produces a quality of wool unrivaled in America for softness of texture when made into clothing, helps to fix the attention of Kentucky breeders upon the problems it is the purpose of the *Sheepman* to help solve.

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## INTRODUCTION—ENVIRONS TOURS

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The highways about Lexington, hard-surfaced, all-weather roads, radiate from the city like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Interconnecting roads link these highways together in such fashion that it is easy to pass from one to another. The lay-out of the tours takes advantage of this unusual pattern. They begin with the short tour to the State Agricultural Experiment Station farm that adjoins Lexington on the south, and are arranged and numbered consecutively in clockwise order. Each tour is brief in time required; each reaches to the edge of the Lexington trade area; a number of them, in order to include nearby points of interest, extend beyond the immediate environs of the city. In a special way they serve to acquaint the tourist with the great light horse breeding farms.

To enjoy to the full privilege of viewing the Bluegrass horse farms, the origins and purposes of the light horse breed should be understood. Each breeder has in mind a distinct purpose and breeds to that end. His aim may be to develop winners on the running track, or under harness, or on the "tanbark," as the horseman terms the show ring. Horses that excel in these efforts become the sires and dams whose blood gives to America the standards of excellence desired for the polo field, the hunt, the track, and for the needs of the Nation's cavalry and artillery service.

The three great horse breeds found in the Bluegrass are the American thoroughbred, the standard bred or trotter, and the American saddle horse.

From the pastures of England to America in the days following the Revolution came the great English thoroughbreds, Herod, Eclipse, and Matchem. Their blood, with importations down to the present, has produced the American thoroughbred, noted for its performance on the running track and as foundation stock for general horse improvement.

From the blood of the great English thoroughbred Messenger, brought to America in 1788 and crossed on the best native and thoroughbred stock, came the standard breed, or trotter. This breed excels in ability to perform in harness, either as trotters or pacers.

Third of the great light breeds to be found on the horse farms about Lexington is the American saddle horse, distinctly

a product of the Bluegrass. Out of the blood of Denmark, American thoroughbred foaled in 1830, crossed upon standard bred and horses with refined gaits, came this three- and five-gaited breed famous for its beauty and intelligence, for its performance in the show ring, and for its general riding qualities.

The Kentucky Derby, run annually in May at Churchill Downs, Louisville, may be taken as a yardstick with which to measure the general high excellence of the blood horses seen on the tours. All race tracks are similar in general appearance. Other tracks may excel in attendance, other stakes may carry larger purses, but no other event in American racing offers the winning owner, trainer and jockey the thrill of the Kentucky Derby.

Three years before their appearance at the Derby the foals bred to strive for the coveted speed crown are born, not necessarily in Kentucky, but perhaps in a Virginia or Maryland or California barn; perhaps in England; perhaps in Australia—wherever great breeders live, and swift, stout-hearted, running horses are bred. Within the year of birth (the birth always dating January 1), the colt must be nominated. Two years later, in the February following his third birthday, he is entered. It costs \$500 to place him in the starting class.

By the day the aristocrats among the three-year-olds in training are called to the post, the number of nominees for the stakes has dwindled to between 10 and 20 actual starters. Blood line, plus his own appearance as measured by the eye of the trainer, have justified the nominations, but severe culling in track trials and competition as two- and three-year-olds narrows the field that goes to the post for the Kentucky Derby. To qualify is, in itself, a distinction.

The stakes which have been run annually since 1875 are modeled after the English Derby. Certain changes were made to fit American preferences, notably a shortening of the English one- and one-half-mile distance to one- and one-quarter-mile. The weight carried, including rider and equipment, must not exceed nor be less than 126 pounds for colts and geldings, and 121 pounds for fillies.

The superior skill of the jockey not infrequently means the winning of the race. Nevertheless, it remains true that the chief winning factors are the speed, stamina and stout-heartedness of the horse. By stout-heartedness is meant the unpredictable some-

thing that may be sensed in the action of the horses thundering around the turn at Churchill Downs.

The Derby purse, the material reward but not the thing chiefly striven for, is now around \$50,000. Formerly it was much less. Today the Jockey Club posts \$25,000, and other sums including entrance fees swell the total. This purse is split among the first four in the finish. The winner receives approximately 60 percent. Second, third, and fourth receive lesser amounts, and the rest of the field have the satisfaction of being in distinguished company.

The Derby winners and contenders do not stop with the Kentucky Derby. That is their debut into privileged company. They go on from there to the great tracks of the Nation and of other lands, where, if fortunate, they establish for themselves fame and for their owners, fortune. Horse racing, like human athletics, is an exacting business, and after a few years the great champions retire to the stud and breed sons and daughters to carry on the blood of fighting, winning horses of bygone days. The blood of Lexington has run in the veins of at least forty of the winners of the Derby. In Man o' War, one sees again that mighty stallion of the late 1850's.

Below is the Derby record from its establishment to date, boiled down for the reader's convenience. The winners that came from about Lexington are indicated by asterisks. On the farms of the Bluegrass, Derby winners and contenders now live. Others will long be remembered, and stable boys will tell, for the enjoyment of the hour, their deeds on the track, and the achievements of their daughters and sons.

DATE	HORSE	OWNER
1875	*Aristides	H. Price McGrath
1876	*Vagrant	Wm. Astor
1877	*Baden Baden	Daniel Swigert
1878	*Day Star	T. J. Nichols
1879	Lord Murphy	Geo. Darden & Co.
1880	*Fonso	J. S. Shawhan
1881	*Hindoo	Dwyer Brothers
1882	*Apollo	Morris & Patton
1883	*Leonatus	Chinn and Morgan
1884	*Buchanan	Capt. W. Cottrill
1885	*Joe Cotton	J. T. Williams
1886	*Ben Ali	James B. Haggin
1887	*Montrose	Col. Alex Labold & Brother
1888	*Macbeth II	Chicago Stable
1889	*Spokane	Noah Armstrong
1890	*Riley	Ed Corrigan

DATE	HORSE	OWNER
1891	Kingman	Jacobin Stable
1892	Azra	Geo. J. Long
1893	Lookout	Cushing and Orth
1894	*Chant	Leigh and Rose
1895	*Halma	Byron McClelland
1896	*Ben Brush	N. F. Dwyer
1897	*Typhoon II	J. C. Cahn
1898	*Plaudit	J. W. Madden
1899	Manuel	A. H. and D. H. Morris
1900	*Lieut. Gibson	Charles Head Smith
1901	*His Eminence	F. B. VanMeter
1902	*Alan-a-Dale	Thos. Clay McDowell
1903	*Judge Himes	Chas. R. Ellison
1904	Elwood	Mrs. C. E. Durnell
1905	*Agile	Capt. S. S. Brown
1906	Sir Huron	Geo. J. Long
1907	*Pink Star	J. Hal Woodford
1908	*Stonestreet	C. E. Hamilton
1909	Wintergreen	J. B. Respass
1910	*Donau	William Gerst
1911	*Meridian	R. F. Carman
1912	*Worth	H. C. Hallenbeck
1913	*Donerail	T. P. Hayes
1914	*Old Rosebud	H. C. Applegate
1915	Regret (filly)	Harry Payne Whitney
1916	*George Smith	John Sanford
1917	Omar Khayyam	Billings and Johnson
1918	*Exterminator	W. S. Kilmer
1919	*Sir Barton	J. K. L. Ross
1920	*Paul Jones	Ral Parr
1921	*Behave Yourself	E. R. Bradley
1922	Morvich	Benjamin Block
1923	*Zev	Harry F. Sinclair
1924	Black Gold	Mrs. R. M. Hoots
1925	*Flying Ebony	Gifford A. Cochran
1926	*Bubbling Over	E. R. Bradley
1927	Whiskery	Harry Payne Whitney
1928	Reigh Count	Mrs. John D. Hertz
1929	*Clyde Van Dusen	Herbert P. Gardner
1930	Gallant Fox	Belair Stud Stable
1931	*Twenty Grand	Mrs. Payne Whitney
1932	*Burgoo King	E. R. Bradley
1933	*Brokers Tip	E. R. Bradley
1934	*Cavalcade	Mrs. I. Dodge Sloan
1935	Omaha	William E. Woodward
1936	*Bold Venture	Morton L. Schwartz
1937	War Admiral	Samuel D. Riddle

In similar fashion might be recorded the show ring achievements, in Madison Square Garden and elsewhere, of the saddle horses bred and nurtured in the Bluegrass, and of the trotters that in their chosen speed field have gone out to win. The blood

that flowed in the veins of champions of other days is here, and the finely chiseled muzzles, the arching necks, speak to the lover of horses a language that calls for no further words.

Observance of certain amenities will add measurably to the enjoyment of the tours. Close all gates that are opened. Go direct to the office and ask permission to visit the farm. It is private property and not open to the public in the sense that a park is open. This immediately establishes the host-guest relationship so essential to a pleasant excursion. Smoking without express permission is forbidden. Unless the host otherwise indicates there must be no handling, petting or feeding of the stock. In general, employment of the pleasant courtesies expected of a visitor in one's own home will reward the tourist in ways long to be remembered.

#### ENVIRONS TOUR 1

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Farm, 6 m., Station Farm Drive.

*West from Zero Milestone on E. Main St.; L. from E. Main St. on S. Limestone St. (which becomes Nicholasville Rd.), L. on Washington Ave.*

93. THE KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION (*open*), S. Limestone St. and Washington Ave., occupies a 600-acre site. It houses experimental, educational, and extension activities of the university in the field of agriculture. One building devoted to classroom work in agriculture is on the main campus, a block away. Other buildings are on the experiment farm, but from here is obtained, at the office of the dean and director, a general view of the entire agricultural set-up of the university. In these offices are planned and carried forward the work of agricultural research and extension, involving the coordination and direction of county agricultural agent activities throughout the 120 counties of the State, the boys' and girls' club work, and related services to the farm communities of Kentucky.

Kentucky, because of its terrain, soil and climate, is peculiarly adapted to livestock, and especial attention is paid in the field work of the station to the problems that develop under the livestock system of farming. The farm buildings, sheds, pasture

and crop rotations are those found most suitable to conditions that prevail throughout the southern belt of the Ohio Valley.

94. THE INSECTARY (*open*), occupies a relatively small but highly important laboratory (R) where are worked out the problems and practical method of insect control—a matter of concern, not to Kentucky alone, but to every section and State in the Union.

*Right on Rose St., L. on Station Farm Drive.*

95. THE DAIRY PRODUCTS BUILDING (*open*) is a three-story, red brick building of Georgian Colonial design (R). On the main floor are the general offices, classrooms and laboratories of the Dairy Department, with rooms equipped for the manufacture of ice cream, butter and cheese, and for pasteurization and ice making. The ice cream division occupies several rooms. On the second floor are the offices and classrooms of the Animal Husbandry Department, the Animal Nutrition Laboratory, the Serology Laboratory, the Genetics and Poultry Departments, and Agricultural Library, Incubation Laboratory with incubation equipment, and other related laboratories and office rooms.

96. THE STOCK JUDGING PAVILION (*open*) is a two-story, red brick building (R), accommodating several classrooms and offices, with a pavilion seating about 400 persons. On the walls are pictures of prize stock, winning honors for Kentucky at State and National livestock shows.

97. THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING BUILDING (*open*) is a two-story, red brick structure of Georgian Colonial design (R) which represents one of the latest developments of agricultural education; a combination of the sciences of Agriculture and Engineering. On the first floor are the Farm Motors Laboratories, the Home Equipment and Sanitation Laboratory, an Entomology Laboratory, the Farm Shop Laboratories and a classroom for Farm Mechanics. On the second floor are the drafting rooms and the general offices of the Agricultural Engineering Department.

98. ANIMAL PATHOLOGY GROUP (*open*) consists of several buildings (R) which house the Serum Laboratory, Autopsy Room and other divisions of the Animal Pathology Department. The investigation and research work of the department is one of the most important phases of the work of the

Experiment Station which has gathered and passed on to the farmers of Kentucky much information as to the causes and effects of cholera.

99. THE DAIRY BARN (*open*), at intersection of roads on extreme R., contains a model dairy maintained by the university. *Left at road intersection, then R.*

100. THE POULTRY UNIT (*open*) maintains nine or 10 houses (L. and R.) of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red chickens, and Bronze turkeys. *Left on Main Farm Road.*

The Sheep Barns (L) and Beef Cattle Barn (R) are maintained for experimental purposes.

*Retrace Main Farm Road to first side road on L.*

101. THE PIGGERY (*open*) is another of the farm units devoted primarily to experimental purposes, but with a view to production returns to offset production costs. Duroc, Hampshire, and Poland China hogs, with Hampshires as the preferred breed, are produced here.

*Retrace side road and main road; L. at intersection.*

102. THE GREENHOUSES (R), maintained by the university, have in attendance an expert horticulturist who produces the finest in flowers and shrubs.

The Experiment Farm forms a group of units arranged to serve the major farm industries of Kentucky. Stress is laid upon livestock, dairying and poultry, but other interests are not forgotten. Horticulture receives much attention, as do also those field and pasture crops that conserve fertility without lowering the net farm income. Careful studies of the need and effect of fertilizers are in progress. All work is coordinated with work at sub-stations throughout Kentucky and is carefully compared with similar work in the other States.

*Right main farm road entrance on Nicholasville Rd. to Main St.; R. on Main St. to Zero Milestone.*

#### ENVIRONS TOUR 2

Lexington—Trotting Track—Wilmore—High Bridge Park—Lexington, 52 m., US 68, State 29.

*West from Zero Milestone on Main St. to Broadway; L. on Broadway, which becomes US 68.*

103. TATTERSALL'S (*open*), 1.2 m. (R), is a mammoth

barn with its 100 stalls within which is the auction sales floor where the majority of saddle horses and standard bred trotters foaled in the Bluegrass are sold. Sales are held in March, in May, just after the Kentucky Derby, and in September. The auction firm, known as the Kentucky Sale Company, was founded in 1893. Headed by W. J. Treacy, the company holds private sales of saddle and standard bred stock at breeding farms also.

104. THE TROTTING TRACK, 1.5 m., rear of Tattersall's, is the mile-long oval of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. It is the scene of annual spring and fall meets on the Grand Circuit, and is considered the fastest trotting track in the world. The association was organized just before the War between the States; but during that period horsemen sold their stock for fear of confiscation, soldiers encamped in the enclosure, and the track was sold. After the war private groups conducted meets until 1873, when the association was reorganized, the course was repurchased and improvements added.

105. PICADOME GOLF COURSE (*open*, 18 holes, 50c; *Sat. and Sun.*, 75c), 2 m. (R), is on a gently rolling terrain with great old trees in a charming Bluegrass landscape which golf enthusiasts long remember.

*At 3 m. is the junction with Lane Allen Rd.; L. on this road.*

106. SCARLET GATE (*private*), 1.5 m., is the two-story brick Georgian home of Clarence Lebus, farmer and stockman. It is situated in a little grove of cedars with boxwood and holly trees about the door. Here once lived James Lane Allen, later known as the author of *The Choir Invisible*, *Flute and Violin*, *A Kentucky Cardinal*, and other novels dealing with Kentucky life.

Allen was born December 21, 1849, on the old Parker's Mill Rd., 5 miles from Lexington. He was valedictorian of the class of 1872 at Transylvania, and for a year thereafter taught school at Fort Springs. Later he was instructor of Greek at Richmond, Mo., high school, head of a school for boys at Lexington, Mo., principal of Transylvania Academy, a teacher at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., and master of his own private school in Lexington. After removing to New York in 1884 he devoted all of his time to literature.

107. BEAUMONT FARM (*open*), 3 m. (R), is owned by Hal Price Headley, president of the Keeneland Association. Although it is chiefly known as a thoroughbred nursery, a goodly part of its vast acreage is utilized for the production of burley tobacco, bluegrass seed and the raising of cattle, sheep, and other

livestock. This farm has been in possession of the Headley family since the early 1850's, and for more than half a century has played an important part in the development of the thoroughbred horse. Some of the biggest stake winners have been foaled in these well-kept barns. Ultimus, noted sire, and Imported Mandy Hamilton, dam of noted winners, were among the most prized possessions of this farm. Imported Chacolet, winner of more than \$100,000 and dam of winners, Whopper, Hollyrood, Alcibiades, Imported Pharamond II, and Apprehension are (1938) Beaumont horses.

108. SOUTH ELKHORN BAPTIST CHURCH, 7 m., (R), a plain rectangular brick building, was built through the efforts of the Rev. Lewis Craig in 1785, and is one of the oldest churches in the Bluegrass. Such pioneer "meeting-houses" were common in central Kentucky. This church is considered the parent of the Baptist churches of the Bluegrass.

109. ALMAHURST (*open*), 12.5 m. (L), is a representative Bluegrass thoroughbred farm. It is owned by Henry Knight and has stallions, broodmares, horses in training and yearlings in its barns and well-kept pastures.

*At 14 m. is the junction with State 29; L. on State 29.*

110. WILMORE, 16 m. (882 alt., 1,500 pop.), a rolling town of small homes, has been for more than a century an important educational center of the Bluegrass. Its rich agricultural territory assures its prosperity, and Wilmore is noted for its trim, well-kept appearance.

111. ASBURY COLLEGE, in Wilmore, founded in 1890, has a 46-acre campus with new buildings. The bachelor of arts degree is conferred. Named after one of the two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed by John Wesley, the college remains under Methodist auspices. Its students center their efforts on cultural training, and a high percentage of them prepare for work in the ministry and other forms of Christian service.

As the tour proceeds on State 29 the terrain becomes heavily rolling. On either hand billow the bluffs that overlook the deep, yet unseen, gorge of the Kentucky River, that has cut its way from the mountains to the eastward through the Bluegrass plain and northward to the Ohio. The stream, deep, and bordered for much of its course by precipitous bluffs, was long a barrier to

trade, and it is only in recent years that highway bridges have replaced ferries established in pioneer days. Among the earliest bridge builders along the historic stream were the railroads.

112. HIGH BRIDGE, 26 m., belonging to the Southern Railroad, crosses the deep gorge of Kentucky River at a rail elevation of 317 feet above normal water level, making it one of the highest bridges in the United States. The massive towering piers record in stone an attempt in 1876 to build a suspension bridge. John A. Roebling, famed as the builder of the Covington-Cincinnati suspension bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge, was the designer. Reverses due to the unsettled times stopped construction with only the towering piers in place. When work was resumed, the present truss structure was erected rather than the suspension type, then considered experimental. No highway crossing was provided for when this bridge was built, and here the road ends.

113. HIGH BRIDGE PARK (*open during tourist season, fees nominal*), at High Bridge, consists of a few acres extending from the sheer south wall of the gorge of the Kentucky. A pavilion provides a dance floor and refreshments. Below is the deep-flowing river and just beyond the gorge of the Dix River where it unites with the broader gorge of the Kentucky. The waters of the two streams mirror the clouds and rocky walls of the chasm, giving it the appearance of unplumbed depth. Across the gorge of the Dix rolls the landscape of the Bluegrass.

Deep-nested, along the bottoms beside the cliffs, are homes of farmers who continue growing hemp, years after it has almost entirely disappeared from the plain of the Bluegrass. In narrow alluvial fields, bordered on one side by walls of limestone and on the other by the quiet waters of the stream, hemp is grown for seed, the fibre being considered a byproduct. Once the crop was first in importance in the Bluegrass and rope manufacture was a leading industry, but the importation of sisal from the Philippines after the Spanish-American War rendered the growing profitless and destroyed the rope-making industry of the region.

*Retrace State 29 and US 68 to Zero Milestone.*

### ENVIRONS TOUR 3

Lexington—Versailles—Midway—Lexington, 37 m., US 60.

*W. from Zero Milestone on Main St.; L. from Main St. on Jefferson Viaduct, R. from Viaduct on W. High St. (US 60).*

114. DUNTREATH (*open*), 3 m. (L), purchased twenty years ago by the late Silas B. Mason, noted contractor, continues

to be operated by the Mason Foundation. Few stock farms in the Bluegrass region can match in sheer beauty this 900-acre estate with its hilly slope and silvery artificial lake. Like some neighboring estates, until six years ago, this was a thriving dairy, but cows were dismissed in favor of thoroughbreds, and the place since has been making history in this field. Head Play is head of the stud, and at least a score of horses are in training. The farm beautification program is still in progress.

115. CALUMET FARM (*open 9 a. m. - 4 p. m.*), 5 m. (R), is owned by Warren Wright, Jr., of Chicago. This beautifully appointed 1,200-acre stock farm and horse nursery forms an unforgettable study in nature's green and man's red and white paint. Iron hitching posts in the form of jockeys with gleaming red and white livery greet the visitor as he approaches the red and white office building, and two shoe brushes modeled after horses catch the eye when the porch is reached. Inside, the walls are bright with red and chromium trim and the same motif is carried out in decorations of the training stables and in the model brick and tile stallion barn beyond. This barn, erected at a cost of \$32,000, is said to be the only air-conditioned stallion barn in the United States. Among noted thoroughbred racers who have called Calumet their home were Bostonian, Nellie Flag, Sun Teddy and Count Morse. In 1938 a total of approximately 60 stallions, brood mares and their offspring were quartered and pastured here.

116. THE OLD KEEN PLACE (*private*), 6.4 m. (R), the home of Mrs. John Newton Markey, is situated on an eminence in the midst of a huge lawn enclosed by a rock fence with large semi-circular entrance. The main structure is brick Colonial with low flanking wings and large pillared portico supported by tall square columns, which give it the effect of the Potomac view of Mount Vernon. In the late 1780's, Patrick Henry, while Governor of Virginia, granted to his kinsman, Francis Keen of Fauquier County, Va., 8,000 acres upon which the "Old Keen Place" was erected. Keen moved his family to the site and put his slaves to work burning brick for the mansion that was completed in 1790. Generations of Keens have lived on the place ever since. Many of them are buried in the private cemetery behind the mansion. Mrs. John Newton Markey is great-great-granddaughter of Francis Keen, the builder, and her grandchildren represent the seventh generation that has called "Old Keen Place" their home. That part of the estate now occupied by the entrance of

the Keeneland course, grandstand, clubhouse, and most of the track, was sold to the Keeneland Association in 1935 by John Oliver ("Jack") Keene (note the changed spelling), who conceived Keeneland as America's ideal race course.

117. KEENELAND RUNNING TRACK (*open*), 6.6 m. (R), picturesque race-course, successor to the old Kentucky Association track, was acquired by the Keeneland Association in 1935. The plant was completed in 1936. The first public meeting (pari-mutuel betting) was held in the spring of that year, the second in the following fall. Spring and fall meets are regularly scheduled.

Jack Keene, who cast his lot with the turf at the age of twenty-one and who in 1902 and 1903 trained the stables of the Polish banker, H. Bloc, and Michael Lexeraff, owners of the largest racing string in Russia, began to develop his plans for Keeneland by building the wide-curved, mile and one-sixteenth track. His purpose was to provide a place where his friends could match their horses under conditions free from undesirable phases of the public sport.

Keene supervised the laying out and building of the track and the three-story stone clubhouse with stalls beneath for twenty or more horses. Plans included a ballroom and rooms for guests. The fireplace mantel is said to be the largest piece of limestone ever quarried, and, like other stone used in Keeneland's construction, was obtained on the grounds. Keene erected a stone building within which was a quarter-mile enclosed training track, now transformed into an open saddling paddock. Another feature was a 50,000-gallon tank for water supply. All this Keene intended to bequeath to Fayette's lovers of the thoroughbred horse.

With 1929 and the ensuing depression, Keene reluctantly curtailed his plans for the model course. However, in 1935, he found in the Keeneland Association an organization able and ready to carry out his dreams. He agreed to sell the property on which he had spent approximately \$400,000, and the deal was made through Hal Price Headley and associates. Headley, breeder and owner of racers, certain that the development would require \$300,000 additional capital, filed articles of incorporation in 1935, and Keene's dream of Keeneland became a reality. The association immediately offered for sale to a selected group of breeders and horsemen 3,500 shares of \$100 preferred stock and as many shares of common at no par value. Indebtedness of the

non-profit venture was limited to \$350,000. Keeneland is valued at \$1,500,000.

118. FORT SPRINGS, 8 m. (225 pop.), might aptly have been named Parker's Mill. Now surrounded by splendid Bluegrass farms, this village sprang up around the mill of that name, built in 1794-95, that at one time ground grain for the many distilleries within the surrounding area. James Lane Allen taught school here and began his writing career in the log cabin where he lived. A stone's throw from this cabin is the Davis store, with a collection of early Kentucky firearms. The village was once known as "Slickaway" or "Slipaway" because slaves made a practice of frolicking there in secret.

The tour leaves the area of great horse farms and enters one of diversified agriculture. Grazing cattle and sheep replace the paddocks. The natural wealth of the soil has been transformed by generations of labor into substantial comfort and rural beauty.

119. THE HEALTH CAMP, 9.4 m. (R), sponsored by the Nursing Association of Lexington, is named in honor of Madeline McDowell Breckinridge. It is a fresh-air home for children. *At 10 m. is a junction with Pisgah Rd.; R. on this road.*

120. PISGAH CHURCH, 11 m. (R), is an old Gothic style building, erected in the late eighteenth century. It occupies the site of the little academy from which grew Transylvania College. *At 2.5 on Pisgah Rd. is a junction with Payne Mill Rd.; L. on this road.*

121. BUCK POND, 13½ m. (L), is the Woodford County home of Col. Thomas Marshall, who built Buck Pond on land he received in return for services in the War of the Revolution. His son John rose to fame as Chief Justice of the United States.

122. THE SITE OF CALMES HOUSE is opposite Buck Pond in a field back from the road where there now stands a tobacco barn. Nearby is a grave and a tomb. General Marquis Calmes came here with his friend Thomas Marshall, built a home that is now the curing barn and erected his own tomb. During his lifetime he was active in the early affairs of Woodford County.

*At 15 m. the road rejoins US 60; R. from Payne Mill Rd. on this route.*

123. VERSAILLES, 19.3 m. (923 alt., 2,224 pop.), seat of Woodford County, was named for the palace of the kings of France, as a tribute to Louis XVI for aid to America in the Revolutionary War. General Marquis Calmes was one of the founders. Henry Watkins, Henry Clay's stepfather, kept a main street tavern in Versailles. The building is now gone.

124. MARGARET HALL, 19.7 m. (L), in Versailles on US 60, is a dignified mansion of pre-Civil War days, now an Episcopal school for girls. A monument to General Calmes stands near the eastern edge of the campus.

*At 20.6 m. is a junction with Versailles-Georgetown Pike (US 62); R. on this route.*

Narrow, like most of the earlier highways of the Bluegrass, the road is bordered by walls of stone and trees that have thrust their roots hard against them, with roses and trumpet flower blooming in season. Cattle graze in quiet pastures, and tobacco fields are on either hand.

125. STONE WALL, 24 m. (L), is the property of the Viley family and is operated as a stock farm. The wall that names the farm was built in 1863 of rock picked from the fields. It is built without mortar, as are many of the older stone fences in the Bluegrass. The house behind it is set within a grove of walnut trees. In the woods on the left of the house were once held political meetings, barbecues, "speakings," that marked the beginnings of the political careers of John C. Breckinridge, James C. Beck, Col. J. C. S. Blackburn, and others. On this farm was foaled Black Bess, noted charger owned by Gen. John Hunt Morgan.

126. GLEN ARTNEY, 24.2 m. (R), opposite Stone Wall, is the former home of America's militant anti-saloon leader of the turn of the century, Carry Amelia Nation. Her father, George Moore, owned the farm, then called Lona Wana, during five years of Carry's girlhood. The farm is now the property of Mrs. Ethel Alexander.

Carry Amelia Nation (1846-1911), militant "dry" of the early years of the present century, was born in Garrard County, Ky. Her father, George Moore, was of Irish descent, and through her mother, Mary Campbell, she claimed relationship with Thomas Campbell, one of the founders of the Christian Church, and still farther back traced her ancestry to Clan Campbell of Scotland. As a girl she was a bundle of contradictions—religious, stubborn, dictatorial, emotional, and a natural leader. During her girlhood her father was a man of means.

The family lived in a 10-room log house on the banks of Dix River, and later in Woodford County. Her early associates were the slaves owned by the family, and from them her natural emotionalism appears to have developed the intense religious fervor that marked all her later public career. At the outbreak of the War between the States the Moores removed to Missouri, and later to Texas.

127. NUGENTS CROSSROADS, 25.2 m., was formerly called "Offutt's Cross Roads." The present name goes back to the 1870's, since which time the Nugents, father and three bachelor sons surviving him, have run the general store on the corner. The stock on hand runs the gamut from groceries to patent medicines, to tires and spark plugs, and the conversation, varying with the customs, ranges most easily through the fields of politics, baseball, and horse racing.

Just across the pike, on the SW. corner, stands an OLD TAVERN, owned before the coming of the Nugents by a Mr. Stevens, who bought it from the previous owner, a Mr. Offutt. The latter, owner of a large estate, kept stables for the accommodation of stage and private coach horses as their owners paused for rest and refreshment, for at that time, a century ago, this was one of the important stops on the stage routes that connect Versailles and points southward with Cincinnati, and Lexington with Frankfort and Louisville. The accommodations for guests were on a scale with the needs of the times. A bar, square in form, was set in the center of one of the rooms, its wooden rail of the sort used in rail fences. Dances were given in the rooms downstairs, and during one period of its history the children of the great nearby estates gathered at the tavern for their dancing lessons. Two of the largest rooms could be combined by swinging a partition up and hooking it to the ceiling.

128. MIDWAY, 28.7 m. (pop. 813), a rural town in Woodford County, dates back to 1795, when George Francisco built a log house at a point halfway between Lexington and Frankfort. When in the 1830's, the Lexington & Ohio Railroad (now the Louisville & Nashville) was being built, the town of Midway took form. Carry Nation attended school at Midway, and in recent times the town was the home of Jouett Shouse of the Liberty League. Local tradition has it that at Midway, Mary J. Holmes found local color for her story *Tempest and Sunshine*.

Jouett V. Shouse, first and only president of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and present (1937) president of the American Liberty League, was born in Woodford County December 10, 1879. After graduating from high school in Mexico, Mo., and later taking a law course at the University of Missouri, he returned to Lexington

and bridged the gap from reporter to managing editor of the *Lexington Herald*. Later he became editor of the *Kentucky Farmer and Breeder*, and from 1904-1911 was engaged in various enterprises in Lexington. In 1911 he removed to Kinsley, Kansas. There he became a stock raiser and bank vice president. Kansas Democrats sent him to the State senate in 1913, and to Congress in 1915. He was later appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of internal revenue, serving one year. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Executive Committee in 1920, 1924, and 1932. He became president of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment when it was organized in 1932 and served until its dissolution in 1933. In 1934 he became president of the American Liberty League. Since that time he has been practicing law in Kansas City and Washington.

*Right from Midway on Weisenberger Mill Pike.*

129. THE WEISENBERGER MILL, 31.1 m. (R), an old-fashioned gristmill, frame building and wooden water wheel, has been operated since its purchase in 1869 by three generations of Weisenbergers. The water falling over the dam, the trees that throw their shadows into the pool below, the rustic quiet of the surrounding scene blend into a picture of Bluegrass beauty.

*At 33 m. is the junction with Leestown Pike; R. on this road.*

130. UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL (*private*), 36.5 m. (L), a Federal institution, first of its kind in the world, has a thousand-acre Bluegrass farm. The buildings are of red brick, Colonial in design, and very imposing in appearance, due to their size. The whole plant cost \$5,000,000 and was erected for the control and hospitalization of drug addicts sent here from various Federal prisons while serving out their terms. The buildings can accommodate 1,000 inmates. As far as possible, under conditions surrounding their confinement, the inmates lead normal lives with advanced methods of care and treatment. The farm in part is tilled by their labor.

131. UNITED STATES VETERANS' HOSPITAL, 38 m. (R), designed for general medical and surgical treatment for veterans of all wars, was opened April 1, 1930. Its 23 plain Colonial red brick buildings are distributed over 289 acres. Originally with 259 beds, it now has 573. Included in the equipment is a pharmacy, dental clinic, eye, ear, nose and throat clinic, genito-urinary clinic and x-ray department, a complete clinical laboratory and physiotherapy department, hydro-electric therapy and an occupational therapy department. A large number of mental patients are assigned to agricultural work as occupational treatment. For this purpose 125 acres of the farm are

under cultivation, together with acreage devoted to swine and sheep. A recreation hall has a billiard room and an auditorium equipped for sound motion pictures. The institution functions as a State hospital and, besides offering all phases of hospitalization, it gives examination to ex-service men preparing claims for compensation. Although patients are received primarily from Kentucky, many cases are received from other States.

132. THE TOBACCO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 40.5 m. (L), on the edge of Lexington, is one of the warehouses of the American Tobacco Company, where the tobacco bought over the sales floors is stored for aging. This building, one of several within the city, has a storage capacity of more than 50,000 hogsheads — that is, 40,000,000 pounds of the cured product.

*Continue on Main St. to Zero Milestone.*

#### ENVIRONS TOUR 4

Lexington — Frankfort — Georgetown — Lexington, 62 m., Old Frankfort Pike, US 60, State 40, US 25.

*West from Zero Milestone on Main St. to Jefferson St.; L. on Jefferson to Viaduct; R. on Manchester St. (Old Frankfort Pike).*

133. THE LEXINGTON CITY JAIL (*not open*), 2.5 m. (R), new and modern, is just outside the city limits. Set in healthful surroundings, it exemplifies the latest trends of society in the methods of detention and care of those who have run counter to the social order.

134. BIRCH NEST (*private*), 4.1 m. (L), is a cobblestone New England home, consolidated with a white frame story- and-a-half Kentucky cottage. The whole makes a 22-room house. According to the local story the Shirleys, builders of Birch Nest, brought the New England cottage piecemeal from Bar Harbor, Maine, and reconstructed it on its present site, where already stood their Bluegrass summer home. It is (1938) the property of Miss Eva Cromwell, niece to the Shirleys.

135. IDLE HOUR STOCK FARM (*open 9 a. m. - 3:30 p. m.*), 5.7 m. (R), is the 1,300-acre estate of Col. Edward Riley Bradley. Miles of fencing painted white and green, the racing colors of Colonel Bradley, divide the farm into paddocks and pastures. The same colors are also visible in the solarium for

yearlings, the numerous barns, the brick home of the master, the tiny chapel, and the modern private course where annual Charity Day programs were held for the benefit of Kentucky's orphans. In these spic and span barns were stabled Colonel Bradley's four Kentucky Derby winners — Behave Yourself, 1921; Bubbling Over, 1926; Burgoo King, 1932; and Broker's Tip, 1933. Among the farm's horses are Black Toney, senior sire, Black Servant and Blue Larkspur, also stallions, and there are many yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and older horses. It is said of Colonel Bradley, who purchased the estate in 1906, that the name of any employee who dies in his service is never removed from the payroll as long as there is a surviving dependent. Since most of the thoroughbreds bearing Bradley colors were named with words starting with "B," his string is known everywhere as the "B" stables.

After Idle Hour is left behind the tour enters a region devoted to general farming, especially beef cattle, sheep, and tobacco, with occasional small fields of hemp. Bluegrass seed is a crop of importance. It is harvested by a special machine known as a "stripper," and finds ready market both at home and abroad.

The highway, long known as "Old Frankfort Pike," one of the pioneer roads out of Lexington, is typical of many of the older roads that criss-cross the Bluegrass. Built more than a century ago, it rises and dips with the rolling contour of the country. Though kept in good repair and much improved through the years, it is narrow, with sharp turns, and caution in driving is advised.

With the era of crushed rock road building, this road, vital connection between the central Bluegrass and the Kentucky River and the State Capital, became a turnpike. A private company took over its improvement, surfaced it with crushed rock, and, under the terms of its agreement with the State, charged users of the highway tolls graduated according to use. The stone walls along the highway were built a century or more ago without mortar by slave labor so employed during the slack season between seedtime and harvest and through the long extended pleasant days of Kentucky's autumns. Some of the walls, it is said, were built by prison labor.

The visitor, perhaps disappointed in not seeing great fields of tobacco similar to the corn and cotton fields of the West and South, should remember that tobacco is a crop demanding intensified cultivation, and that in the care given a few acres, rather than in large acreage, lies the promise of profit. Few

farmers attempt more than 10 to 20 acres, and many farms less. The fields are shifted from year to year, as the crop takes much from the soil.

136. FAYWOOD, 9.8 m., is one of the many villages scattered through the Bluegrass. The South Fork of Elkhorn Creek, meandering northward, is part of Faywood's landscape. The piebald trunks of sycamores lean to the prevailing winds. The village and its setting are a typical and pleasing picture of the region.

137. NANTURA, 15.6 m. (L), the famous Harper stock farm of the 1860's and 1870's, contains the graves of the great runners, Longfellow and Ten Broeck, marked with plain marble shafts erected by the owner, Frank B. Harper. These are believed to be the first "horse monuments" in America.

138. WOODBURN (*private*), 15.7 m. (R), is the former home of Dr. A. J. Alexander (d. 1929), whose fame as a horseman and cattle breeder made this for many years one of the best known stock farms in the United States. The estate, owned prior to the War between the States by Col. William Buford, passed into Dr. Robert Alexander's hands about 1860. The Alexander estate then comprised about 3,000 acres lying on both sides of the highway. The stately white brick residence, approached through an avenue of trees, contains furnishings and paintings of great value. Dr. A. J. Alexander and his brother, Dr. Robert A. Alexander, made history in Shorthorn and Hereford breeding, and at Woodburn lived two of America's most famous horses, the great thoroughbred sire, Lexington, and Maud S., queen of the trotting track in the early days of the harness sport. The great Alexander estate, since Dr. Alexander's death, has been divided.

139. AIRDRIE, 15.8 m. (L), that portion of the Alexander estate lying on the left of the Old Frankfort Pike, derives its name from the Alexanders' ancestral house in Scotland. This 100-acre estate is now the home of Mrs. A. B. Gay and Miss Lucy Sims, nieces of Dr. Alexander.

Between Woodburn and Airdrie the highway, known as Shady Lane, is celebrated for its beauty among the many other attractive highways of the Bluegrass. For a distance of two miles, the road runs between stone walls covered in season by roses and trumpet flowers and lined by trees that bend their branches to form an archway.

On all sides are rolling fields and pastures, with tobacco patches and plain weather-stained tobacco barns. Corn grows luxuriantly. There are fields and pastures of bluegrass, with grazing sheep and cattle and hogs. Negro cabins nestle together for the warmth of human companionship. In the early spring the red-bud flames in all its beauty. Throughout the season flowers bloom in profusion beside the road—the tiger lily, Queen-Annes-lace, yarrow, black-eyed-susan, chrysanthemum, chicory and oxeyed daisy are among the more common. A rabbit leaps across, a turtle takes his chances with the traffic, grey squirrels peer from behind the tree-trunks. The indigo bunting and the cardinal are flashes of color as they sweep through the sunshine. Beech and elm and catalpa and sycamore are on every hand. Great white oak trees throw circles of shade on the fields and pastures. This is the Bluegrass in June, when the tiny flowers of its famed pasture crop have opened to the sun, and give to the fields a tint of blue deeper than that of the sky.

*At 21.1 m. is the junction with US 60; R. from Old Frankfort Pike on this route.*

*The roadway rises and dips through somewhat more open country, with glimpses (L) of the deep valley of the Kentucky River. At 24 m. US 60 merges with State 40, veers L. and enters the environs of the capital city of Kentucky.*

FRANKFORT, 26 m. (504 alt., 11,628 pop.), capital of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, lies in the deep narrow valley of the Kentucky River, which separates the lower city into two parts. Eastward, the city expands along the bluffs that border the valley. The city is busy industrially as well as politically. The great flood of 1937 swept through its lower portion and hastened the removal of the old penitentiary which dated from the beginning of the city, but otherwise has not affected scenes of interest. Here is a southern city that retains, in full flavor, the spirit and the charm of the South. Its substantially built business section is modern without being modernistic. Its residential streets retain the placid charm of an earlier time. Great trees throw their shadows over handsome homes, and enhance their air of quiet dignity.

140. FRANKFORT CEMETERY, 26.5 m. (L), lies half-way down the hill that descends to the valley below. A surfaced drive winds through silent aisles where rest together the distinguished and the unknown who during the long years con-

tributed to the making of the city and the Commonwealth. Cemetery plots in adjoining areas where lie the ranks of the Blue and the Grey, bear testimony that the struggle that rent the Nation between 1861 and 1865 found supporters on both sides in every Kentucky neighborhood and not infrequently within the same home. A tall monument toward the rear of Frankfort Cemetery marks the center of an oval set apart as a STATE CEMETERY. The monument, erected before the War between the States, memorializes Kentucky soldiers and sailors who died in earlier wars. In an especial manner it honors those who fell at Buena Vista, crucial battle of the Mexican War. About the tall shaft, beneath headstones recording their names, sleep the men for whom Theodore O'Hara, Frankfort editor and soldier of fortune, wrote "*The Bivouac of the Dead*." Guarding their rest, muted guns captured on that battlefield point their muzzles outward across the Bluegrass plain. Among these to whom

No rumor of the foe's advance  
Now swells upon the wind

lies Col. Henry Clay, eldest son of Lexington's great statesman. O'HARA MEMORIAL is at the south end of State Cemetery oval. Beneath a simple monument bearing the engraved lines of his melodious and stirring poem sleeps Theodore O'Hara, son of the Bluegrass. He served in the Mexican War and engaged in a filibustering expedition intended to set Cuba free. A broken lyre adorns his tomb. The music of his verse still carries with it the battle roll of drums long stilled:

On Fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And glory guards, with solemn round,  
*The Bivouac of the Dead.*

COL. R. M. JOHNSON TOMB adjoins O'Hara Memorial. Surrounded by shrubbery that hides it from the casual eye, a simple monument rises above the ashes of the man to whom history accords the defeat of the great Indian organizer and battle leader, Tecumseh, in 1813, at the Battle of the Thames. Less certain, but accepted as part of the historical tale, is the story that the two met in personal encounter and that Colonel Johnson himself killed the Indian whose death meant the end of Indian power east of the Mississippi.

DANIEL BOONE'S GRAVE overlooks the Kentucky River. Beneath a massive block-like stone surrounded by an iron fence lies all that is mortal of the old pioneer and Rebecca, wife and com-

panion in his far wanderings. After his work for the Transylvania Company as trail-blazer was over he settled in Kentucky. Boone was not a good business man, and others, shrewder and less scrupulous, involved him in litigation and losses that finally drove him to leave the State for the wilderness west of the Mississippi. There, not far from the capital of the present State of Missouri, he settled, and there at Charette, in 1820, aged 89 years, he died. The Kentucky Legislature of 1844-45 provided for the return of his remains to the State that in his youth he had done so much to create, and on September 13, 1845, this was done. The route continues on US 60 (L) across the new highway bridge to New Capitol approach.

141. THE NEW CAPITOL (*open; guide service*) lies on the S. side of the downtown district within an extensive park area on the slope that overlooks the Kentucky River. The main building, designed with majestic symmetry, is constructed of cream-colored Bedford limestone that from a distance gleams white in the sun. Surrounding the high granite base is a broad brick-surfaced terrace with balustrade. The exterior is adorned with Ionic colonnades, entablature and crowning balustrade, its simple lines broken only by the richly sculptured pediment above the north entrance and the smaller end pavilions. The heroic female figure standing in the center of the pediment represents Kentucky; her immediate attendants being History, Progress, and Plenty. Art with palette and brush, and Labor grasping a hammer are in attendance. Cattle and horses emphasize the importance of agriculture. At the left end of the pediment is the State seal, signifying the strength that is attained in unity; on the right, Indian figures watch fearfully the approach of civilization. The dominant feature of the building is the high central dome raised on a graceful peristyle and crowned with a slender, lantern cupola.

Beyond the vestibule where visitors register and guides are provided, is the central corridor, ornamented by monolithic columns of Vermont granite. At each end of the corridor are friezes, symbolic of Kentucky life and history. The Hall of Fame within the rotunda that marks the center of the building, contains four memorials to Kentuckians, who have achieved lasting recognition. These are Dr. Ephraim McDowell, pioneer in the field of abdominal surgery; Henry Clay, conciliator; Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy; and Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator.

The building, designed by Frank M. Andrews, was complet-

ed in 1909 at a cost of \$1,820,000. Charles Henry Niehaus, New York, designed the sculptures which adorn the pediment and they were executed by Peter Rossack, an Austrian sculptor.

142. LIBERTY HALL (*open, adm. 25c*), 218 Wilkinson St., a Georgian Colonial style mansion, was built by Kentucky's first Senator, John Brown, in 1796, and occupied continuously by his heirs until 1937, when it became a State shrine. The house, built of brick burned on the place, stands in the corner of a large lawn and garden which extends, in the rear, to the river. According to a tradition in the Brown family, the building was designed by Thomas Jefferson, friend of Brown and his instructor in law. This noble old house presents the full-blown Georgian plan, simple and dignified in its lines. Above the pediment-crowned frontal bay is a Palladian window, thought by many to be the handsomest in Kentucky. Within the entrance a broad hall opens on each side into spacious, high-ceilinged rooms, with the kitchen wing in the rear. The woodwork is hand-carved in classic design. In early days there was a large ballroom on the second floor where many men and women of distinction were entertained. Among those who enjoyed the open-handed hospitality of the master of Liberty Hall were President Monroe, General Lafayette, Gen. William Henry Harrison and Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, and Theodore Roosevelt. The furnishings seen are the authentic former personal possessions of the Brown family. A Gilbert Stuart portrait of one of the members of the family hangs on the wall.

143. THE OLD CAPITOL (*open 9 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4:30 p. m.*), St. Clair St. and Broadway, an excellent example of the Greek Revival style of architecture, was designed more than a century ago by Gideon Shryock, a young architect of Lexington, Ky. This noble edifice, the proportions of which follow those of the temple of Minerva Polias at Priene, Ionia, is constructed of limestone known as Kentucky marble. A deep, wide portico supports six Ionic columns which carry the weight of the massive pediment and entablature. Above the roof rises the cupola, consisting of a pedestal 25 feet square, on which stands a circular lantern surmounted by a dome. Inside the massive double door is a broad corridor which leads back to the rotunda beneath the dome. Midway in the corridor is the famed circular stairway, beautiful in design and workmanship. It is so constructed that it carries its own weight, apparently without structural support. The Old Capitol houses the State Historical Society and other

State offices. A guide explains to the visitor a wealth of historic material second to none other in the West. Paintings depicting Kentucky history adorn the walls, and there are relics of Daniel Boone, including his famous long rifle, perhaps chief among the treasures of the Old State House.

*From Frankfort the route continues on US 60. At 32.3 m. is a junction with State 40; L. on this route.*

This is a major Bluegrass highway, that winds and dips toward the valley of Elkhorn Creek. Black's Pond, 33.3 m. (R), is locally supposed to be bottomless, a tradition that accompanies many of the waters of the Bluegrass.

Elkhorn Creek, a small river that drains the central area of the Bluegrass, comes into view (L). It is formed by the confluence of the North Elkhorn and South Elkhorn, which, with their tributaries, are famed for bass fishing. Their tree-shaded ripples provide an ideal home for this gamest of all southern fresh water fishes.

Long years ago, so the Indian legend runs, there lived in Kentucky a young chief called Chin-gash-goochy, the Capering Moose, who, lithe and young and slim, could wrestle and dive and swim with the best; and so fast could he send the arrows from his bow that the air would be darkened, and so swift was their flight that the forests would bend before them.

Now the heart of Chin-gash-goochy was tender, for he loved. The maiden was comely beyond all women. The red blood, fresh from her heart, blushed redder in her cheeks. Her eyes were brown as the leaves of autumn, and tender as the forest pools at twilight. Her name was Ne-me-no-che-char, which in the language of the red man means "Sweet-heart."

Now Ne-me-no-che-char was betrothed to the old chief, but her heart was sad because she loved the young chief, his son. Capering Moose was brave and loyal, and folding her in his blanket, as a sign of protection, he caught the giant elk, Wapiti, and they fled to a far country to pitch their tepee in peace.

The old chief pursued them; his brow was like a thunder cloud; his eyes were lightning and the roaring of his voice was louder than the thunder of Ka-bib-on-okko, the North Wind.

But fast did Wapiti bear them through the forests and over rivers, until coming to the land where the Blue Grass grows, he paused to rest. Now the old chief, stealing up as quietly as darkness steals over the earth when Manitou, the Sun, travels over the western mountains, shot his last arrow into the heart of Wapiti, the faithful. But even in dying did the elk protect his young mistress and loved master, for with a snort of pain he turned his giant head toward the enemy, and his branching horns formed a rampart impossible to be passed.

Many days and many moons waxed and waned while Chin-gash-goochy and Ne-me-no-che-char dwelt behind the branching antlers, and

raised up brave sons and dear daughters and lived in happiness and died in peace. When time had grown old, these horns of Wapiti, the elk, from their own weight, sank deeper and deeper into the earth; and tiny waters laughed as they filled the first crevices, and many streams added their waters until a river was formed, branching in the bed made by the elk horn.

144. THE OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY, 34.0 m. (L), beyond the river, is the great plant where "Old Taylor" whisky is manufactured. On application at the office tourists are shown through the buildings where are seen the processes involved in the transformation of grain into whisky. This is one of the many distilleries about Frankfort. It is claimed by many distillers that the use of hard limestone water imparts to the finished product a flavor that only such water, plentifully found welling from great springs in the Bluegrass, can give.

145. THE FORKS OF ELKHORN, 34.4 m., is a place of scenic charm. Here the river flows swiftly. Beside the highway are the pools of a bass hatchery, now little used. Right is a lake formed by the impounding of the waters of South Branch (L); across the united waters of South and North Elkhorn, is the village known as "The Forks of Elkhorn."

146. GEORGETOWN, 48.8 m. (866 alt., 4,229 pop.), named in 1790, in honor of George Washington, is a thriving trade center. It is the seat of Georgetown College, a Baptist co-educational institution founded in 1829. Its present (1938) enrollment is approximately 600. GIDDINGS HALL, the central building on the campus, erected in 1839, was designed by Dr. Rockwood Giddings, a former president of the college. This stately old building is one of the most perfect examples of Greek Revival style of architecture in Kentucky. It was built entirely by faculty and student labor, the bricks burned on the place, and the clay from which they were made, dug from a corner of the campus. The six Ionic columns which support the pediment are unusual, being formed of bricks moulded into a perfect curvature. These columns are believed to be the only ones of their kind.

Among the old homes of Georgetown that invite attention, that at 140 E. Washington St. possesses a fine Palladian doorway and a well-modeled cornice. The SHROPSHIRE HOUSE (*private*), on Main St., with its tetra-style Greek portico and doorway flanked by side lights, was built probably about 1820. Closely hugging the earth, this noble old white-painted brick house presents an air of friendliness and hospitality. The SHOWALTER

HOME on W. Hamilton St., old and interesting, is over-shadowed in interest by the slave auction block that stands in the yard. *Right from US 40 on US 25; straight ahead on this route.*

From Georgetown to Lexington the road passes through the heart of the Bluegrass, a country of broad pastures sprinkled with oak, chestnut, walnut, and sycamore trees, centuries old. Stone walls, built generations ago, separate the fields. Well back from the highway, surrounded by trees, are comfortable homes and well-kept farm buildings. Flowers bloom beside the highway.

147. HURRICANE HALL (*private*), 54.9 m. (R), has been for six generations the home of the Quarles family. Here, with his family, his furniture and his slaves, came Roger Quarles, Virginian, in 1801. The two-story, whitewashed house, with deep cornices under the eaves and green shutters at its small-paned windows, was built prior to 1801. It stands at the end of a broad avenue of locusts and wild cherry trees, its aged profile turned to the highway. In the yard are the old slave quarters and the little house where the children of the family said their lessons. The paper on the walls of the old parlor, depicting views along the Tiber, was blocked in 1775, and the pigments applied by hand.

148. FAYETTE FARM (*open*), 56.3 m. (L), is a 300-acre thoroughbred nursery owned and operated by Howard Oots. Barns for the Oots stallions, brood mares and horses in training are on direct roads. Other buildings are scattered over the farm. *At 60 m. US 25 follows Georgetown St. to Main St.; L. on Main St. to Zero Milestone.*

#### ENVIRONS TOUR 5

Lexington—Newtown Pike Horse Farms—Lexington, 20 m., Newtown Pike, Iron Works Rd.

*West from Zero Milestone on Main St. to Georgetown St. L. on Georgetown St. to junction with Newtown Pike; R. on Newtown Pike.*

149. WALNUT HALL (*open*), 7.9 m. (L), owned by Dr. Ogden Edwards and Mrs. Edwards of Pittsburgh, is a vast trotting horse nursery of 5,000 acres, where live some of the greatest stallions of the day and where are buried some of the greatest harness sires and dams of an earlier period. Among the living (1938) are Guy Abbey, Volomite, Peter Volo, Guy Day, Lord

Jim, Protector and Tillworthy. Here are buried Guy Axworthy, sire of four with record miles under two minutes; also San Francisco, McGregor the Great, Walnut Hall, Fruity Worthy, Yellow Bells, Notolet, Fereno, Ozanan and Gaiety Lee. The nucleus of the farm was a grant in 1777 of 1,000 acres to Col. William Christian by his brother-in-law, Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia. Victor Dickinson, Rudolph Wieser, Austrian engineer and builder of High Bridge; Maj. John Clark and Lamon V. Harkness, eastern breeder, and his heirs were successive owners of the estate until the Edwards' acquired it in 1919. When Dickinson was owner, the house burned, and he erected the present mansion, a two-story brick structure painted in yellow and white. Black walnut was cut from the forests on the estate for the woodwork of the interior and the wide verandas facing the front terrace. The wings and the Doric portico are later additions.

*From Walnut Hall the route follows the road through farm to Iron Works Rd. L. on Iron Works Rd.*

Iron Works Rd. is the old highway over which war materials, intended for use at the Battle of New Orleans (1815), passed from the iron mines and furnaces in Bath County, Kentucky, to the Ohio River.

150. SPINDLETOP (*open*), 8.7 m. (R), is one of the show places of the light horse world, an almost treeless tract of 826 acres. This is the home of Beau Peavine, one of the best standard-bred stallions and winner in 1935 of the grand championship of the Kentucky State Fair, blue ribbon event of the gaited class. Chief of Spindletop is another of the stars of the farm and in the barn on these premises are others who have made, or are making, or soon will make show ring history. Roxie Highland, all-time, walk-trot champion, retired, is another of the famous Spindletop horses. Roxie Highland is the dam and Beau Peavine the sire of Rajah of Spindletop, four-year-old (1938) colt, "most talked-about foal in the Bluegrass," considered the most promising standard-bred colt foaled since the turn of the century. Queen of Spindletop is yet another of this farm's famous animals. Spindletop is the property of Mrs. M. F. Yount. The residence is a palatial house of stone erected in 1936 (*not open*).

151. CASTLETON, 10.3 m. (L), is an estate of more than 1,000 acres. Once the property of James R. Keene, long famous as a Wall Street broker and on the New York Stock Exchange, this farm is now owned by David M. Look, retired woolen manu-

facturer. It is a nursery for thoroughbreds. Spencer, foaled in 1927 and a winner of the rich Hambletonian stakes, heads the stud.

*Retrace on Iron Works Rd. to junction, 11 m. with Newtown Pike; L. on Newtown Pike.*

152. COLDSTREAM STUD, 14.1 m. (R), the thoroughbred nursery of Charles B. Shaffer of Chicago, requires three miles of limestone fencing to enclose it. The main Shaffer barn has 32 stalls, in which are housed Bull Dog and Pot au Feu, leading foundation sires, the brood mares they serve, and their get during weaning periods. There are lesser known sires and young and older horses in training when not actually under colors. Laid out and built originally by Price McGrath, owner of the stout-hearted Aristides, winner in 1875 of the first Kentucky Derby, the place was called McGrathiana. Legend has it that treasure was sealed in the walls of the house and barn, buried beneath the lilac hedges, under the foundations of long-since razed Negro cabins and hidden in hollow trees. Diligent search through decades by former servants of the first master has failed to uncover any treasure at all. It is known, nevertheless, that although McGrath was regarded as fabulously wealthy, he never kept a bank account. The location of the alleged fortune remains an unsolved mystery.

*The route continues straight ahead to Georgetown St. to Main St. L. on Main St. to Zero Milestone.*

## ENVIRONS TOUR 6

Lexington—Russell Cave Pike Horse Farms—Lexington, 22 m., Russell Cave Pike, Huffman Mill Rd., Swigert Rd.

*West from Zero Milestone on Main St. to Broadway; R. on Broadway to city limits where Russell Cave Pike intersects; R. on Russell Cave Pike.*

*At 6.5 m. is a junction with Huffman Mill Pike; L. on this road.*

153. FARAWAY FARM (home of Man o' War) (open), 7.5 m. (R), is owned by Samuel Riddle. The entrance leads only a short distance to the barn where is kept Man o' War, now (1938) 21 years old, considered by most turf authorities as the greatest of all American thoroughbreds. "Big Red," as the famous son of Fair Play and Mahubah is affectionately known to

his attendants, weighs about 1,380 pounds, or 300 pounds more than when he made history on the track. As a yearling he was purchased for \$5,000 in 1918 and won 20 of his 21 starts while amassing for his owner a total in purses of \$249,000. His get, to the end of 1936, had won on American tracks \$2,144,281. Thousands of visitors, representing a Who's Who of the world, have inscribed their names in the register at his barn, after viewing this animal whose beauty of limb and line, coat and mane, is as magnificent as his unmatched record.

*Right from Faraway Farm to junction, 9 m., with Russell Cave Pike; L. on this road.*

154. DIXIANA (*open*), 10.5 m. (R), a thoroughbred and American saddle horse farm of approximately 900 acres, is owned by Charles T. Fisher, Detroit sportsman. The present (1937) head of the stud is High Time, foaled in 1916, a son of Ultimus and Noonday. High Time is the sire of Sarazen, Esseff, Reveries Gal, In High, and other consistent winners on the running track. Other horses at this farm are Dixiana Queen, three-gaited champion of her day; Miss America, outstanding three-gaited show horse in the world a few years back, and Night Flower, a former world's champion five-gaited mare.

155. RUSSELL CAVE (*private*), 12 m., is one of the great winding caverns of Kentucky. The stream that issues from the cave has been traced back beneath the Bluegrass plain for miles, and its waters were so prized by Ben Ali Haggin, indomitable and picturesque millionaire of mining fame, that pipes were laid to carry its water to his distant palatial home.

It was during a political meeting and barbecue at this cave that Cassius Clay, noted abolitionist, engaged in a duel with Samuel M. Brown; and it was into the Mt. Brilliant home that friends of the victorious Clay rushed him, to search for his wounds, to find that the bullet from Brown's pistol had been deflected by the silver lining of his Bowie knife scabbard, leaving only a red spot over his heart. Brown lost an eye, but recovered, being saved only by his friends' interference.

156. MOUNT BRILLIANT (*private*), 12.3 m. (R), originally was a two-story brick building erected in 1792 by William Russell, whose name attaches to the cave that, from early days, was a spot favored by sightseers. The home of today is noteworthy among the many fine homes in rural Fayette County. Four large Doric columns give dignity to the veranda, and a wide doorway opens into the entrance hall. A rear door at the far end opens on the flagged veranda, from which there is a

vista of the depth of lawn and garden. The interior, beautifully proportioned, has many treasured furnishings, such as an old hooked rug on the floor of the living room, its pattern depicting the history of the Nation. Also there is a complete set of the *American Turf Register*, probably the only authenticated set in existence.

*At 15.5 m. is a junction with Swigert Rd.; L. from Russell Cave Pike on this route.*

157. HAYLANDS (*open*), 16 m., is the property of Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, in charge for many years of Man o' War. The farm consists of but 45 acres, a recent family inheritance. It is devoted to the breeding of thoroughbreds, and is the home of Morvich, a California horse, winner of the 1922 Kentucky Derby and head of Haylands stud.

*Retrace Swigert Rd. to Russell Cave Pike; L. on Russell Cave Pike.*

158. SHANDON FARM (*open*), 17.5 m. (R), is small in comparison with other horse farms. This thoroughbred breeding establishment, owned by P. A. and R. J. Nash of Chicago, is the home of a string of runners headed by Sun Flag and Burning Blaze, sires of winning stock. Sun Flag, foaled in 1921, head of the Shandon stud, was a two-, three- and five-year-old winner of stakes including the Travers, Pimlico Serials Nos. 2 and 3, and Pimlico Handicap. Nine of his two-year-old get were winners on the track in 1936. Burning Blaze, two-year-old winner in 1931 of six races and purses totaling \$83,625, was the general favorite for the Kentucky Derby of 1932. That season, a week before he was to try for the honors at Churchill Downs, he suffered a cut tendon and was retired to the stud.

*Return on Russell Cave Pike to Zero Milestone.*

#### ENVIRONS TOUR 7

Lexington—Paris Pike Horse Farms—Lexington, 22 m., Paris Pike, Johnston's Pike.

*West from Zero Milestone, on Main St. to N. Limestone St.; R. on N. Limestone St. (Paris Pike).*

159. GREENTREE (*open*), 8.1 m. (R), is Mrs. Payne Whitney's 750-acre estate devoted to the breeding and racing of thoroughbreds. Her farm is always immaculately kept. In the Greentree barns and pastures are St. Germans, sire of Twenty Grand

and Bold Venture, winners respectively of the Kentucky Derby in 1931 and 1936. Greentree has also St. Brideaux, another son of St. Germans and a sire in his own right; Questionnaire, notable stallion, and the Greentree brood mares, yearlings, two-year-olds and older horses in training.

*From Greentree entrance retrace Paris Pike.*

160. ELMENDORF (*open*), 9.2 m. (R), is J. E. Widener's thoroughbred stock farm. Dogwood and lilac blooms scent the springtime air. Well back from the road rise ruins of the old Haggin mansion, once the major show place of the region. In the center of this vast acreage, the famous copper magnate, Ben Ali Haggin, built for his young bride the great home, deep-set within its landscaped grounds. Within the marble mansion, roofed with copper and guarded by two sculptured lions, were beautiful furnishings. Upon an artificial lake rode a barge where the aged millionaire and his bride entertained. Water piped underground from Russell Cave Spring bubbled in fountains.

When Haggin died this estate was divided. Widener, eastern capitalist and sportsman, acquired the larger portion. He carries on the tradition of predecessors and the estate remains one of the show places of the Bluegrass.

At Elmendorf are the graves of Fair Play, Widener's \$100,000 stallion, and Mahubah, sire and dam of Man o' War, "Horse of the Century." A life-size statue of Fair Play, the work of Elizabeth Gardner Frazier, stands sentinel-like above these and other mounds in this horse burial ground. Elmendorf has the noted stallion Sickle, leading sire of 1936, whom the Earl of Derby, Widener's guest at the 1930 Kentucky Derby, sent over from England. Boots, Haste, Chance Shot, and Brevity, the latter two-year-old champion of 1935, are at Elmendorf, together with older horses, brood mares, juveniles, yearlings and colts. The residence, barns and shrubbery of Elmendorf cost a fortune. Costly paintings hang in the white-painted stone house. One of the barns is of Norman French architecture, with a clock that came from Normandy in its tower. On a knoll not far away four fluted columns, a marble staircase and two marble lions remain to mark the site of Haggin's Green Hills Mansion.

161. THE C. V. WHITNEY FARM (*open*), 9.5 m. (L), is the home of Equipoise, whose mile on the running track, 1:34 2-5, stands as the American record. When he retired his

record as a money-maker was second only to that of Sun Beau. From the office, about 300 yards distant from the highway, a private road leads to the stables where, in addition to Equipoise, are the great sires Pennant, Chicle, Whichone, Peace Chance, Boojum and Halcyon. In the nearby horse cemetery, beneath fitting markers, lie Broomstick, Whiskbroom II, Prudery, Peter Pan and the great mare Regret, only filly ever (1915) to win the Kentucky Derby (time 2:05 2-5).

*At 10.1 m. is a junction with Johnston's Rd.; L. on this road.*

162. LLANGOLLEN (*open*), 10.7 m. (R), the old Welsh name associated with this farm, as beautiful as its own broad acres, is easily pronounced: place the broad tip of the tongue against the base of the upper teeth and "explode" the first syllable, "Llan," sound the "o" as in go. John Hay Whitney is master of the thoroughbred stud, including Royal Minstrel and The Porter, sires of note, and a score of other horses and mares. The attractive cottages provided for employees add a note of interest to the scene.

*Retrace on Johnston Rd. to junction, 11.3 m., with Paris Pike; L. on Paris Pike.*

163. LE MAR (*open*), 14.5 m. (R), devoted to thoroughbreds, takes its name from parts of that of its owner, Leo J. Marks, whose silks have long been prominent in Kentucky and other American tracks. Misstep, San Utar and Canaan head the list of stallions on this typical and beautiful Bluegrass estate, upon which are open to view a score of other horses. The latter include brood mares, yearlings and horses in training, among them, invariably, Kentucky Derby nominees.

164. LEXINGTON SALES Paddock (*open*), 14.7 m. (R), important adjunct to the Bluegrass thoroughbred horse industry, serves as a clearing-house for oncoming yearlings and weanlings, and for stallions and mares and horses in training. Strictest conditions govern the auction sales, usually held about mid-October. Every consignor must present certificates of registration, health, and of ownership if demanded. The paddock was organized in 1929, and is managed by E. J. Tranter of New York, who conducts the August Saratoga Sales. An idea of the amount of business is given by the fact that 675 consignments of horses were advertised for the 1936 sales.

*Retrace Paris Pike to Zero Milestone.*

## ENVIRONS TOUR 8

Lexington—Paris—Cane Ridge—Bryan Station—Lexington, 60 m.,  
US 68, US 227, State 40, Cane Ridge Pike.

*West from Zero Milestone on Main St. to N. Limestone St.; R.  
on N. Limestone St. (US 68).*

165. JOYLAND PARK (*open; fees moderate*), 4 m. (L), is a privately owned amusement park with roller coaster, dancing floor, swimming pool and the other amusements.

US 68, known locally as Paris Pike, follows the pioneer trail that led from Lexington to Limestone Landing on the Ohio River, whence is derived the name of Limestone St. Limestone Landing became the town and then the city of Maysville, an important point of debarkation during early days for goods and passengers bound for central Kentucky and points south. When the early nineteenth century era of road improvements began, this highway was the first of all the Bluegrass roads to be turnpiked. Its improvement was part of a great project to extend the National Pike by a southwestern branch to reach New Orleans. President Jackson vetoed an appropriation for this purpose on the ground that it was solely a Kentucky matter. Local legend offers another explanation. When in 1829 Jackson passed through Paris on his way to be inaugurated, some J. Q. Adams followers living in Paris changed the signboard direction, and Jackson's party was led out of its way a considerable distance before the mistake was discovered. Jackson was not the man to take such a matter as a practical joke.

Paris Pike, like other turnpikes of the day, was built with State aid by private companies. Usually the State contributed one-fourth of the total. The company erected tollhouses and collected tolls from all travelers except those whose travel did not take them past a tollgate. Funeral processions were exempt by law. This system of road building and maintenance was continued in some instances until well into the present century.

At 10 m. enter Bourbon County, heavily rolling country and one of the richest agricultural sections in the United States. The farms are large and are given over chiefly to cattle and sheep, to the raising of bluegrass and seed and the growing of tobacco. The homes and other buildings carry the imprint of long generations of rural well-being. All along the highway and on each

side, trees, survivors of the great forest that once covered the land, throw their shade over groups of livestock.

166. PARIS, 18 m. (826 alt., 6,204 pop.), was made the seat of Bourbon County in 1786. The names, county and city, reflect the grateful feeling toward France immediately after the Revolution, for assistance to America as an ally in the War for Independence. Paris is located in the heart of a great tobacco and livestock producing area, and has important tobacco sales markets similar to those in Lexington. The sales of cattle, sheep, hogs and other stock have averaged over the past decade more than \$1,500,000 yearly. Whisky distilling began in 1790. Corn was the basic ingredient, and the name of the county, Bourbon, was employed to guarantee the product and lend it value in the estimation of the buyer. In after years this name, "Bourbon," came to be applied to any whisky in which corn was the principal ingredient. "Bourbon" is a heavy-bodied mellow liquor of deep amber hue. When made by hand, as in the early distilleries, and with limestone spring water, "Bourbon" is said to possess a peculiar flavor and bouquet not obtained by mechanized methods.

The region about Paris was settled immediately following the Revolution by families including many soldiers of that war from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Carolinas. The tenacious love for land brought into the West by these sons of cavaliers and covenanters still runs strong in their children. Fifth and sixth generation owners of the same farms are common.

In Paris a century ago lived William C. McGuffey, of McGuffey's Readers fame. His books were tried out on the boys and girls of Paris long before they were printed for general circulation. John Edwards, one of Kentucky's first United States Senators, lived in the environs, and within the city. Judge Robert Trimble, United States Supreme Court Justice appointed by John Quincy Adams, lived in Paris.

The Paris of today is notable among the towns of the Bluegrass for the beauty of its public buildings, its well-kept and prosperous business section, and its comfortable homes. Its oldest newspaper, *The Kentuckian-Citizen*, has a continuous history since 1808. The files of this paper (not open), are among the most valuable local historical material in Kentucky.

167. GRAVE OF JOHN FOX, JR., is in the Paris Cemetery. The famous Kentucky teacher and novelist (1863-1919) was born near Paris, and educated at Transylvania and Harvard.

He graduated from the latter school in 1883 and joined the reportorial staff of the *New York Sun*. Later he was on the staff of the *New York Times*. After an illness in 1885 he returned to Kentucky, where for a time he was associated with his father and brother in coal mining in the eastern part of the State. Subsequently he made his home in that region. In 1892 the *Century Magazine* published *A Mountain Europa*, first of the series of stories that were to make him famous. When the Spanish-American War broke out he went to Cuba with Roosevelt's Rough Riders and became war correspondent for *Harper's Weekly*. The experience led to an assignment for *Scribner's Magazine* during the Russo-Japanese War. In 1903 *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come* appeared. Five years later he married the light opera singer, Fritzi Scheff, a marriage that ended in divorce. In 1913 *Heart of the Hills* was published, followed by *In Happy Valley*. *Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, his best known work, has been dramatized and also produced as a motion picture.

*Left from Paris on 2d St., which becomes Peacock Pike.*

168. MOUNT LEBANON, 2 m. (L), erected in 1786, was the home of James Garrard, early Kentucky governor. The house is still standing and is marked by S-shaped anchors placed to repair the damage caused by the New Madrid earthquake of 1811. Governor Garrard and his wife and daughter lie in the family burial ground near Mt. Lebanon. A grandson, W. C. Talbot, lives here and each year the wide circle of the Garrard family meets at Mt. Lebanon.

*Right from Paris on US 227.*

169. CLAIBORNE, 1 m. (L), is the thoroughbred stud of A. B. Hancock. Claiborne has (1938) Sir Galahad III, several times leading money-winning sire of the American turf. Here was foaled Gallant Fox, stallion that sent his son Omaha out to win the Kentucky Derby and to become the three-year-old champion of 1935. Gallant Fox, son of Sir Galahad III, after winning the 1930 Kentucky Derby, went on to victory in the Belmont Classic, Preakness, Lawrence Realization and Dwyer Stakes, the Jockey Club Gold Cup and the Saratoga Cup. He was unplaced only once in 17 starts. Among the other great sires in Claiborne's pastures are Diavolo, Stimulus, Jacopo, Alcazar, Hard Tack, Gallant Sir and Sir Andrew.

*Right from Paris on KY 40 at 21.4 m. is a junction with Cane Ridge Pike; L. on this road.*

170. OLD BREST TAVERN, 25.2 m. (L), once a famous hostelry, has one surviving room, used as a coal shed. Legend has it that the tavernkeeper chalked up his accounts on the wall and that on one occasion during a house cleaning spree, his good wife cancelled the obligations with a coat of whitewash. Loss of

these accounts threatened him with failure, but Brest's honest creditors came in and paid in full.

171. THE HISTORIC CANE RIDGE MEETING HOUSE (*open*), 27.4 m. (L), is the parent church of the Christian denomination in Kentucky, otherwise known as Disciples of Christ. It stands within a fenced enclosure on the far side of a pasture to which a road leads from the highway. Beside the farm gate stands a house where lives the caretaker who has the big old-fashioned key that unlocks the door of the church. The building is of oak logs, chinked with mortar. The foundation is of native stone. The flooring is of oak, and hand-split oak "shakes," or shingles, four feet long, cover the roof.

The building originally contained a balcony which seated approximately one-half the number of persons provided for on the main floor. The railing of the balcony was of cherry and was reached by a ladder from the outside of the building. When the balcony was torn away in 1829 the timbers were used in the construction of a nearby barn. Recently, so far as practicable, the early appearance of the building has been restored, even to the using of the old gallery timbers, except that the outside entrance to the gallery has been replaced by a stairway rising on the inside to the floor of the reconstructed gallery. The old-fashioned pews and pulpit are in place, and gallery seats have been made of the type first used. No windows lighted the original church. Heavy wooden doors that swung inward served the needs of light and ventilation. The hinges were hand-wrought. The nails were made in the same fashion. The logs of the walls were fastened together with dowel-pins. All these features are retained in the reconstructed building that shows little effect of the passage of time.

172. THE BARTON W. STONE MONUMENT is at the side of the church. Within the churchyard where sleep many of the early-day pioneers beneath flat stones, rises the simple striking shaft erected to the memory of Barton W. Stone. The inscription reads:

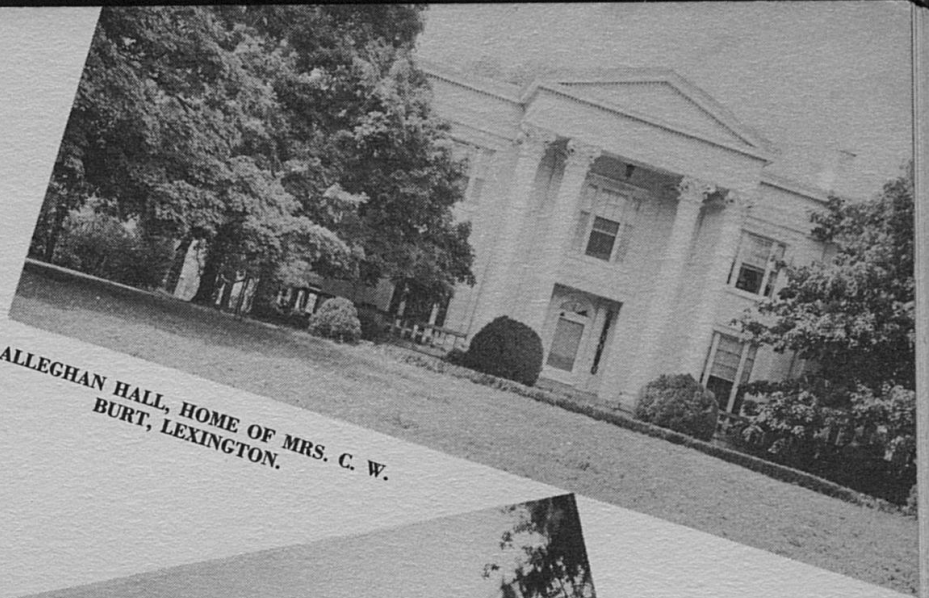
BARTON W. STONE  
MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST  
AND THE DISTINGUISHED REFORMER OF  
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

His living monument is the church he founded, one of the greatest Protestant denominations in the United States.

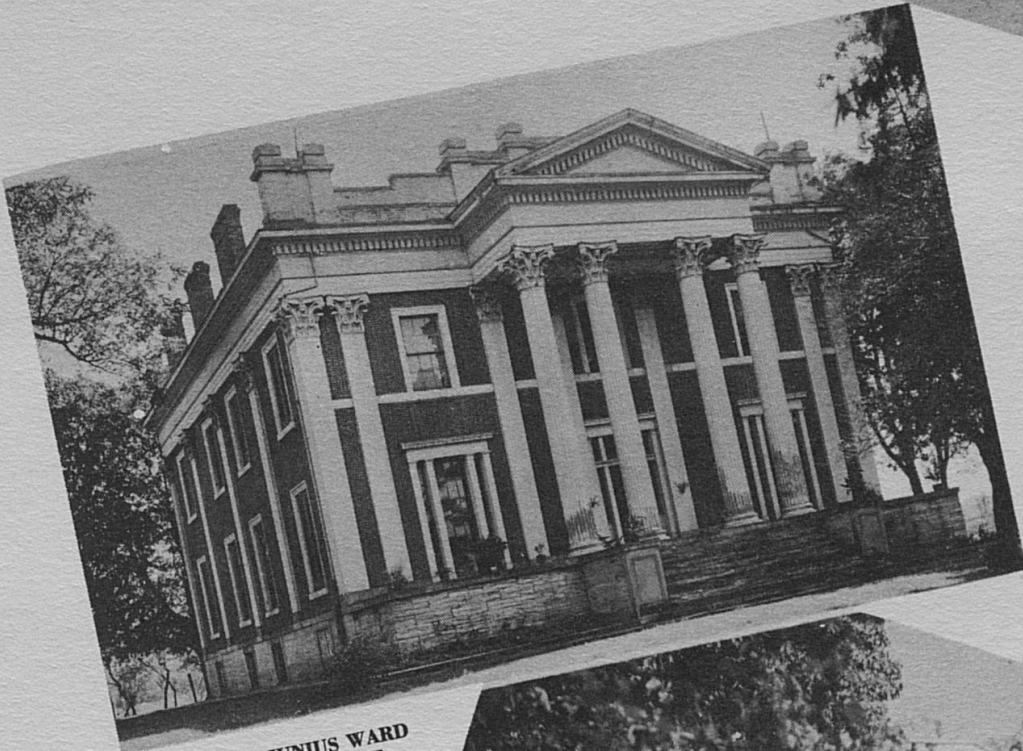
When, in the days following the Revolution, the waves of migration from the original Thirteen Colonies, rolled westward through Cumber-

land Gap and down the Ohio, they bore with them into the new settlements practically every type and phase of Christian belief. It was a time of deep-stirring, religious fervor, and families moving into the West grouped with others of their own way of thinking, in order that on arriving in their new home they might have people of their own faith with whom to worship. The migration westward across the mountains was in no sense a fleeing from religious restrictions. It was above everything else an economic movement, but along with their goods and gear the early settlers bore the standards of the Church Militant.

Not always, however, did the old ways of religious thought and living go unchanged. In the new land there was a mingling of ideas, and in more than one case a blending of old forms and old beliefs into something new. Such is the story that is attached to the historic building, now the property of Samuel Clay, of Paris, built in 1791 by a group of Presbyterian settlers from North Carolina under the leadership of the Rev. Robert W. Finley. A majority of the congregation and their pastor migrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796. The Rev. Barton W. Stone succeeded Finley at Cane Ridge. Stone became pastor at the Cane Ridge Church about the time that the "great awakening" or religious revival swept Kentucky. The movement first took root in western Kentucky, centering in Logan county. Reports of the "great awakening" reached the ears of Barton W. Stone, who went to Logan county in the spring of 1801 to see and hear the manifestation for himself. The meeting there was in charge of the McGhee brothers, one a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist. This was something new, and the joint occupancy of the pulpit by the ministers with differing denominational views attracted great crowds and necessitated turning to the open air in order to accommodate the people. Stone was so impressed that he returned to Cane Ridge to make arrangements for a revival in that region. The Cane Ridge meeting, August, 1801, developed into what was described as the "most remarkable religious assemblage ever known on the continent." The crowds numbered between twenty and thirty thousand people who came from every section of the State. The vast congregation solemnly chanted hymns, prayed, and listened to five or more preachers simultaneously, which, together with the night lights and campfires, and hundreds of candles, lamps and torches, was soul-stirring. During the impassioned exhortations the people sobbed and shrieked and shouted until the whole throng reached a high pitch of fervor and excitement. Many were seized by spasms which caused them to fall to the ground, where they lay as if dead. Others jerked, danced, barked, laughed or sang. After the subjects revived from their exhausted state, they shouted joyously that they had been saved. Such conversions at the Cane Ridge Meeting numbered more than 3,000. The established churches did not welcome these converts very graciously, and as a consequence churches were often split or new congregations were formed. Barton W. Stone found himself involved in a controversy with the Presbytery of which he was a member. In 1804 he and his congregation at Cane Ridge withdrew from the Presbyterian fellowship and organized an independent church to which they gave the name of "Christian." Similar splits and independent organizations over the State followed Stone's example and leadership. Thus a new Protestant sect, that now ranks fifth in membership in the United States, was born in Kentucky. A similar movement later took place in West Virginia under the leadership of the Rev. Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander, who came to Kentucky



ALLEGHAN HALL, HOME OF MRS. C. W.  
BURT, LEXINGTON.



COLONIAL JUNIUS WARD  
HOME, FRANKFORT.  
GEORGETOWN ROAD.



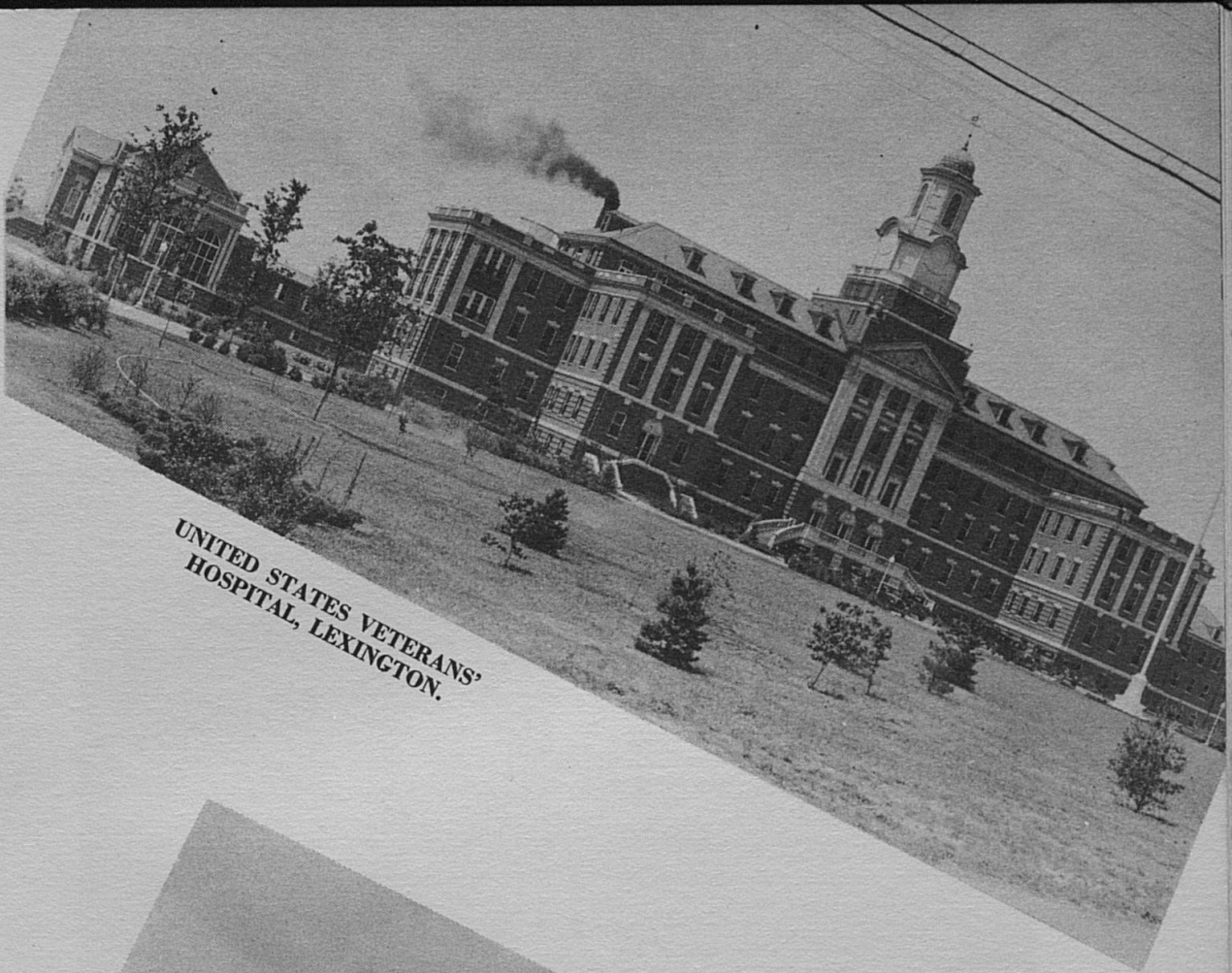
SHOWALTER HOME AT GEORGETOWN.



**MUNICIPAL BUILDING, LEXINGTON.**

**FEDERAL BUILDING AND POST OFFICE, LEXINGTON.**

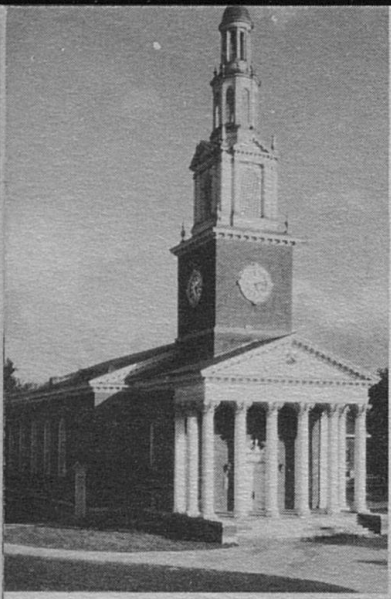




UNITED STATES VETERANS'  
HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON.



UNITED STATES PUBLIC  
HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL,  
LEXINGTON.

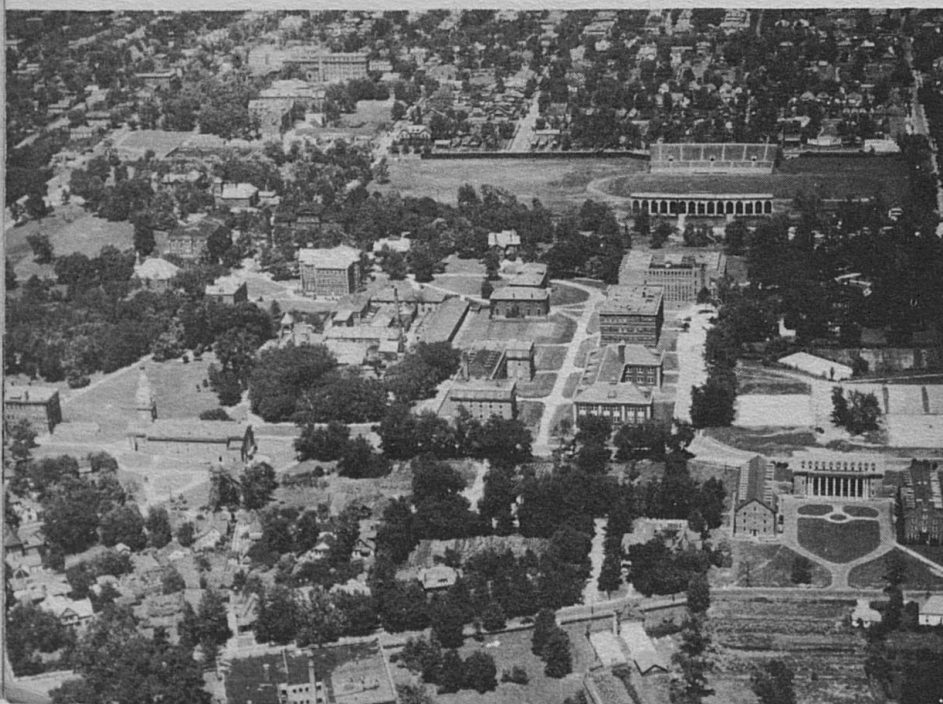


MEMORIAL HALL. UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY. BUILT IN  
HONOR OF KENTUCKY'S WORLD WAR DEAD.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY,  
FIRST BUILDING TO BE BUILT ON THE CAMPUS.



AERIAL VIEW, UNIVER-  
SITY OF KENTUCKY,  
LEXINGTON



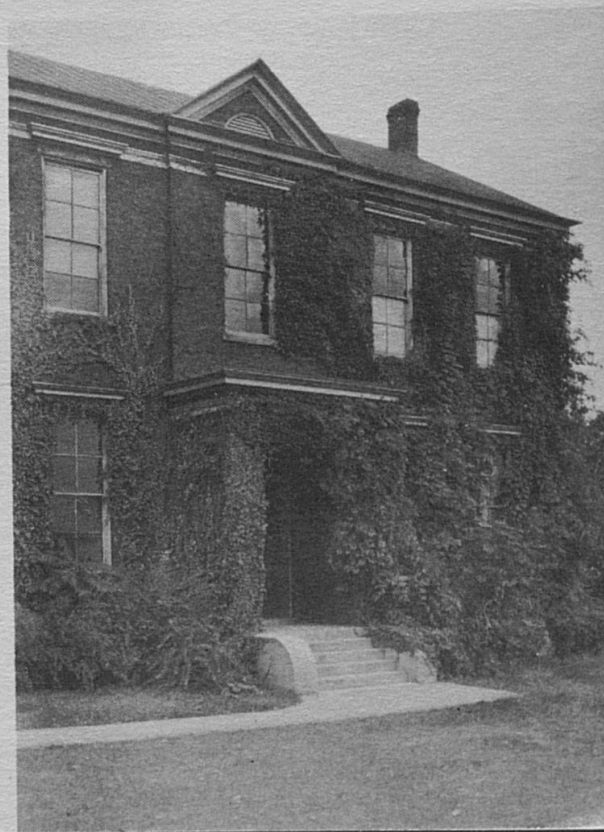


THE  
CLASSIC GREEK  
PORTICO OF  
MORRISON HALL,  
TRANSYLVANIA.

COLLEGE OF BIBLE,  
TRANSYLVANIA.

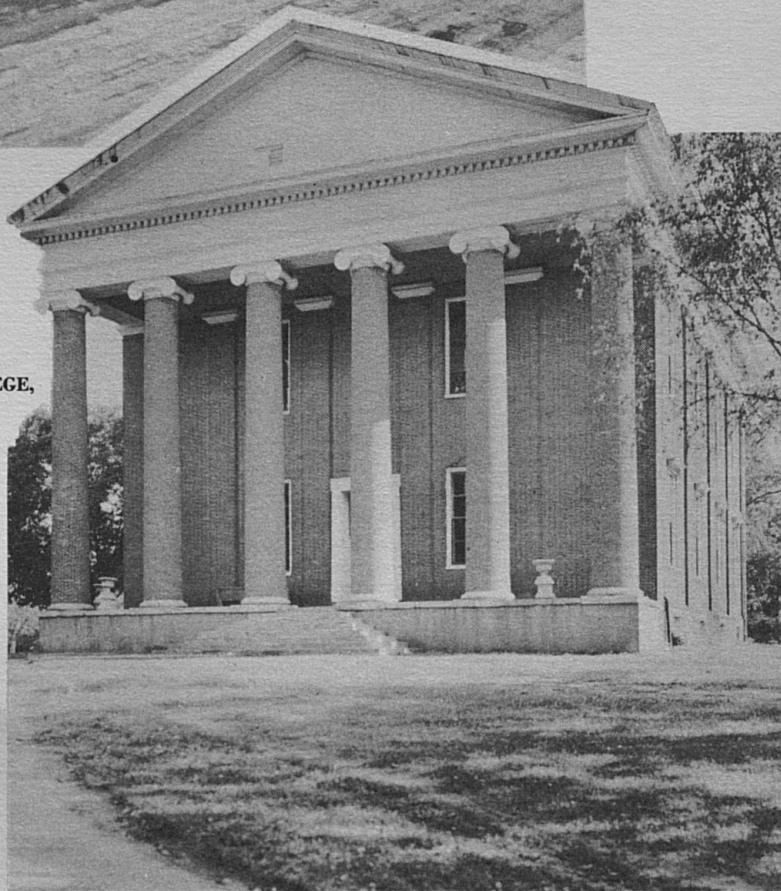


ONE OF THE IVY-COVERED BUILDINGS  
OF TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE.





HENRY CLAY HIGH SCHOOL,  
LEXINGTON.

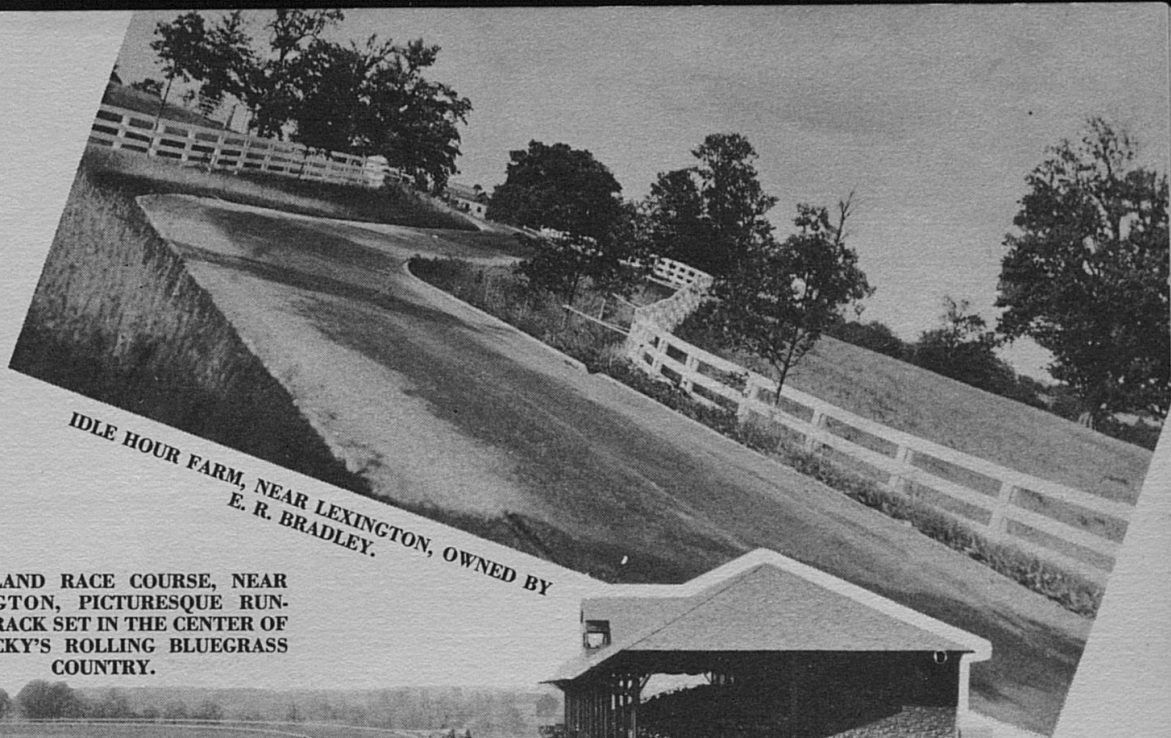


GIDDINGS HALL, GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,  
GEORGETOWN.



CENTRE COLLEGE, DANVILLE.

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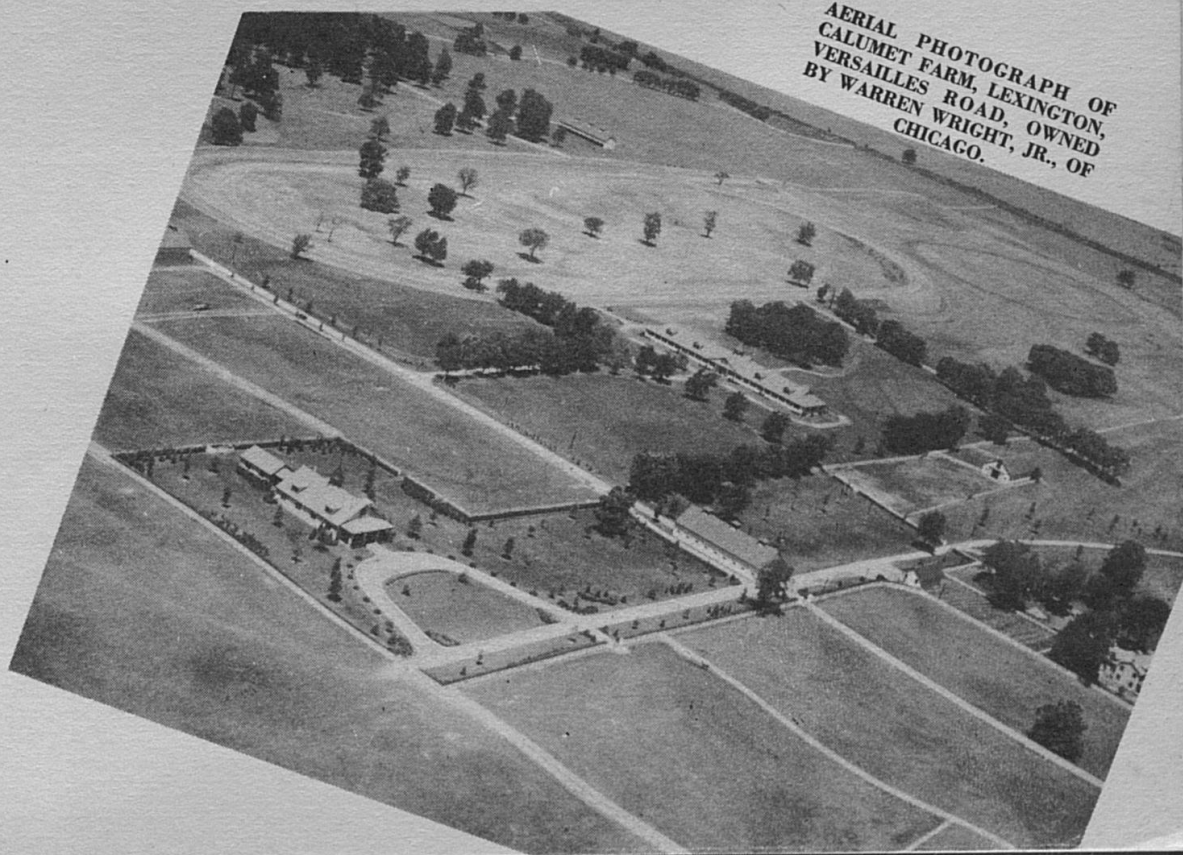


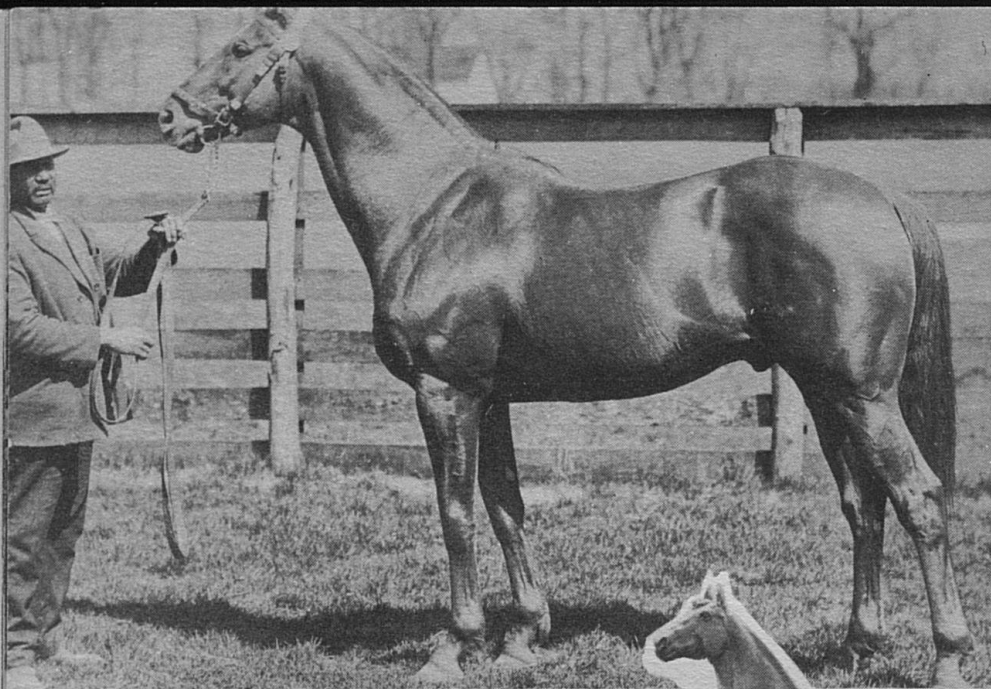
IDLE HOUR FARM, NEAR LEXINGTON, OWNED BY  
E. R. BRADLEY.

KEENELAND RACE COURSE, NEAR  
LEXINGTON, PICTURESQUE RUN-  
NING TRACK SET IN THE CENTER OF  
KENTUCKY'S ROLLING BLUEGRASS  
COUNTRY.



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF  
CALUMET FARM, LEXINGTON,  
VERSAILLES ROAD, OWNED  
BY WARREN WRIGHT, JR., OF  
CHICAGO.



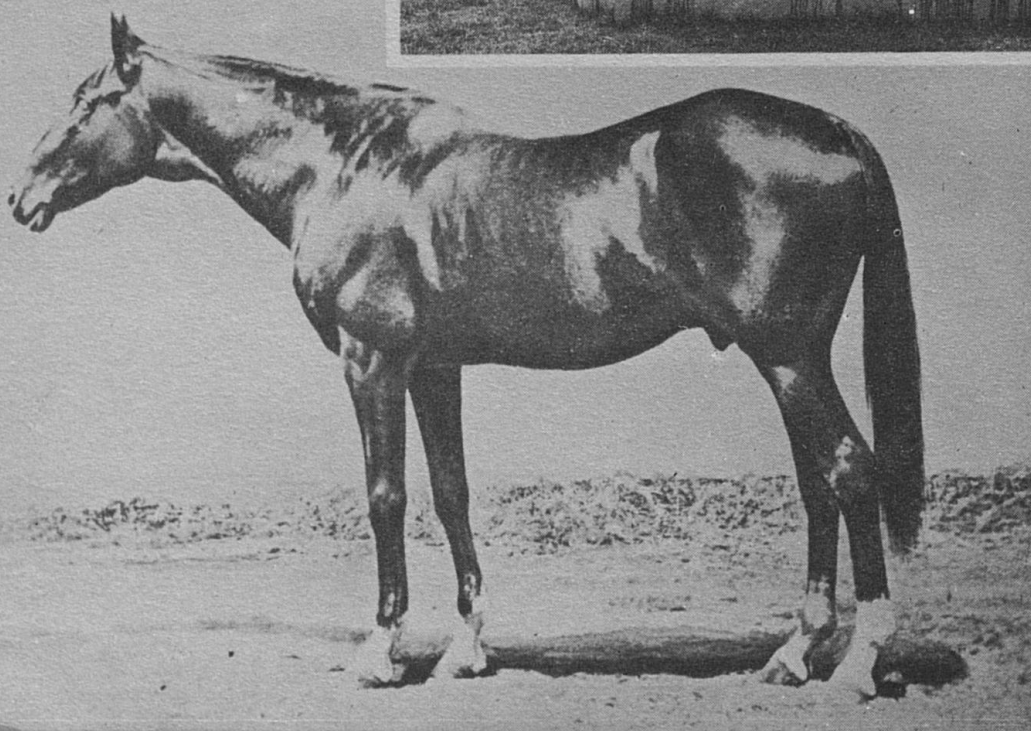


MAN O' WAR, NOW 20 YEARS OLD, CONSIDERED TO BE THE GREATEST OF ALL AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS, OWNED BY SAMUEL RIDDLE AND AT HOME TO VISITORS ON FARAWAY FARM NEAR LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, FOALING IN 1850 AT "THE MEADOWS," THE ALEXANDER ESTATE. LEXINGTON DIED IN 1875, HAVING FOUNDED A FAMILY OF WHICH FAIR PLAY, MAN O' WAR AND WAR ADMIRAL ARE DISTINGUISHED DESCENDANTS.



BRONZE STATUE AND GRAVE OF FAIR PLAY, SIRE OF MAN O' WAR. LOCATED ON ELMENDORF FARM, LEXINGTON-PARIS ROAD.



preaching and organizing churches to which he gave the name Disciples of Christ. Stone and Campbell found themselves in essential agreement as to doctrine and church administration. They merged their organizations about 1830, but the Kentucky churches which entered the merger retained the name Christian, although they were officially affiliated with the denomination known as the Disciples of Christ.

*At 28.5 m. R. on this route, is a junction with the Middletown Pike.*

On both sides of the highway and extending southward to Winchester is the pioneer center of purebred livestock farming in the West. After five generations the tradition and the practice still run strong. Less heralded than the great horse farms that cluster about Lexington, these farms that dip away to smoky horizons send out herds that year after year take high honors at State fairs and livestock shows.

173. NORTH MIDDLETOWN, 32.4 m., is distinctly a rural town serving the important agricultural community that extends in all directions. Within the town, on the highway (L) is a rarely beautiful country village church, simple in its lines and in full harmony with its setting.

174. THE OLD COVERED BRIDGES are at 36.3 and 39.2 m. After leaving North Middletown, the highway, now Thatcher's Rd., bears south and then westerly, entering the valley of Stoner Creek, a small stream much undecided as to its immediate course, but destined to add its volume to that of the Ohio by way of Licking River. The indecision gives opportunity to see, cross, and examine in quick succession, three excellently built covered wooden bridges, such as generations ago were common throughout the country. Exactly alike in design, they appear to have been the work of one builder, a craftsman with adz, saw and chisel. The closely joined overhead trusses carry the weight of the span, eliminating piers and allowing floodwaters free flow underneath. On each side are rich farm lands. Into the neighborhood a pioneer cattle breeder by the name of Renick a century or more ago imported the Shorthorns for which Clark County has since been famous.

Continuing, this section of the highway known locally as Austerlitz Rd., the scene continues pastoral. There, scattered over the fields, are aged trees, reminders of the great forests that once spread over the land. Not a few of these indicate by a diameter of four to five feet near the base, an age antedating the discovery of America. Besides the numerous varieties of oak

found along the highway, walnut, elm, sycamore, beech, and chestnut are common. Farm boys during the cool autumn days are seen trundling coaster wagons loaded with sacks of nuts along the highway into town.

175. CLINTONVILLE, 45 m., is a small country town serving as a supply depot and shipping point for surrounding farmers. In Clintonville and other such towns in the Bluegrass, live many of the men who work during the summer in the tobacco fields. This day work, paying well while it lasts, brings in the income that barely enables the family to break even during the year. Some workers supplement their field earnings with a garden, chickens, and perhaps a cow.

At Clintonville the highway again changes its local name to Briar Hill Rd. There is an intimation of the proximity to the horse farms that lie ahead. There are broad fields and pastures, bluegrass waving in the sun, white oak and sycamore and walnut trees, stone walls where the mocking bird sings in the twilight. *At 54 m. (L) on this route is a junction with Bryan Station Rd.*

176. THE BRYAN STATION MEMORIAL, 54.4 m. (R), consists of a stone wall four feet in height, built in octagonal form around the spring that supplied water to the defenders of the station when the pioneers defended Lexington and other settlements against Indians. An opening in this wall allows one to descend steps to the water that flows sweet and clear.

The dramatic story of the defense of the station is part of the annals of the winning of the West. Capt. William Caldwell and the renegade Simon Girty, at the head of a band of whites and Indians variously estimated at from 450 to 750 men, in an effort to capture their hunting grounds, swept down from the North in 1782 upon the settlements in central Kentucky. Capt. John Holder, with approximately 20 men, struck at the invaders at Upper Blue Licks, but was hurled off. Advancing toward Lexington the invaders, on the evening of August 15, surrounded Bryan Station, anticipating an easy victory on the morrow, an open road to Lexington, and a successful attack upon the settlements beyond. The surprise attack, however, did not develop. Keen eyes had discovered the ambush, and the garrison, consisting of 50 men, together with their women and children, prepared for the assault. To deceive the Indians into thinking that all was as usual, the women, in the early morning, would take buckets and go to the spring for the usual day's supply of water. The spring, about 100 feet from the station gates, was at the time surrounded by a canebrake, in which the enemy lay hidden. It called for high courage to make the trip in a leisurely, unsuspecting manner, but these pioneer Kentucky mothers stood the test. They were unmolested. Water sufficient for the siege was brought within the palisade walls. A decoy party of 100 Indians appeared in the open, the rest remaining concealed. A small detachment from the fort

attacked them. Girty and his men, thinking the fort was now undefended, rushed the walls, to be met by gunfire of the garrison. All during August 16, that night and the day following, the attack continued. Girty's Indians, failing to take the fort within the two days, and fearing the arrival of troops, refused to continue the battle and retreated toward the Ohio River. They were followed by the defending garrison and other troops, and at the Battle of Blue Licks, the Americans were ambuscaded and cut to pieces. The defense of Bryan Station halted the invasion of Kentucky, the pursuit that followed, though bringing disaster, assured the retreat beyond the Ohio of the entire force of British and Indians. Kentucky was henceforth free from any serious menace of invasion. The part played by her pioneer women in the defense of Bryan Station is immortalized by the inscription of their names on the walls of the Memorial at the Spring.

*Left at 58.7 m. on N. Limestone St., L. from N. Limestone St. on Main St. to Zero Milestone.*

#### ENVIRONS TOUR 9

Lexington—Winchester—Boonesborough, 51 m., US 60, US 227, US 25.

*East from Zero Milestone on Main St.; L. at grade-level railroad crossing, on Midland St., R. on E. 3d St. (US 60).*

177. HAMBURG PLACE (*open*), 3.9 m. (R), is typical of Bluegrass stock farms as to landscaping, buildings and drives. This farm, now devoted to the raising of polo ponies, is famed as the birthplace of five Kentucky Derby winners and the burial place of Nancy Hanks, one of the greatest of all trotting horses. Beyond the plain white frame residence and office is the aging barn in which were foaled Old Rosebud, Sir Barton, Paul Jones, Zev, and Flying Ebony, each of whose names are enrolled in turfdom's hall of fame as winner of the coveted race at Churchill Downs. In a horseshoe-shaped limestone-walled cemetery on the grounds Nancy Hanks rests beneath a bronze miniature of herself. Inside the enclosure are graves of eleven other noted horses and thoroughbreds that were owned by the late John E. Madden. His son, John E. Madden, Jr., owns the farm.

178. IROQUOIS POLO CLUB (*open*), 4.1 m. (R), is entered through huge iron gates, flanked by figures of polo players. The grounds of the club include four polo fields; one is for exhibition matches, another is a practice field for men players, a third for women, and the fourth field is for children. The young-

sters ride Shetland ponies, use special mallets, and are under supervision of a coach.

Polo ponies are recruited from the best blooded and mixed stock obtainable. They range in weight, according to the weight of the rider, up to 1,350 and 1,400 pounds. Intelligence, good bone, and quick action are demanded. Sires and dams of all three light horse breeds are used in their breeding. Good, nimble, intelligent, native mares bred to thoroughbred, trotter or saddle horse sires, produce a high proportion of colts having the desired qualities, among which sure-footedness is perhaps pre-eminent. Matches at which the public attend are given frequently here.

*At 5.9 m. is a junction with the Bryant Rd.; R. on this road.*

179. ADAMS JACK FARM, 1 m. (*open*), is one of the largest jack breeding farms in the United States. The owner, Thomas B. Adams, maintains a stud of Mammoth jacks, consisting normally of a dozen to 20 jacks and 40 jennets. The stock traces back to Imported Mammoth, shipped from Europe before the War between the States, and ridden to the Bluegrass from Charleston, S. C. This and other sires, among which history records a pair presented to George Washington, together with purchases made at a later day in Europe by Henry Clay, laid the foundation of the mule industry in the United States. These jacks, crossed with good grade mares of mixed breeding that includes in the blend alertness and intelligence, produce mules that meet the needs of the average farmer. The bulk of these mules are found in the southern and mid-Central States.

*Retrace to US 60 R.*

The highway leaves the area of horse farms beyond Hamburg Place, and enters a region embracing Clark and Bourbon Counties, and extending on to the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. This region, of which the portion traversed by this tour is a fair sample, is among the richest, agriculturally, in the United States. The homes are above the average. The barns, with few exceptions, are large. The farm buildings are well equipped. Sheep, hogs, and more especially beef cattle are the mainstay of farming. Tobacco leads as the principal cash crop, although bluegrass seed, barley and feed crops hold an important place in the general rural economy. Into this region came the first blooded cattle that crossed the mountains.

180. WINCHESTER, 23 m. (981 alt., 8,233 pop.), seat of Clark County, on the eastern rim of the Bluegrass, is a city of wealth and culture, home of comfort and beauty. It marks the eastern edge of the inner Bluegrass and the beginning of the stock productive foothills of the Cumberlands. The city is the

seat of KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE and possesses an excellent county agricultural high school that draws widely from the surrounding region.

181. LIVESTOCK MARKET (*open Tuesday afternoons*), in the eastern section of the city, on the right-of-way of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, draws from a wide territory extending southeastward into the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. Trade in feeder stock is active, and an annual average of 20,000 spring lambs are shipped.

*Right from Winchester on US 227.*

South of Winchester the dominant note is diversified livestock farming. Hampshire and Southdown sheep, Polled Angus and Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Mammoth jacks, hogs, poultry, feeder cattle and sheep graze in rolling tree-shaded pastures. Grain fields are more common than about Lexington. There are fields of sorghum, once common throughout the entire Middle West. Old homes, built in a day when tobacco plantations worked by slaves spread far and wide, lend their atmosphere of freehanded living to the scene.

At 30.8 m. the route crosses Kentucky River Bridge (toll 50c). The Kentucky River, rising to the southward in the deep valleys of the Cumberland, reaches the hard limestone barrier of the inner Bluegrass plain, and turns sharply upon its course to enter the deep gorge it has cut to westward, and finally northward, to the Ohio. Steep bluffs descend from the level of the plain to the margin of the stream, a drop of about 300 feet, their slopes covered with heavy timber. The river, made navigable by dams and locks to craft drawing six feet or less, is mirror-like, and flows gently.

182. BOONESBOROUGH, 31 m. (L), now only a ghost of a town, noted throughout the Bluegrass for its bathing beach (*fees reasonable*), was at one time the capital of Transylvania, "Fourteenth Colony," which Col. Richard Henderson and his North Carolina associates dreamed of carving out of the western wilderness without regard for the claims of Virginia and North Carolina. By the treaty of Wataga, Colonel Henderson procured from the Indians living to the southward a claim of approximately 17,000,000 acres of land comprising about half of what is now Kentucky, with a considerable portion of the present State of Tennessee. The Indians to the north of the Ohio were not party to this treaty and never acknowledged its force. From this

fact arose the bloody Indian wars that followed the settlement of Kentucky.

In the spring of 1775, Henderson sent Daniel Boone, already an experienced explorer and guide, at the head of a party to mark out a road across the mountains through Cumberland Gap and into the heart of the region that had been acquired. This path, first known as Boone's Trace, became the historic Wilderness Trail over which poured the immigrants from Virginia and the Carolinas. After he had arrived at Boonesborough, a call was sent out to the settlers already in the Bluegrass, which included groups arrived that spring, in Harrodsburg and vicinity. A meeting was held and a central government was set up. The status of Transylvania as a colony remained uncertain. But already the American Revolution was under way. The settlers on the frontier were threatened and attacked by Indians from north of the Ohio, allies of the British. These Indians continued to fight the settlers until finally in 1813, with the defeat and death of Tecumseh, their power was broken. When the Revolutionary War with Great Britain began, steps were taken by Virginia to protect its frontiers and George Rogers Clark, Harrodsburg pioneer and later leader of the expedition that conquered the old Northwest, was placed in command of the military forces west of the Alleghenies. Meanwhile, settlers were pouring into the new territory and in the end all the claims of Henderson and his associates were set aside. Transylvania ceased to exist. Subsequently the States of Virginia and North Carolina gave to the heirs of those who undertook the founding of Transylvania compensation in the form of lands in the West. The city of Henderson, Ky., now stands upon the tract of land so given by Virginia. With the vanishing of the Transylvania dream of empire came the rise of Harrodsburg and Lexington as the leading towns of the Bluegrass. Boonesborough was gradually abandoned. Today a small GRAVEYARD, 100 yards down the river shore from the hotel, is the only trace of the settlement. Near this site the Daughters of the American Revolution erected in 1930 a monument to the memory of these settlers.

*Retrace on US 227 and recross bridge; and L. on Boone Creek Pike.*

This is a well-conditioned road that closely skirts the bank of Kentucky River as it flows a short distance northward before bending to the south. Elm, sycamore and willow shade the lowlands and the banks of the stream. A quarry beside the road gives a close-up view of the mighty ledges of limestone laid down while this region was a part of the vast shallow sea that in geologic times spread its warm waters over what is now the basin of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Marine life was abundant, and crinoids, coral and shellfish contributed, through millions of years, to the building of the great limestone deposits, that, as their surface disintegrated, supplied the soils, rich in lime and phosphorous, of the Bluegrass.

183. "HOOTENTOWN," 33.5 m. (L), is an aggregation of houses, ramshackle and unkept. So called by its residents, it is one of the many Negro villages that are scattered throughout the region. When the Negro does not own his own farm or home, as many do, his love for companionship draws him into village clusters — often, as is this, mere collections of houses alongside the highway; sometimes with gardens, chicken coop and pig pen. The men from such villages work by the day for surrounding farmers, and their economic ambitions are easily satisfied.

184. THE BOONE CREEK MILL, 37 m. (R), built of limestone, stands beside the course of Boone Creek, a relatively small tributary of the Kentucky. This is a relic of the days when the miller was the important neighborhood manufacturer. He took his pay in a portion of the grist ground, and traded the flour at the largest towns nearby, or, as transportation improved, shipped it out to larger centers. Ultimately the railroads, bringing outside competition, and the miller's inability to maintain a uniform grade of flour, put him out of business.

*At 38 m. is a junction with Gentry Rd.; L. on this road.*

Bordering the highway, are old crumbling, moss-covered and vine-hidden walls of stone. Many of these walls, after a century or more, are still doing service, and not a few of them are excellent examples of craftsmanship. The roads are narrow, winding, and beauty lies on every side.

185. ATHENS, 40 m. (300 pop.), is an inland crossroads town serving as a trade outpost of Lexington. Good highways lead out in every direction: Near Athens, in pioneer days, stood Boone's Station, or fort, an outpost against Indians of the central settlement of Lexington. Here sleep, in an old graveyard, members of the Boone family.

*At 43.3 m. is a junction with US 25; R. on this road.*

186. THE RESERVOIR LAKES, 44.2 m., furnish water for the city of Lexington in addition to that which is piped from the Kentucky River. The location, abundant supply, and modern system of purification assure a healthful supply. This is in contrast to the conditions that prevailed in 1833 and on two other occasions when cholera swept the South.

*Northwest (straight ahead) to Zero Milestone.*

## ENVIRONS TOUR 10

Lexington—Richmond—Berea—Lexington, 84 m., US 25.

*East from Zero Milestone, on Main St., which becomes US 25.*

Shortly after crossing the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, E. Main St. is boulevarded and on each side, extending far into the country, are homes indicative of the comfort of today's living.

*At 11.5 m. is the junction with Grimes Mill Rd.; L. on this road.*

187. IROQUOIS HUNT CLUB, 1.5 m. (L), is centered in an ivy-covered stone house, nearing the century mark, known as Grimes Mill. The season begins on St. Hubert's Day, November 3, and hunts are held each Wednesday and Saturday following. Unusually interesting is the medieval ceremony of the "blessing of the hounds" held each year just before the first hunt. The service is conducted by the Bishop of the Episcopalian Diocese. The bright robes of the bishop, the gay habits of the huntsmen and the muted foliage of autumn leaves makes the ceremony one of picturesque beauty. Nearby flows the quiet stream and leashed hounds strain eagerly to be away over the roughly beautiful country nearby.

*Retrace to US 25; L. on US 25.*

After the huntsmen, the hounds and the horses are blessed, the bishop places the St. Hubert Medallion around the neck of each rider who kneels to receive it.

188. CLAY'S FERRY, 17 m., is widely known for its scenic beauty. Here the highway winds down the high bluff that overlooks Kentucky River, crosses the toll-free bridge in the valley, and climbs back again to the level of the Bluegrass plain that extends for some miles beyond. From a parking space on the hairpin turn at the top of the bluff, looking directly beneath, the river forms a shining L and to the right flows silently under the now tiny bridge and beside a shining sand beach. To the right it climbs parallel to the road to lose itself among the blue and green fields. At night the bright necklace of distant cars climb steadily toward the rosy glow that is Lexington, and the river is unseen save for a sudden flare of light over its surface.

189. WHITEHALL (*private*), 22 m. (R), is the birthplace and former home of Cassius M. Clay, abolitionist, editor. After a long and stormy life, he returned to this spot and died. The

house, of late English Gothic design, was built by his father, a slaveholder and man of means who indulged his taste in arranging and furnishing this 22-room home. It was enlarged in 1864 by Cassius, who during his entire life was strongly attached to the place.

190. RICHMOND, 29 m. (926 alt., 6,495 pop.), became in 1798 the seat of Madison County. The beautifully proportioned courthouse dates from 1849. Here is the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers' College, which contains one of the most complete libraries extant on Kentucky and its people. On the southern outskirts of town are the stockyards into which, from the Knobs and the foothills of the Cumberlands, farmers bring their stock, chiefly cattle, with some hogs, sheep, horses and mules, for sale. It is a colorful, odoriferous, noisy scene. Bellowings and bleatings mingled with the whinnying of horses blend with the voices of the crowd, each man and "critter" alike voicing in his own language the concern of the moment. Here is recaptured a glimpse of the frontier, not as it was in the days of the great ranges, but as it has been developed in the southern highlands since first the white man broke through the mountains. Here in the autumn of 1862 was fought the Battle of Richmond, one of the lesser known but important battles that, taken together, were decisive as to the long and bitterly fought campaign in the West for control of Kentucky and the region southward.

The Battle of Richmond, August 29-31, the scars of which are borne on many of the buildings, was part of a general campaign fought during the summer and fall between the Confederate and Union Armies in the West. The objective on the part of the South was to drive the northern armies beyond the Ohio, then to invade the North. The northern objective was to control central Kentucky, the valley of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and to open the way to Atlanta and the sea. After varying fortunes, during which Frankfort was occupied and Cincinnati threatened, the Confederates fell back beyond the Tennessee border. That phase of this struggle which developed at Richmond began at Mt. Zion Church, six miles south of town, and continued during the retreat of the northern forces through Richmond and along the Richmond-Lexington road.

South of Richmond the highway leaves the Bluegrass behind, and passes through a region, but a few miles across, that almost completely encircles the great central plain of Kentucky; a region known as the Knobs. The Knobs country is rougher and more elevated than the Bluegrass, and, like the Bluegrass, is timbered. The name "Knobs" conveys a correct idea of the terrain. Shales take the place of the limestone surface rock of

the Bluegrass. The large farms characteristic of the entire Bluegrass region disappear, and are replaced by smaller farms devoted to general farming. Livestock predominates. In the main the homes are smaller, simpler.

*Left from Richmond on State 52.*

191. BYBEE POTTERIES, 8 m. (R), are widely known for the originality of their designs, and for the coloring of the wares they produce. Throughout eastern Kentucky deposits of potter's clay occur, and the early settlers, often by necessity, went on from tile and brickmaking to the making of jugs, bowls and other earthenware. Among those who developed the ceramic art beyond these crude beginnings was John Corneilson, who, nearly a century ago, passed beyond the jug and tile-making stage into the field of artistically designed and colored wares. His son, Webb, took over the little business, and still conducts it. With the years he has developed new patterns from experience with natural dyes, new colorings. His equipment is of the simplest. The clay comes from a local pit. It is ground to the requisite fineness by mule power. He fashions it by hand on the potter's wheel. It is then baked and glazed in a simple oven. Altogether Mr. Corneilson developed about 80 designs that speak for themselves of his skill.

192. BOONE TRAIL, 34 m., is the road or "Trace" that Daniel Boone cut through the wilderness. The early trail passed through Cumberland Gap far to the southward and continued to where Big Hill, outpost of the Cumberlands, thrusts its shoulders above the southwestern horizon. From that point the "Trace" descended and ran from where US 25 now intersects it to the headwaters of Otter Creek, and thence to Boonesborough.

193. MT. ZION CHURCH, 35 m., a plain old building erected before the War between the States and significant as the point where began the Battle of Richmond, which was fought over a wide territory as the northern forces retired toward the Kentucky River.

BEREA, 42 m. (943 alt., 1,827 pop.), is a school-born town on the edge of the southern highlands. Picturesquely located just where the hills begin, its industries grow out of and its social life centers in the great institution about which the town is built, somewhat as a county seat town is built about the courthouse square. A considerable rural trade is tributary to Berea, and this, together with the continuous operations of the school, industrial as well as educational, gives the town a slow, steady growth, and the air of being well-to-do without bragging about it. *At the end of the long street by which Berea is entered, US 25 leads L.*

194. BOONE TAVERN (L) is a well-appointed hotel, operated by Berea College, and the clerks, the dining room girls,

the young man who services the car, are all students who are earning their way through school. Without charge (and without tips, please!) may be obtained the services of a competent guide for a visit to the campus of Berea College.

195. **BEREA COLLEGE**, coeducational, white, across the street from Boone Tavern, is the product of a belief and dream. The campus, flat with wide lawns and many trees, is the nucleus of the town. Modern buildings neighbor nineteenth century ivy-covered halls of learning. Behind the buildings L. of the street, the hills hang as a backdrop for the educational center. Here, in 1853, John G. Lee, Cassius M. Clay and John A. R. Rogers, co-founders, all opposed to slavery, with a small church as a beginning, sought to found a school for the education of whites and Negroes. A generation ago the property was divided and a separate school for Negroes, on the same general lines as Berea College, was established near Louisville. Berea affords education of the best scholastic grade, fitted to the need of the mountain people and leading to full collegiate degrees. A strong desire to obtain an education is the first essential. Each student defrays at least a part of his expenses by his own labor. A broom factory, and furniture shop, a laundry, bakery, store, print shop, and farm in addition to the tavern, provide employment for the students. The farm has a large dairy herd. Students in agriculture have excellent facilities to acquire first-hand information in agricultural science and methods.

Opposite Boone Tavern and associated with the college is a non-denominational church attended by the students. It is the successor to the original church that fostered the early school. Under simple declaration of faith all creeds worship together. Among the student interests music plays an active part and keen interest is taken in intra-mural sports. A goodly percentage of all students go back into the southern highlands to help carry forward the objective of the college to broaden and elevate the social and industrial life of the mountain region.

196. **CHURCHILL WEAVERS (R)**, on the northern outskirts of the town, is an institution giving employment to many, especially women, who have learned or are learning the old-time weaving crafts. On its hand looms beautiful designs are woven out of materials obtained in the mountains, according to patterns, some of which have come down to the present day from weavers who lived centuries ago in the British Isles. The dyes used are made after the recipes of the pioneers who, far away

from civilization, found in the woods rich and beautiful colorings for their homespun clothing.

*Retrace to Lexington; L. from Berea on US 25; straight ahead to Zero Milestone.*

### ENVIRONS TOUR 11

Lexington—Dix Dam—Harrodsburg—Danville—Lexington, 85 m., US 68, State 35, State 152, State 35, US 27.

*West from Zero Milestone on Main St. to S. Broadway; L. on S. Broadway.*

This route extends through widely different types of terrain. Southwest of Lexington on each side of the highway are fertile fields and pastures of the stock farms of the Bluegrass.

Shortly after crossing South Fork of Elkhorn, the highway enters Jessamine County. The countryside becomes rougher, and descends into the deep valley of the Kentucky River. Down the walls of a narrow side valley drops the highway past massive ledges of limestone out of which much of the road has been carved.

197. BOONE TUNNEL, 20.5 m., cuts through a spur of the great wall of limestone that rises above the Kentucky River. The roadway leaves the canyon-like valley it has followed to enter the short bore that pierces through the spur to the deep and narrow Kentucky River valley.

From Brooklyn Bridge (*toll free*), which crosses Kentucky River, there is an impressive view. Particularly beautiful are the reflections of the cliffs in the quiet waters of the deep and narrow stream.

198. THE PALISADES OF THE KENTUCKY, 20.7 m., extending in both directions as far as the eye can see, are a sheer wall of limestone rock that rises 300 feet from the river's edge to the plain above. For 75 miles the Kentucky's channeled groove produces views probably unsurpassed in beauty by anything in the Middle West.

199. THE CAVE HOUSE, 20.8 m. (R), beside the highway, is a small cave where refreshments are sold. The recesses of the cave serve the purposes of a refrigerator, and for a nominal fee may be viewed at work the natural processes of cave building

still in action. Water is seen percolating through the roof and down the walls. Above, at one point, a faint glimpse of sky appears. Where the rock layer is soft the action of moisture during the ages has expanded the cavern, and one may imagine that in like manner have been formed the "sink holes" that appear all over the Bluegrass. Beneath these sink holes are caves, smaller or larger than this, that are known to extend in some instances for miles underground. The essential requirement for a cave is a comparatively hard layer of rock overlying a softer layer. Limestone, subject to the disintegrating action of water, is ideal raw material for such caves.

On leaving the deep valley of the Kentucky the road climbs the sloped southern wall of the gorge to the rough-rolling lands above. Gray stone walls built with unusual skill border the highway.

200. SHAKERTOWN, 26.2 m., is now a "deserted village," save for its caretakers who take one through the interesting MUSEUM (*open; adm. 10c*), that contains relics of one of America's most sustained and gallant efforts to maintain a community based upon religion combined with economic self-sufficiency. There remain after more than a century of effort the bare stone walls of the community buildings, the broad fields that were cleared long ago, the roadside stone fences, and a tradition that those who once lived here were honest, hard-working, and "peculiar." Men and women, bound by vows of celibacy, lived in the barrack-like buildings that to them were home. Believing in the imminent second coming of the Lord, their lives were passed in labor and preparation for that event. Childless, they replenished their ranks by adopting orphaned children. "Peculiar," they sought as far as possible to keep themselves "unspotted from the world." Their social organization was a form of communism, similar to that practiced by the present-day Dukhobors of Canada.

*At 26.5 m. is a junction with State 33; L. on this road to junction, 30.5 m., with Dix Dam Road; L. on this road.*

201. DIX DAM AND HERRINGTON LAKE, 4.5 m., are formed by a wall of concrete surfaced broken rock built across the deep canyon valley of the Dix River. The wall is 275 feet high, 750 feet thick at the base, and extends 1,000 feet from valley wall to valley wall. The hydro-electric power generated in the power house at the base of the dam is distributed throughout the Bluegrass region. During the disastrous Ohio River floods of 1937, this power was made available to Louisville and other cities whose plants had been drowned out. Rumors that the dam was going out spread and

added to the alarm at Frankfort and cities below. Engineers pointed out that the pressure exerted against the dam wall in no degree increased by the flood over that exerted in times of normal maximum storage. Back of the carrier, the impounded waters of Dix River are backed up in the narrow valley and side canyons for a distance of more than 30 miles. Big-mouthed bass have been placed in the lake by the State, and Herrington Lake, as the waters are known, has become a fishing and recreation center, bordered by cottages and with boats available. Charges are reasonable.

*Left at junction with State 33 to junction with State 152; R. on this road.*

The scene is Kentucky-rural. Burgin, a farm village, is a railroad-built town, dating from 1879. Within a radius of a few miles lie the farms where the men of this village of less than 100 find work. Few hire out for the season. Day labor is the rule, as elsewhere throughout Kentucky. As Burgin drops behind, the tour enters the oldest neighborhood in Kentucky.

HARRODSBURG, 36.5 m., the oldest permanent town in Kentucky, was founded in 1774 by a band of 31 pioneers headed by James Harrod. They entered the State by way of the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers in May of that year, and in June the town was laid out. Succeeding the first hurried log cabins, came homes of hand-hewn squared logs, sometimes bearing a classic cornice. Within that first generation began the building of the Georgian and later Greek Revival brick homes that distinguish the town. These are visible within a small area bordering with Main, College, and Danville Sts.

202. DIAMOND POINT (*private*), within the angle formed by Price Ave. and College St., is a distinguished example of the Doric form of the Greek architecture. On College St. within one block, L. and R. in quick succession, there is a remarkable group of homes of Greek Revival design with Doric and Ionic detail. The treatment of doors, windows, side lights, reveals an artistic skill on the part of the designers and builders seldom matched in the architecture of the South.

*At the intersection of College with Lexington St. is Memorial State Park (embracing Old Fort Harrod).*

203. OLD FORT HARROD (*reproduction, adm. 25c*), gives the present generation an idea of pioneer life, the restoration in accordance with its original form and size being the result of painstaking research. A wooden stockade 12 feet high surrounds a space within which is a large spring. The fort was designed to accommodate the home life of men, women and

children as well as the military life. Cabins equipped with hand-hewn furniture, tin lanterns, meagre household utensils and the crude tools of agriculture tell of the bareness of living. Here is the little log school house where the first teacher in Kentucky, Mrs. William Coombes, taught the alphabet from the "horn-book" in use at that time. Within this enclosure was room for the entire community to gather in times of danger, and to shelter the livestock.

204. CLARK MEMORIAL, L. of the Fort, the work of Ulrick Ellerhausen, New York sculptor, portrays in granite the story of George Rogers Clark and his men, who won the old Northwest for the Nation. Clark lived here for a short time, and from Harrodsburg set out on that long journey that ended only when the lands north of the Ohio were freed from British domination to become a part of the rising Republic.

205. PIONEER CEMETERY (R), situated on a rise of ground, contains rude-shapen, unlettered gravestones mutely eloquent of the early sacrifice of life that was a part of the price paid for civilization in the West. A monument to these dead, erected by the present generation, says:

TO THE WILDERNESS DEAD WITHOUT GRAVES,  
UNKNELLED, UNCOFFINED, AND UNKNOWN,  
THIS CENOTAPH PLACED HERE BY A NOT  
FORGETFUL COMMONWEALTH.

206. THOMAS LINCOLN MARRIAGE TEMPLE is within the Park. Seven or eight miles to the west, in Washington County, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married, June 12, 1806. Nancy Hanks came with her mother, Lucy, to Kentucky in 1784. For several years prior to her marriage, she lived with her aunt and uncle — Betsey and Thomas Sparrow. At the time of her marriage, Nancy was a seamstress in the home of Richard and Polly Berry, near the tiny settlement of "Beechland," on the Beech Fork of Salt River, in Washington County. The cabin in which Lincoln's parents were married was removed from the Beech Fork settlement to Harrodsburg in 1911.

207. MANSION MUSEUM (*open, adm. 25c, children 10c*), is just outside the Park entrance (R). A striking example of Georgian Colonial architecture, this old home holds a valuable historical collection. The Lincoln room contains mementoes of the Kentuckian who was President during the crucial years 1861-1865. The Confederate room contains, among other things, por-

traits of the great leaders of the South. Pioneer hall has relics of early days. The music room, upstairs, contains a collection of early-day musical instruments, including Indian drums. The gun room displays weapons used by the settlers and by their Indian adversaries.

*South on Main St. to Danville Ave.; L. on Danville Ave. (State 35); straight ahead on State 35.*

208. BEAUMONT INN (*open*), outskirts of Harrodsburg, affords opportunity to study the interior of one of these old-time southern mansions (R), built in a day when labor was cheap and plentiful and the art of entertaining was developed to a high degree. Beaumont Inn, originally known as Greenville Female Academy, later as Daughter's College, was one of the most prominent schools in Kentucky.

In Harrodsburg are many fine old mansions (*not open*), which are excellent examples of Colonial Georgian and Greek Revival architecture. Among these is the Vaught House of Georgian type, with tetra-style Doric portico, doorway with fan head and side lights, and Palladian windows. On College St., outstanding among many splendid examples of the classic style of architecture, is Doricham with its stately Doric pillars and portal with small, full-round columns set between the door and side lights. Rykon, Moberly House, Alexandria, Forest Pillars and many others possessing similar Greek Revival features, are to be found in Harrodsburg. Clay Hill on Beaumont Ave., is a fine old house of Georgian design to which a Greek portico has been added. The doorway is similar to that of Federal Hill. Fair Oaks, on the outskirts of Harrodsburg, possesses unusual details in its side porch with interestingly carved screens. The Colonial front porch is a recent addition.

DANVILLE, 46.2 m. (995 alt., 6,729 pop.), is another old town of the Bluegrass. Situated on the extreme southern edge of that region, it dates from 1775. The old Georgian Colonial and Greek Revival homes are among the best examples of the architecture of that period to be seen in Kentucky.

209. McDOWELL MEMORIAL, 123 S. 2d St., was the home of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the first physician to perform an operation for the removal of an ovarian tumor. This house, where the operation was performed, is a memorial in honor of him and of the heroic woman, Jane Todd Crawford, who adven-

tured with him into a new field in the science of saving human life.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell (1771-1830) was Scotch-Irish by descent. Born in Virginia, he came to Kentucky with his parents when a boy of 13. He studied medicine in Virginia and in Edinburgh, left Edinburgh University without a degree, and returned to Danville to practice medicine. On Dec. 25, 1809, Jane Todd Crawford traveled 60 miles on horseback, submitted without anaesthetics (then unknown) to the operation, recovered, and lived for many years. Seven years later McDowell published an account of the operation, and of others of a similar nature performed by him. His own generation accorded him little honor; fame came when he was dead.

210. CENTRE COLLEGE, "Old Centre," as its alumni call it, was founded in 1819. It is one of the best-known schools of college rank in the South. From its halls have gone such men as Justice John H. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and John C. Breckinridge, Vice President, 1856-1860, and others of like calibre. The main building is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style of architecture. "Old Centre's" football team, the "Praying Colonels," is known to followers of college sports as one that has defeated many teams from larger schools.

211. KENTUCKY DEAF INSTITUTE, established in 1823, was the fourth institution of its kind in the United States. Since that time it has given the deaf and the sightless of Kentucky, education, outlook and a place of usefulness in the world. *East from Main St. to State 34; L. on this road.*

212. NAVE CAMP, 53 m. (R), is situated on Dix River. Camps and boats may be rented here and food and fishing supplies may be bought.

Dix River was named by early settlers in the West for Captain Dick, a Cherokee chieftain, who on meeting them directed them to his river, where, said he, they would find plenty of game, adding, "Kill it and go home." The name was afterwards transposed into Dix.

At 53.1 m. Chenault Bridge crosses Dix River or Herrington Lake, as it is now called. Camps and camping locations offer recreation in a region noted for its beauty.

*At 56.3 m. is a junction with US 27; L. on this route.*

213. CAMP DICK ROBINSON, 56.5 m. (R), established in 1861, was the first Federal recruiting station south of the Ohio River. The old DICK ROBINSON HOUSE at R. (*open on request*),

was General William Nelson's headquarters during the War between the States.

*At 63 m. the route crosses the Camp Nelson bridge over Kentucky River.*

Camp Nelson, now a small village, was called Fort Bramlett during the Civil War. Today there are traces still remaining of the trenches that commandeered the road on both sides of the river.

214. BOONE'S CAVE, 64.1 m. (R), was discovered by Daniel Boone, shortly after his escape from the Indians about 1778. Following the banks of the Kentucky from Boonesborough, he had gotten this far on his way to Harrodsburg. Suddenly realizing that the Indians were trailing him closely he turned up Hickman Creek and after following it a half-mile, saw the cave and quickly entered. The Indians, fearing to pursue Boone into the dark recesses of the cave, made camp at the entrance hoping to catch him when he came out. Their plans failed, however, as Boone made his way through the great cave to an exit at the top and made his escape from the savages.

The cavern, which has never been fully explored, was first opened to the public in 1934. The cave is now privately owned and visitors are taken through for a minimum fee. Well-known formations of stalagmites are called Santa Claus, the Wishing Room, the Wisdom Tooth, Hen and Chickens and the Cork-screw. In connection with the cave a tourist camp, tearoom and souvenir shop are operated.

215. CAMP NELSON CEMETERY, 65 m. (R), is a United States Military Cemetery. During the War between the States a Union enlistment and training camp and base of supplies were established at this point. Little remains except the cemetery, reminder of the battle-storm that raged not far away. It is said that there are 1,000 unknown Civil War dead buried here. A total of approximately 3,900 are here including about 28 or 30 soldiers of the Spanish-American and World War.

216. NICHOLASVILLE, 72.3 m., seat of Jessamine County, is a well-to-do agricultural town of the Bluegrass, within that central region of which Lexington is the focal point. It serves the surrounding countryside engaged in livestock farming and the growing of tobacco. Homes, churches and business streets are characteristic of the country towns found throughout the Bluegrass.

217. ALLEGAN HALL (*private*), 82.6 m. (L), is a notable

example of the Greek Revival style of architecture seen on many of the tours through the Bluegrass. The massive columns that support its portico suggest the spaciousness and beauty of the interior. The estate now belongs to Mrs. Charles Wellington Burt. The story runs that in 1774 Edward Ward received a 2,000-acre land grant, part of which he sold to John Campbell, Irish-born founder of the city of Louisville. When, in 1799, Campbell died, his sister's children inherited the property. They (the name was McGowan) lived here, and several members of the family are buried in the little stone walled family graveyard near the garden. Through marriages the names changed, but the property remained in the hands of Campbell's heirs until 1842, when William Pettit purchased a portion of the estate, that, added to, became the Pettit plantation and site of the home now standing, built in the open-handed years before the War between the States.

Pettit, grandson of William Berry, one of the founders of Lexington, prospered. When war divided the State as well as the Nation, Federal troops occupied the mansion and he was given three days to leave the State. Prior to that action he had withdrawn from his bank in Lexington his cash assets in the form of gold coin. This treasure he buried on his estate at a place known only to him. When the war ended and Pettit returned from exile, he was stricken with an illness that prevented him from revealing to his family the place where his wealth lay hidden. Searched for in vain, its secret remains its own.

In 1887 Pettit's heirs sold the property to Prof. A. N. Gordon who established here a boys' school that continued until 1900. To the home he gave the name "Alleghan," as an honor to his poet-father, who had written a now little-remembered narrative poem bearing that title. In 1900 Professor Gordon disposed of the property and it changed hands again, coming into possession of the Burt family, its present owners, in 1909.

This story of Alleghan is typical of that of many of the old homes of the Bluegrass. It has seldom happened that they have remained in the same family for more than three generations, yet through all the vicissitudes of personal fortune and civil strife and national panic they have retained, and continue to express, an individuality that belongs in some unwordable fashion not merely to their owners, not yet to themselves, but to the watered and sun-warmed Bluegrass lands and lanes and pastures of which they have become a part.

*Straight ahead on US 27 to E. Main St.; R. to Zero Milestone.*

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## CHRONOLOGY

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1584—Queen Elizabeth grants Sir Walter Raleigh the right to establish a colony in America. The Virginia Charter embraces the region later known as Kentucky.

1654—Colonel Wood, fur trader from Virginia, in his trip down the Ohio to the Mississippi, is the first to explore parts of the Ohio Valley.

1750—Dr. Thomas Walker and others cross the Alleghenies and pass through Cave (Cumberland Gap) to make extensive explorations in eastern and southeastern Kentucky. Dr. Walker names Cumberland River after the Duke of Cumberland.

1754-63—French and Indian War.

1763—France yields to Britain most of its territory east of the Mississippi River.

1769—Daniel Boone, prospector in the employ of Col. Richard Henderson of North Carolina, winters near the present site of Harrodsburg.

1773—Boone, at the head of six families, attempts to settle west of the Alleghenies. Party is attacked near Cumberland Gap; one of Boone's sons killed. Party winters on Clinch River.

1774—Indians attack Virginia settlements. Battle of Great Meadows, and first migration into Kentucky.

First mention, in a land grant issued by Virginia to James Buford, of "Middle or Town Fork of Elkhorn."

Hancock Taylor surveys land within the Lexington area.

1775—William McConnell and land-hunting friends arrive at a spring near Lexington Cemetery. He claims a preemption, and is assisted by his comrades in building a cabin and clearing some land. According to a legendary story, while seated about a campfire arguing whether to call their proposed new town York or Lancaster, a stranger arrives, bringing the news of the opening battle of the Revolution. All argument ceases in favor of naming the town Lexington.

Transylvania Colony founded at Boonesborough, and the first legislative body west of the Alleghenies meets.

Harrodsburg settled and fort is built.

1776—Revolutionary War.

Bluegrass pioneers return to join the armies forming in Virginia and other colonies.

George Rogers Clark, commissioned by Virginia, takes command of the Virginia troops in the West.

Kentucky County, embracing all of the later State with the exception of the westernmost section, the Purchase, is formed as a part of Virginia.

1777—Harrodsburg becomes the seat of Kentucky County.

Indians harass the Kentucky settlements (March - July).

1779—The Bluegrass attracts settlers from Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

April. Col. Robert Patterson begins the erection of a blockhouse fort on the site of Lexington.

1780—Kentucky County is tri-sected into Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson Counties.

The Virginia General Assembly charts an educational institution, which it names Transylvania Seminary, three years later.

Forty-seven pioneers lay out the village of Lexington.

Gov. Thomas Jefferson puts Col. John Todd in charge of Fayette County affairs.

A school is opened for Lexington children.

1782—Village charter is granted by General Assembly of Virginia.

Bryan Station is attacked by Indians; invaders are beaten off.

1783—Schoolhouse is built west of the present courthouse and John Filson, first Kentucky historian, hired as teacher. He holds the job two years.

The first two horse races in Kentucky are run near Harrodsburg.

1784—Gen. James Wilkinson opens a general store at Lexington stocked with "fetched in" goods.

First of nine conventions to consider separation of Kentucky from Virginia is held at Danville.

1785—Fayette County loses most of its wide-flung territory upon the formation of Bourbon.

A gristmill begins operation.

"Old Father Rice" opens Transylvania Seminary in his home near Danville.

1786—John Gano organizes Baptist congregation on Town Fork and at Bryan Station.

John Higbee opens an inn at High and Limestone Sts.

1787—August 11. John and Fielding Bradford publish, at Lexington, first edition of *Kentucke Gazette*, the second newspaper west of the Alleghenies.

June. Gen. James Wilkinson reaches New Orleans with a small cargo of tobacco and other Kentucky products, and procures from the Spanish Governor of Louisiana a license to market Kentucky produce.

1788—The Seminary at Harrodsburg removes to Lexington and occupies as a campus what later became Gratz Park.

Fayette County loses a large part of its territory extending north to the Ohio, and west to the Kentucky River, to the new county of Woodford.

William West, artist, arrives in Lexington.

Lexington Lodge No. 25 of the Masonic Order is chartered by Grand Master Edmund Randolph of Virginia.

City fathers prohibit horse racing on the Green.

- 1789—Lexington Light Infantry is organized.  
The first official horse race is run.  
Whisky distilling begins.
- 1790—Union Fire Company organized by John Bradford.  
Lexington Light Infantry drills, dressed up in "blue cloth coats with cuffs, collar and breast faced in red, white buttons, blue pantaloons, wide-brim hat with rim held turned up by red plume."  
July 26. Ninth Kentucky convention accepts terms of Virginia and sets June 1, 1792, as date upon which Kentucky will become independent of Virginia.
- 1791—Rev. Stephen Badin, pioneer Catholic priest, visits Lexington.
- 1792—June 1. Kentucky becomes fifteenth State of the Union and Lexington the temporary capital.  
Legislature meets in the Lexington Market House, 322-330 W. Main St., where, on June 2, Isaac Shelby is inaugurated Governor.  
Lexington continues to be the capital city until the following year, when Frankfort becomes the permanent seat of government.  
Clark County is formed out of Fayette and Bourbon.
- 1793—Lexington Democratic Society resolves "that the rights of the people of the United States on waters of the Mississippi ought to be peremptorily demanded of Spain by the Government of the United States."
- 1794—U. S. post office established.  
Father Badin organizes Catholic congregation in Lexington.  
Kentuckians, at a Lexington meeting, pass resolutions demanding free navigation of the Mississippi.  
Edward West successfully operates a steam-propelled boat on Elkhorn Creek, near Lexington — the first on the midwestern waters.
- 1795—Transylvania Library (400 volumes) is organized at Lexington.
- 1796—Jockey Club is organized in Postlethwait's Tavern.  
The first Episcopal Church in Lexington is organized.
- 1797—Henry Clay, upon receiving his license to practice law, migrates from Virginia to Kentucky, where confusion in land titles floods the courts with land litigation, and he settles in Lexington.  
Thomas Powers, Spanish agent, again visits Kentucky to nourish the intrigues that the Spanish government, with the aid of certain political leaders in the State, had initiated a decade before. The object was to separate Kentucky from the Union and to bind all the West to Spain.  
A theater is opened in Lexington, with boys playing the female parts.
- 1798—Transylvania Seminary and Kentucky Academy (Presbyterian "split" from T. S. in 1795) are united as Transylvania University.  
Fayette is again divided to form Jessamine County.  
A Lexington coffee house keeps on file 42 papers from all parts of the Union.  
Eothen built.

1800—Immigrants pour into Lexington, over the Wilderness Trail and by way of the Ohio, Limestone Landing (Maysville).

Others, feeling the country has seen its best days, are leaving Lexington and Fayette County for the cheaper lands beyond.

First Jersey cattle arrive.

Ed. West's nail-cutting machine revolutionizes an industry.

The Medical School of Transylvania University opens.

1801—"Great Awakening" camp meeting at Cane Ridge Meeting House, with attendance estimated at more than 20,000.

A bank is opened in Lexington.

1802—Lexington is the metropolis of the West; two printing offices, publishing twice a week, a paper mill, two ropewalks, several potteries, two powder mills and several tanyards.

The Lexington-Olympian Springs (Bath County) stage route, *via* Winchester and Mount Sterling, inaugurates stagecoach travel in Kentucky.

1804—Grand barbecue at Maxwell Spring is held in celebration of the recent purchase of Louisiana.

Lexington is visited by Osage Indians on their way to Washington.

1805—Aaron Burr visits Lexington.

"Main St. in Lexington has all the appearance of Market St.," writes home a Philadelphian; "there are about 500 dwellings, many of them elegant and three stories high."

1806—Aaron Burr, well known and popular in Lexington, goes to trial at Frankfort on a charge of treason. He is accused of attempting to set up in the southwest a separate empire. He is defended by Henry Clay and acquitted.

Brick courthouse built, third in Lexington.

1810—Population of Lexington, 4,326; divided among 449 heads of families. Population of Fayette County, inclusive of Lexington, 21,370; divided among 2,154 families. Fifty-one percent of these families own slaves; only two percent own over three. There are 208 free Negroes, three of whom themselves are slave owners, and the largest number of slaves owned by any one person is 80, the owner being Robert C. Harrison.

Land values are booming. Sites in Lexington are selling for prices as high as equivalent sites in Boston.

Senator Clay, in Washington, expounds his plan for aiding western agriculture by protecting New England manufactures from British competition, thus creating an American market in both regions for American-made goods. This is to become known as the "American System," out of which develops the Whig and Republican Parties and the protective tariff.

1811—Annual value of Lexington hemp products \$500,000.

New Madrid earthquake shakes Kentucky.

1812—'Quake continues.

A great spiritual revival sweeps Kentucky.

- 1812—Fayette County volunteers, enlisted for the War of 1812, encamp on present University of Kentucky campus. State levies assemble at Georgetown and six companies from Fayette march to join the forces of William Henry Harrison, Governor of Ohio.  
Henry Clay builds Ashland.
- 1814—Clay resigns his seat in the Senate to head the American Peace Commission. War ends in a stalemate, but essential objects gained include unchallenged control of all territories ceded by Great Britain in Treaty of 1783.
- 1815—Battle of New Orleans; western riflemen prove their marksmanship. Munitions made in Kentucky and hauled to the Ohio over Iron Works Pike contribute to the winning of the victory.  
Farm land sells as high as \$100 an acre, and a yoke of cattle for as little as \$50.
- 1816—Fayette Hospital (Eastern State Hospital) is incorporated.
- 1817—Lexington boasts 12 cotton factories, woolen mills, three paper mills, three steam gristmills, four coach factories, four hat factories, five tanneries, 12 cotton and hemp bag factories; and iron, brass, and silver plating works are among other enterprises mentioned.  
Branch of the U. S. Bank is opened.  
Lexington-Maysville and Lexington-Louisville turnpike road companies are chartered.
- 1818—State Agricultural Society organized.
- 1819—Interest in horse racing, hit by the disturbed condition of affairs since 1812, begins to revive.
- 1820—John Postlethwait's Tavern burns.
- 1821—Jefferson Davis, slender, quiet, studious boy of 13, comes to Transylvania University.  
Lard-oil street lamps modernize downtown Lexington.
- 1822—Interest in racing becomes general.  
Race meets, advertised in the local press, draw good crowds.
- 1824—Benjamin Gratz buys a home on the west side of Transylvania campus which later is to become Gratz Park.  
Stage line from Maysville through Lexington and Frankfort to Louisville (2 days) and to Washington, D. C. (6 days) begins.
- 1826—The Kentucky Association for the Improvement of Breeds of Stock is organized, and a track on the north side of town, near Limestone St., is opened.  
Henry Clay, Secretary of State, and John Randolph, of Roanoke, engage in a duel.
- 1827—Big controversy at Transylvania: Liberalism vs. Orthodoxy. President Holley, heading the liberal faction, resigns.
- 1829—Barlow invents a locomotive. This is used later as a model for the first railway locomotive ever built in America.  
First meet on new race track. Big crowds assemble.

- 1829—A lottery raises the money with which to begin construction of Maysville Pike.
- 1830—Lexington & Ohio R. R. (Lexington to Louisville) is incorporated.
- 1832—Six miles of the new railroad from Lexington westward are opened to traffic. Passenger and freight cars are pulled by horses.  
Lexington chartered as a city; Charleton Hunt is elected first mayor. Cholera plague appears.
- 1833—Cholera sweeps the Bluegrass; about 500 victims in Lexington alone. John Postlethwait, pioneer hotel keeper, horseman and public citizen, is numbered among them.  
Tax-supported school is opened to educate children orphaned by the epidemic.  
Bruen and Barlow's locomotive, 3 feet in height, makes a trial run from Lexington to Frankfort, but is never successful.  
L. P. Blackburn, later renowned for his heroic fight against yellow fever, graduates from Transylvania Medical School. Governor of Kentucky, 1879-83.  
The Bank of Kentucky is opened.
- 1835—Race track is fenced to keep the non-paying at a distance.  
First steam locomotive from Lexington arrives at Frankfort (distance 26 m.; time 2.5 hours), on January 29.
- 1836—Masonic Hall burns.
- 1837—John Grimes, brilliant young Lexington painter, pupil of Matthew Harris Jouett, dies at the beginning of a promising career.
- 1838—Physicians at Eastern State Hospital are the first in America to recognize monomania as a distinct mental disease.
- 1840—Population of Fayette County, 22,191.
- 1841—The abolition movement splits Kentucky and the Bluegrass. Not to be outdone the pro- and anti-"likker" people wage vocal war upon each other.
- 1842—The Lexington & Ohio R. R. fails, and the State of Kentucky takes it over.
- 1844—Eastern State Hospital (Fayette Hospital) leads Nation in the study of lunacy as a group of diseases.
- 1845—Cassius M. Clay is requested to cease publishing the abolitionist *True American*. On his refusal, a citizen committee packs up press and type and ships it to Cincinnati.  
The remains of Daniel and Rebecca Boone are brought back from the banks of the Missouri and reburied in Kentucky soil.
- 1846—Carry A. Nation is born in nearby Garrard County.  
The electric telegraph arrives.  
War with Mexico. Great local enthusiasm. Among the volunteers are many from the Bluegrass, including young Henry Clay and Theodore O'Hara.
- 1847—The Bluegrass Regiment displays effective heroism in the important Battle of Buena Vista at a terrific cost of life. Theodore O'Hara,

soldier-poet-editor of Frankfort, inspired by the event, writes the touching ode, "*Bivouac of the Dead*."

- 1849—James Lane Allen is born.  
Second cholera plague visits the city.
- 1850—Population of Fayette County, 22,735.  
Lexington, great thoroughbred, is foaled at the "Meadows," just north of town. He is first called Darley.
- 1851—Railroad is built to Nicholasville.
- 1852—Henry Clay dies. Thirty thousand gather to attend his funeral.
- 1853—Lexington wins the Phoenix Hotel stakes.  
Gas lights replace the old-fashioned lard-oil street lamps.  
Sayre College is founded by David Sayre.  
Livestock importing agency established.
- 1856—John Cabell Breckinridge, youngest man ever to attain the Vice Presidency, is elected with Buchanan.  
Kentucky Agricultural Society organized.
- 1857—Financial panic sweeps the Nation and the Bluegrass railroad building stops.
- 1860—Lincoln wins the Presidency over a divided Democratic Party.
- 1861—South Carolina secedes. Confederacy organized.  
Senator John C. Breckinridge resigns.  
Kentucky as a State is neutral, but its people are sharply and evenly divided in their allegiance.  
John Hunt Morgan, at the head of the Lexington Rifles, rides away to join the Confederate Army.
- 1862—Armies of the South and North battle across Kentucky.  
The Bluegrass is war-swept; its sons and horses in the armies of both the Union and the Confederacy.
- 1863—John Fox, Jr., born near Paris.  
Grinstead and Bradley go into the banking business.  
Civil conflict in Kentucky grows more bitter.  
Morgan sweeps through Indiana and Ohio, cutting Federal supply lines. He is captured and made a prisoner of war; escapes and returns by way of Lexington to Tennessee.
- 1864—General Morgan is shot while campaigning in Tennessee. His body is taken to Virginia, and later to Lexington.
- 1865—The military phase of the long struggle ends. Broken in fortune, many of them in health, neighbors who wore the Blue and the Grey return to Lexington and the Bluegrass.  
"White Burley" tobacco appears in a crop grown in Ohio from seed raised in Bracken County.
- 1866—College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts is established.  
Thomas Hunt Morgan, Nobel Prize winner (1933), is born.  
Longfellow foaled at Nantura Stud.  
Theodore O'Hara, Bluegrass poet, dies in Alabama.

- 1869—"White Burley" tobacco makes its appearance on the markets.  
Among the problems of the day is the saving and increase of the blood of the thoroughbreds, trotters, and saddle horses, scattered and decimated by the war.
- 1870—Population of Fayette County, 23,656.  
*Lexington Press* begins publication.  
Hemp production, 4,364,000 pounds.  
Racing is revived. Enquirer wins the Phoenix Hotel Stakes.  
James T. Looney is born, to be known to Lexington, sixty-five years later, as the "Burgoo King."
- 1872—Ten Broeck, son of Lexington, foaled at Nantura Stud.  
James Lane Allen is class valedictorian at Transylvania.
- 1873—Joel T. Hart, Bluegrass-born sculptor, is in Florence, Italy, working on his statue, *Woman Triumphant*, which is to find a home in the courthouse in Lexington.  
James Lane Allen teaches the Fort Springs school.
- 1875—John Cabell Breckinridge, leader in peace and in war, dies.  
Kentucky Derby (1 1-2 m.) established at Churchill Downs. Aristides of the Bluegrass, one of 15 starters, wins in 2:37 2-4.  
Livestock buyers from Canada and England attend Bluegrass stock sales.  
Ten Broeck of Nantura Stud wins 1 1-8 m. Phoenix Stakes in 2:11 3-4.  
The *Thoroughbred Record*, weekly magazine for horsemen, makes its first appearance.
- 1876—Lexington's chief exports are livestock, wool, hemp, malt and whisky. Carriages, saddles, rope and cordage are among the products of its factories.  
Ten Broeck runs the fastest 4 m. on record; time 7:15 3-4.  
Aristides, 4-year-old, runs 2 1-2 m. in 4:27 1-2, and Frogtown, on the Kentucky Association track, runs 3 m. in 5:29 3-4.
- 1877—Ten Broeck, at Louisville, sets the mile record at 1:39 3-4; not successfully challenged until lowered in 1920 by Man o' War.  
College of the Bible organized.
- 1878—Himyar wins the Phoenix Hotel Stakes.  
College of Agriculture becomes a separate institution.  
James Lane Allen is principal of the Academic Department of Transylvania.
- 1879—Population of Fayette County, 29,023.  
Phoenix Hotel burns; new hotel in progress before ashes are cold.  
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. opens direct connection with the seaboard.  
City donates the South Side City Park as a campus for the Agricultural College. The grant includes funds for development.
- 1881—Hindoo wins Kentucky Derby on a dusty slow track in 2:40.
- 1882—New Agricultural College campus occupied.
- 1883—Leonatus, son of Longfellow, wins the Derby.

- 1884—James Lane Allen, teacher and novelist, goes to New York, devotes his time to literature, and his first novel, *The Choir Invisible*, puts him in the front rank of American novelists. His *Flute and Violin* pictures the Bluegrass scene.
- 1885—City water supply replaces some wells, but the belief that typhoid and similar diseases will happen anyhow dies hard. The pump and "old oaken bucket" keep busy.
- 1886—Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station established.  
Ten Broeck, great miler, dies at Nantura.  
Brick courthouse torn down.
- 1887—Young Men's Christian Association is organized.
- 1888—Population of Fayette County, 35,698.  
First issue of *Lexington Leader*.  
College of Agriculture grants its first degree conferred on a woman, that of B. S., to Belle C. Gunn.
- 1890—First electric streetcars are put into use.  
Riley, sired by Longfellow, is the second of that great sire's sons to win the Derby.  
Asbury College at Wilmore founded by Methodists.
- 1891—Old Brick Masonic Hall erected and in use since 1840 is torn down.  
Mechanical engineering added to the work at the College of Agriculture.
- 1892—John Fox, Jr., an "unknown" from the Bluegrass, makes the pages of *Century Magazine* with the story, "A Mountain Europa."  
Nancy Hanks (1886-1915), trotting champion of 1892-1894, Budd Doble driving, makes world's record for the mile with the old-fashioned, high-wheeled, hard rubber-tired sulky.
- 1893—Longfellow, great thoroughbred track champion, dies at Nantura Stud.
- 1894—Chant, sired by Falsetto, placed second in the Kentucky Derby of 1879, is the first of that great stallion's three Derby winning sons to capture the stake. His Eminence and Sir Huron follow in 1901 and 1906.
- 1895—Halma, son of the great Hanover, wins the last Derby run over the 1 1-2 m. route. He becomes the sire of Alan-a-Dale, Derby winner in 1902.
- 1896—Kentucky Derby distance cut to 1 1-4 m., and race won by Ben Brush in 2:07 3-4.
- 1897—Drought visits the region.  
John Fox, Jr., writes *The Kentuckians*.  
Fire destroys the courthouse and Joel T. Hart's masterpiece, *Woman Triumphant*.
- 1898—Plaudit, son of Himyar, second in the 1878 Derby, wins at Churchill Downs.  
Spanish-American War.  
Plumbers are on strike.  
The League of American Wheelmen (bicycle riders) holds a convention in Woodland Park.

- 1898—On the city market a hen cost 25c, eggs 8c a dozen, butter 15c a pound, and prices are still climbing.
- 1899—Elmendorf is purchased by James Ben Ali Haggin.
- 1900—The *Chase*, magazine devoted to fox hunting, begins publication.  
Present courthouse completed.
- 1901—*Bluegrass and Rhododendron*, by John Fox, Jr., is published.
- 1903—Tobacco growers face disaster on account of overproduction.  
*Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*, by John Fox, Jr., is a "best seller."
- 1904—Tobacco growers engage in "night riding" to control production.
- 1905—Lexington Library is jointly financed by Andrew Carnegie, the city, and Fayette County, and relocated below Gratz Park.  
Tobacco prices low. Bluegrass farmers start a tobacco pool, but they fail to support it.
- 1906—Colonel Bradley purchases Idle Hour Farm.  
Farmers organize the Burley Tobacco Society to control production and prices.
- 1907—Lexington Country Club is formed.  
McGrathiana Stud dispersal sale.
- 1908—Farmers in tobacco organization at war with those outside. Night riding, destruction of property and personal violence.  
*Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, by John Fox, Jr., issued.  
Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College becomes State University.
- 1909—Tobacco prices show marked improvement.
- 1910—Population of Fayette County, 47,715.
- 1912—University Club, newly organized, features a daily luncheon in the Ben Ali theater building.  
Cornerstone of new Masonic temple is laid.
- 1913—*Heart of the Hills*, by John Fox, Jr., published.  
Donerail wins Derby, sets new record for the race, and pays his backers 92 to one.
- 1914—Old Rosebud wins the Kentucky Derby, time 2:03 2-5.  
Jack Keene builds the 1 1-16 mile Old Keeneland Track.  
Man o' War, son of Fair Play, is foaled and is *not* nominated for the Derby.  
Masonic Temple dedicated.  
Good tobacco prices prevail over a period of years.  
James Ben Ali Haggin dies, and Elmendorf stands tenantless.
- 1916—State University becomes University of Kentucky.  
Young Women's Christian Association is formed.
- 1917—Omar Khayyam, English colt bred by Sir John Robinson, shows his heels to the American thoroughbreds and wins the Derby and a home in the Bluegrass.
- 1918—Population of Fayette County, 54,664.  
War-time high prices and crop expansion.

- 1920—Man o' War sets four world records, of which the 1 3-8 m. in 2:14 1-5 and the 1 5-8 m. in 2:40 4-5 are still unbroken.
- 1921—Behave Yourself wins the Derby; time, 2:04 1-5.  
Low tobacco prices cause farmers to form Tobacco Pool.
- 1922—Peter Manning, on the Lexington track of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, lowers the world's trotting record to 1:55 3-4. Morvich, later at Haylands, Derby winner; time, 2:04 3-5.
- 1923—Cherry Pie betters Man o' War's 1920 mile record of 1:35 3-5 by the unbeaten time of 1:35 2-5.  
Zev wins the Derby in 2:05 2-5.
- 1924—Cheapside, famous market place, is a bone of contention between townspeople and the traders of mules and farm truck.  
Tobacco Pool continues to secure good prices for its members but acreage outside membership and outside State is rapidly growing.
- 1925—Lexington celebrates its sesquicentennial; French Ambassador Doeschenes visits Lexington as guest of the city.  
Of Fayette County's 1,573 farms, 1,457 are on hard-surfaced roads.  
The native-born exceeds 95.5 percent of the total population.  
Tobacco Pool loses members and declines in economic effectiveness.
- 1926—Bubbling Over wins the Derby in 2:03 4-5.
- 1928—Henry Clay High School is opened. Cheapside market place, recently a public parking space, is being transformed into a park.  
The new \$500,000 city hall is completed.  
Lexington joins in the 154th celebration of the founding of its parent-town of Harrodsburg.
- 1929—Lexington Sales Paddock opens.  
St. Peter's, \$350,000 Roman Catholic church, dedicated.  
A fire sweeps the main building of St. Joseph's Hospital in bitter weather.  
Lexington tobacco floor sales, 66,000,000 pounds; price, \$22.45.  
University of Kentucky livestock judging team, competing against the entire United States, ranks first in hogs, first in Aberdeen Angus heifers, third in all classes.  
Clyde Van Dusen, son of Man o' War, wins the Derby.
- 1930—Trade is still booming, with \$38,000,000 retail overturn.  
Lexington adopts the city-manager system of local government.  
E. R. Bradley, Idle Hour Farm, is host to 7,000 persons at his annual charity race-meet on his private track. Colonel James T. Looney, the "Burgoo King," served that delectable Kentucky dish that is most popular at horse sales, races, trots, and political meets in central Kentucky. Colonel Bradley, appreciative, names a two-year-old colt "Burgoo King in honor of Mr. Looney.  
Burgoo, a concoction of meat, vegetables, seasoning and sherry wine, was first known during the War between the States when it was served to Morgan's Men by Gus Lambert, French cook. The taste for it was brought home by the soldiers and it has continued in

popularity since that time. Mr. Looney has been famous for his own special brand since the '90's of the last century.

1931—Population within the city limits, 45,736; assessed valuation, \$62,000,000; homes, 13,861; telephones, 13,391. One hundred and ten manufacturing plants employ 8,100 workers. Retail trade area population, 500,000; wholesale area more than double that number.

Twenty Grand sets the all-time Derby record of 2:01 4-5.

1932—Burgoo King wins the Derby in 2:05 1-3.

1933—Broker's Tip of Idle Hour wins the Derby in 2:06 4-5.

Last race is run over the old track of the Kentucky Association.

The *American Horseman*, saddle horse magazine, begins publication. City-manager plan of government is shown to have saved the city during the current year, \$11,613.

New Federal Building is completed.

WLAP radio stations opens in Lexington with a St. Patrick's Day broadcast.

1934—\$5,000,000 fire destroys Pepper's distillery; rebuilding begins at once. Depression severely felt.

Cavalcade is the year's Derby winner.

1935—Beau Peavine, Spindletop's entry, sweeps the three- and five-gaited classes for the Kentucky State Fair championship.

PWA completes storm sewer, giving the downtown district protection from floods; a Negro health center; a sewage disposal plant; and is building a new city jail.

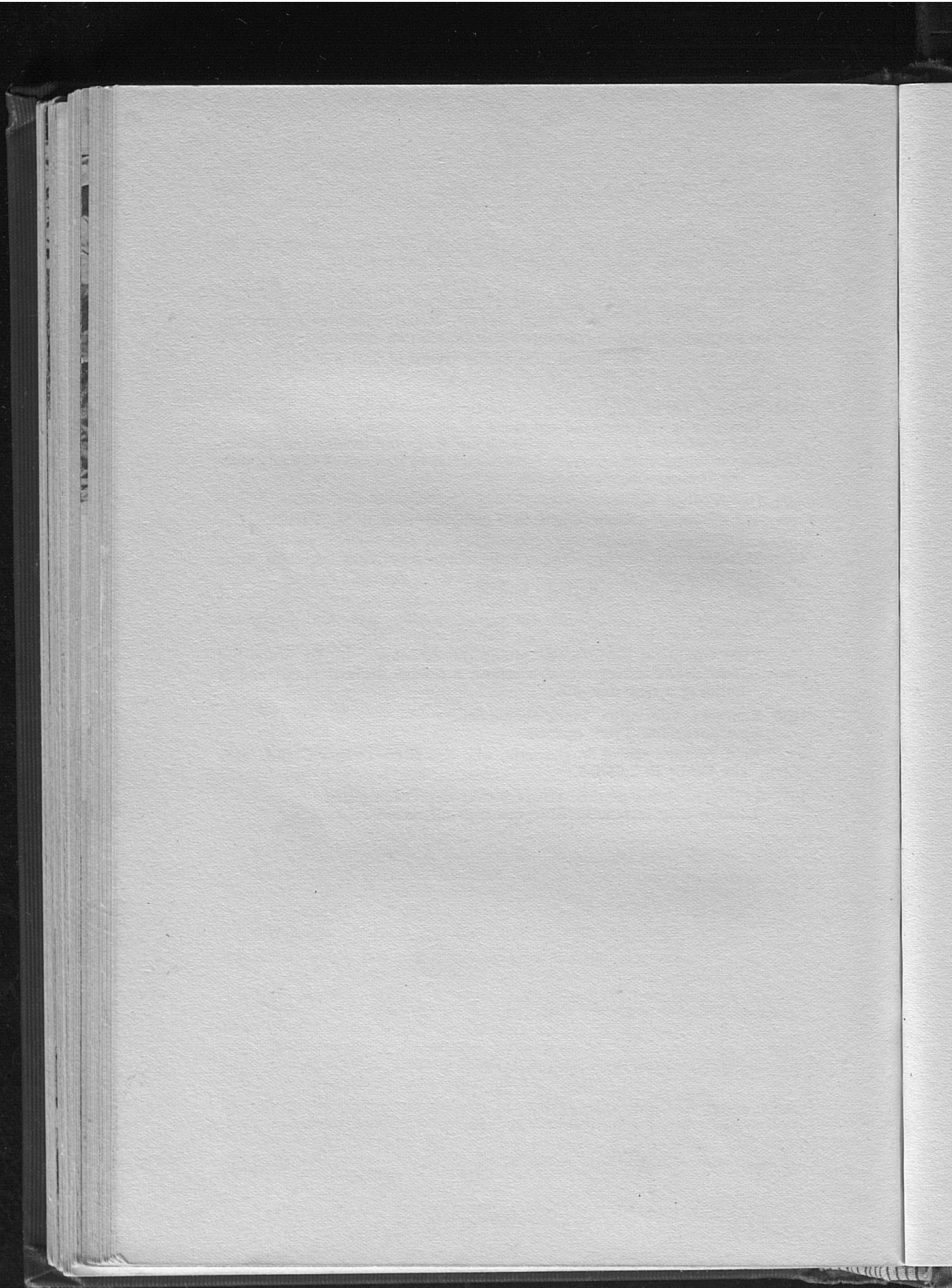
1936—Kentucky Association Track abandoned.

New Keeneland Track opened.

Bold Venture, son of St. Germans, who also sired Twenty Grand, leads the Derby in 2:03 3-5.

1937—Lexington shows marked recovery over depression years.

Tobacco crop income of Bluegrass tops all records.



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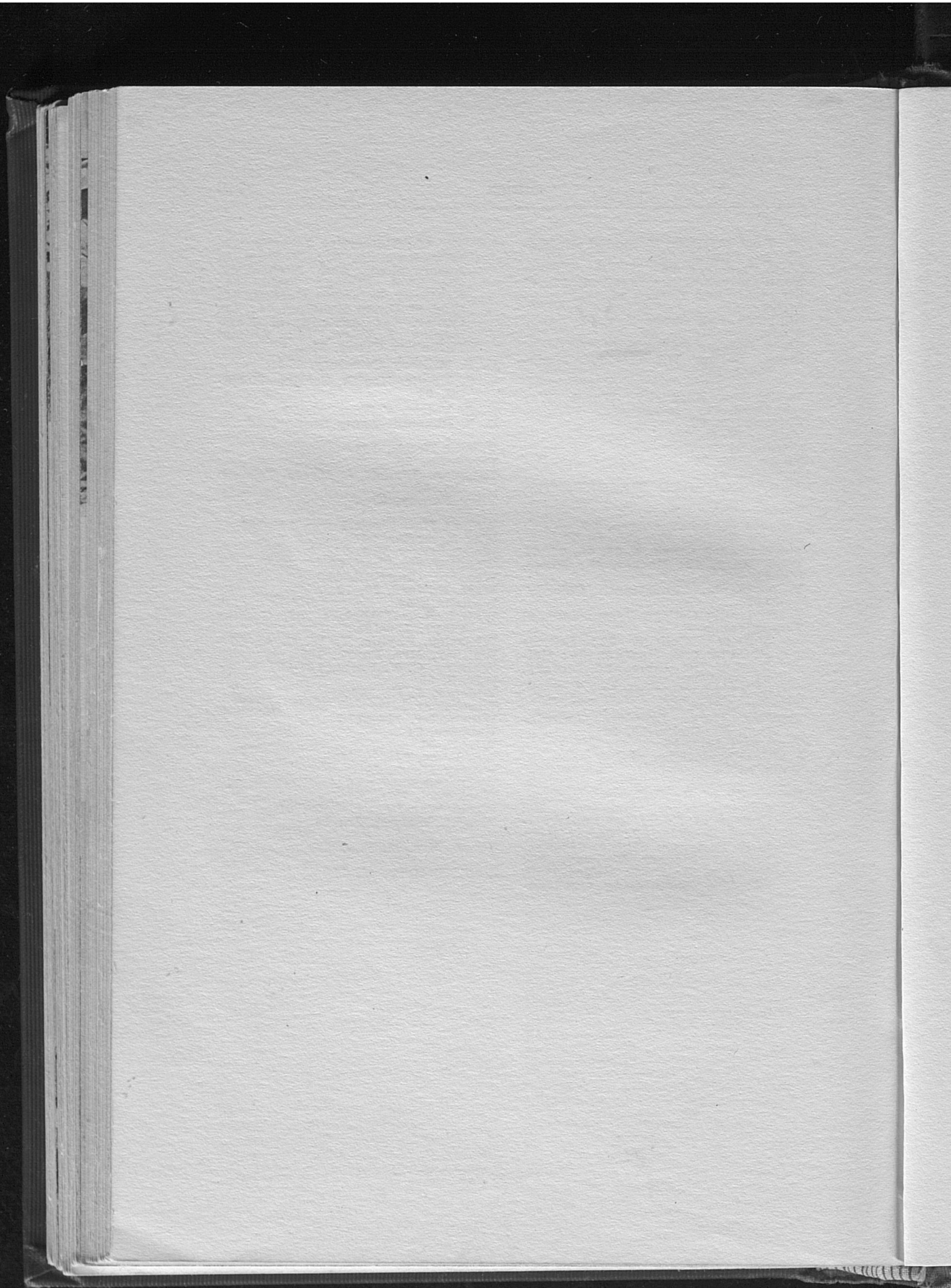
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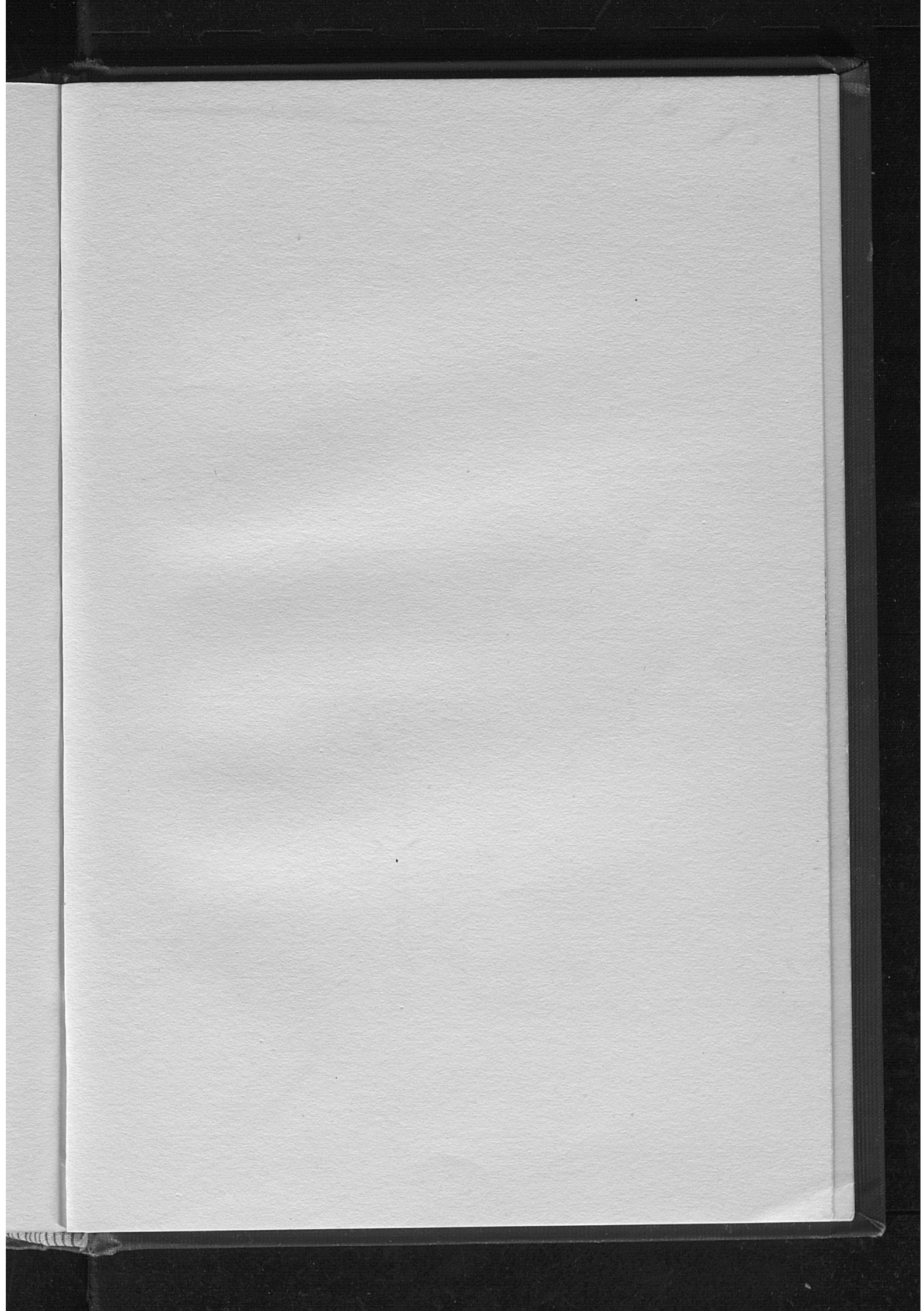
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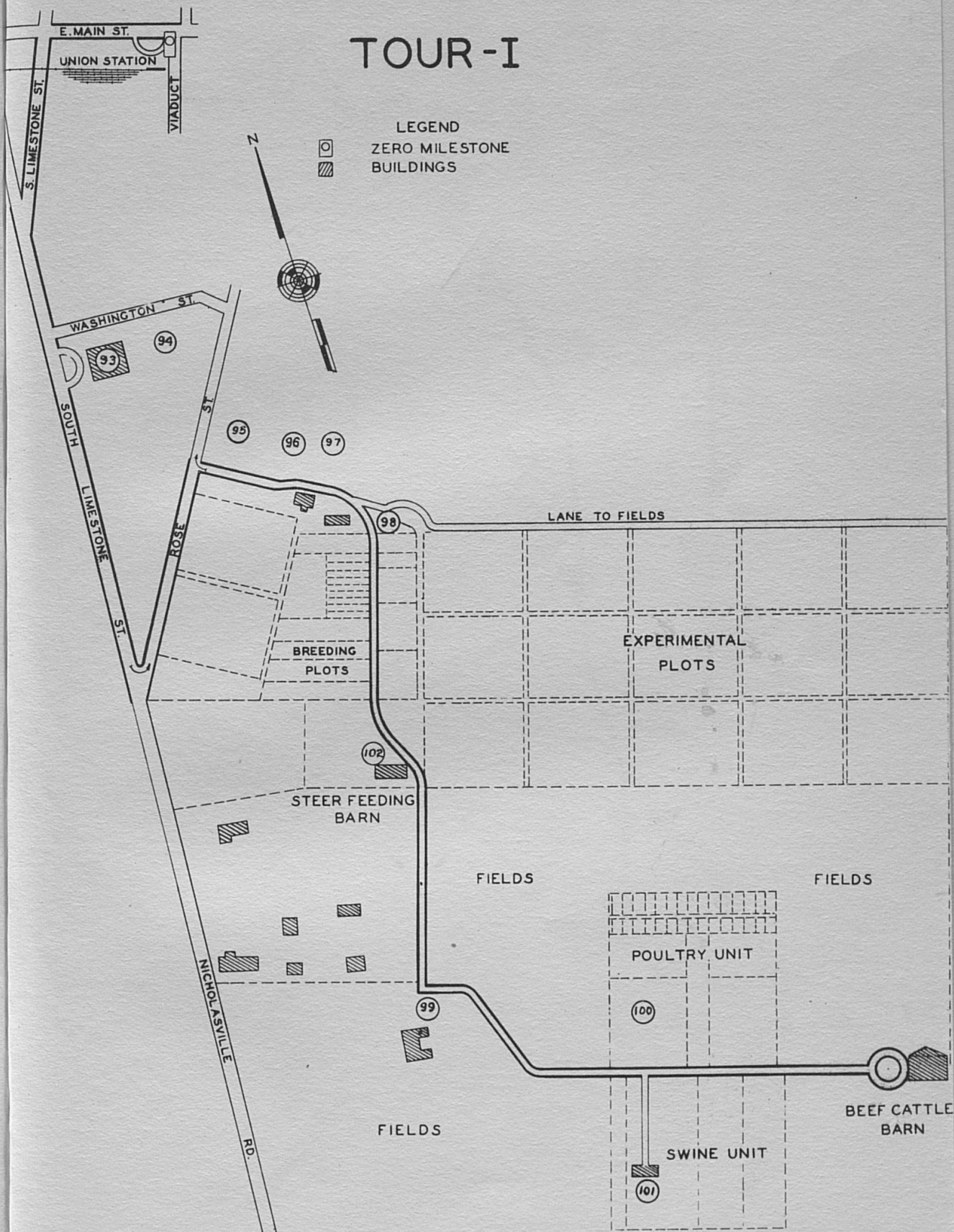
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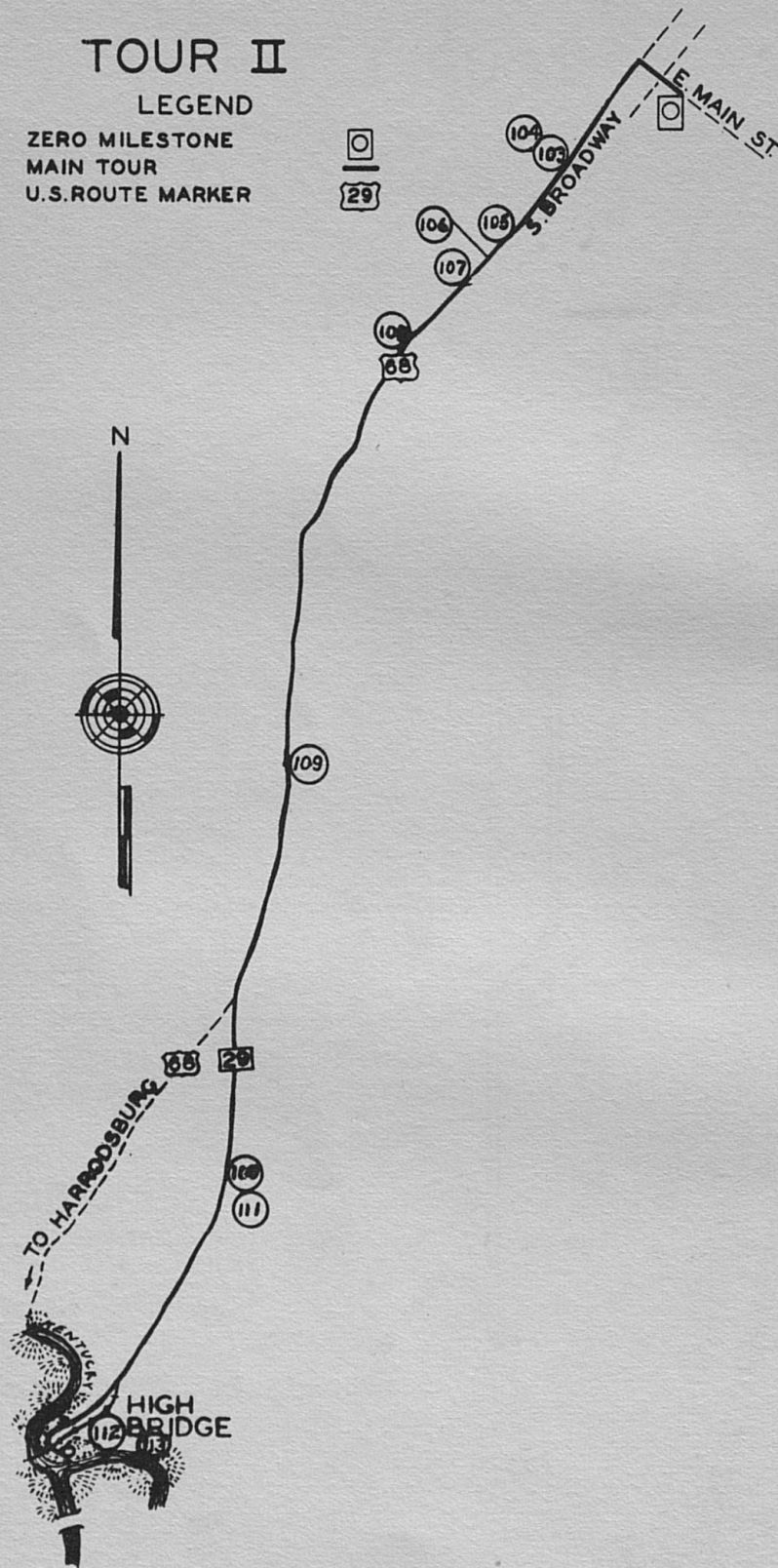
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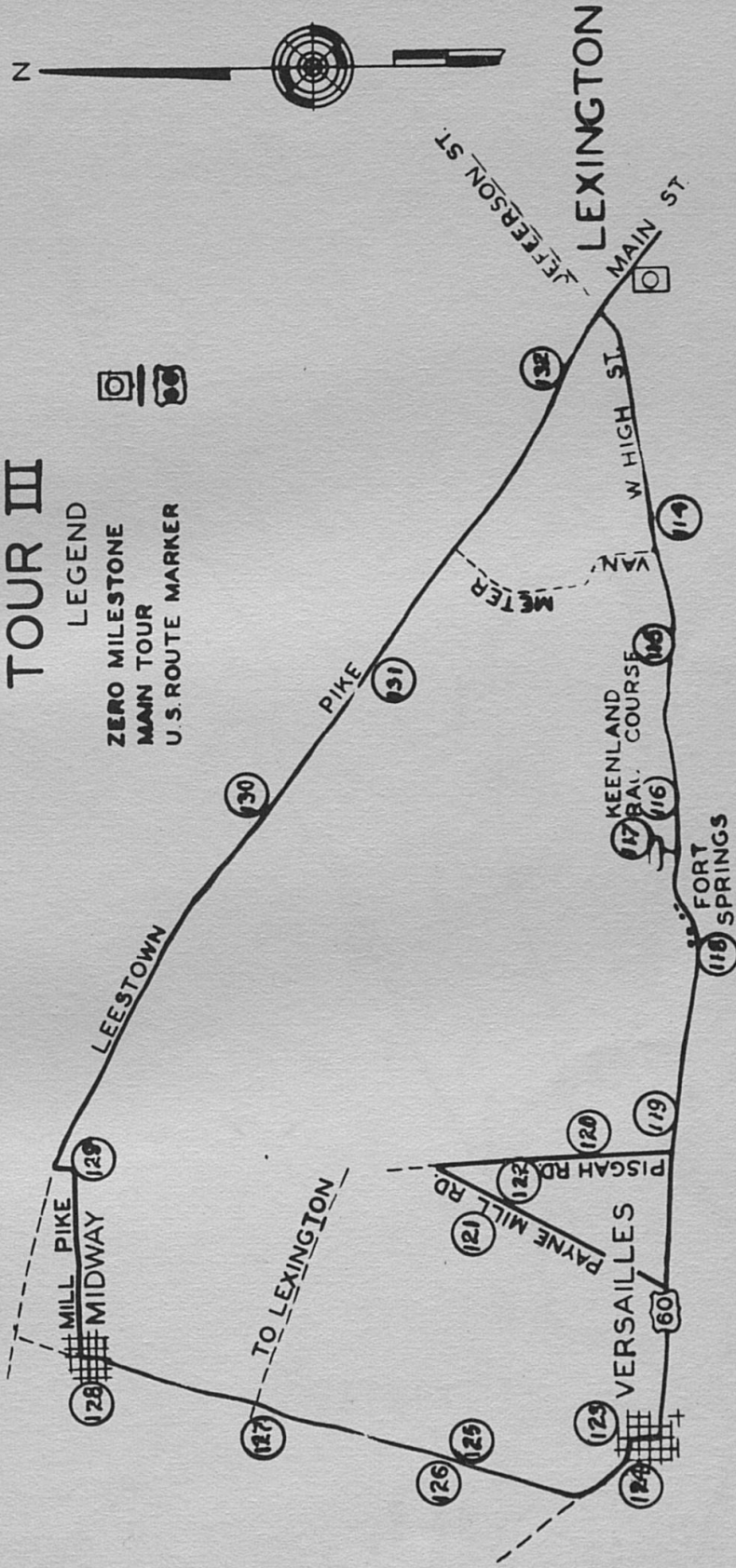
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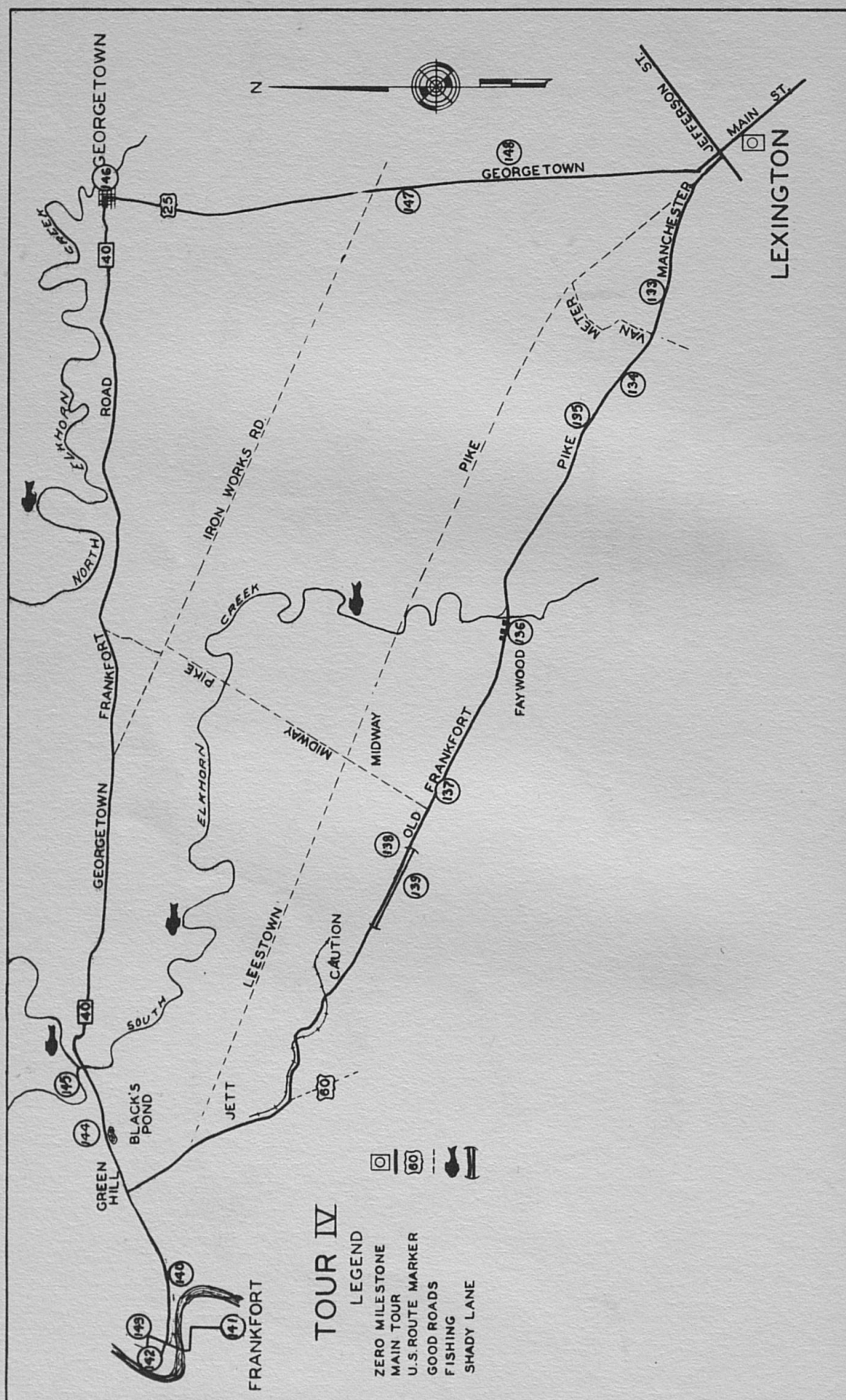


# TOUR III

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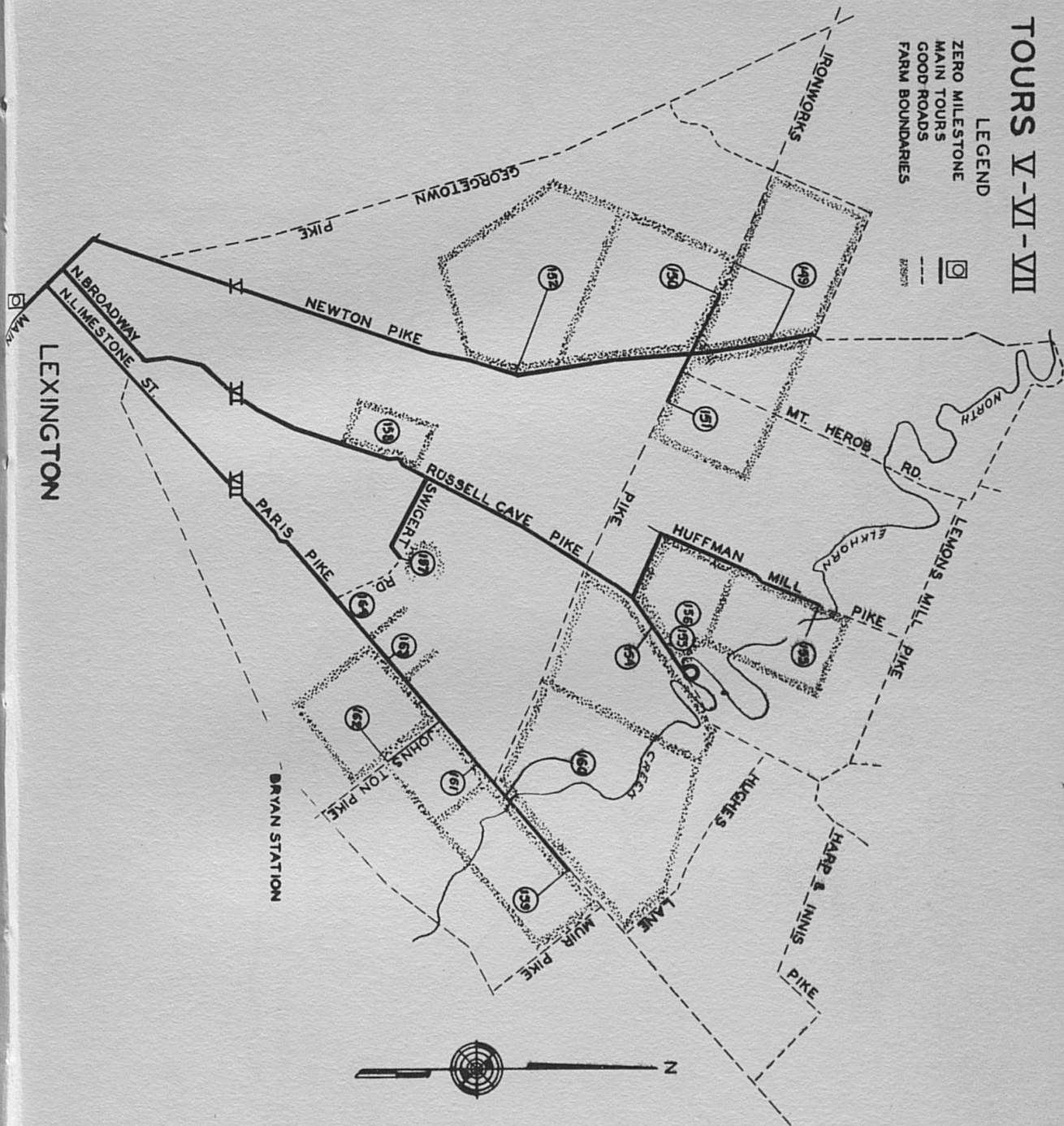




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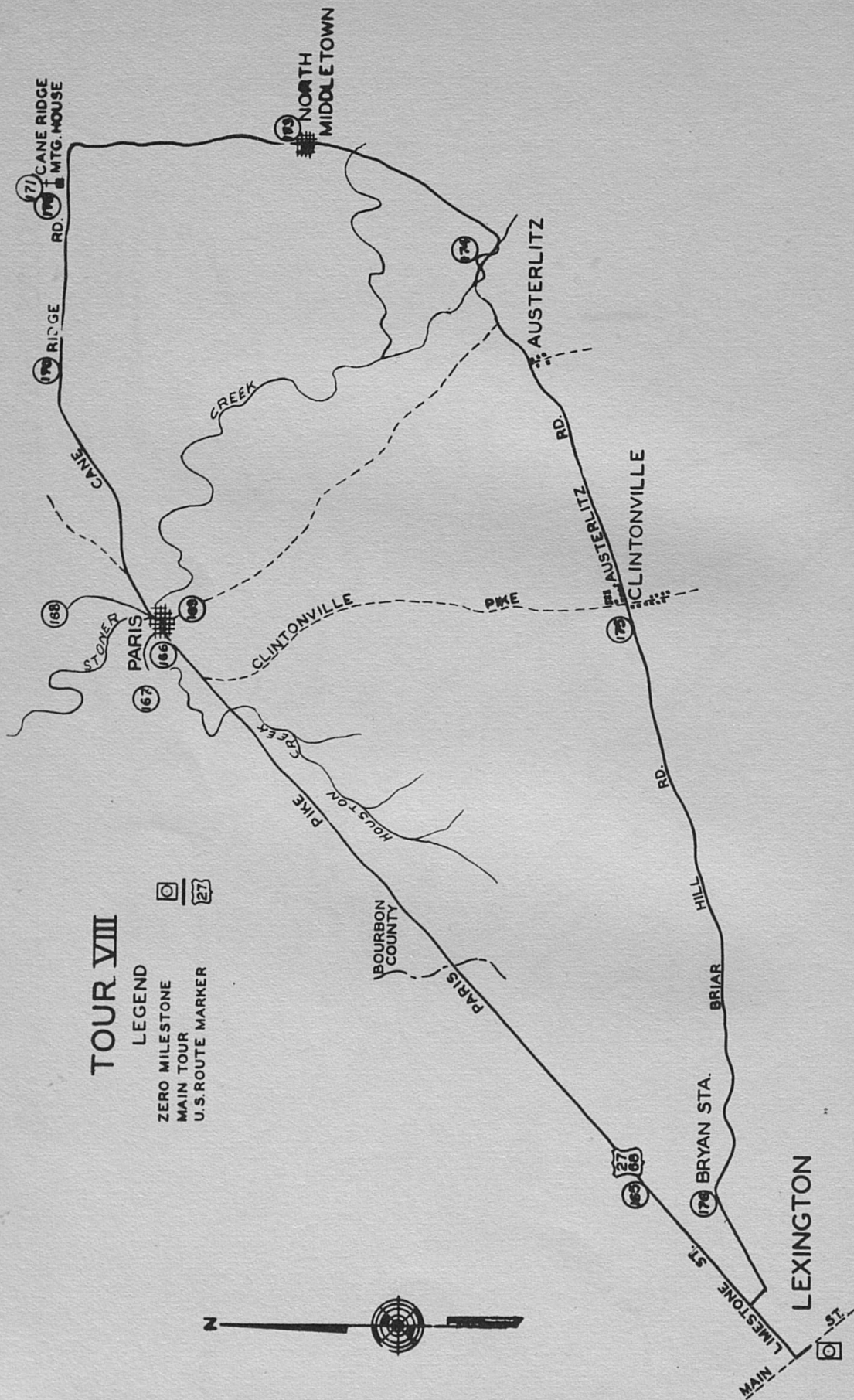
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- GOOD ROADS
- FARM BOUNDARIES

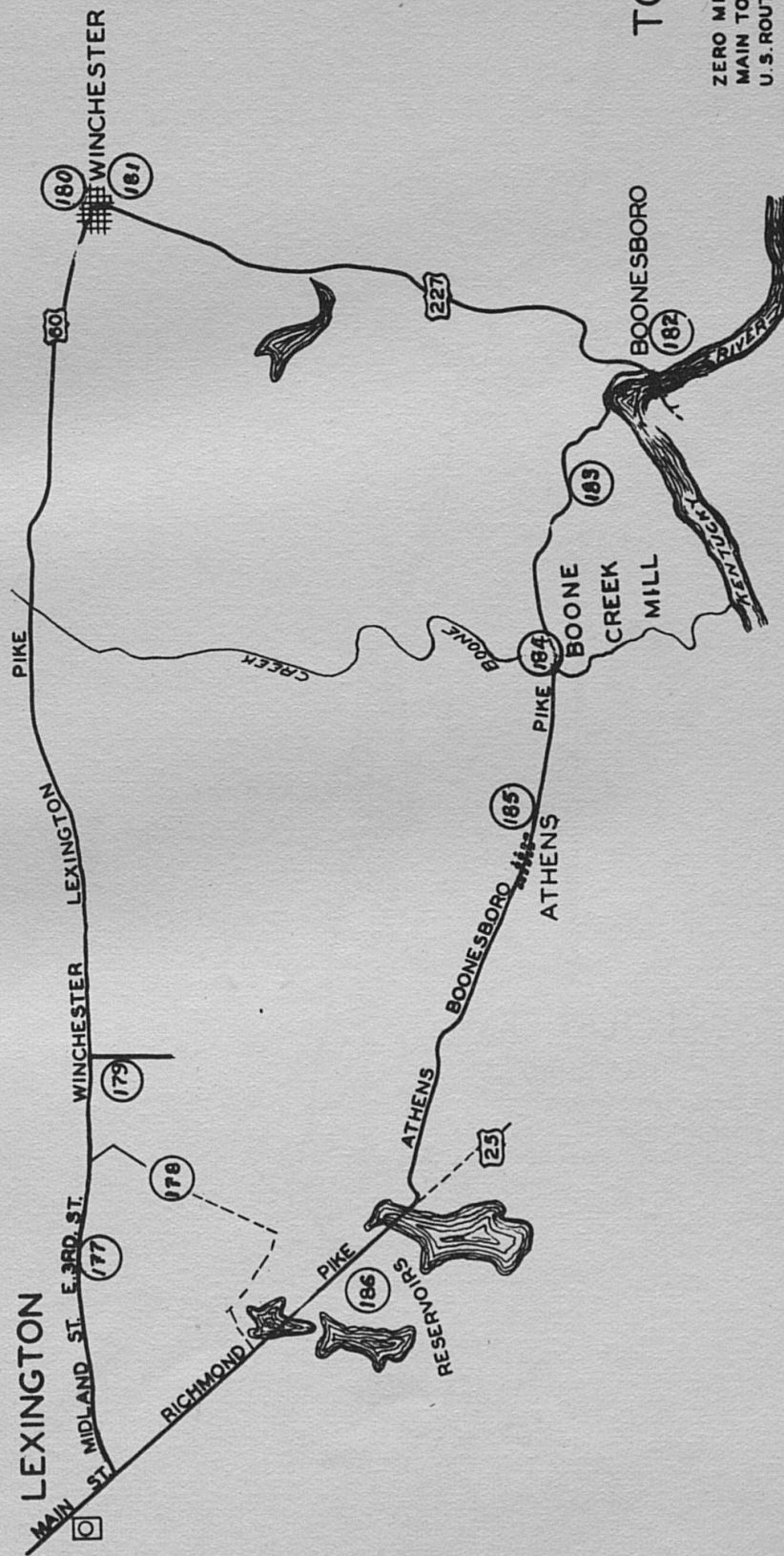


# TOUR VIII

## LEGEND

- ZERO MILESTONE
- MAIN TOUR
- U.S. ROUTE MARKER





# TOUR IX

## LEGEND

ZERO MILESTONE

MAIN TOUR

U.S. ROUTE MARKER



LEXINGTON

MAIN ST.

RICHMOND

GRIMES MILL RD.

KENTUCKY

RIVER

(187)

(188)

LEXINGTON

(189)

PIKE

(190)

RICHMOND

BYBEE

(191)

N



## TOUR X

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U.S. ROUTE MARKER



(52)

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BEREA PIKE

(23)

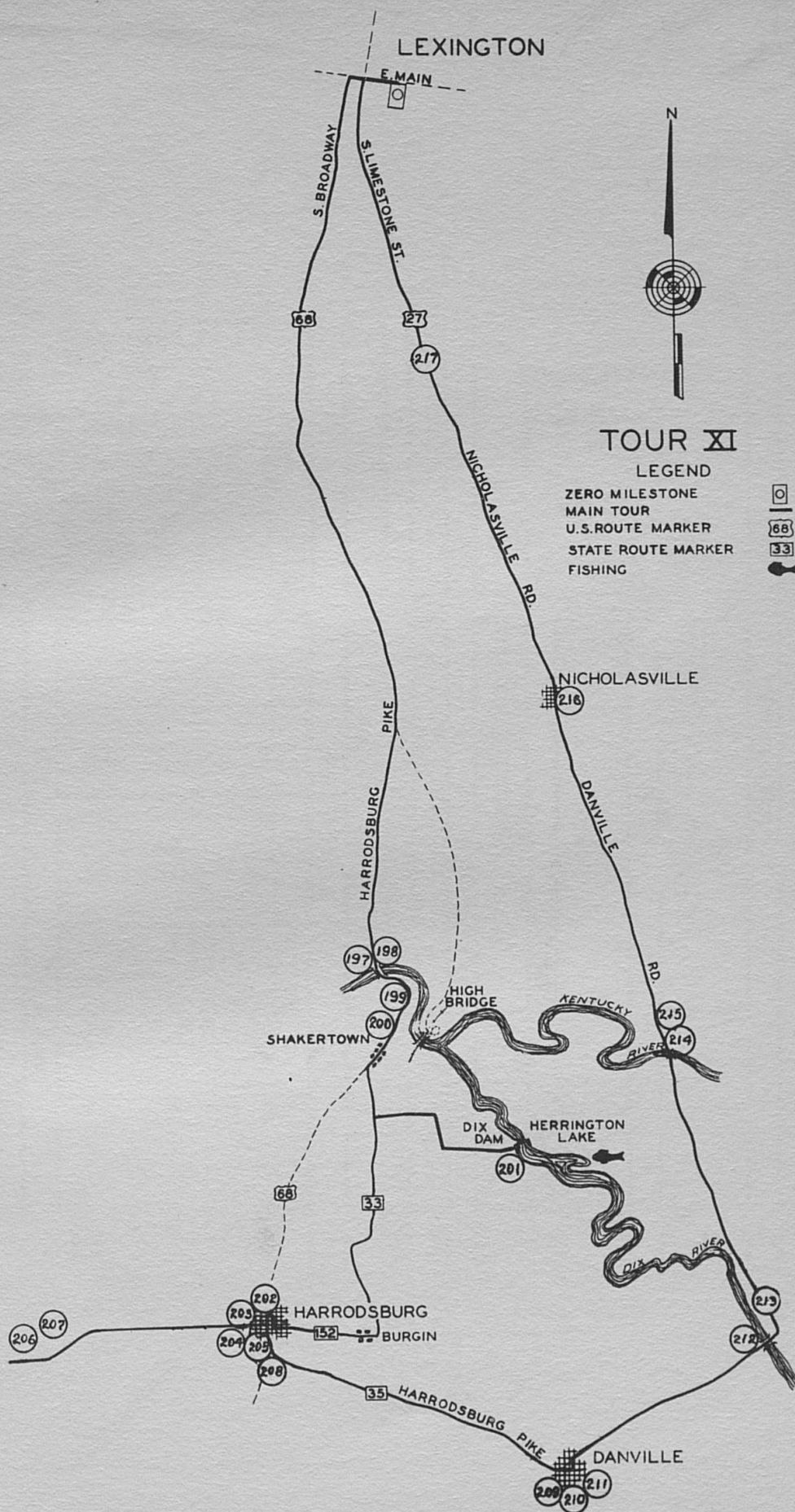
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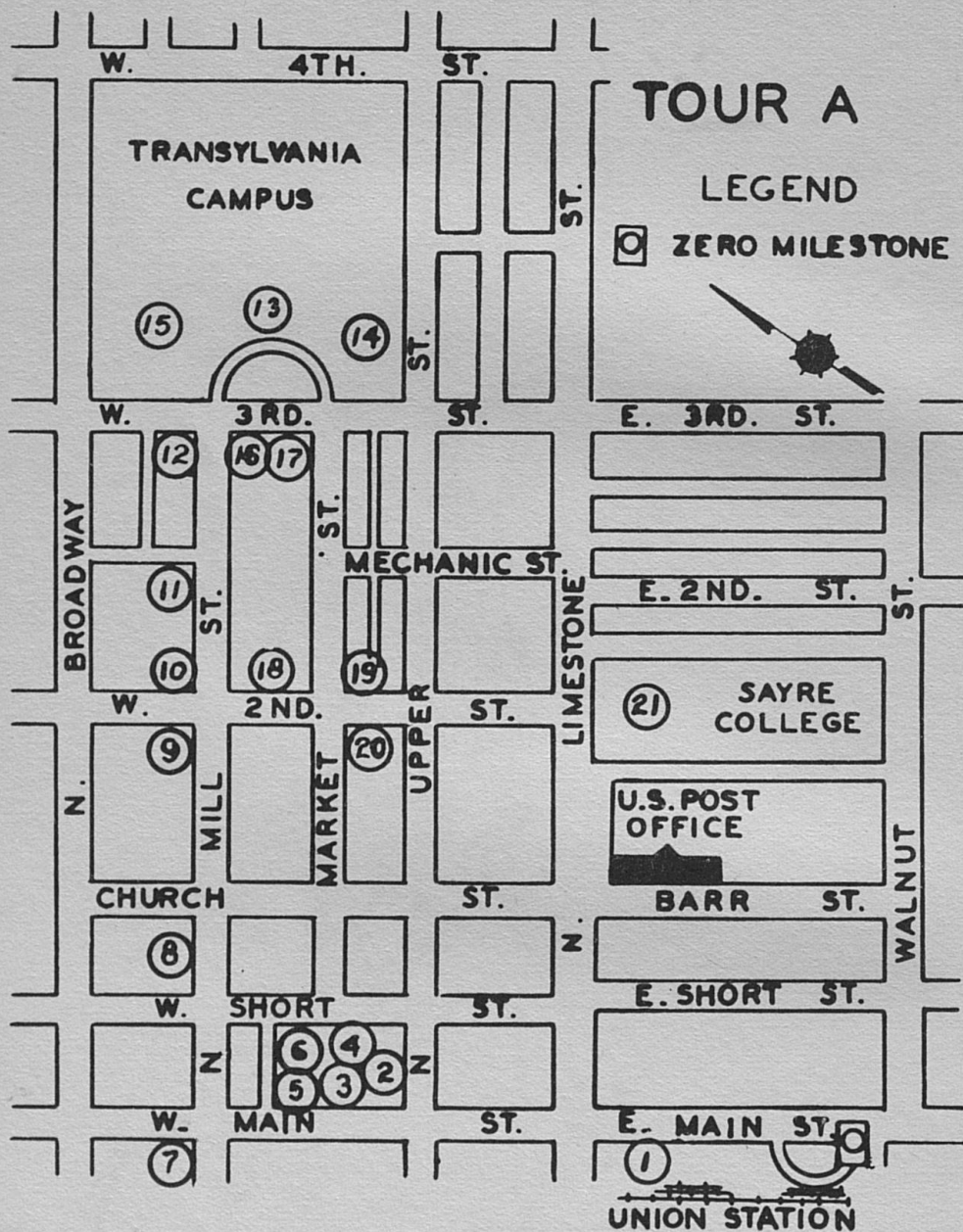
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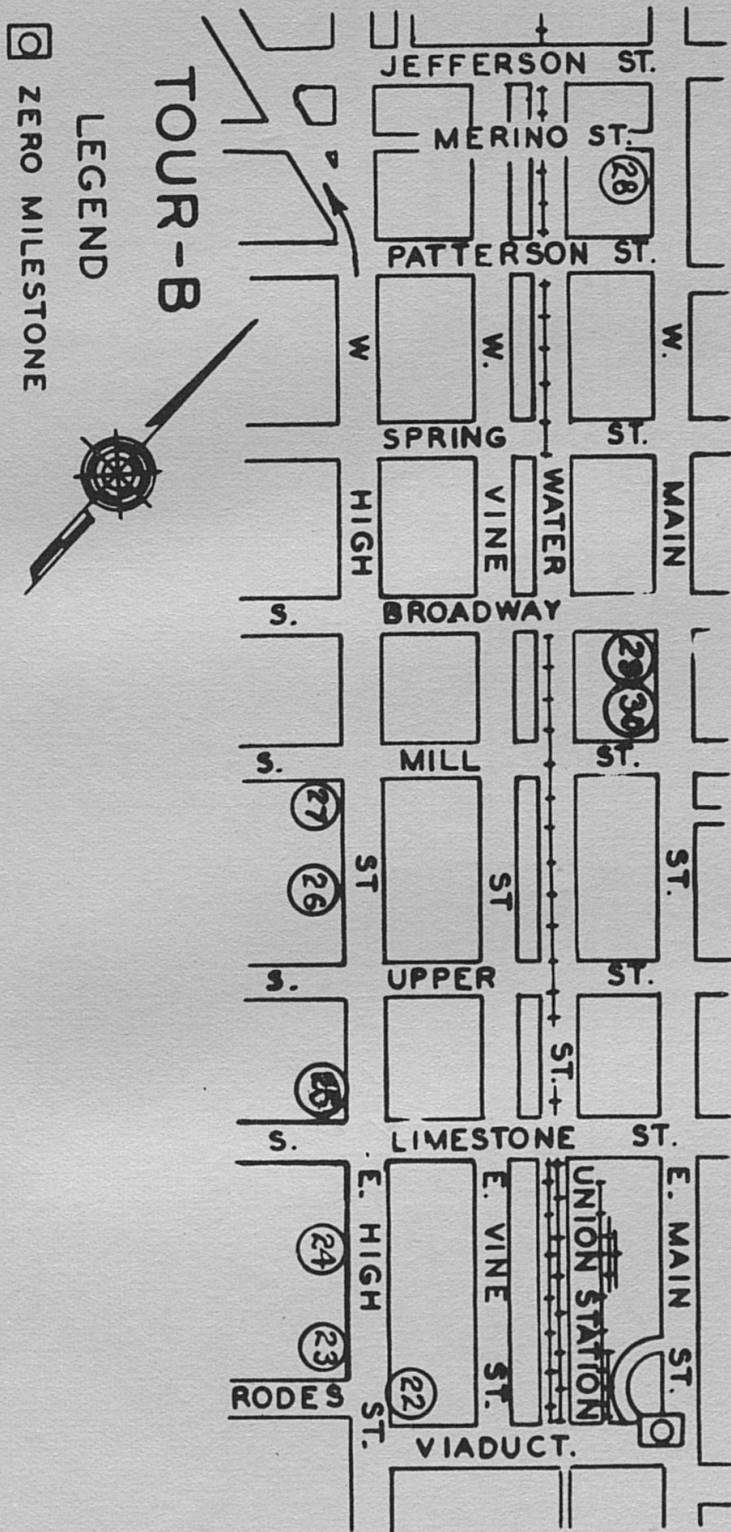
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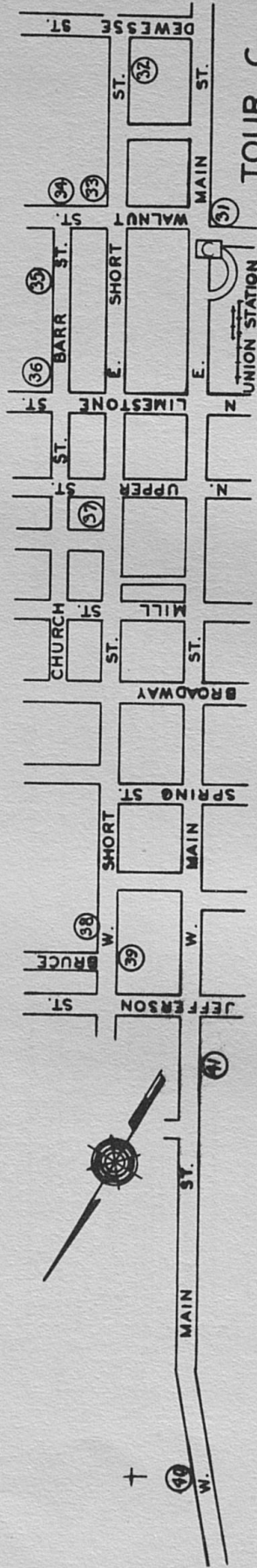
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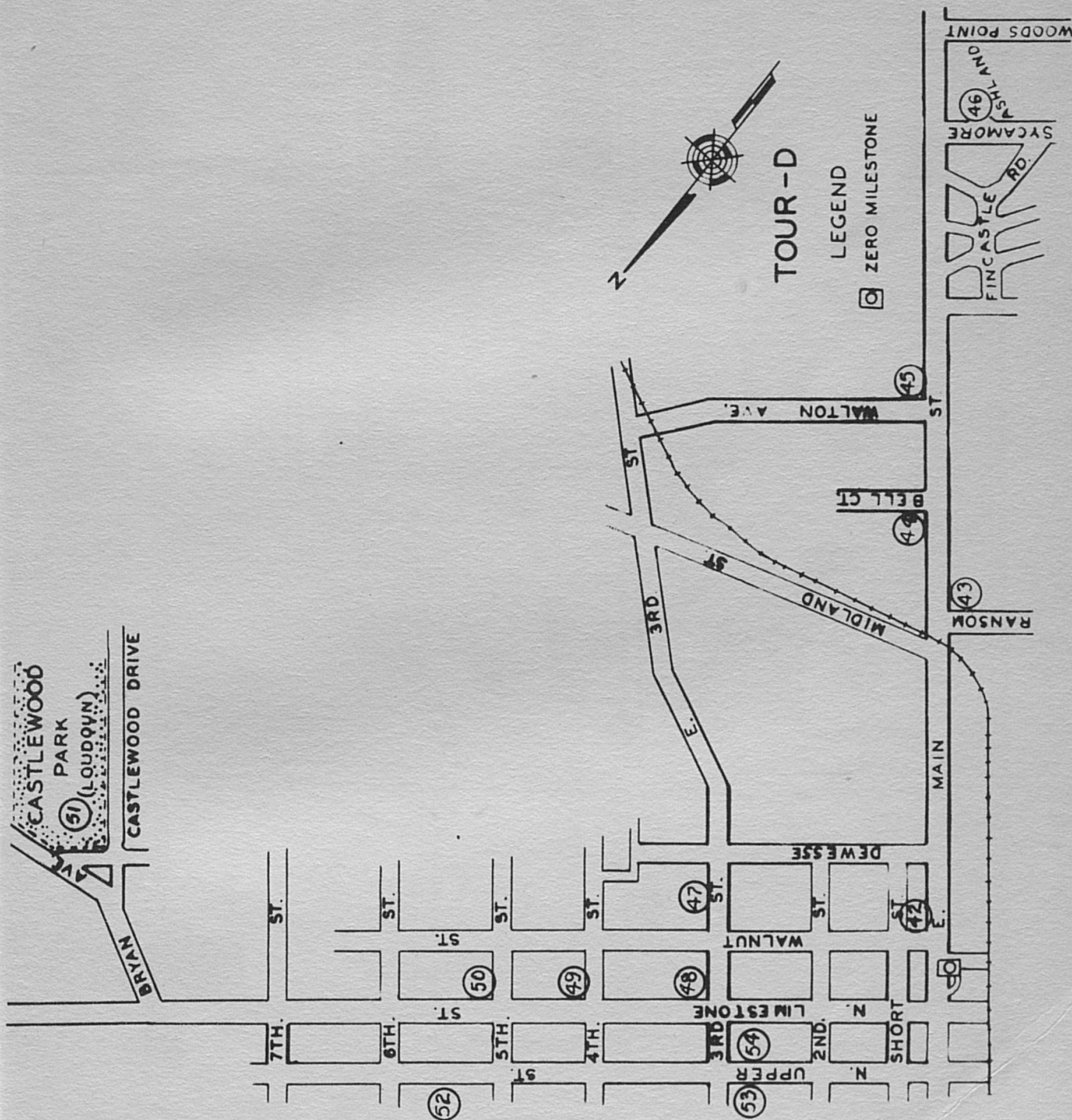
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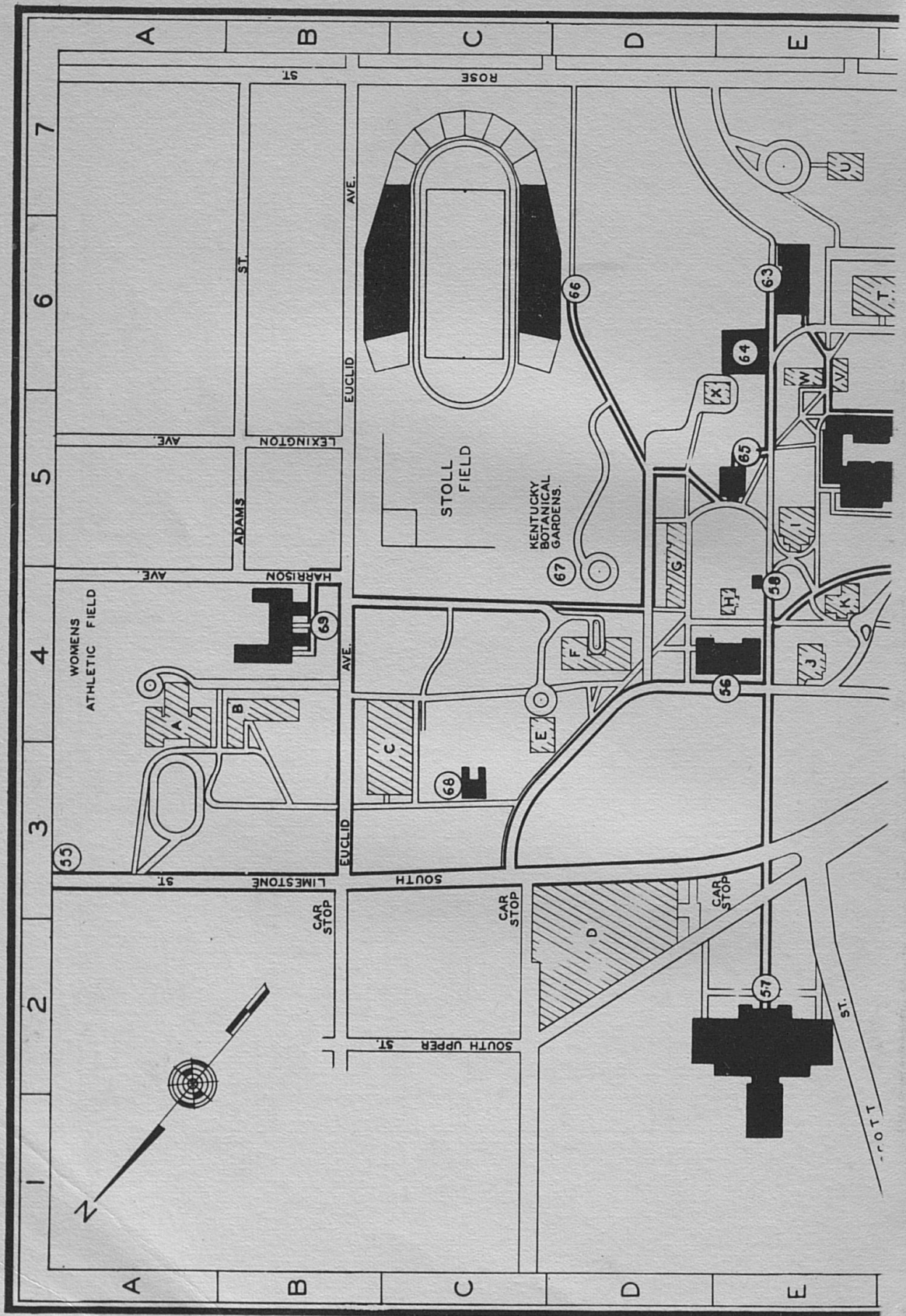










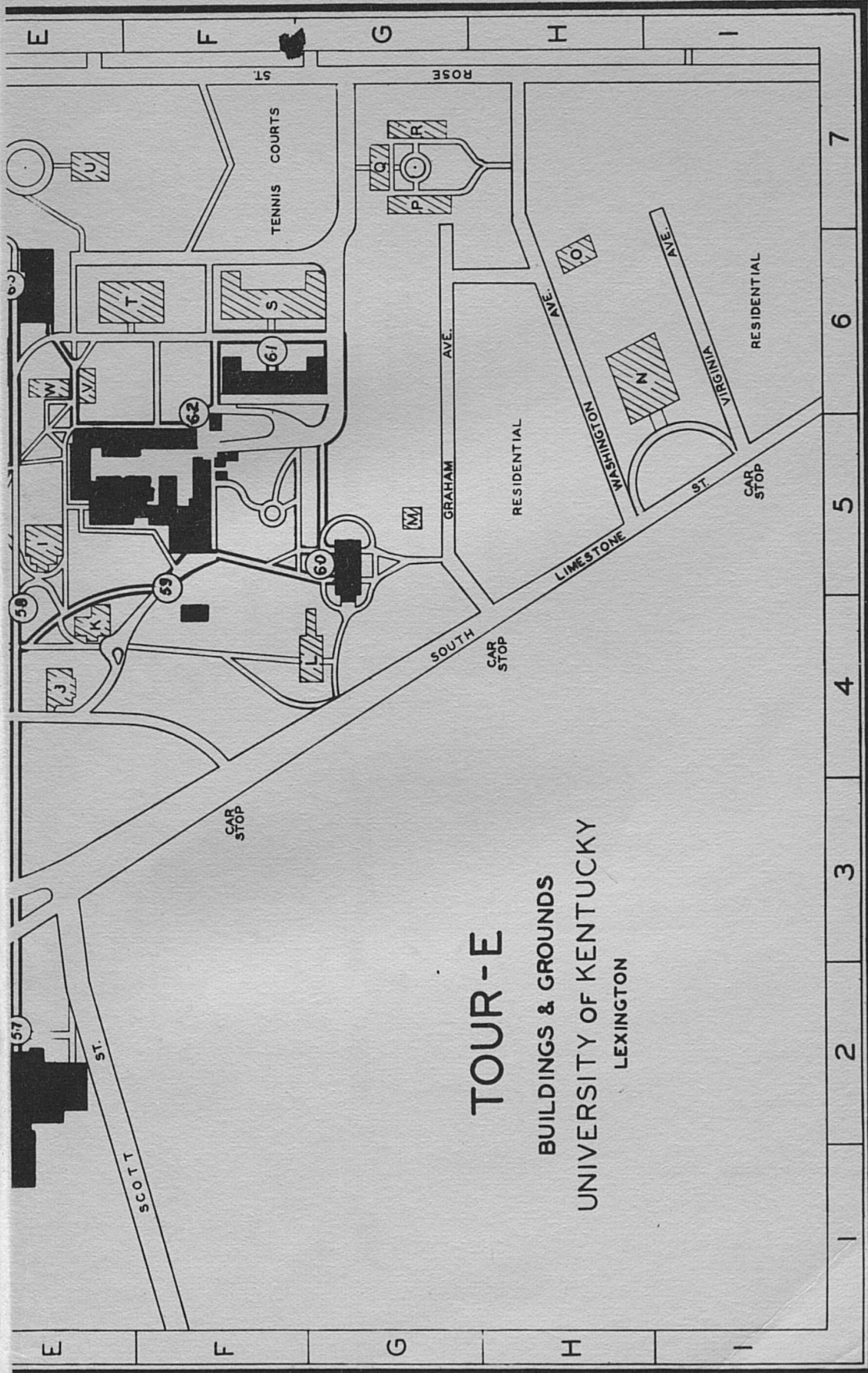


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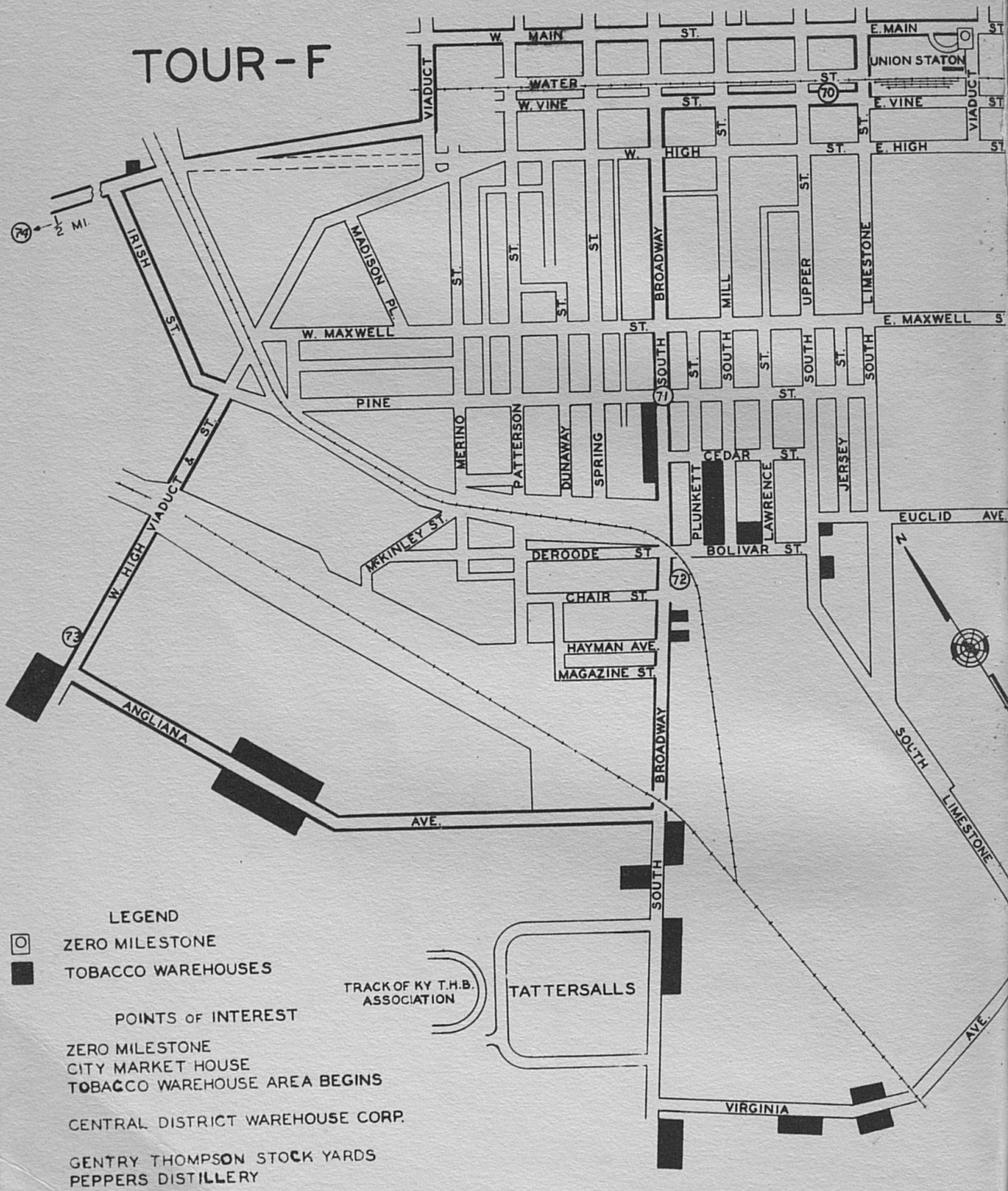
## BUILDINGS & GROUNDS

### UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

#### LEXINGTON



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Reading Room  
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Wilson collection

31- Jan. 1939.

