

A
HISTORICAL
SKETCH

of

MASON COUNTY
KENTUCKY

by

LUCY C. LEE
MAYSVILLE, KY.

PRESS OF
MASONIC HOME JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MASON COUNTY

CHAPTER ONE

SIMON KENTON

The first we know of exploration in Mason County, was when Simon Kenton came in 1775. He had visited other parts of Kentucky, but having heard of the wonderful beauty of this part of it, decided to explore it, and was so fascinated with it, decided to make a camp; so with his companion, Thomas Williams, settled for several months, planted the first corn ever grown in Northern Kentucky, remained long enough to eat roasting ears, then proceeded on their wanderings to other parts of the state. He returned in 1779 and built a block house at his first station. He afterwards built a fort on another part of his land, now in 1925 owned by one of the Hunter family.

His first station is owned by John Chamber's widow. It is about a mile and a half from the town of Washington, the first county seat of Mason County, which was established as a County in 1789. Washington was laid out by William Wood (a Baptist preacher) and Arthur Fox (gentlemen) in 1784, and established as a town by the Virginia legislature in 1786.

The people of Washington and vicinity were aristocratic as well as democratic. Many intellectual men practiced at the bar. It became a great seat of learning, having as good schools as anywhere in the country. Hospitality was the law of the community. In 1797-98, The Kentucky Palladium was published there by Hunter and Beaumont. It was one of the first newspapers published in the state.

Mason County is very rich in historic lore. I regret that I did not begin writing it up many years ago, when so many of the older people were living, who could have aided me so materially. William Wood organized the first church (Baptist) in 1785, and built the first church. It burned down some years ago, and a new one was erected, but it also burned about 1900. Thus ended the Baptist denomination in Washington. The old burying ground is a very interesting spot, many of the ancestors of the present generation are buried there, among them a number of revolutionary soldiers.

In 1785, Arthur Fox married Mary Young, daughter of Colonel Richard Young, one of the early settlers of Woodford County and one of the founders of Versailles. The house where Arthur Fox and Mary

Young lived is still in a good state of preservation, 1926. He was appointed surveyor for all of this part of the state, he died in April, 1794, and General Henry Lee, who afterwards married his widow, was appointed his successor.

Richard Fox, a brother of Arthur, was a deputy of General Lee, so was Alexander D. Orr. No one could hold the office of surveyor without an examination and a certificate from the faculty and president of a college. General Lee had his certificate from William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Washington became quite an important town, had sixteen dry goods stores, groceries, banks, two or three rope walks and various other industries, which distributed goods into the interior. These goods, being brought down the Ohio River in flatboats, had to pass through Washington. The farms were rich and fertile, the society the best in the state. Many Virginians settled in the vicinity, and others from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and elsewhere.

Arthur Fox acquired quite a fortune, besides many treasury warrants; he was paid for services as surveyor, in land, so in this way became a large land owner. His descendants are quite numerous. His father was William Fox, and his mother was Mary Kendrick. They came from Virginia to Kentucky. William Fox was descended from Henry Fox (gentleman) who patented large tracts of land in Virginia. His wife was Ann West, daughter of Captain John West, Governor of Virginia 1635-6. He was a brother of Lord De Le Ware. Arthur Fox got his name from his paternal grandmother's family, an excellent old family in Virginia, and England, (most honorable and ancient.) William Fox in his will mentions his son, Arthur. His widow, Mary Kendrick Fox, died after her son, Arthur. She mentioned in her will her grandson, Arthur Fox. This line is straight and regularly proven. He was a member of the House of Burgesses.

When Simon Kenton first came here, if he had any artistic taste, he must have been entranced with the beauty of the country. Washington is located four miles from the beautiful Ohio, which has been immortalized in song and art and story. Our own Longfellow sang its glory in Catawba wine, and there two views of Maysville from the Germantown pike, painted by celebrated artists, in European galleries. The forests were grandly beautiful, and even now, though profaned by the hand of spoilers, the landscape is something to delight the soul of artists.

As I have said before, the early settlers were among the chosen of the Lord. The Marshalls, Lees, Formans, Taylors, Woods, Durrets, Wards, Lashbrooks, Chambers, Curtis, Gills, Lambs, and many other old aristocratic families. The intercourses among these people

was of a very charming nature, such dinner parties were scarcely ever known. About twice a year there would be a round of entertaining, when spring chicken season came, and in the fall with the advent of the turkey. Oh! the good old times, departed never to return. The barns overflowing with farm products, black Mammies in the kitchen preparing the good eats, all the negroes so happy and care free, "singing the live long day."

Henry Whaley, an intelligent negro, has recalled many incidents to my mind, which I wish to give to others seeking information on Mason County history. His parents were slaves in the Parry family, being owned by Mr. Needham Parry, he was a playmate of Thomas and Lewis Parry, and figured quite largely in Tom's book, "When Daddy Was a Boy." Leaving the Parry's when a small boy, he lived in the family of Mr. Sprigg Chambers (son of Governor Chambers), his daughter, Tilly, taught him to read and write, in fact gave him a very good education and inspired him with ambition. He has been a close observer and has read quite a good deal. After he was grown to manhood he came to work on our farm, and married a daughter of one of our former slaves. He frequently came to our house, and often had many interesting reminiscences. One thing of considerable interest, is that the capstone of the old jail, (probably the oldest in the State, about a hundred and twenty-five years old; maybe more), is lying in the yard. The jail was torn down some years ago, and the capstone is lying in the yard. It ought to be preserved. In that jail, perhaps the first murderer was incarcerated. A man named Keene, who was a shoemaker and a great drunkard, went home with a jug of whiskey. His wife broke the jug, and in his drunken frenzy he picked up a shoe knife and cut her throat. He was hanged in Colonel Stephen Morgan's woods. The negroes were afraid to pass through the woods, as they were afraid of "hants," Keene's ghost.

CHAPTER TWO

DR. JOHN JOHNSTON'S FAMILY

Dr. John Johnston was a native of Maryland, settled in Washington at an early day. He first married a Miss Stoddard and had two sons, Stoddard and Harris. His second wife was Miss Abigail Harris, his children by her were Anna Maria, who married James Byers. Eliza married John A. McClung. One daughter married a Mr. Robinson. Clarissa never married. Albert Sidney married Miss Henrietta Preston, and another son died unmarried. Albert Sidney had a son, William Preston (who wrote the history of his father), and a daughter, Henrietta.

Edward Harris, the father of Dr. Johnston's second wife, came from Newberryport, Massachusetts, to Washington. He was appointed by President Washington as first Postmaster and Military Storekeeper at Washington, Ky., which office he filled from July 1, 1797, to October 1, 1802. He died in 1825, at the age of ninety-six. The old building, which was the first Post Office in the State, is still standing in 1925. From it the mail was distributed to four states.

I will here give some extracts from William Preston Johnston's history of his father, in which he gave a very interesting account of his great grandfather, Edward Harris, who came from Newberryport, Massachusetts, as agent of the New England Land Company. First settled on the Muskingum River, where Marietta now stands. He was married October 29, 1765, to Miss Abigail Atken, born April 6, 1748; died December 14, 1798. (Of Newberryport.) He was born September 20, 1739; died April 6, 1825. Edward was the son of Samuel Harris and Abigail, his wife. He was born at Ipswich, April 9, 1695. He married Abigail Presbury, daughter of Edward Presbury and Catherine Pierce Presbury, of Newberryport, February 1, 1730; died 1757. His widow survived till 1801. Samuel Harris was the son of John Harris, called Sergeant John, who was born in Ipswich, January 7, 1654; married Grace Searle January 8, 1685. John was the son of Thomas Harris, an emigrant from England. Thomas Harris came from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. He was called the emigrant, and was born before 1615. He died August 2, 1687. Martha Lake, his wife, was the daughter of John Lake, and Margaret Read Lake. John Lake and his wife were of very aristocratic descent, from the Earls of Arundel and even from royalty. They were, according to history, stiff-necked Puritans, and had much to do with the movements for freedom. Edward Harris was married three times. His will, signed April 8, 1825, and probated May 9, 1825, after reciting

his religious beliefs and hopes, and providing for the payments of his debts, and a comfortable maintenance for his wife, devises the rest of his estate to his heirs at law, to his daughters, Elizabeth Wilson, Nancy Greely, Sally Baldwin, and the children of Abigail Johnston, deceased, and Edward Harris, deceased.

Among other real estate devised are three tracts of land in Ohio, of 540 acres, 280 acres, and one hundred acres, respectively. He also mentions other tracts. Edward Harris died before middle age. John Harris married a Miss Titcomb of Philadelphia and was a merchant in that city. Nancy married the Rev. Mr. Greely of Maine, brother of Horace Greely. Elizabeth married the Rev. Robert Wilson, founder of the Presbyterian Church in Washington, 1798. Sarah married a Mr. Baldwin. Abigail Harris was the second wife of Dr. John Johnston. Dr. Johnston was the first physician in Washington. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Nelson who lived in the house built by Dr. Johnston.

Albert Sidney Johnston was a distinguished General in the Confederate Army. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862. The old house in which he was born is still standing, 1926, but in a very dilapidated condition. There is a movement on foot by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to purchase it, and make it a memorial to him. This surely ought to be done, for our most distinguished soldier. He not only served in the Civil War, but after graduating from West Point, served in the regular United States Army and in the Mexican War.

Dr. Nelson married Miss Fannie Doniphan. His children were Anderson B., who married, late in life, Miss Emily Sanford, of Brooklyn, New York; Thomas married Harriet Key, a daughter of Col. Key; Matilda married Monroe Stockton; Bettie died unmarried; William never married. He, like Albert Sidney Johnston, was a graduate of West Point, and became a famous soldier; a Brigadier General in the Federal Army. He was a man of many impulses, and violent temper, and very over-bearing toward his subordinates. He had been frequently warned by his friends that if he did not control his temper, he would be killed. One day he met Colonel Jefferson Davis, a member of his staff, on the Galt House steps, and without any provocation, was very insulting to him. Col. Davis shot him to death, for which he was exonerated. Singular to relate, this occurred the same year in which Albert Sidney Johnston was killed. They were the sons of the two first physicians in Washington. Dr. Johnston and both of his wives are buried in the old Baptist graveyard.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WOOD FAMILY

George Wood was one of the early settlers of Mason County. He came to Washington in 1786, the year it was established as a town. His wife was Elizabeth Whiteman. They came from Roxborough, or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born November 29, 1753; married May 8, 1776; died August 22, 1832. They had four children when they came. (1) Andrew married Matilda Fox, (2) Hester married William Ritchie, (3) Elizabeth married Capt. Benjamin Bayless, (4) Charles married Achsah Taylor, (5) Dolly, born December 14, 1786 (She was the first white child born in Mason County), married Ezekiel Forman, (6) David married first Emma Scudder, second Lucretia Stull, (7) Benjamin Whiteman married Scota Worthington, (8) Catherine married William Little, (9) Anne married Dr. Wilson Coburn, (10) William R. Wood married Mary Moss Coburn.

From these children sprung a numerous progeny, doctors, lawyers, merchants, preachers; of the latter the most famous was the Reverend Charles Forman, who gave his life to missions in India for fifty years. He founded a college at Lahore, but during his life would never consent to having it bear his name. After his death it was named for him as a lasting memorial. Five of his children followed in his footsteps and became missionaries. Two daughters are still there doing wonderful work. One son died a few years ago, another was retired, and last year a third was retired.

The old house, now owned by Misses Alice and Phoebe Forman, was built by Captain Benjamin Bayless early in the nineteenth century. His wife was Elizabeth Wood, daughter of George Wood and Elizabeth Whiteman. The Robert Taylor house, another landmark, is owned by some of his descendants. The Lashbrook house, now owned by Miss Jennie Wood, a granddaughter, was built by a Mr. Murphy, but he sold it to William Lashbrook before it was entirely finished. Mr. Lashbrook added to it, and furnished it very handsomely. It has more beautiful antiques than any other in the county. Governor John Chambers built the handsome old house now owned by Lucien Maltby, whose grandfather, Colonel Lucien Goggin, bought it from the Chambers' heirs. Gov. Chambers came from Maryland. He married twice; his wives were sisters, Misses Taylor of Maryland, sisters of Mrs. Arthur Fox, son of Arthur Fox, who settled Washington. Governor Chambers served with William Henry Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. When he became President he appointed Chambers Colonial Governor of Iowa. He left many descendants, but none of them became as prominent as he.

CHAPTER FOUR

LEE AND MARSHALL

In Pre-emption Book No. 1, Page 160—Henry Lee by Hancock Lee. This day claims settlement and pre-emption to a tract of land in the district of Kentucky lying on the waters of North Fork of Licking Creek, adjoining the land of Richard Lee, by having a crop of corn in the county in the year 1775, and tending twelve months before the year 1778, satisfactory proof being made to the court, they are of the opinion that said Henry Lee has a right to a settlement of 400 acres of land, to include the above location of the pre-emption of 1,000 acres adjoining.

In February, 1785, General Henry Lee came from Loudon County, Virginia, to Kentucky. He settled on a tract of land given as a Treasury Warrant. He built a blockhouse as a protection from Indians, who frequently made raids upon the pioneers. Upon one occasion the negro men were at work in a field when the Indians came upon them suddenly. The men in the blockhouse fired upon them and killed two. These two were buried nearby where the house stands. The rest of them fled. After some time the Indians became friendly with the settlers, so they had very little trouble with them. General Lee then built a log cabin close to the blockhouse, and had his father and mother come live with him; several of his brothers and sisters also came to Kentucky. Stephen Lee, father of General Henry Lee, was the son of Richard Lee, son of Hancock Lee, son of the first Richard Lee, who came over to America in 1641 as secretary to Governor Berkley. Stephen was married three times, first to Miss McGruder. By her he had four daughters, all of whom remained in Virginia. His second wife had no children. He then married Mrs. Ann Dunn (nee Murphy). By her he had five sons and four daughters.

Leanna Lee married John Lashbrook; there are a number of their descendants in the county. Some of them became prominent. Jennie Lee married Burgess Mason. Her daughter married Stone Hammer Metcalfe, Gov. Metcalfe. Lydia married Francis Remey, Deborah

married Jacob Remey. She was the ancestor of the Dimmitt family. About the time General Lee came to Kentucky, several brothers and sisters of Chief Justice Marshall came and settled in Mason County. His father, Col. Thomas Marshall and one son, Lewis, went to Fayette. When the county was divided their lot fell in Woodford County.

Alexander Keith Marshall's land adjoined General Lee's. They built their homes near about the same time. General Lee's house was frame. He had all the lumber sawed, nails and all made on the place. The woodwork is all walnut. It was built the latter part of the eighteenth century. Alexander Keith Marshall built his house of brick, which was brought from Virginia, the first brick house built in Mason County. The woodwork in these two houses is all walnut, the wainscoting in the halls being done by the same man. The Marshall house burned some years ago, but the Lee house still stands.

These families had their burying ground close to the house. Stephen Lee, father of General Henry Lee, was buried in the family graveyard in 1791. his wife in 1806. Six generations are buried there. Alexander K. Marshall lies buried near his old home, which was afterward the property of Col. Charles Marshall, son of Captain Thomas Marshall. His wife was Phoebe A. Paxton, granddaughter of A. K. Marshall. Another old house, built about 1800, was the property of William Bickley. It was afterward owned by Mr. George Wood. It burned down some years ago, and a new house built on the site is now owned by J. R. Davis. Dr. Basil Duke built a house in Washington, which is still there, but in a very dilapidated condition. His wife was Charlottee Marshall, daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall. In 1802 Captain Thomas Marshall built "The House On The Hill," as it was called. It is still in the family. His father and mother came to make their home with him (from Woodford County). They lie buried in the family burying ground, in close proximity to the house.

CHAPTER FIVE

COL. MARSHALL KEY

The house built by Colonel Marshall Key in the early part of the nineteenth century is now owned by Mrs. James Marshall. Colonel Key succeeded Captain Thomas Marshall, second County Clerk of Mason County. His wife was Miss Selman of Cincinnati. His son, John James, was a lawyer in Washington, D. C.; Thomas, a lawyer in Cincinnati; Harriet married Dr. Palmer of Louisville; Elizabeth married Thomas Nelson, son of Dr. Nelson. He was a very prominent man; was sent as Minister to Chile many years ago; afterward was a prominent lawyer in Terre Haute, Indiana. Col. Key's brother, Peyton, generally called Uncle, lived to be ninety-eight; died in 1873. Another brother, James, was the father of James, Thomas, Payton I, and Judith. Col. Key's daughters attended school in Cincinnati. Harriet Beecher, afterwards Mrs. Stowe, was a teacher in the school. They invited her to visit them. While there she attended a sale of Negroes at the Court House, and there got the character of Tom and Topsy for her novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," notwithstanding other places make a claim to this. We know that the runaway slaves crossed the Ohio at Ripley through what was called the underground railway. Topsy's real name was Jane. She was sold that day to Col. Stephan Morgan, and afterward became the wife of Isham Anderson, owned by General Henry Lee, and a playmate of Ned Lee, youngest son of General Lee. Isham was a well known character about the town, and was a fine old Negro. This is authentic history. Colonel Key's brother, James, was the father of Peyton I. Key, father of James Key, who has been Circuit Clerk for many years. The Keys are nearly related to Francis Scott Key, who wrote our great national song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

CHAPTER SIX

SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON

I cannot recall at this late day anything regarding the schools of the earliest settlement, but there were schools I know, for the young people were educated. About one hundred years ago, a man named David Ranalds, taught in a stone house, called the Seminary. All of the young men attended his school; George L. Forman, Joseph Forman, and several other Formans; Charles A. Marshall, Edward P. Lee, Thomas Williams and many others that I can't recall. There was a Mrs. Holt who had a school for girls. But the greatest of all was that of Dr. Robert McMurdy. I don't know the exact date of his coming, nor whence he came, but his school was considered very high class. It was held in the old Court House. His residence was the house built by Dr. Basil Duke. He had the best teachers to assist him that could be procured in every branch of learning. His pupils came from North, South, East and West, nearly every state in the Union being represented. After many years he left Washington and went to Frankfort where he established a school and taught there until he died. A number of his pupils followed him from this county.

There was another school about the same time, taught by two men, who must have been Germans from the names they bore, Hamvassy and Keyser. Mr. Lewis Warner, a brother-in-law, succeeded Dr. McMurdy. He had a fine corps of teachers and a large attendance at school. He was succeeded by Mrs. Laura Collins, daughter of Reuben Case, widow of John Collins, whose mother was a daughter of John Armstrong. Her successor was Mr. Pillsbury, then Mr. P. M. Austin, both fine instructors. The latter was a New England man. He married Mrs. Sallie Burton, nee Miss Kilgore. Dr. Eliot succeeded him. These latter were assisted by Miss Mary Forman, daughter of Mr. Joseph Forman. She was an accomplished musician as well as educator, and also gave music lessons.

Mr. J. B. Bently succeeded Dr. Eliot. He married Lucy, daughter of Colonel Charles Marshall. He was assisted by Miss Goode, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Then a Mr. Nelson came for a few years. Aft-

er that the school was closed. According to Collins' History, the first school opened in Maysville was by Israel Donaldson, 1798. He had been held in captivity by the Indians for a long time. He does not state how long this school continued, nor who was his successor, but there was a school run by a man named Scarborough in the thirties. He was succeeded by Rand and Richeson, two Virginia gentlemen. They taught for many years and had pupils from far and wide. General Ulysses Grant was a pupil, Honorable W. H. Wadsworth, and many other noted men were educated by them. Mr. Rand retired, then it was Richeson and Blaisdell for some years. These schools were very select.

There were many private schools, one by Mrs. Peers, sister of Mr. Richeson. About 1884 Dr. John Hayes established a fine school and called it Hayswood. His daughters assisted. He was also pastor of the First Presbyterian Church until his sight and health failed. The public schools have now taken the place of the old select schools.

Mrs. Laura Collins, after leaving Washington, had a school at Minerva for some years. There were good schools in all the towns in the county. Now there are a number of consolidated schools in the county: Washington, Mayslick, Lewisburg, Minerva, Moransburg and Rectorville.

CHAPTER SEVEN

OLD FAMILIES

I have written of many old families, but there are many more still. I am trying to tell of the Washington neighborhood, as it was the first settlement in the county, and the fourth in the State. William Lamb came from Maryland, settled in Washington, was the first sheriff of Mason County. His son, John, born 1790, left a number of descendants. The Humphrey's family was quite prominent. Bests, Downings, Gaults, Walkers, Machirs, Durrets, Hunters, Tuckers, Blanchards, Wards, Baldwins, Stevensons, Chanslors, Claybrooks and many others.

Judge Beatty was a celebrated lawyer and jurist. He left descendants, but there are none of them in the county at this time. In the Virginia Assembly an act to amend an act, entitled an act for establishing a town in the County of Bourbon, passed November 12, 1790. In this act the boundary of the town of Washington in Bourbon County is designated. Edmund Lyne, Henry Lee, Miles W. Conway, Arthur Fox, Robert Rankin, John Guthridge, William Lamb, Alexander D. Orr, Thomas Sloe and Richard Corwine (gentlemen) shall be appointed trustees, for carrying this act into execution. From Hennings' (Nov. 12, 1790) Statutes at large, Vol. 13, Page 182. The original act was passed October 11, 1786. The trustees appointed were Edmund Lyne, Edward Waller, Henry Lee, Miles W. Conway, Arthur Fox, Daniel Boone, Robert Rankin, John Guthridge, William Lamb, (gentlemen), trustees of the same.

L. C.
1794

Plate on Court House:

Lewis Craig built the Court House, a Baptist preacher and stone mason. Mason County was established 1789. It comprised all of that part of Bourbon County lying north-east of Licking River. Washington was the county seat. It comprehended Bracken, Campbell, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Johnston, Lawrence, Lewis, and parts of

Floyd, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton and Pike. Lewis County was formed in 1806.

The first white man we have account of having been in Kentucky was James McBride, an Englishman, in 1754. Daniel Boone came to Kentucky June 7, 1769. Simon Kenton, 1775. The Court House was built in 1794 of limestone. It was a handsome structure, in colonial style, a large portico, with huge pillars in front. After the county seat was changed to Maysville, 1848, it was used for many years as a schoolhouse. Some years ago it was struck by lightning and burned down.

Tuckahoe is one of the interesting points in the county. It was called for Tuckahoe, seven miles above Richmond on the James, the Manor house of the Randolphs, now owned by the Coolidge family. President Coolidge's grandmother was the favorite granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, Elleanor Randolph, who married Joseph Coolidge of Boston. It was through her that the Coolidges inherited the property. This Tuckahoe in Mason County was settled by people who came from that neighborhood. The Smoots owned a great deal of land in that part of the county; the Picketts and Osburns also. The Perrines bought land from Alexander McClung. The Bacons and Holtons inherited from their mother. Daniel Perrine came from New Jersey in 1792, settled on Tuckahoe, is buried in the family graveyard. This property is owned by the heirs of Wall Smoot, Terhouns, Keiths, Applegate, White, Lloyd, Morans, Burgess and many others.

CHAPTER EIGHT

FERNLEAF AND GERMANTOWN

The Fernleaf neighborhood was settled by many old families, Squire Turner being one of them. He came from Maryland, had a large farm, and a family of daughters; one married a Savage, another old family; one married Benjamin Wood, son of Benjamin Wood and Scota Worthington; he was the son of George Wood, pioneer of Washington. Benjamin lived at Fernleaf. John Brough was a resident of the neighborhood and married Ann Ritchie, a granddaughter of George Wood. The Worthingtons were the early settlers. They had large possessions and many descendents. The Honorable Leslie Worthington of Maysville is one of them. Mr. Frazee, called by everyone Uncle Joe, came very early from New Jersey, had many descendents; the Waltons, Savages, McAtees, Kirks, Sallees, Kilgours, Norrises, Pollocks and Dimmitt.

Dr. John A. Coburn, who married a daughter of Benjamin Wood, was a physician in Germantown for many years. He left quite a family, only one of them living. The Owens family was numerous. There were members of the family in nearly every community of the County. Asburys, Gordons, Doniphan, Reeds, Dunivans, Lloyds, Winter and many others I have no record of.

CHAPTER NINE

ORANGEBURG AND RECTORVILLE
DOVER AND MINERVA

At a very early date William Shackelford, whose wife was Betsy Botts, (daughter of Priscilla Lee and William Botts) came from Virginia and settled in what is now Orangeburg. Their descendents were numerous; one daughter married a Wells and one son, called Uncle Johnie Wells, is now living at the old home up in the nineties. There are a number of great-grandchildren still in the County. Stephen Lee, second son of Stephen Lee and Ann Murphy, was born December 17, 1752, in Virginia; married Mary, daughter of John and Jane Mattison, settled in Mason County 1789; first at Lee's Station, the home of his brother General Henry Lee, in the spring of 1794 at the waters of Phillips Creek. His old home is owned by Richard Lee, great-grandson. Benjamin Lee, his son, was born July 15, 1776, came to Kentucky in 1789; married first a Miss DeBell, second Miss Susan Parker. Winslow Parker was another early settler. He first married Miss Lee, then Miss Lashbrook. Another old family was the Bullocks.

The family of Arthur Fox, son of Arthur Fox, who helped to organize the town of Washington, settled in Dover. His wife was Lucretia Taylor of Maryland. They had quite a large family and their old home was called Webster. Among the early settlers was the Anderson family. There are still a number of the descendents of these two families. Other early settlers were Dobyons, Tabb, Boyd, Jennings, Showalter, Runyon, Sroufe, Mannen, Thomas and many others.

The people of Minerva and Dover were closely related, by birth and intermarriage. Lewis Craig, a Baptist preacher, was one of the early residents of Minerva. Also Formans, Sowards and Chiles.

CHAPTER TEN

OLD FAMILIES

First Settlers in the Washington neighborhood and Maysville: Arthur Fox and William Wood, 1784; Henry Lee and Thomas Marshall, 1785; George Wood, 1786. Later Formans, Taylors, Durrettts, Wards, Lashbrooks, Chambers, Curtis, Lamb, Gills, Harris, Johnstons, Dr. Robert Wilson, Ritchie, Bayless, Little, Keys, Humphreys, Bests, Downings, Gaults, Walkers, Machirs, Hunters, Tuckers, Blanchards, Baldwins, Stevensons, Claybrooks, Beattys, Artis, Nelsons, Andersons and Dukes.

The Forman Family. Two lines.

Ezekiel Forman married Dolly Wood, the daughter of George Wood and Elizabeth Whiteman. She was the first white child born in Mason County. Their children were: 1 Thomas married Miss Brown; 2 Mary married William Paxton; 3 Samuel married Jane, the daughter of Gov. Chambers; 4 Elizabeth married Robert Taylor; 5 Jane married Joseph Forman; 6 Ezekiel married Ellen Rice; 7 Matilda married William Huston; 8 Ann married Dr. Henry; 9 Whiteman married Helen Kelley.

Ezekiel Forman owned a large tract of land, built a stone house, which is still standing. Two of his sons built a house where they kept bachelors hall until one of them married, they called it Dumbar-ton, after the castle in Scotland.

Joseph Forman married Mary Dye. Their children were: 1 Jane married McDonald, went to Missouri; 2 Charles married Mary Pickett; 3 Harriet married Edward Perry; 4 William married Phoebe Glenn; 5 Phoebe married Joseph Brodrick; 6 Samuel married Anna Soward; 7 Joseph married Jane Forman; 8 George L. married Alice Tebbs.

Dr. Basil Duke came from Maryland, married Charlotte, daughter of Col. Thomas Marhsall, at his home Buckpond, Woodford County, Kentucky. He built a home in Washington, was contemporary with

Dr. Johnston. His oldest son James K. Duke married Mary Buford, Dr. Abraham Duke, their son, married Amy Armstrong. Lucy Duke married Charles Buford. Another son, Dr. John Duke, was a prominent physician in Maysville for many years. His wife was Hannah Morton, of a prominent family.

After the close of the War between the States, he formed a partnership with Dr. S. M. Cartmell, who had practiced in Washington many years until he became a surgeon in the Federal Army, serving with great credit in the Sixteenth Kentucky.

Jane Duke, daughter of Dr. Basil Duke, married Harrison Taylor, a prominent lawyer of Maysville. He was the son of Joseph Taylor, son of Robert Taylor and Jane Downey.

Robert Taylor was the youngest son of an Irish Nobleman. He first located in Philadelphia, about the time of the Revolution, or just after; came to Kentucky the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled at Mayslick. His son Robert married a Miss Drake, sister of Dr. Drake, a noted physician of Cincinnati. His son Robert married Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Ezekiel Forman and Dolly Wood. Some of the grandchildren live in his old home.

John D. Taylor never married. He was a prominent lawyer in Maysville. Robert Taylor, son of Robert, married a second time. Sarah Deweese had a son James who was a physician in Washington. Jane, Robert Taylor's daughter, married Charles Marshall, son of Martin P. Marshall of the Hill and lived in Fleming County. Nancy Taylor married John Littlejohn; Jane married a McIlwain; Achsah married Charles Wood, son of George Wood; Nesbit married Miss Parker, went to Lewis County where he practiced medicine. His great-grandson is Dr. A. O. Taylor of Maysville. He followed in his great-grandfather's footsteps, only he is quite a fine surgeon and very successful. His great-grandfather was not a surgeon. The first Robert Taylor had quite a large family, but some of them did not live in Mason County.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

OTHER FAMILIES

Judge William McClung married Susan, daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall. Their son John A. McClung, a very prominent Presbyterian preacher was lost at Niagara Falls. Judge McClung was a fine lawyer and was Judge for many years of the County court. He built the house now owned by George Keith at Charleston Bottom.

Judge John Coburn was a very prominent citizen, occupying many high offices. He was a native of Philadelphia; first came to Lexington in 1784. About 1794 he moved to Maysville where he was elected Judge, which office he held many years. He was a man of fine character. His son, Dr. Wilson Coburn, married Ann Wood, daughter of George Wood and Elizabeth Whiteman. William R. Wood married his daughter Mary Moss Coburn.

Amos Corwine came from New Jersey, settled at Jerry Ridge. His son Amos Corwine became a portrait painter of note. His portrait of himself has a place in the Public Library. The library was given to Maysville by James Wormald, whose mother was a sister of Mr. George Cox.

The first clerk of the Mason County Court was Robert Rankin, 1789. He must have served a short time, as Captain Thomas Marshall was the clerk in 1790. I got this information from Indentures at the Clerk's Office. I am informed that Robert Rankin was a brother of the Rankin who figured so conspicuously in freeing slaves and ran what was called the Underground Railway at Ripley, Ohio, however it was not a railway; only called that in a kind of derision.

Captain James Ward who figured in the battle of Point Pleasant came to Kentucky and settled in Mason County, acquired quite an estate. His son James married Amanda Rankin, a granddaughter of Robert Rankin. Peyton I. Key married Mary Rankin, another granddaughter and mother of James Key, the present incumbent Circuit Clerk.

Colonel Thomas Marshall came to Kentucky at an early day, settled in Fayette County. His estate was in Woodford after it was cut off from Fayette. He, with Richard Young and several others, established the town of Versailles. Captain Thomas Marshall, his son, came to Mason. He built the house now owned by the Claybrook family. He owned fifteen thousand acres of land and was the second Clerk of the Mason County Court and had the Clerk's Office in close

proximity to his home. In eighteen hundred he built the home in Washington called the House On The Hill. His daughter Eliza married her cousin, Martin P. Marshall, and inherited the house from her father. It is still in the family, owned by a great-granddaughter. Martin P. and Eliza had quite a family. One daughter married William Durrett, one a McKnight and one a Massie. Charles married Jane Taylor and Robert married Elizabeth Forman.

Alexander Keith Marshall had a son Charles A. and to distinguish him from his cousin Charles A., a son of Captain Thomas Marshall, he was nicknamed Black Dan. He married Jane Luke, a niece of John J. Crittenden and a sister of the first wife of Richard Henry Lee. They lived in the Lewisburg neighborhood; a great-grandson owns his old hime. His son Alexander Keith married a Miss Dudley. John Marshall, another son of Alexander Keith, also lived in Lewisburg. His daughter Frances married Frank Chambers, son of Governor Chambers. Lucy married James Casey and James married Susan Allen who belonged to an old Mayslick family. John and Mary never married.

The Durrett family was one of the prominent families of the Washington neighborhood. Richard Durrett the progenitor of the family was a minister of the gospel. I find many marriages by him in the old marriage records. He must have been the grandfather of William who married Miss Marshall and Richard who married Nannie Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor and Elizabeth Forman. Both of these men left families, some of them still in the neighborhood. They had a sister who was the second wife of Frank Chambers.

Henry Cutter came from Boston, engaged in business with Hamilton Gray who also came from the East; their business was wholesale and retail groceries and fine liquors of every kind. Hamilton Gray married Elizabeth Johnson, granddaughter of William Shackelford and Betsey Botts, (daughter of William Botts and Priscilla Lee of Virginia.) The Shackelfords came to Kentucky and settled in what is now the Orangeburg neighborhood, 1791. Their Grandson James Johnson was a prominent banker of Maysville. The Wells family are descended from the Shackelfords, who were quite prominent in the County. Dr. John Shackelford was a nephew and a prominent physician in Maysville. His wife was Ann Chambers, a niece of Governor Chambers.

Henry Cutter was quite popular, having an interest in the Cotton Mill. He died of cholera and left his property which he had acquired to the lady to whom he was engaged to marry, Rebecca Dobyms, granddaughter of Arthur Fox. His brother Amos Cutter

came to Kentucky to look up his brother's interests and fell in love with his brother's sweetheart and they married and owned the place now owned by Mrs. Dr. Brand.

The Picketts were another old family who came from Virginia. Some of them settled at Tuckahoe; one lived in Maysville, was the father of Dr. Thomas E. Pickett, a physician and writer of some note and his mother was a Miss McDowell, nearly related to the celebrated Dr. McDowell of Danville, Kentucky.

John Richeson married Eliza Coburn, daughter of Dr. William Coburn and Ann Wood, who had a grocery for many years. His son succeeded him but sold out some years ago. Milton C. Russell, son of Christopher Russell, (a brick mason who assisted in building the Court House or City Hall), was a clerk in the grocery of John Richeson. Then he was with Dudley A. Richardson in his produce store. At Mr. Richardson's death he bought the store and was a very successful merchant, his son succeeding him and he too has been successful. He is a very enterprising and useful citizen, is manager of the Washington Opera House and affords amusement to the people.

Johnathan Ayers Bierbower came from Pennsylvania 1837, built a carriage factory where the M. E. Church South now stands. It burned down at the same time the Presbyterian Church burned; he then built on Second Street, the house now owned by the Keith Brothers and used as a garage. He built the large brick house on Fourth Street, now owned by his daughters. His sons carried on the carriage business for many years.

G. W. Blatterman born in London came to Virginia with his parents, when quite a young man came to Maysville, married Eleanor, daughter of Judge Lewis Collins, whose wife was the daughter of Valentine Peers. Mr. Blatterman was a partner of John Seton in the drug business for some years. Another daughter of Judge Collins married Captain Thomas Ross, another married James Owens. Richard enlarged the History of Kentucky written by his father. Valentine Peers Collins lived in Covington.

Samuel Lyon Blaine was a native of Pennsylvania, (was Uncle to James G. Blaine, noted politician), engaged in mercantile business, came to Kentucky, was United States Assessor of Internal Revenue 1864 to 1873. His wife was Ann Coons, daughter of George Coons, of Fayette County—sister of George and Charles Coons. Charles and George Coons settled first in Lexington, then came to Maysville. George married—was a Presbyterian preacher, sometime pastor of the Maysville Church. He had several children. Charles, his bro-

ther, married—had an extensive business, had a slaughter house in the West end, also a coal-oil factory and a packing house on the corner of Second and Limestone where the High School now stands.

The Poyntz Brothers were among the early settlers. They had a Tannery, which occupied all the ground where the Cox Row now stands, from Third to Fourth Streets; the office and business house stood where the Masonic Temple stands. Pat McCardie was the tanner. William Poyntz married a Miss Baldwin of Shannon, Mason County. His son, John, married Katherine Shultz. Samuel married Mary Dewess.

George Dodson was a wholesale merchant for many years, after his death his sons carried on the business for years. Mrs. Hudnut had a millinery store. Mr. Arthur and Johnnie Brosee were confectioners and bakers, served all the weddings and entertainments. Newt Cooper had a wholesale store. The Phisters became quite prominent the latter part of the century. There were several brothers. Charles was a coal and lumber merchant, married Miss Hutchins, a member of another old family. John was a doctor and married Miss Poyntz. Elijah married Miss Paddock, daughter of Doctor Paddock, her family came from New Britain Connecticut, she was a very handsome and brilliant woman. Elijah Phister was a prominent Lawyer and Judge of Mason County for some years. There were two half brothers, Chambers, and Conrad who was Wharf Master for many years.

The Rains Brothers who had a produce house on West 3rd Street for many years, were succeeded by their sons who continued the business for a while, then sold out. The Thomases also had a produce house on Market Street.

James Smith came from England, had a Book Store, where Briscois now has a Furniture Store. S. M. Miner had a Shoe Store for years where the Ryder Paint Store now is. His Shoe Maker was Mr. Pecor whose son John married Lucy Smith, daughter of James Smith.

Keifer and Roberts owned a Flour Mill on East Second Street and were very successful as business men. Rudy, Otten, Spaulding, Grant, Power, Powell, McClanahan, Nicholson. T. K. Rickets was a saddler and harness maker. A. R. Glascock had a Dry Goods Store. Coryells, Lloyds, Collins, Peers, Coons, Orr, Stillwell.

There are many other families to write of, among them the January's, Hustons and Shultz. William Huston married Harriet Lee, sister of Captain James A. Lee; they came from Pennsylvania. James A. Lee was a steamboat captain. He married Elizabeth Wood,

oldest daughter of Charles Wood and Achsah Taylor, lived in Maysville for many years, moved to Peoria, Illinois about 1858. Charles Wood's second daughter, Jane Taylor, married Edward P. Lee, youngest son of General Henry Lee, lived in the old home, built the latter part of the eighteenth century. Maria Bayless Wood married J. J. Carson, a merchant of New Orleans. Lucretia Taylor Wood married Dr. Simon M. Cartmell, lived in Washington many years, then moved to Maysville, where, as I have stated, he practiced medicine in partnership with Doctor John Duke. Martha Moorhead Wood married W. H. Wadsworth, a lawyer, very prominent throughout the state. He was the son of Adna A. Wadsworth who was a descendent of that Wadsworth of Charter Oak fame. Mr. Wadsworth, his father came to Maysville from Massachusetts early in 1800. His home was where the Power Plant of the Cotton Mill now stands. W. H. Wadsworth married 1848 and lived at his father's old home until 1862 when he built the handsome home he called Buffalo Trace named for the trace of Buffalo going to Blue Licks, for salt. Mr. Wadsworth was elected to Congress, several terms, where he served his Country. He died 1894.

Ann Coburn Wood married E. S. Fletcher, lived in Ashland, Kentucky but moved to Galveston, Texas after the war, but came back to Maysville to die. Charlot Wood, after the death of her mother, made her home with her sisters for some years, then had rooms at the Hill House, where she died in 1923. John Taylor Wood the only son married Sarah Belle Stout, lived at the old home and carried on the Tan Yard his father established.

Stephen Lee, son of Lewis Lightfoot Lee, son of Stephen Lee and Ann Murphy was a cabinet maker and lived in Washington, where he did a great deal of beautiful work, many pieces of it still being in existence. His beautiful designs in inlay work has never been imitated. He afterwards moved his Shop to Maysville and continued his work but he was also interested in Municipal affairs and was one of the early Mayors. He married Mary Stewart, who belonged to one of the prominent early settlers. He had several children, among them was Mary, who married Ormand Berry. They afterward moved to St. Louis and he is buried there.

CHAPTER TWELVE

JANUARY—COCHRAN—BARBOUR—COX

Andrew M. January was born in Jessamine County Kentucky twelve miles from Lexington, August 3, 1794. His father Ephraim January was the grandson of a French Huguenot; his mother was Sarah McConnell of Connelstown, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship in the silver plating business, in 1818, he left Lexington and came to Maysville where he engaged in the commission business with his Uncle, afterward buying out the business. He became a very influential man and with others who were interested had the streets of Maysville paved soon after he came. He was interested in the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike and with Governor Chambers and others projected the road. Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden were instrumental in working it through Congress. Andrew M. January married Sarah Huston, daughter of William Huston, in 1816. He was president of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Co., besides being a commission merchant, president of the Maysville branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

He bought an interest in The Maysville Cotton Mills in 1848. The Mills were founded in 1834—in 1851 he became associated with B. W. Wood, and the firm became January and Wood. He died in 1877. This Cotton Mill is now conducted by his grandson Robert A. Cochran.

Robert A. Cochran Sr., born in Pennsylvania, January 27, 1822. Mr. Cochran was prominent in educational work, was County Clerk for some years. He married Harriet Frances January, May 17, 1853, daughter of Andrew M. January. He died January 13, 1896. Mrs. Cochran died September 17, 1896. They left five sons, all of them influential citizens. Judge A. M. J. Cochran has been Judge of the Eastern Kentucky Court for twenty years. Robert A., manager of the Cotton Mills. Dr. James H., president of the Maysville Power Co. William died some years ago. Horace J., president of the Street Railway.

James Barbour, son of James and Letitia Barbour, born in Danville, Kentucky, May 27, 1820. His father was a native of Virginia of an old English family. He graduated at Center College 1837, studied law and graduated at Transylvania University in 1840, began to practice at Danville in 1852, moved to Maysville, became

Cashier of the branch Bank of Kentucky. After the branch Bank was withdrawn, he with Andrew M. January, Robert A. Cochran and J. F. Barbour organized the Bank of Maysville, 1871. After Mr. January's death 1877, he was elected president; he also practiced law. He married March 26, 1844, Miss Elizabeth Graham Foster of Natchez. She was the daughter of Colonel James Foster who was with General Jackson in his Indian campaigns, by him appointed Post Master of Natchez 1833.

J. F. Barbour succeeded his father at his death in 1896 as President of the Bank. He retired a few years ago. He first married a Miss Taylor. She died in 1880, leaving three children. In 1886 he married Miss Mary Hays, a daughter of Dr. John S. Hays, a scholar, theologian, at one time Professor in Danville Theological Seminary, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Maysville for some years. He established Hayswood Seminary where he and his accomplished daughters had a very successful school until he died in 1899. J. F. Barbour's three daughters by his last wife are accomplished musicians.

Dr. John Barbour youngest son of James Barbour succeeded Dr. Hays, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, resigned in 1895. His wife was Minnie Phillips daughter of William Phillips and Miss Richeson, sister of William and John Richeson. William the Professor and John had a grocery store for many years.

The Cox Family

Geo. Cox, son of John Cox, born in Gloucester, England, May 13, 1756, and Mary Crowell born October 26, 1756. George Cox was born March 1, 1791, in London England. They trace back to the Norman Conquest. His wife Ann Hopkinson, was born at Nottingham of gentle parentage. She was born July 15, 1796. They had fourteen children, several died very young. William Hopkinson Cox, the oldest of the family, married Elizabeth Russell Newman, had two sons, William Hopkinson and George Lissant. The Cox family were merchants. In 1817, George Cox left England, came to the United States, located in Maysville, Kentucky. He started business in a very modest way, but it increased gradually until he and his sons had one of the most flourishing Dry Goods Stores in the state. They became well known and prospered for many years. After his death and the death of his two sons, his grandsons carried on the business for some years, when they sold out to John Hunt and retired. Their father left them quite a fortune.

George Cox's eldest daughter, Alice Ann, married Robert Ficklin who was a prominent Dry Goods Merchant for many years. He left two daughters. Only one daughter, Mrs. Shackelford, is living at the present time. Elizabeth Caroline married first Madison Dimmit, second Henry Reader. She had two children but both have passed away. Lucy Maria married John Keith, a Scotchman who was heir to a title and estate, but never claimed it. They had two sons and two daughters. The sons are still living. Lissant Cox never married. He was very much beloved, amassed quite a fortune, which he left to his nieces and nephews. Joseph and Albert served in the Confederate Army and died from wounds received. Horatio served in the Union Army, never married.

Edward Cox, born at Gainsborough Lincolnshire, England, August 22, 1786, died at Maysville, Kentucky, March 16, 1847, married Ann Maria, a sister of his cousin George Cox, Lambeth Church London, May 26, 1811, had eight children. I will write only of those who lived in Maysville. Fannie, born October 9, 1822, died July, 1894, married Joseph Forman Broderick, October 1841. Mary, twin sister of Fannie died May 6, 1880, married September 9, 1846. Richard H. Collins, son of Judge Lewis Collins. Henry Howard Cox nurseryman and farmer born July 8, 1827, died February 22, 1897, married February 25, 1852, Sarah Parker.

Edward Cox came to the United States in 1817. He first went to Lexington, but after two years removed to Maysville, where he had a book store and a book binding business, such as he had been engaged in in London. He made quite a success in this business. He had in connection with his book store a circulating library, which became very popular. In the fall of 1835, Mr. Cox with his daughter returned to England on a visit to his relatives, while there he purchased many rare old books, adding much to his reputation as a literary antiquarian. Among these books was a Bible three hundred and thirty years old.

Honorable W. H. Cox of this city has the History of the Cox and Lissant families that date beyond the Conquest. The name Lissant is spelled in many ways, one has DeLissant. He also has a book that has been in his family for many centuries, the date of publication is 1638. It is a sacred work.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

THE PAYNE FAMILY OF NOBLE DESCENT

The Paynes were of Welsh ancestry. The first of the name in the United States was John Payne, who settled in Fairfax County, Virginia—his descendents were numerous, but we only have to write of the Paynes of Mason County. Thomas Y. Payne and his wife, Elizabeth Tureman, had five children. Letitia Payne married J. J. Wood, son of William Wood, three daughters and one son still living. Thomas Payne was a prominent lawyer. His sister, Elizabeth B. Payne married John T. Langhorne, their daughter, Sarah Belle, married Henry Waller, a lawyer. Judith Frye married Charles E. Marshall. The Langhorns were also of noble descent. Henry Waller built the house now owned by Baldwin Cartmell. Mr. Waller left Kentucky many years ago, went to Chicago, sold his home to W. W. Baldwin, his son, Maurice Waller married Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Colonel Charles Marshall and Phoebe Paxton. Maurice Waller was a Presbyterian preacher.

Henry Tureman was a merchant, married Amanda Shumate, had quite a family. After his death. Mrs. Tureman was proprietress of the Lee House and was very successful at a hotel keeper.

The Payne Family of Mason County

Col. Devall Payne was born January 1, 1764 in Fairfax County, Virginia, was the son of William Payne, whose parental ancestor accompanied Lord Fairfax from England. He married Hannah, daughter of Major Hugh Brent of Loudon County, Virginia, December 1, 1785, in 1789 he removed to Kentucky and settled near Lexington. In 1792 he removed to Mason County and settled on his farm on Mill Creek, where he resided till his death. His tastes were decidedly military. In 1813 when Colonel R. M. Johnston raised a regiment for service in the North West, he was appointed Major commanding the first Batallion, he distinguished himself at the battle of the Thames. He with Colonel Todd, Major Wood, and Gov. Chambers were volunteer aids of General Harrison.

Samuel January

Samuel January, an uncle of A. M. January, came to Kentucky before 1800. He too first went to Lexington, having heard it was the Garden Spot. In a few years he came to Maysville where he acquired quite a fortune, being a public spirited man, built some

houses, most of his land lay east of Limestone Creek, in what was then called New Town, afterward East Maysville. He built a one story brick on Front Street, afterward owned by Judge Richard Stanton, which burned down some years ago. A story is told of the old gentleman. It seems that he was fond of imbibing very freely of John Barley Corn in his young days; when asked why he built a one story house, he laughingly said, that he once lived in a two story house, he got drunk and fell out of a window and broke his leg, so thought it best to fall out of a one story house. When he died he left a square of ground in the East End, to the City of Maysville, which has always been called January Park, but never has been utilized in any way.

Judge Richard Stanton

Judge Richard Stanton, whose wife was Miss Throop, came from Alexandria, Virginia about 1840. He located in Maysville, and practiced law for many years; was a prominent citizen and Judge for many terms, he had a very interesting family. His oldest son Henry T. Stanton was a poet of considerable note, was a Major in the Confederate Army. His most noted poems were the "Moneyless Man" and "Crazy Ellen." He inherited his talent from his gifted mother who not only wrote, but was quite an artist and a very beautiful woman. Her daughters inherited her beauty.

Isaac Nelson, the Newell Brothers, and Thomas Brothers, were Produce Merchants. Pearce, Tolle and Holton were Dry Goods Merchants; Owens, Pinkard and Barkley, Hardware; also Anderson and Andrews were in the Hardware business. Mullins and Hunt in Dry Goods. Portor Dobyms built the huose on the Fleming Pike, sold it to Hiram Pearce. It is now owned by Clem Storer. The Pearce Brothers came to Maysville from Fleming County, and engaged in business. Charles Pearce married Maria Shultz, daughter of Christain Shultz and Charlot Lee. He and Joseph Wallingford were in the banking business, the firm of Pearce and Wallingford, for many years; the Pearces all acquired fortunes, by perseverance and industry.

Christian Shultz was a Pennsylvania Dutchman; came to Maysville a poor boy, but was industrious and ambitious. Married Charlot Lee in 1814—had several children, two sons died young, the other went to Illinois. Julia married Joseph Leech, then John Chenoweth, built a handsome home on the Fleming Pike. Katherine married John Ponytz; they also built a handsome home on the Fleming Pike. This land belonged to their mother, who inherited it from her father,

General Henry Lee. He built her a home, where the C. and O. Station now is, as he did for all of his daughters. Maria Shultz married Charles Pearce and lived in the old home.

Jacob Boone was a cousin of Daniel Boone, located in Maysville, or rather it was Limestone at that time, about 1786. His wife was Mary DeHart, had one son and six daughters; Emily, William, Betsey, Mary, Ann and Nancy. Emily married a Hancock, she was called Milly Hancock, very eccentric. William married Clarice Wallingford, sister of Joseph Wallingford, Banker. Betsy married a Reeder. She had quite an experience with Indians and made a narrow escape from being captured by them, upon one occasion, while gathering vegetables for dinner; she afterward made friends with them by giving them food that she cooked. Mary Boone married a Ross. Her only son, Thomas Ross, was connected with a Bank in Maysville. He married Kate Collins, daughter of Judge Lewis Collins. Nancy Boone married John Mitchell 1790, had seven children. Andrew the third child, born 1802, married Miss Degman, had three children by her. He afterward married Martha Payne and had six children. Andrew Mitchell was a Cabinet maker and undertaker for many years. He accumulated quite a fortune and left his family in good circumstances.

The first burying ground was donated by Jacob Boone, a Church was built on the front of the lot and Jacob Boone and his wife were buried there. He died in 1827 and his wife died in 1828. The lot is now owned by the Washington Fire Company and the Opera House stands where the Church stood. The burying ground has been so desecrated by vandals, many of the stones taken up from the graves are stacked up and no one knows where they belong. In this spot the first Mayor, Wolfe, of Maysville lies, also the great clock maker, Gulick.

Several of the Armstrongs are buried there, and many others of note. There was another burying ground where the L. & N. depot now stands. When a Railroad was projected some years ago, the bodies were disinterred and removed to the spot which is called the Old Cemetery. I don't know what year this was, but the old stones mark the graves there.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

MAYSVILLE FIRST CALLED LIMESTONE

Limestone was the landing place for all people and produce coming down the River. The first house was built by Jacob Boone, so I have been told. The name was changed in honor of John May, who acquired a large tract of land by Treasury Warrant. The other settlers purchased from him. It was established as a Town by order of the Virginia Legislature in 1788, two years after Washington was established. The Trustees were Daniel Boone, Henry Lee, Arthur Fox, Jacob Boone, Thomas Brooks and George Mefford. It was then Bourbon Co. There were many distinguished people among the early settlers. The houses at first were of frame and very plain, after sometime the people began building better houses of stone and brick. In early days the brick was brought from Virginia, until people had brick kilns and burned their own brick, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The stone houses were built by Stone Hammer Metcalfe, Governor Metcalfe.

The town began to grow, when progressive people came in, many business houses were erected, Dry Goods, Groceries and stores of every kind. A hotel, called the Goddard House, kept by Mrs. Goddard, is now the home of the Eagles, on Front and Market. The next hotel was built by General Lee and his brother Peter, corner of Front and Sutton, named the Lee House, afterwards sold to Charles Hill and called the Hill House.

George Cox came from England early in the nineteenth century and established a Dry Goods Store, which flourished for many years. John Armstrong, an Irishman, came early in the century. He was a poor man, and a peddler, but by industry and perseverance, acquired a large fortune. He built many houses, a brick row on Third Street, Second Street, and Limestone, also a schoolhouse on the Lexington Pike and gave a great part to the Third Street Methodist Church, of which he was an influential member, his daughters married into the best families, his son James took his fortune, went to

Paris France, bought a title, was called Baron Armstrong, amassed a large fortune, died some years ago and left several million dollars to his sisters, nieces and nephews in this country. John Armstrong purchased the home built by William Phillips and his family lived there many years. It is on the corner of Sutton and Third, now owned by the Fees.

Johnson Armstrong, a brother of John, also came at an early day, he built the house on Front Street and Sutton 1831, now owned by the McIlvains and from there on up including the Frederick house. William Huston built the houses, now owned by William Cox and Charles Newell. Dr. Robert Grundy built the one now owned by James Kehoe.

Maysville was incorporated as a City in 1833. I have been informed, that all of the business of the Town was transacted in a room over the Market House, which stood on the esplanade where the Fountain now stands. A short time after, the City Hall was built, quite a handsome and imposing building, in Colonial style. I have been told that the builders were two brothers, Stanislaus and Ignatius Mitchell, Christopher Russell and Lenin Purnell. They sure knew their business, and are deserving of a memorial tablet. After the County seat was moved from Washington to Maysville, the City gave the Hall to the County for a Courthouse.

The Presbyterian Church stood where the Opera House now stands. It burned down in 1850. The members determined to change the site, so purchased the lot where the Church now stands. The City bought the lot and built a Hall, which was afterward converted into a place of entertainment, then the Washington Fire Company bought it; it burned down in 1900 and the Company built the Opera House.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

MAYSLICK AND OTHER TOWNS

Many old families settled in Mayslick and the neighborhood. Laythams, Dukes, Dyes, Scotts, Drakes, Taylors, several of the Forman brothers, Herndons, Pogues, Mitchells, Finchs, Pipers, Shanklins, Myalls, Matthews, Yanceys, Perrys, Groves, Burges, Jeffersons, Peeds, Craycraft, Fox, Longnecker, Riley. Mr. Longnecker married Miss Riley whose grandmotheer was a Miss Drake, sister of Dr. Drake, who became very prominent in Cincinnati. Another sister of Dr. Drake married Robert Taylor, son of Robert Taylor who came from Ireland, settled first in Philadelphia, came to Kentucky about 1800, his son Robert was the father of John D. Taylor, a prominent lawyer. Robert Taylor married the second time Sallie Dewees, a granddaughter of Judge Coburn.

Sardis and Shannon were settled later. The early settlers, were Formans, Kentons, Grovers, Baldwins, Bakers.

The Parry family came from an old family in Wales of noble extraction, first settled in Delaware. Thomas Parry came to Kentucky 1795, his wife was Miss Mary Dobyms. They had ten children, James, Eliza, Edward, Thomas, Needham, Frances, Benjamin, Elizabeth, William, Henry, Lemuel. Four of the sons were farmers, one a doctor. They left many descendants. A daughter married Mr. Browning; another son married Gabriella Owens, daughter of Athelstan Owens of another old family. Needham married Ella Wood. Benjamin married Miss Groves first, then Miss Humphreys. Dr. Lemuel married Miss Craycraft.

The Frazee family was of French origin of Huguenot ancestry, came to United States and settled first in New Jersey. Ephraim Frazee was the progenitor of the family in Kentucky. He had a large family. His son Samuel came to Kentucky in 1777, was a scout for George Rogers Clarke. He with three brothers settled on Bracken Creek 1792, they traded salt for five acres of land on the head waters of Bracken, and Five Lick Creeks, the dividing line of Bracken and Mason Counties. He built one of the first brick houses in Mason County. He died at the age of ninety-six. Joseph Frazee, son of Samuel Frazee, married Ann Coburn, his first wife, had two sons and a daughter, Susan, who married John Henry Walton. Samuel Frazee married Nettie Deweese, Anderson married Miss Kirk. His second wife was Miss Cushman who belonged to one of the early settlers. His sons were Joseph, who married Miss Gordon, of another

old family. John married Eliza Lusk of Garrard County, David married Maria Lee. There were other descendents of Samuel Frazee in Bracken and Mason, at Dover and Minerva.

Dr. Lewis J. Frazee was a physician in Maysville, (a grandson of Samuel Frazee.) He went to Louisville and became quite prominent, as a physician and writer. He built the house now owned by Dr. Samuels, sold it to Dr. McGranaghan, who was the first Homeopathic physician in Maysville. Dr. Frazee wrote the history of the Frazee family and his history is authentic. It was given me by one of Samuel Frazee's descendents.

Dr. Anderson Donaphan was a physician in Mason and Bracken, one of his daughters married Dr. Thomas Nelson, one married James Coburn, son of Judge Coburn, one son married Miss Frazee, daughter of Samuel Frazee.

Lewisburg was called for Isaac Lewis, a prominent merchant there. His daughter Betsey married William McIlvain, a prominent farmer, some of their descendents are living in Maysville still.

John Lashbrook married Leanna Lee, daughter of Stephen Lee and Ann Murphy. Their son Peter married Miss Morton, lived near Lewisburg and left descendents. William Lashbrook married Miss Preston, who lived in Washington. His three granddaughters live in his old home.

Among the early settlers were Dimmitts, Marshalls, Duvalls, Alexanders, Bollingers, Gaithers, Greathouse, Calverts, Prestons, Hords, Parkers, Lashbrooks, Rice, Clarke, Morton, Humphreys, Alexanders, Strode, Calverts, Lindseys, Keys, a Baptist preacher there for many years. Among the old families of Lewisburg neighborhood were the Bullocks who were intermarried with the Prestons, who lived adjoining the old half way house, which was kept by Octavius Weedon, there the omnibus drivers changed horses, which plied between Maysville and Flemingsburg after the Pike was built in 1840.

The little Village of Weedonia was named for Mr. Weedon. After he died the half way house was kept by Mr. Franch. The Willetts and Robbs were among the early settlers in that locality. The Wells family and Luttrells also.

Charleston Bottom

William McClung who married Susan Marshall, daughter of Colonel Thomas Marshall, settled at Charleston Bottom, built a brick house, erroneously stated to be the first brick house in Mason County. Alexander Keith Marshall built the first one, the latter part of the eighteenth Century. Marsh and Richardson families also settled there, but much later at Charleston Bottom Broshears was another family.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

THE PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST CHURCH
IN KENTUCKY

The first Presbyterian preacher who came to Kentucky, was Rev. David Rice. He came from Virginia October, 1783, to Harrods Station, where he preached in a blockhouse, which was built to protect the pioneers from the Indians. The Church at Washington was an offshoot of this, as the Rev. John P. Campbell was a missionary who came from it, he being the first Presbyterian preacher in Washington; about 1795. He was followed by Rev. Robert Wilson, who was the first pastor of the Washington Church. He was of Irish ancestry. His forbears were driven from the north of Ireland for their religion. They came to Virginia. Robert Wilson was born there in 1772, came to Washington in 1798, and remained until his death in 1822. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Harris.

The old Baptist Church in Washington burned down some years ago and a new one was built, and it, too, burned. The Presbyterian Church was built in close proximity to the parsonage. The congregation soon outgrew the church, so they built a brick church in the center of the town opposite where the church now stands. This was quite a handsome building, with a vestibule in front, two doors leading into the auditorium, a double row of pews down the center and on each side of the aisle. The pews had doors entering into the aisles. The pulpit was quite high with steps on either side leading up to it. It was lighted by candles, as there were no other lights in those days. Down each aisle there were a dozen or more posts about five feet high on which the candles were placed. The candlesticks were either brass or pewter. There is no telling what became of them. Over the vestibule was a gallery where all the carriage drivers of the members, and any other negroes who wished to attend services, were seated. There were two posts on either side of the pulpit for candles. Dr. John Condit, who came from New England, was pastor of the church for many years and was beloved and revered by everyone. After he left during the Civil War, a younger man came. He immediately began clamoring for a new church, and the members fell for it. Such vandalism was scarcely ever known. They deliberately tore down the handsome old brick church, which could have been restored at half the price, and built a modern frame church.

The Methodists came next, and organized a church in the early part of the nineteenth century, and built a very good brick church, which is still in good condition.

After Alexander Campbell organized a church, they built one in Washington; also one in Mayslick and Maysville.

After Dr. Wilson's death (1822-1836) there was no regular pastor of the Washington Church, but it was ministered to by Rev. John T. Edgar, a very noted man, pastor of the Maysville Church; Rev. James H. Logan and Rev. Samuel Lynn. In the summer of 1836 Rev. Paradise Lost McAboy was installed as pastor. He divided the time between the Washington and Murphysville churches, and lived at Murphysville. In the spring of 1839 he married Miss Mary Ruth Thornton of Paris, Ky., a very gifted writer of poetry and song, and a very popular and well beloved lady. Her songs were sung by many singers, among them being Sue Coburn, of Germantown, daughter of Dr. John A. Coburn, a very talented and gifted musician. A few months after Mr. McAboy's marriage he met with a sudden and tragic death. There was a flour mill in the town. Mr. McAboy went to it, and as he entered the door, the second and third floors gave way under the weight of the grain which was stored there, and smothered him to death before he could be rescued. He was succeeded by Rev. John H. Condit, who was a native of New England, and who was greatly beloved by all of his people. He was a consecrated Christian and an active worker. The church grew in numbers and interest under his ministry, which closed in 1867. He went to Ashland, Ky., where he died in 1870, at the home of his son, W. C. Condit, who was pastor of the Ashland Church for over fifty years. After Dr. Condit, Rev. J. M. Evans supplied the pulpit for a year. In December, 1868, the Rev. Charles H. Dobbs was called to the pastorate, and was installed in May, 1869. He was very faithful and energetic, and in 1874 he was called to a church in West Virginia, which he accepted. In 1875 Rev. J. H. Moore, a Virginian, was called to the pastorate and remained for some years. His wife was Virginia Bedlinger, daughter of Dr. Bedinger, a Presbyterian preacher, who only lived a short time. He then married Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Samuel Forman and Jane Chambers. He was succeeded by Mr. E. T. Hoke as a supply. Rev. E. E. Shepperson succeeded Mr. Hoke. Then Rev. E. E. Ervin. In March, 1886 Rev. W. T. Speers became pastor, and continued to serve the church for some years very acceptably. Mr.

Rodes succeeded Mr. Speers, then Mr. Hooper and Mr. Chapin. The present pastor is Mr. Ray.

So far as I have been able to learn the Methodist was the first church established in Maysville. Bishop Asbury appointed James Hall and Benjamin Ogden to Kentucky in 1786. In the spring of 1790, Bishop Asbury made his first visit to Kentucky, to the first Conference held near Lexington. In that same year a new circuit appeared at Limestone. Samuel Tucker and Joseph Tiler were appointed to ride this new circuit, which was cut from Lexington. These were the first preachers for Limestone and Mason County. Samuel Tucker was killed by Indians while descending the Ohio River, on his way to the Limestone circuit. The circuit included all of Mason and Fleming counties. Benjamin Northcutt, born in North Carolina in 1770, came to Kentucky in 1786, was appointed to Limestone in 1792, and was a very remarkable man.

The first deed for ground on which to build a church, on record in Mason County, is dated 1806. It was located about two miles above Maysville. Bishop Asbury, after attending the Ohio Conference in 1813, proceeded to Limestone, and on the fifteenth of September, 1813, the first Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated. The services were first held in the homes, afterwards in the schoolhouse on the lot now occupied by the Opera House.

Mrs. Melinda Mefford, who lived in the blockhouse in 1784, removed with her husband to Mefford Station in 1785. She was a member of the first class of Methodists organized in Limestone. Rev. William O. Cull preached the funeral sermon of the Reverend Samuel Tucker, killed by Indians in 1790. Rev. Tucker was laid to rest on the west corner of Front and Market streets, now under the pavement. In 1812 a lot was purchased on the south corner of Grave Alley and West Second streets, and deeded to the trustees, John Tribby, John Armstrong, Jacob Outten and Peter Grant. A small frame building was erected and dedicated by Bishop Asbury in 1813. In 1816 the membership was sixty, very respectable, but poor, having only one rich man, John Armstrong. In 1819 the frame building was removed and a brick was erected in its stead. It was destroyed by fire in 1851. In 1823 Conference was held in Maysville. In 1833 the church was quite prosperous.

In 1840 Rev. John Newland Maffitt held a series of meetings. One hundred and fifteen persons united with the church during the

year. This same year a German mission was organized by Rev. James Bier. In 1841 Conference was again held in Maysville. On August 31, 1845 a vote of the congregation was taken in regard to the division of the church. R. H. Stanton and James Jacoby were the secretaries. One hundred and nine voted to go to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and ninety-seven voted to remain in the old Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church wished to occupy the Church either morning or evening, but the M. E. Church South claimed the exclusive use of the house. John Armstrong and others brought suit in the Mason Circuit Court to recover the use of the church, from which they had been excluded. Judge Reed decided that each church should have its alternate weeks. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision and gave exclusive use of the house to the Southern Methodist Church.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church then resolved to build a church. They were given a lot on Third Street by John Armstrong. The Trustees were Thomas Nolin, M. A. Hutchins, Ebenezer Jenkins, John Armstrong and Jacob Outten. Charles Phister was one of the solicitors to secure funds, four thousand dollars being obtained and the work begun in 1845. The remainder was paid by John Armstrong and Charles Phister. The church has grown and flourished, they now own a handsome parsonage, and have had many brilliant men as pastors and a number of presiding elders. It is impossible to give the names in a short history.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

THE PRESBYTERIAN, EPISCOPAL, BAPTIST,
CHRISTIAN AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES
AT MAYSVILLE, KY.

In June, 1817, the first Presbyterian Church was organized. The Rev. Robert Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Washington, Ky., William Buling, elder of the same, R. Robb and John Boyd, ruling elders of the Cabin Creek Church, were the organizers, by order of the West Lexington Presbytery. The members of the Washington Church, who lived in Maysville and vicinity were recommended to have their names transferred from the church at that place to the church at Maysville. In 1819 two elders were elected, John January and John Lowry. In 1820 Valentine Peers was elected. Up to this time forty members were received. Rev. Robert Wilson conducted the services. There is no record as to where the building was located, in which the church services were held.

The building preceding the present one was on the south side of Second Street, where the Opera House now stands. It burned April, 1850, and the present Church was begun the same year. It has always been kept in good repair, and in 1892, extensive improvements were made. A new pulpit was installed, the choir balcony in the rear was taken down, and the organ removed to its present location. The plain glass was removed and beautiful stained windows were put in the auditorium, and plate glass in the lecture room. The spire was strengthened and retinned, the building painted on the outside, beautifully frescoed inside. Lately a kitchen and lavatory have been added, making it up-to-date. A division occurred in 1867, but the church was united in 1918.

This church has had many noted pastors. The first was Dr. John T. Edgar. Several stated supplies, Charles Phillips, T. J. A. Miner, William L. Breckenridge, L. D. Howell, A. Logan and John J. Rice.

Robert C. Grundy, pastor 1836-1857.

John A. McClung, 1857-1859.

William McElroy, 1860-1861.

George W. Coons, stated supply May till September, 1861.

Borert Breck, 1861-1862.

James E. Spillman, 1863-1867.

George W. Coons, 1867-1869.

John Smith Hays, 1885-1899.

George M. McCampbell, 1869-1872.

John Barbour, 1899-1925.

Samuel B. Alderson, 1873-1884.

Robert von Thurn, 1926.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

After the division in 1867, the Southern Presbyterian Church worshipped alternate Sundays, and in the Opera House until 1884, when they built the Central Church. The first pastor they employed after the division was Rev. Jerry Witherspoon, a very eloquent and excellent pastor. He was succeeded by Dr. John Hendrick. The Central Church was built under his ministry. He resigned as soon as he accomplished this, and the first pastor was Rev. Russell Cecil. He was succeeded by Rev. B. W. Mebane. Rev. W. O. Cochrane succeeded him, and J. T. Molloy was his successor; then Rev. W. W. Akers, Rev. R. L. Benn, Rev. H. K. Taylor and Rev. Locke White. After which the church united with the First Church in 1918.

The Christian Church was organized in Maysville in 1828, with twenty-eight members, as follows: Daniel Spalding, Sr., Margaret Spalding, Amos Corwine, Sarah Corwine, N. D. Boone, Nancy Boone, Keturah Wood, Abrigail Wood, William Gallanger and wife, Fannie January, Harry J. January, Peter B. Casto, Mary Ross, Ann Thornly, Clarissa Corwine, Mrs. Ben Bland, Mrs. Heath, Amy McGailard, Eliza Senteney, Nathan Hixson and Susan Shackelford.

The congregation held services first in a carpenter shop near the present church building. It was afterward held on Market Street where the Baptist Church now stands, then in a carpenter shop in Graves Alley. They then built a church on West Third Street in 1836, and preached there until the present church was built, in 1876. Rev. J. B. Briney was the pastor. In 1923 they added to the church an educational building. It is one of the most complete buildings of its kind in Kentucky, having fifteen rooms, including gymnasium, kitchen, ladies' parlor, etc. The gymnasium is frequently used for entertaining, not only for religious purposes, but for clubs and other organizations, being fully equipped for that purpose. The other Christian churches in the county are Washington, Mayslick, Weedonia, Dover and Minerva. If there are others they were organized after the Maysville Church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN MASON COUNTY

Rev. William Wood was the first Baptist preacher in the county—1775. When Washington became the county seat in 1792, the church was permanently located there, and assumed the name of Washington Church. The church was erected under many difficulties, as the Indians annoyed the whites. While one party of men were engaged in hewing logs for the building, others acted as guards to protect them

from the savages. In building this church, the rifle was as important as the broad-axe. The women assisted all the time in the lighter work, and in preparing the food, which was cooked on the ground. From this church the Stonelick Church was organized March, 1796, by Rev. William Wood. The Bracken Association was formed May, 1799, and held its first meeting with the Bracken Church, Minerva. From the Washington and Stonelick Churches, the Cedar Hill (afterward the Maysville) Church was formed in 1801. In 1812 the Cedar Hill Church was removed to Maysville, and was known from that time as the Maysville Baptist Church. Just previous to the removal, October 1, 1811, the ground where the church stands, was deeded. In 1816 the project for building a house of worship was started, and in four years it was so far completed as to be occupied. This church, which had been organized in 1801 and passed through many vicissitudes, voted in 1826 to disband. From that time until 1838 there was no Baptist Church in Maysville. During the winter of 1838 a revival was held by Rev. Thomas Fisher. A number of converts joined both the Baptist and Methodist churches under his preaching. This meeting resulted in the formation of the Maysville Baptist Church as it now stands. It was organized May 29, 1838, by Revs. Gilbert Mason, Thomas J. Fisher and Mason Owens, with twenty-eight members.

The Episcopal Church in Maysville was organized in the forties by Adna A. Wadsworth and Richard Henry Lee, who were the first vestrymen. I have been unable to obtain any account of members, or under what Bishop it was organized. I suppose it was Bishop Smith, as he was the first in the Diocese.

The Catholic Church was established in the nineteenth century, and the church was built soon after it was established on Limestone Street. It has grown and become quite wealthy. A few years ago, under the ministry of Rev. Father Jones, and through his influence the members bought the property adjoining the church, on Third Street, and built a very handsome church, complete in every detail, and also a rectory.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

MAYSVILLE COTTON MILLS

The original mill was built in 1834 by William Shotwell. This building is still standing, being the center portion with the dormer windows. Shotwell operated the mill until 1844, selling out in that year to Richard Henry Lee.

The building fronting on Second Street was erected in 1844. Lee operated the mill until February 4, 1848, when he sold to Christain Shultz, Andrew M. January, William Stillwell and Thomas Mannen. On January 12, 1849, William Stillwell sold his fourth interest to Henry Cutter. Andrew M. January and Benjamin W. Wood purchased the interests of Shultz, Mannen and Cutter in 1851 and formed the firm of January and Wood. This partnership was continued until January 1, 1888, when the business was incorporated as January and Wood Company, with capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, equally divided between B. W. Wood and the heirs of A. M. January.

A. M. January died in June, 1877. B. W. Wood was elected president and Robert A. Cochran secretary. The interests of the other January heirs was purchased by Harriet J. Cochran and A. January Grundy. Robert A. Cochran died in January, 1896, and was succeeded by his son, Robert A. Cochran, as secretary. In August, 1896, the half interest of B. W. Wood was purchased by Harriet J. Cochran and her sons. A. M. J. Cochran was elected president and Robert A. Cochran secretary.

At this writing (November, 1926), three-fourths of the stock is owned by the Cochran heirs and one-fourth by A. J. Grundy, of Lebanon, Ky., all grandchildren of A. M. January.

In May, 1915, a disastrous fire destroyed a frame iron-clad building adjoining the mill on the north, together with the cotton sheds. The modern three-story addition was built where these buildings stood, being completed early in 1916.

The old Dye House was torn down in 1918, and a modern building was erected to take its place. This same year, the old buildings of the mill were given an overhauling, new floors put down, windows widened, modern metal sashes put in, the boiler plant and engine scrapped, and electric motors installed through the mill.

At the present time the mill is equipped throughout with modern machinery.

SUPPLEMENT

ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF KENTUCKY

A short while ago I read an article in one of our local papers, copied from the Cincinnati Enquirer, telling of a visit from a contributor to The National Geographic Magazine, in which he said he regretted to acknowledge that it was the first time he had ever seen the Ohio River, which he considered the most beautiful river in the world. He may not have seen all the rivers in the world, but he certainly knows a great deal about rivers and many other things, for he is an artist with the pen if not with brush. I understand he is writing up the rivers of the world to be published soon in the National Geographic.

We have in the United States a great many beautiful rivers, but I doubt if any are more noted than our own Ohio. From its source to the mouth the scenery is beautiful and picturesque, and there is no place more noted for beauty than our own little city of Maysville. There are two pictures of it in European art galleries, one in London and another in France. It is hard to designate the most beautiful view. Looking up and down Front Street, the views are entrancing. Down the bend are seven hills forming a perfect scallop, covered with wild flowers and beautiful trees. Up the river is almost as beautiful.

The most noted view is from the Germantown Road. This is the one that has been painted by noted artists. The view from the Lexington Road is another to dream of. It bursts upon you suddenly, coming down the road.

A great many years ago the hills on either side of the river were covered with vineyards. The owners made their own wine, the finest Catawba—a beverage fit for the gods. I have been informed that what is now Eden Park in Cincinnati was once the property of Nicholas Longworth, founder of the family. It was a wonderful vineyard. Our sweet singer, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, came down the river on one of the great steamboats to visit the Longworths. He was so entranced by the beautiful scenery that he wrote that beautiful poem, Catawba Wine, and by it immortalized the Ohio. He partook of some of the wine, so could well describe it in this poem—
Catawba Wine.

This song of mine
Is a song of the Vine,
To be sung by the glowing embers
Of wayside inns,
When the rain begins
To darken the drear Novembers.

BEAUTIFUL BEECHWOOD

A few years ago some of our enterprising citizens opened up a park in close proximity to our city, Maysville. Very few persons had any knowledge of such a place until it was advertised in our local papers. It certainly was a surprise to us who knew nothing of it, until our curiosity induced us to investigate it.

It is in the extreme eastern part of the city, between Second Street and the river. At the left of the entrance gate is a building, which is used for lunches, soft drinks and such things, and for picnics. A little farther on is a small theater, where plays and dances are held. Along the way are flower beds in bloom, and benches for resting.

But the real beauty of the park is almost indescribable, the natural amphitheater, down in a valley, surrounded by beautiful and enormous trees. The name, Beechwood, is not a misnomer; there are hundreds of magnificent beech trees, besides many other varieties, such as maple, mulberry, wild cherry, elms, sycamore and locusts in groves, that almost rival the Japanese cherries of Washington, D. C., when in bloom. The odor fills the whole place.

There are two little streams flowing through the park, with foot-bridges. One on the far side of the amphitheater leads to a high hill, wide and level, where chautauquas and picnics are held. The second one leads to the river through a beautiful meadow. There is a bath house fitted up with everything necessary. The bathing beach is quite wonderful and beautiful, with trees and shrubbery down to the river's edge. The streams have willows growing on the banks

It is an ideal spot, all perfectly natural. The hand of man has done nothing to add to its beauty, nor could it do so. The hand of the Giver of all good has done the work.

LUCY C. LEE,
Maysville, Kentucky.