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1947

AUGUSTA  
Sesqui-centennial  
KENTUCKY

Friday and Saturday  
September 26 and 27  
1947

SOUVENIR PROGRAM



## FRIDAY

Bomb Salute  
Children's Program  
Baby Show - Children's Contests  
Sesqui-centennial Address  
Horse Show, Afternoon  
Horse Show, Evening  
Folk Dancing on Street  
Indoor Dancing  
Continuous Amusements for All

## SATURDAY

Bomb Salute  
Parade  
Historical, Civic, Floral, Business,  
Club and Organizations Display  
Floats  
River Regatta  
Drum and Bugle Corps Contests  
Fireworks



# Historic Augusta And Augusta College

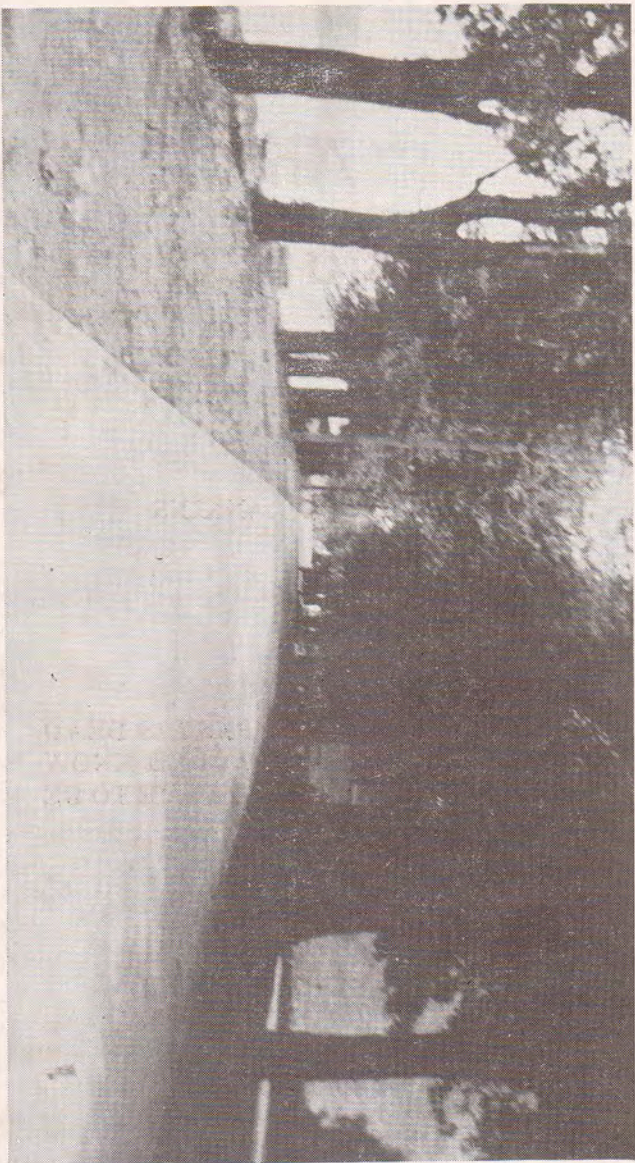
By

WALTER RANKINS

"NOTHING IN THE PAST IS DEAD  
TO THE MAN WHO WOULD KNOW  
HOW THE PRESENT CAME TO BE  
WHAT IT IS"

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL  
AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY

1797-1947



1797 Water Street - Augusta, Ky. Riverside Drive 1947



## HISTORIC AUGUSTA

And

## AUGUSTA COLLEGE

Nestling among a bower of trees on the edge of the Blue-Grass region of Kentucky lies the town of Augusta. It is one of the most beautiful situations on the Ohio, where the river runs in a direct course for several miles and where the sunsets send a riot of colors over the low rolling hills, to make the setting and the scene one that is unsurpassed almost in all the world. Founded in pioneer days, Augusta's influence was destined to extend to the remote corners of the earth.

In the year 1775 a party composed of ten men—Samuel Wells, Hayden Wells, Thomas Tebbs, John Tebbs, John Rust, Mathew Rust, Thomas Young, William Tripplett, Richard Masterton, and Johnithan Higgs—came to what is now Bracken County.<sup>1</sup> They stayed only a short time as the Indians were operating out of the Licking River, and the Miami towns were not far distant, making Bracken County untenable. So they turned back to Limestone (Maysville) and Washington to the companionship of other parties who had come down the Ohio and had located there.

These men had found in Bracken County mute evidence of a great struggle between a race of men said to be almost of giant size, traditionally called White Indians (Welch) and the American Red Indians. The Red Indians, by superior numbers, had exterminated their foes, and the site of what was to be Augusta had seen probably one of its most decisive battles.

“A letter from General John Payne who has resided many years in Augusta, and who was an active, brave, and efficient officer under Harrison at the Mississinaway towns, and on the north-west frontier during the last war with

<sup>1</sup> Clift Glenn *History of Maysville and Mason County* Vol. 1, page 28.

Great Britain, gives the following interesting account of the ancient remains discovered in that place:

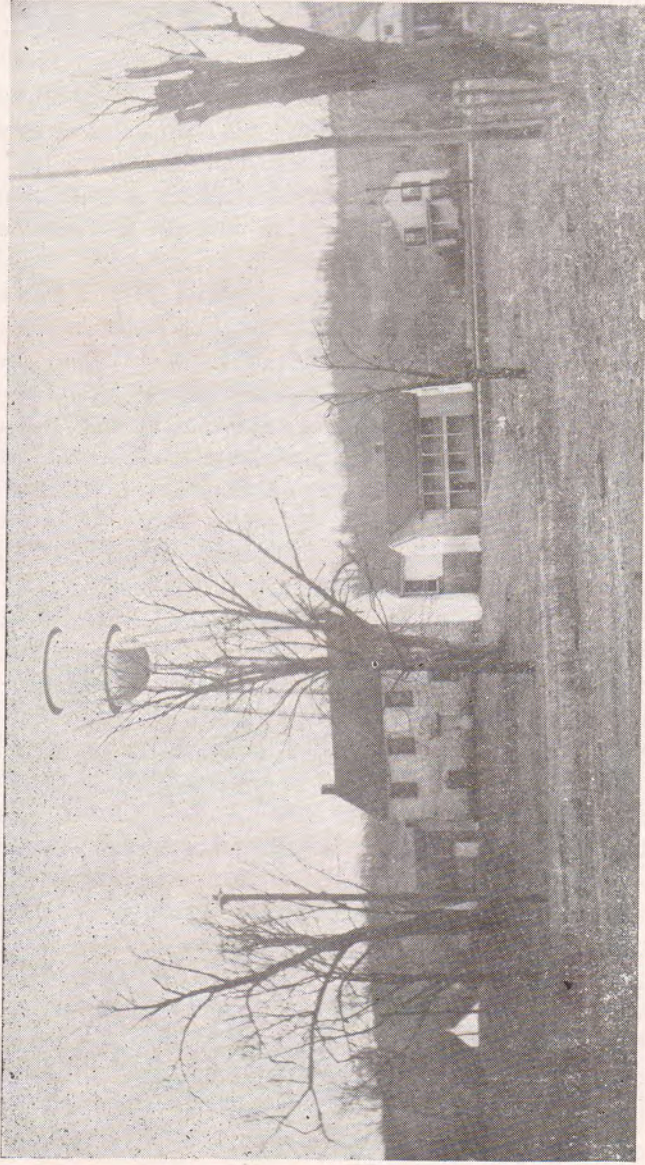
The bottom on which Augusta is situated is a large burying ground of the ancients. A post hole cannot be dug without turning up human bones. They have been found in great numbers, and of all sizes, every where between the mouths of Bracken and Locust creeks, a distance of about a mile and a half. From the cellar under my dwelling, sixty by seventy feet, one hundred and ten skeletons were taken. I numbered them by the skulls; and there might have been many more, whose skulls had crumbled into dust. The skeletons were of all sizes, from seven feet to the infant. David Kilgour (who was a tall and very large man) passed our village at the time I was excavating my cellar, and we took him down and applied a thigh bone to his—the owner, if well proportioned, must have been some ten or twelve inches taller than Kilgour, and the lower jaw bone would slip on over his, skin and all. Who were they? How come their bones there? Among the Indians there is no tradition that any town was located near here. When I was in the army, I inquired of old Crane, a Wyandott, and of Anderson, a Delaware, both intelligent old chiefs (the former died at Camp Seneca in 1813), and they could give no information in reference to these remains of antiquity. They knew the localities at the mouths of Locust, Turtle, and Bracken creeks, but they knew nothing of any town or village near there. In my garden, Indian arrow heads of flint have been found, and an earthen ware of clay and pounded muscle. Some of the largest trees of the forest were growing over these remains when the land was cleared in 1792.”<sup>1</sup>

“On the 19th., day of November 1794, the King of England at his palace, signed the treaty of peace between his country and the United States of America.

“His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines agreed by the treaty of peace. This evacuation shall take place

<sup>1</sup> Collins *History of Kentucky*. Pages 209-210.





First Court held in Augusta. Dickinson Morris home

on or before the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six. . . . All settlers and traders within the precincts of jurisdiction of said posts shall continue to enjoy unmolested all their property. . . .”<sup>1</sup>

So the settlers would be unmolested and they could found their settlements “where they will.” That was good news.

Captain Philip Buckner had acquired this site, Augusta, for his Revolutionary War service and had laid off the town in lots, streets, and alleys. And in the October 2, issue of the *Kentucky Gazette*, in the year 1795, there is an account of a sale of lots at public auction on the third of November, six months credit for one-half of the purchase money and twelve months for the other half; and Philip Buckner’s Augusta lots changed hands.

There came to this part of Mason County many of the most prominent and wealthy families from the towns of Washington and Limestone; thus, Augusta began to grow. They migrated to this promising location, with its fine harbor and its lovely situation, to cast their lot in a new and fast growing part of the county, and were later to become prominent citizens and early trustees of Augusta.

Bracken County became a county on December 14, 1796, and was taken from Mason County.

With the petitions of the men who had purchased lots and had located here, an act was passed by the Kentucky Legislature for establishment of a town by the name of Augusta, and the following men were appointed trustees: Francis Wells, Robert Thome, Robert Davis, James Meranda, John Boude, John Hunt, and Joseph Logan.

On October 2, 1797, at the request of Philip Buckner, these trustees met with him and negotiated for the six hundred acres of land on which Augusta is located.

John Hunt and William Hord went the security of the trustees in the amount of one thousand pounds, and a record was to be made with the court.

The second meeting of the trustees was not held until the fifth day of June, 1798, at the home of Robert Davis;

<sup>1</sup> *Kentucky Gazette*, August 1, 1795.



the next meeting at the home of Thomas Broshiers in June, 1798, when Vachel Weldon was duly elected a trustee.

The following men were early trustees: Nathaniel Patterson, David Starks, Charles McClain, Dickinson Morris, William Buckner, Thomas Broshiers, Robert Schoolfield, Philip Ebert, John Sells, James Armstrong, John Marshal, James Donovan, John Payne, Dr. George W. Mackie, Abraham Patterson, Robert Smith, John Schoolfield, Thomas Nelson, Samuel Thomas, Dr. Anderson Keith, John Blanchard, John E. McCormick, David Davis, Joseph Morris, Martin Marshall, Esq., a brother of Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall.

Besides the trustees the buyers of lots were the following: Messrs. Brown and Beel, Isaac Meranda, Goldsmith Case, David Brunnel, John Davis, Samuel and William Brooks.

Not only were these men hardy pioneers but they were men of culture, education and refinement, and there was added to this the finest of Virginia womanhood with their grace and charm: families of Taliaferro, Lee, Keith, Marshall, Doniphan, and Payne.

And on this account, and as well as the favorable location, an act was approved by the Kentucky Legislature, December 22, 1798, as follows:

"That Philip Buckner, Nathaniel Patterson, Samuel Brooks, William Brooks, John Blanchard, Francis Wells, Robert Davis, John Boude, John Fee, John Pattie, and Joseph Logan shall be, and are hereby constituted a body politic and incorporate, and known by the name of the trustees of the Bracken Academy."

Thus the Bracken Academy became a part of Augusta's life.

A very imposing series of buildings was erected at the southeast corner of High and Elizabeth Streets, long the home of Mrs. Bell Meyers. There was the brick building on Elizabeth Street with a series of low wood rooms as a dormitory, fronted by a continuous portico and extending to a large brick two-story building for classrooms, and situated on High Street.

On June 5, 1799, lots were again sold at public auction. Joseph A. Smith was the auctioneer, and the following were buyers: Vachel Weldon, Nathaniel Patterson, Charles McClain, Robert Davis, Philip Buckner, Samuel Brooks, William Brooks, Francis Wells, John Blanchard, Dickerson Morris, who was also the clerk of the sale. These lots, composing almost the entire town, sold for \$2519.25.

Roads began to be opened out of Augusta. An act was passed opening a road from Georgetown to Augusta. "Whereas it is represented to the general assembly, that the public would be benefited by opening a road from Georgetown to Augusta, in Bracken County.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly, That William Henry and Richard M. Gano, of Scott county, Samuel M'Million, James Caldwell, and James Coleman, of Harrison county, and William Woodward and Philip Buckner, of Bracken county, be appointed commissioners, and are hereby vested with full power to cause a wagon road to be opened from Georgetown, through Scott county, Harrison county, and Bracken county, to Augusta, having due regard to the nearest and best way; and should any person, through whose waste land and said road should be viewed, object to the opening of the same, the sheriff of the county in which the land may be, shall, at the direction of the said commissioners, summon a jury to meet upon the land on a certain day in the commissioners' order mentioned, who shall be qualified to ascertain the damages that may arise by the opening said road; and the road shall not be opened until such damages shall be paid by the commissioners.<sup>1</sup>

"Upon motion George W. Mackey to postpone the opening of the streets in the town of Augusta until the first day of November next, upon the proposition of Philip Buckner to obtain the establishing of a road from Ferry Street opposite to High Street to intersect the road to Pendleton, May 1814."

A petition to open a road to Berlin was made in 1822. Augusta, with its roads to the inland towns, with its harbor

<sup>1</sup> *Littels Laws*, Page 201.



so well located for an easy access, became a shipping center to all of central Kentucky.

The early commercial life of the town centered around the market house, a commodious building for these early days. It was 20 x 45 feet, the floor paved and the house enclosed.

"Upon motion of John E. McCormack and it being suggested to this board by Lewis Reno, the undertaker of the market house that same is completed and it is ordered that Vachel Weldon, Thomas Donovan, and William Buckner be appointed a committee to view and examine the said market house, May 10, 1814." There were many strange laws governing the operation of the market house, yet they were suited to the time and exigencies of the day.

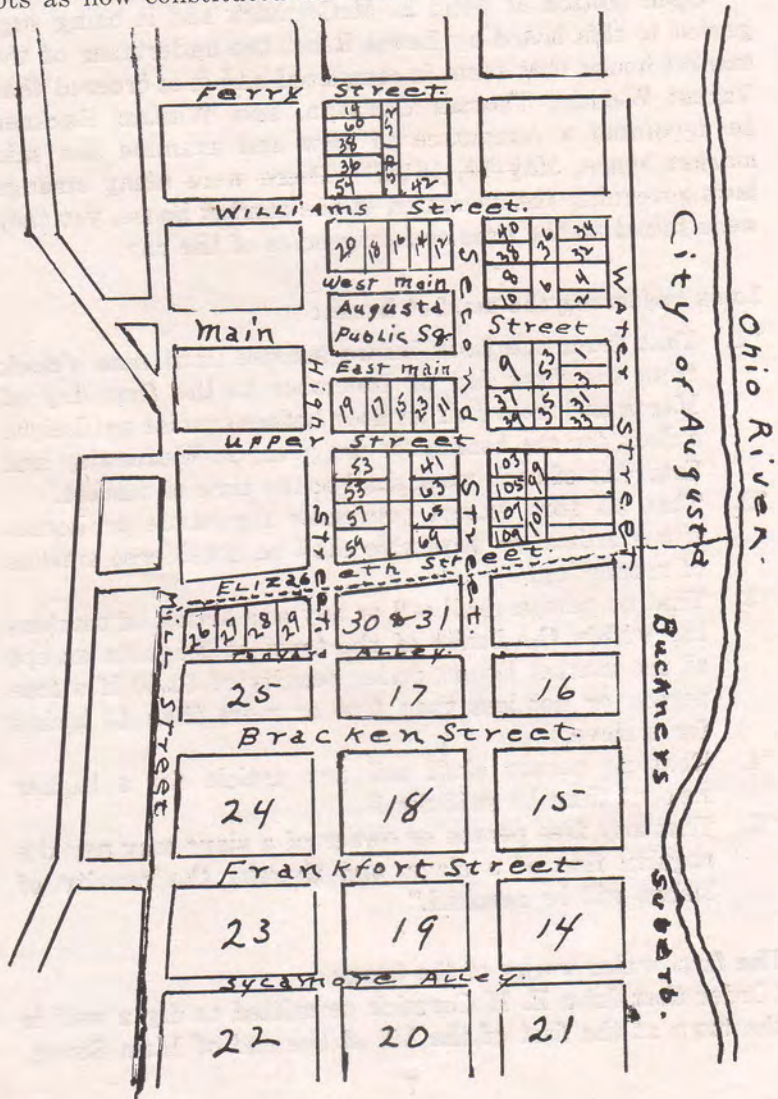
#### **Laws governing the market house:**

- "1. That from one hour before sunrise until nine o'clock from the first day of December to the first day of March and from half an hour before sunrise until eight o'clock for the balance of the year, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week shall be the time of market.
- "2. That all food except provender for cattle or horses either animal or vegetable shall be considered articles of marketing.
- "3. That no person shall sell or buy any article of marketing within the limits of the town of Augusta except at the market house, under penalty of \$2.00 if a free person or not less than five or more than 10 lashes for a slave.
- "4. That no person shall sell any article for a higher amount than he paid for it.
- "5. That any free person or owner of a slave may pay the regular fine of a slave, and thereby the penalty of lashes will be revoked."

#### **The first water works of the town:**

"Order that John E. McCormick permitted to dig a well in the town at the foot of the hill at the end of Main Street,

In 1824 William Buckner gave to the town of Augusta all the streets and alleys in Buckner's Suburb for \$1.00. These streets and alleys—his property—were Water, Second, High, Mill Streets, Tanyard, Cherry, Vine, Cedar, Sycamore and Seminary Alley's. And the following plat was to be made showing the location and numbers of the lots as now constituted the town.





provided said McCormick keeps the same secure and not injure said road, only while digging, permitted to convey the water to his own house by **pipes**, not injuring the street." [July 1819.]

**The first business house noted:**

"The trustees of Augusta will Please make a deed for the house and part of the lot to David Starks where his hatters shop is and oblige them. Philip Buckner, Oct. 26, 1799."

**The first board of health:**

"Dr. John N. Tomlinson and Dr. Jonathan Bradford," of the long line of the noted physicians in Augusta, 1833.

**The first private school:**

Mr. Henderson had a boys school in the Town Hall.

**The first ferry:**

It was across the Ohio River, in 1822.

Augusta was at one time the county seat of Bracken County, and the county court met in a building erected on the Public Square, the jail was near by. This building was erected as early or earlier than 1824 and was destroyed by fire on April 20, 1848.

The county seat had been moved to the village of Brooksville, near the center of the county.

The most important and far reaching event in Augusta's early history was the merger by the trustees of the Bracken Academy with conferences of the Methodist Church of Ohio and Kentucky to found the Augusta College. The year was 1822.

"Augusta College, one of the best literary institutions of the west is located here. It is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the first college ever established by that denomination in the world."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Collins, page 210.



ORIGINAL BUILDING

Augusta College, Augusta, Ky.

First College in Methodism. Commissioners appointed  
1820. Chartered by Legislature of Kentucky,  
December 15, 1822.

Building erected 1828.

Building first used by the college.



Dr. Daniel Stevenson, a president of the Augusta Male and Female College and a professor at Centre, in an extensive survey found it to be true that the Augusta College was the first established Methodist college in the world.

Thus the foundation of the great educational system of the Methodist Church owes its beginning to Augusta.

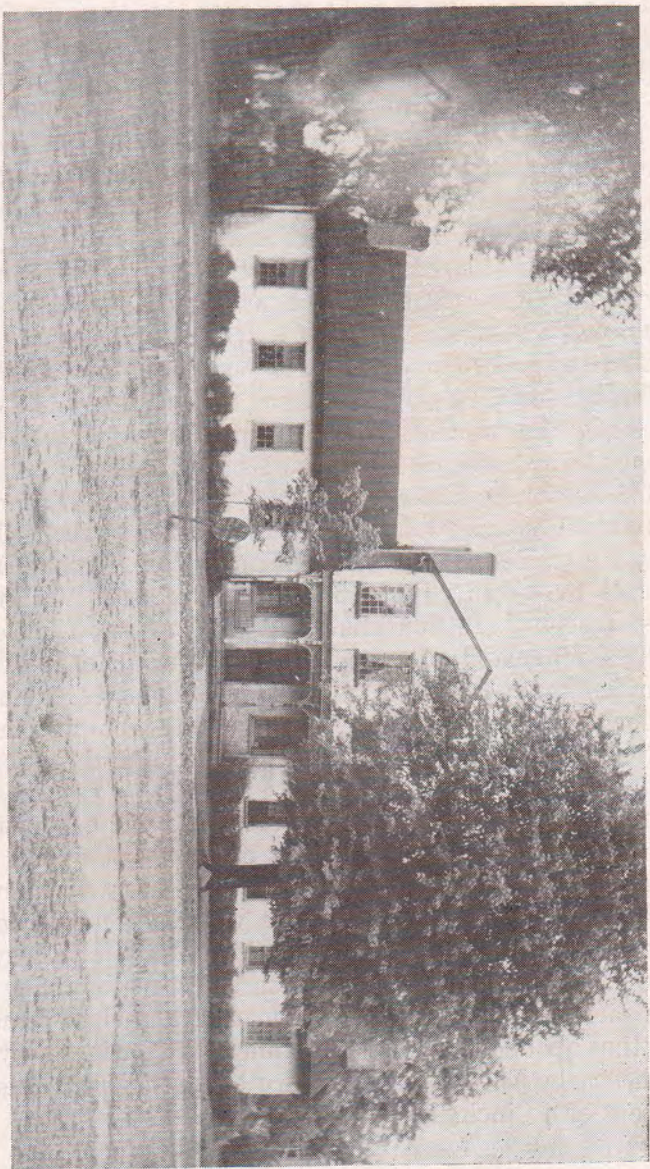
The campus occupied several acres beginning at High Street and extending to Water Street, and extending over Bracken and Frankfort Streets. These were supplemented by other buildings in the town for use of the college.

There were students from many states. They came by stagecoach, horse-back, steamboat, and probably ox cart, which was a common means of travel.

There were two main literary societies, the Union and Jefferson, and they played a large part in student activities.

Among the students from distant states were William Mathews, Mississippi; William Dacey, Indiana; Lilas H. Field, Missouri; Henry Frazier, Tennessee; William D. Williams, Virginia; John W. Cotton, Tennessee; J. H. Bank, New York; Henry Lockie, Louisiana; F. C. Brooks, Michigan; B. F. Anksny, Illinois; Stephan S. Rosse, Washington City; Joseph J. B. Southhall, North Carolina; Charles M. Phillips, Maryland; Alexander C. Crawford, Pennsylvania; John L. Carey, Delaware; Glenn G. Stoudemire, Alabama; Frederick P. Clay, Kentucky. They came from all parts of Kentucky, and the Ohio valley families sent their sons to be educated here.

And there were many boys from these and other states. The homes and the hearts of this cultured little town were opened to the students, and the gayety of many social events in these lovely old homes can be visualized. The college building on Bracken Street, with its colonial stairway, its large stately rooms, no doubt, was the scene of many brilliant social events. Yet the seriousness and close comradeship that abounds in colleges of this type (for it was typical of the early English schools) are apparent from this one incident of a Cincinnati boy.



Dormitory, First Methodist College in the World



“Meeting Extrordinary June 9th., 1831”

“By order of the President the Society met in order to consult what would be the most suitable manner of manifesting their sorrow and regret for the demise of one of their honored and respected members Mr. Ramson Brooks, one whose social virtues, moral conduct, and accomplishment talents entitle his memory to be perpetuated in the hearts of his fellow members and deeply impressed on their fondest recollections. After the president had stated the object of the meeting the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Portis and immediately adopted by the House: “Resolved unaniamously, that the members of the Jeff. Society, in commemoration of their departed friend and fellow member R. Brooks, wear crape on their left arms for thirty days.” Mr. Rozel was appointed to inform by letter, the Rev. Brooks of the precedings of this society with respect to his son. Mr. Melvin was selected by the House to purchase and distribute the crape necessary for each member. There being no other business the House was adjourned.

“Sam’l Smith, President

“W. H. Stewart, Secretary

Thomas H. Whetstone, of Cincinnati, was the first president of the Union Literary Society; Joseph Longworth, whose great grandson Nicholas Longworth was to be the speaker of the United States House of Representatives; George Marshall, of Augusta, whose grandson George Catlett Marshall was to thrill the world with his military genius, who was Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and was sent to China on a vitally important mission of settlement affecting the entire world, and who now holds the most important diplomatic position in our government, the Secretary of State of the United States; these men were students.

Among its professors and students were Henry Bascom, the great Methodist preacher; John C. Durbin, who was the president of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and whose

descendant, General Durbin Ward, rose to fame; Rev. Martin Ruter, D.D.; and there were many others.

These students were from Cincinnati: Rev. O. M. Spencer, Trustee, Samuel Lewis, Esq., Alexander O. Spencer, William D. Smith, Ramson Brooks, John Ross, Gardon R. Gilmore, Matthew Hopple, Samuel H. Smith, Richard H. Whetstone, Edward Lawrence, John M'Lean, Charles W. Thorp, James L. Thorp, Charles A. Jones, William P. F. Hulbert, William P. Hamilton, Preston Loduick, Charles W. Walden, O. Griffin, Francis W. Spencer, James H. Hamilton, and others.

Among its distinguished trustees were John Chambers, Governor of Iowa, and Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D., bishop of the Methodist Church, Ohio.

Augusta College conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on George Robertson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, and one of Kentucky's most honored men.

High on the hill back of Augusta there was a very old negro church. The darkies sang early and continued until late, and their musical, harmonious voices floated softly over the quiet of the town. Stephen Foster came often to visit his aunt, Mrs. Tomlinson, whose husband was president of the college. He was in Augusta in 1833, at the age of seven years, an impressionable age, and it can hardly be doubted that he heard many of these songs in their happier vein and was impressed by them. He was to put into song at a later time the sorrow that their voices reflected.

Dissension among the students can be noticed. Slavery was being debated; a student was fined for peeping into the key hole of the other society. The following record gives a clue to rising feelings:

“June 26, 1846

“Gen

“We are sorry to find that the majority of the members of the Jefferson Literary Society have little magnanimity and we regret that we are again compelled to call upon the





Ancestral home of George Catlett Marshall Augusta, Ky.

the trustees of the Baptist Church for the use of said church.

“Respect’y yours,  
“R. G. Stirling Sct.  
“Union Literary Society”

The Kentucky conferences had separated, and in the minutes of the Jefferson Literary Society, dated June, 1849, the heading is, “UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION,” and the closing, is P.S. “STRONG TALK OF LEAVING, COLERA, FEVER, RAGING, ETC., ETC.” And August 24: “RESOLVED that the Secretary be instructed to call a public meeting of the Jefferson Literary Society for the purpose of making some disposition of the property of the Society at as early a time as possible in some public journal.”

“B. F. Morris”

“The Augusta College trustees having sold to Sarah Armstrong and mortgaged to John Armstrong the ferry rights in the town of Augusta from the Kentucky to the Ohio shore and a resale was made to Joshua T. Bradford, and as the Legislature at the last session repealed the charter of the Augusta College, it is recommended that a law be passed giving title to the Ferry rights to Joshua T. Bradford.”

And so came to a close an institution perhaps too little remembered, but whose influence surely has extended to the remote corners of the earth.

The Bracken Female Academy was chartered by the legislature in 1836 and occupied the former Bracken Academy buildings. Misses Louise and Julia Prinz, from Virginia, were the first teachers, and Henry Bascom was one of its first trustees.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Orr established a girls school in the Augusta College buildings, and among the teachers were Miss Eliza McCracken and Miss Jane Silverthorne, of Virginia; the latter became the wife of William J. Rankins. The building burned in 1856 and a new and more modern





AUGUSTA MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

building was erected. Mr. Orr had died and Mr. A. C. Armstrong had married Mrs. Orr, and the Augusta Male and Female College was established. Mrs. Mary Armstrong Lauderbach, who founded the D.A.R. Chapter in Bracken County was their daughter.

Samuel Wass built the first part of the cobblestone grade from Main to Upper Street for a contract price of \$1000; the trustees gave his wife and children an additional \$500, and J. Wiggerman and Company completed almost the entire grade at a contract price of over \$6000, making the total cost approximately \$8000. It was an exceptionally fine piece of work, and as Charles Dickens said of the Cincinnati levee, "...hardly a blade of grass could be seen." A road down to the low water mark was of the same construction, but was covered with gravel. The time was 1845 to 1849.

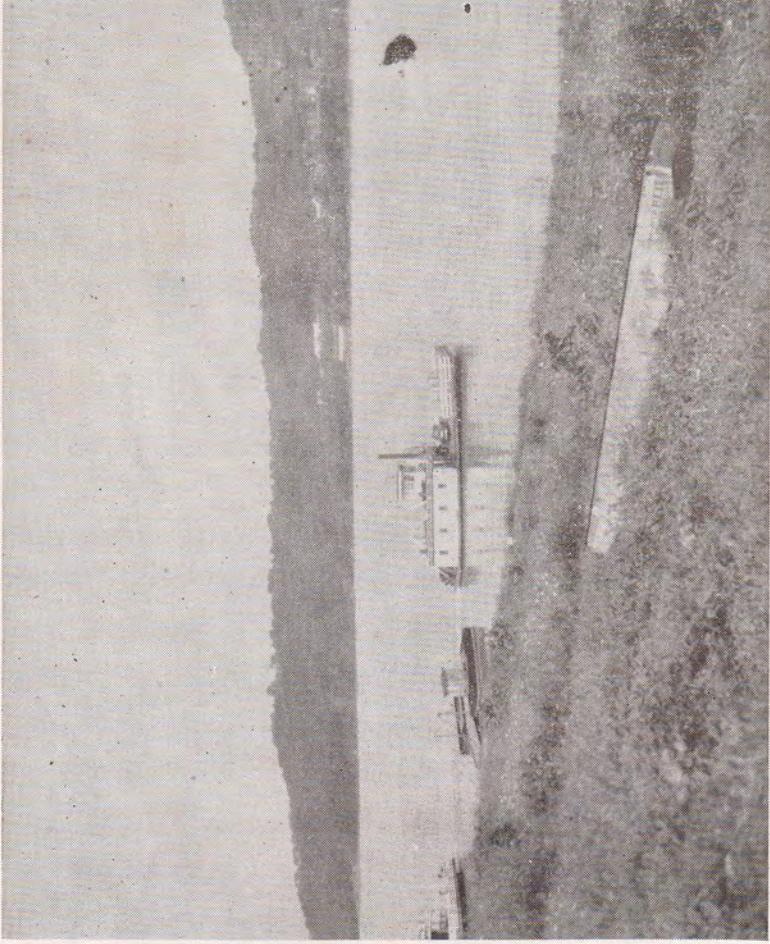
John Taylor operated a treadmill ferry across the Ohio River. Run by horses, it was probably an advanced mode of operation for a small town.

The compromise of 1859 proposed by Henry Clay had quieted to some extent the slavery question. The appearance of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 provoked bitterness between the North and the South.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a daughter of Lyman Beecher, a noted preacher of Cincinnati. She had a girls' school in Cincinnati, and Marshall Key's daughter was a pupil. (He was a trustee of the Augusta College.) On a visit to Kentucky, Harriet Beecher stopped at the home of Marshall Key in Washington, Kentucky, and saw a sale of negroes at the auction block at the old court house. It is said that she, there, received her inspiration for her book.

Civil War was being carried on between the states. Augusta seemed to be in a very vulnerable position as letters of concern were sent to the Augusta trustees by Maysville, Ripley, and Felicity, Ohio, offering aid. It is significant that the mayor and city council (H. L. Cleveland, S. T. Powers, Dr. J. J. Bradford, W. S. McKibben, T. F. Marshall, B. H. Rankins, and Joseph Doniphan, mayor) ap-





The Ferry Landing Augusta, Ky.

appropriated \$1500 for 100 stand of arms, April 25, 1861, and made it unlawful to sell any gunpowder. The home guard had been organized of nonpartisan men to guard against marauding bands.

The attack at Augusta seemed to be a surprise attack.

"At the headquarters of the U.S. Forces, at Maysville, Lieut. Col. H. Blair Wilson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, received about dusk on the evening of the 27th of September a special messenger. He brought intelligence from Ripley [Ohio] that Colonel Basil W. Duke, with about 750 of John Hunt Morgan's men and two small pieces of artillery, had attacked Colonel Bradford's command at Augusta, just 16 miles below Maysville, and after a most desperate resistance on the part of Colonel Bradford and his men, succeeded in capturing Colonel Bradford's entire force.

"About 12 o'clock, Colonel Bradford had received information of the 400 or 500 Confederates under Duke. The Colonel had immediately prepared to defend the town, his force consisting of about 100 Home Guards, militia, and a gunboat, **Belfast**, Captain Sedam commanding..

"About 1 o'clock the gunboat **Allen Collyer** moored alongside the **Belfast**, and Colonel Bradford dispatched a message to the **Collyer** requesting her to remain, as the town would certainly be attacked by 2 o'clock.

"A few minutes later the **Florence Miller**, carrying a gun, came along and anchored in front of the town.

"Colonel Bradford then posted his men in the houses along Front Street and up Main Street to Second. The enemy in the meantime had reached the hill back of the town and were rapidly surrounding the village. Hardly had Bradford's forces assumed their positions than the Rebels with two small pieces of artillery appeared on the hill. The **Belfast** threw a shell, and so well was it aimed that it struck within thirty feet of the Confederate gun, killing two or three of its men and causing them to change the position of their guns. The raiders then opened fire, and the **Belfast** fired two more shots with good effect.

"Up to this time the men along the streets had not been



engaged; but to the surprise and sorrow of the villagers, the **Belfast** weighed anchor and quit firing a gun, the **Florence Miller** followed her, and the **Allen Collyer** steamed in the rear.

“Then came a shout from the Rebels and they were on the town. From every window and doorway Augusta’s defenders were firing, and for one half an hour their leaden hail wrought havoc. It was a fight as had been fought before by the settlers of Northern Kentucky but now there was no Redskin lurking; now was Kentuckian against Kentuckian, friend against friend. Than this there is no lower battle.

“What a scene now followed! The houses in which were protected the defending forces were set on fire; the cannons of the raiders were placed in the very streets. The little band of Union defenders fought until holding on was no longer humanly possible.

“Then only did Colonel Bradford order a surrender. This was a signal for the plundering that followed. Stones were hurled through windows, entrance gained to stores and homes, and their contents picked. This, fortunately, was of short duration: the Confederate bugle sounded and the raiders retired from the town, in good order, but quickly.

“The fighting had been desperate, and the toll was tragic. Killed and wounded among the Union amounted to 12 or 15. The loss of the Rebels was estimated to be between 75 or 100 killed and wounded, among them 8 or 10 officers. Among the Rebel losses was George D. Prentice, of Louisville, wounded mortally and a Lieutenant Wilson. The Rebels left some of the dead and wounded on the field. These were cared for by Augusta men and women. The raiders took horses, buggies, wagons, and all means of available transportation necessitated to carry off their dead and wounded.

“Among the Union disabled and killed were Dr. W. H. Taylor, N. B. Worthington, John B. Story, George Byers, Oliver Stairs, John Gephart, John Perkins, W. Gregg, and Alpheus McKibben. The Rebel prisoners were all taken



Knuedler Memorial Library



from town as rapidly as they could march. Some of them were later paroled and returned home.

"Much of Augusta was destroyed, the loss estimated [September 28] at \$100,000. The principal sufferers were Thomas Meyers, J. B. Ryan, W. D. Dietz, W. P. Taylor, Mrs. Hook, T. F. Marshall, V. Weldon, J. T. McKibben, and Mrs. Barr.

"It was after dark when Colonel Wilson at Maysville assembled all the available men at his command (325 infantry and one 6 pounder piece of artillery) and sent them under command of the Honorable William H. Wadsworth to Germantown.

"Colonel Wilson then took a boat and proceeded down the river to Ripley, where he found 175 of the armed and organized forces and one smooth bore 6 pounder field piece. There he appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, of the Militia, commander of that force, and immediately crossed the Ohio to Dover, and started with them to Germantown, where they arrived a little after daylight.

"At noon the Maysville force started for Augusta, and were overtaken by the two wagon loads of food and provisions and 100 more men, under Colonel Grand-Girard. They reached Augusta before sundown, where boats were procured. They reached Maysville the same night before 9 o'clock."<sup>1</sup>

"We hope these cruel outrages upon the people of this state are unavoidable. We hope it may fully appear to be so; but if the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, raised around Augusta and this place [Maysville] had been left to defend them it could not have chanced."<sup>2</sup>

Augusta's progress had been retarded but not its schools. Mr. Bluett and Professor G. M. Yancy continued the Augusta Male and Female College. There were private schools also. Professor Bricket, of Harvard University, conducted a select girls' school in the second floor rooms of the home of Mr. James Kinney. These schools continued

<sup>1</sup> Clift Glenn's *History of Maysville and Mason County* Vol. 1 p. 226-231.

<sup>2</sup> Letter to H. G. Wright ORU & C.A.A.P.C. et Series 1 Vol XVI p. p. 1011 ff.



L. U. Marks & Sons Co. Shoe Manufacturers



to give an outstanding opportunity for education to the young men and young women of Bracken and the surrounding counties, and the culture and the wealth of the many diversified business interests were due to its influence. Such professional men and business men as Harbeson, Rankins, Wilson, Stroube, Knoedler, Dunbar, O'Neil, McKibben, Holmes, Norris, Doniphan, Powers, Steen, Moneyhon, Cablish, Hunter, Crumbaugh, Russel, Brockman, Owens, Hamilton, Edgington, Hook, Reese, Wittmeier, Winters, Robbins, Federer, Sayers, Minor, Buerger, Fields, Bradford, Fulkerson, Wolf, Work, Henderson, Jones, Yates, Milner, Reynolds and others.

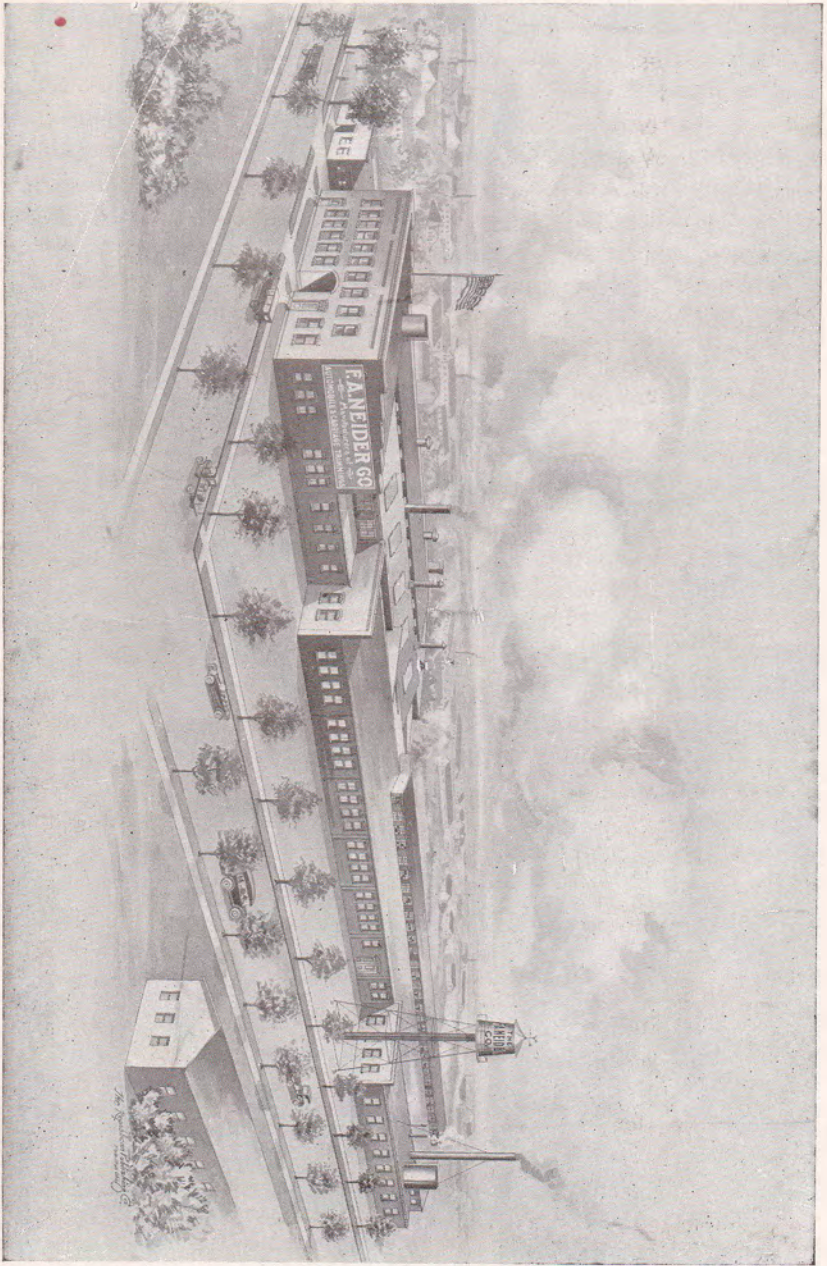
The college building was replaced by the present public and high school system. A large gymnasium has been added.

Prominent visitors to Augusta have been Sol Smith Russel, the actor; William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States; and Thomas A. Marshall, Vice President of United States.

Augusta was ever mindful that its churches were the bulwark of our civilization and that they were the most important influence for good. There have been many learned and devout men who were ministers, and great care and pride have been taken in buildings and equipment of its seven churches.

The Masonic Lodge was the first fraternal organization in Augusta, and others that followed added interest and good will.

Augusta is a city that has kept abreast of the times, and realizing the advent of an industrial period it at once used its energy and time to influence industries to locate here, and they have been of great benefit to the city and surrounding community. The F. A. Neider Company, international in scope; the E. H. Hunnefeldt Company, manufacturing Boss washing machines; the L. V. Marks & Sons Company, with widespread interests that take its product to the large distributing centers; the Kentucky Power Company, a large organization that is statewide. One of





the first small cities to have automatic telephones, The Northeastern Telephone Company was organized in Augusta.

*The Reflector* was the newspaper of the college days, and the *Bracken Chronicle* has been owned and published by several generations of the Thompson family, for the city's betterment.

The Knoedler Memorial Library, given by Mr. Philip Knoedler, of Chicago, in memory of his parents, so prominently associated with Augusta, is one of the finest library buildings of northern Kentucky.

The World Wars have found this community patriotic and loyal. Its sons and daughters have performed their part valiantly and not without bravery and high honor.

Augusta is on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and has a water works and sewage system, paved streets, modern garage, banks, grocery, hardware, furniture, and department stores. It has a modern and exceptionally well trained volunteer fire department. There are two fire engines that keep Augusta's fire loss very low. An adjunct is a Pulmotor system, and they give valuable first aid. It has professional men of high standing and ability; and is a city of lovely homes and congenial people.

The Sesquicentennial finds it prosperous and looking "over the years and far away" with a pride in its pioneering fathers and with a hope for a successful and happy future.



Augusta Motor Company





Augusta High School and Gymnasium



THE FOLLOWING PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESSMEN AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE MADE THIS SESQUI-CENTENNIAL POSSIBLE:

Augusta Motor Co.	A. Robbins
L. V. Marks & Sons Co.	Hook Motor Co.
F. A. Neider Co.	"Q" Store
G. W. Moneyhon Co.	Dr. J. E. Robertson
Augusta Ferry Co. (Kline O'Neill, Jr.)	McClellan Funeral Home
Augusta Coal Co. (Kline O'Neill)	J. E. McNutt
Augusta Electric Co. (Wm. McKibben)	Perrin B. Heaverin
Farmers Supply	Riley Gift Shop
Kentucky Utilities Co.	Dr. C. G. Steen
Bracken Chronicle	Richard D. Lane
Chester Bryant	Harold Bradford
Josephine P. MacAdam	Veterans Grill
Liberty Bank	Gordon Edgington
Farmers State Bank	Parkview Hotel
W. R. Mains	C. L. Mains & Son
Pressmans	Adrian Jones
W. B. Hagen	Monson & Martin
Robert Kelsch	Wells Barber Shop
Powers Dry Goods Co.	Joe Mirkov
John Parker	John Dice
ABC Trucking Co.	Howard Raymond
Lytle Moloney	McClark's Shoe Store
Roy Taylor	C. D. Asbury
C. R. Taylor	L. H. Wolfe
Carl Bach	W. J. Moloney
A. E. Gordley	Home Furniture Store
Lynn McKibben	Al-O-Con Beauty Shop
Habermehl Garage	Standard & Home Ware-
Wilbur "Buddy" Mains	houses
Pioneer Coal Co.	Duke Warehouses
Odeon Theater	O.K. Warehouse
	J. D. McKibben
	Burley & Independent Ware-
	houses



Phillip & Begley Bus Co.	Addison Everett
Schulze Baking Co.	Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
Star Warehouse	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Simon-Kenton Warehouse	Stan Riley
Peter Minges Candy Co.	Hill & Thompson Hardware Co.
Germantown Milling Co.	Bank of Germantown
Jack Kirk & Co.	Hendrickson Bottling Co.
Growers Warehouse No. 1 and 2	Sam Owsley
Banner Warehouse No. 1 and 2	First National Bank of Brooksville
Kirk-Breslin Tobacco Sales Co.	Days Store
Caproni Fruit & Beverage Co.	Farmers Grocery Store
Maysville Grocery Co.	A. Booster
The Gilbert Grocery Co.	Wall Bacon
Manchester Baking Co.	Jimmie Stahl
Keith & Keith	H. E. Wood
Calvert & Buckley	Robert Jennett
Harrison Deposit Bank & Trust Co.	Porter Wells
Farmers & Merchants Mill- ing Co.	Tom Kinney
Grace Dry Cleaning & Press- ing Co.	Dewey Cummings
Harrison Warehouse	R. A. "Bob" Poage
H. F. Fowler	Eddie McClanahan
E. A. Robinson & Co.	Thomas Greenhouse
	W. H. Hanson
	Ingles Trail Stable



