

**Notes on a House
135 Constitution Street (135 East Second)
Lexington, Kentucky**

A Lexington entrepreneur and several enslaved men built this Lexington house between the 1832 scarlet fever and 1833 cholera epidemics. In 2015 it turned 182 years old (except for one small room hitting the 200 year mark). If permitted to stand, the building could survive to more than twice that age.

Before 1800

The late prehistory of downtown Lexington is hazy. Animals, including deer, bear, turkey, and squirrel abounded. Buffalo trampled a wide highway through woodlands and cane breaks, running in part between the present-day town of Maysville and Limestone Street in Lexington. Native peoples came in pursuit of game and respite, possibly stopping on the spot where this house sits, just 350 feet from the ancient road.

Early European settlers used the buffalo throughway to reach this section of Virginia's western frontier. They marveled over a land of unending plenty. One pioneer woman arriving in 1779 recalled "The first buffaloes I ever saw, there were pretty near perhaps a thousand in number, and the woods roared with their tramping, almost as bad as thunder."¹ Twenty years later not a single local buffalo remained.

The dot of land beneath this house is a part of Lexington's original Outlot 10. On January 25, 1780, Lexington's settlers set aside an earlier land drawing in favor of a new plan. Each townsman (or widow) over the age of twenty one, either resident for six months or raising a corn crop for the next season, would receive one town lot and one five acre outlot.

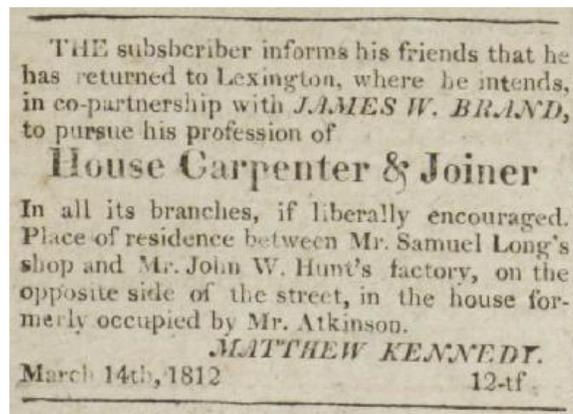
Town records show that Levi Todd² drew Outlot No. 10 on March 26, 1781.³ Its earliest surviving deed illustrates the extent to which many townspeople traded the properties they drew. Between its March award to Levi Todd and that September when a deed was prepared, Outlot 10 unofficially changed hands several times. The document asserted that City of Lexington Trustees granted Outlot 10 to William Henry, an assignee of Robert Connolly who was an assignee of Nicholas Brobston, an assignee of James Wallace, the assignee of William Henderson to whom it was originally granted.⁴ No Levi Todd.

1801-1838

This 1781 Outlot No.10 deed first appears in public records thirty one years after it (or some version of it) likely was first recorded. Levi Todd was the county's court clerk. He maintained all public records in an office building on his country estate,⁵ but could not protect them from the effects of Kentucky's notorious early land disputes. An arsonous act considered as directed toward destroying land records wiped out almost all Fayette County documents on January 31, 1803.

Later that year, William Henry, as the presumed title holder, sold the lot to manufacturer

John W. Hunt,⁶ who used it for several years as part of his extensive cotton (hemp) bagging and rope walk activities. This was a time of firsts for the frontier. John W. Hunt, known as the west's first millionaire, wanted to sell the outlot to Lexington's first architect, Matthew Kennedy and his partner James W. Brand. Although John W. Hunt did get around to recording his 1803 purchase three years later, questions remained and it fell to William Henry to clear the title, which he did in 1812 with the claimed 1791 document.



Although Kennedy and Brand apparently took possession of Outlot No. 10 in 1812, they officially bought it from John W. and Kitty Hunt in March 1813.⁸ The deed of sale does not disclose that the builders acquired the lot on credit.⁹ They subdivided the property,¹⁰ selling residential lots along a new street they called Constitution. Contracts with purchasers were verbal, requiring each to build a house worth \$500 before October 1814, with assurance that appropriate deeds and mortgages would follow.

In February 1814, James W. Brand died, leaving a widow and three small children, but no will. In May, his widow also died¹¹ and the Brand-Kennedy development remained in limbo. Some of their purchasers built houses in compliance with the agreements, but then had no way to obtain legal ownership unless the Brand estate paid off Hunt, who could foreclose. The legislature intervened in 1817, ordering Brand's administrators to make good on the verbal contracts to those who built houses. They were to sell any uncontracted land to settle the outstanding mortgage and benefit the estate.¹²

The Brand administrators waited until the sole surviving heir, a daughter, was of age before concluding the matter. In December 1830 owners of the improved parcels received deeds. The administrators, Thomas Smith and George Clarke, took serial ownership of a parcel 50' x 100' located 350' from Mulberry (later Limestone) Street.¹³ The structure on this lot was modest, probably single story and consisting of two rooms, one of which still stands.

Brick maker, grocer, and entrepreneur Thomas K. Layton bought the Constitution Street lot in February 1831. At the time, he lived with his wife and children on Fourth Street in Daniel Layton's former residence next to his brick yard. Six years, earlier he first advertised Hersman & Layton, "now prepared to furnish and lay brick in a superior manner."¹⁴ By 1831, he either owned

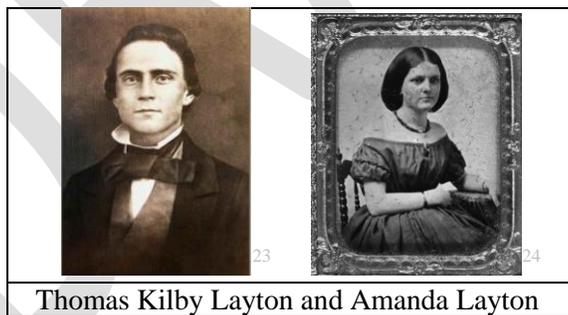
or hired nine enslaved people, five of whom were associated with his business and four with his residence.¹⁵

Layton may have started work on this house during the summer of 1832, but probably did not complete it until the next year. In mid-June 1832, the *Lexington Observer and Reporter* warned residents of "Cholera again appearing in our midst."¹⁶ The biggest killer that summer was not cholera, but scarlet fever.¹⁷ The Laytons lost two sons in two days.¹⁸

A year later, during summer 1833, the feared cholera epidemic arrived. For two weeks in June, there was no newspaper. The *Kentucky Gazette* resumed publication on the 22nd, noting, "It is impossible to ascertain at present how many are dead. A large portion of the citizens are absent; houses are empty; and it is difficult to get correct information."¹⁹ Three citizens, including Thomas K. Layton, undertook the difficult inventory task, reporting that 502 townspeople died between June 1 and August 1.²⁰ Lexington lost almost 10% of its inhabitants in two months.²¹

The tax list that summer showed nine enslaved persons associated with Thomas K. Layton's town lot.²² It is probable some of the men lived in the one-story, two-room brick structure as they worked. It is certain that sometime in the midst of unprecedented Lexington epidemics, these unknown skilled laborers built a house the Laytons soon occupied. The original rooms remained, one continuing its original purpose as the kitchen, the other for housing servants. Although these original spaces remained unattached, Layton built a wall along one side between the main house and kitchen, giving the place a slightly more impressive appearance than warranted. The only two-story section at that time contained a large lower front room and the sleeping quarters above it.

The first child born in the new home was likely Thomas Kilby Layton in 1834. His sister, Amanda Layton, was born about 1837.



Thomas Kilby Layton and Amanda Layton

The Laytons still lived in the Constitution Street house when the 1838 directory was prepared.²⁵ They sold it to D.L. Vigus in September. Vigus was taxed on this property²⁶ before the purchase, so it is likely he took possession before then.

1839-1900

D.L. Vigus and his wife, Susan, had three young daughters when buying this house. In July 1839, he was named Secretary-Treasurer of Transylvania University.²⁷ On February 7, 1840, little Jane Mary Vigus died²⁸ and D.L., in an act unusual for the time, published a lengthy obituary.²⁹

Their last child, Susan Margaret Vigus, was born two months later. In 1841, daughter Elenora died. After a home funeral,³⁰ she was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery on Third Street.³¹

While taking Transylvania board minutes on January 5, 1844, D.L. Vigus collapsed. His hand holding the pen made a broad trail down and off the page.³² D.L. was carried home and on April 5, university trustees Benjamin Gratz and Henry Bell climbed the stairs to a comfortable, sunny bedroom and witnessed his brief will. An artist painted his likeness. He died on April 11 and was buried first in the Third Street Episcopal Cemetery.³³

D.L.'s widow inherited half the furniture in her home, more than the one-third she was entitled to as a dower right. She wanted to keep her furniture and purchased the other half for its appraised value of \$208.75. As a feme covert, whose husband held legal control of all their assets, for Susan to retain even the furniture left to her by a grandfather, she had to buy it.³⁴

Furniture in the D.L. Vigus 1844 home. ³⁵	
Locations added – not specified in inventory	
Parlor	carpeting, one dozen chairs, two side tables with cloths, hearth rug, large rocking chair, small rocking chair, mahogany sofa, mantle glass, plated candlestick & snuffer, 2 flower pots & cups, 3 venetian blinds
Dining room	broken mantle glass, 12 chairs, sideboard, dining table, carpet & rug, china, glass & Queensware, knives & forks, coffee pots & tea pots, 6 silver tablespoons, 10 teaspoons, 1 cream spoon & sugar tongs
Stairs & landing/nursery	passage & stair carpet, bureau & bookcase, crib and washstand
Master bedroom	6 chairs & small table, small looking glass, carpet, 1 bedstead & bedding, including four comforts, 1 bedstead & bedding, washstand & dressing glass, 4 window blinds, dressing bureau
Child/second bedroom	carpet, 2 wardrobes, washstand, washbowl & pitcher, small table, bedstead & bedding & linens, trunnel [<i>sic</i>] bedstead & bedding, rocking chair
Kitchen	passage lamp, breakfast table, cooking stove & fixtures, kitchen furniture, pair brass candlesticks & snuffers, brass spittoon
Outbuilding	one milch cow ³⁶

Widow Susan N. Vigus and her two daughters, Anna Elizabeth and Susan Margaret lived in the house off and on. It was rental property as early as 1849 when she advertised: “I wish to rent my Residence on Constitution street, now occupied by Mr. William Huggins. The house is a brick, conveniently arranged, with all necessary outbuildings attached, and the whole in good order.”³⁷ She gave her address as “near the First Presbyterian Church,” which is also where her Wickliffe cousins lived.

In 1860, Susan N. Vigus's daughter, Anna Elizabeth, married Dr. William N. Moffett, a dentist newly arrived in Cynthiana and relocated to Lexington. The couple had one son, born October 1861 in either Lexington or Ohio. By 1862, the entire household—widow Susan N. Vigus,

her daughter, Susan Margaret, and the three Moffetts—lived elsewhere for several years, including Logansport, Indiana.

Shortly after the mid-1860s, the two Susans Vigus, along with the widowed Anna Elizabeth, and her son Darius, returned to the Constitution Street house and stayed. All three women took up the occupation of dressmaker. Anna Elizabeth married again, to B.F. Tyree from Louisiana, with whom she had a son in April 1873. The Tyrees soon took out a personal mortgage @ 10% per annum on a portion of the house Anna expected to inherit. The note specified that “further loans of money are expected to be made” to Mrs. Anna E. Tyree.³⁸ There is no record of additional loans and Mr. Tyree did not stay long in Lexington. Anna Elizabeth resumed the name Moffett and also used it for her Tyree son who became known as Charles Wickliffe Moffett.

Widow Susan N. Vigus died at home on July 16, 1887. Anna’s older son, Darius L.V. Moffett, returned to Lexington to administer his grandmother’s estate. He brought a wife who gave birth in this house on November 2 to a son they named William Newland Moffett.³⁹ Beginning that month and for the next decade, Anna Elizabeth Moffett and Susan Margaret Vigus took out a series of mortgages from various acquaintances and friends.⁴⁰ Anna’s son Darius was given to occasional career moves that often corresponded with the mortgage dates, but ultimately, both he and his brother, Charles, settled in Boston and prospered.

In August 1899, Springfield, Kentucky native Nancy Jane Yankey joined the Second Presbyterian Church where Anna Elizabeth Moffett belonged. Mrs. Yankey wanted to buy a Lexington house. Confident in the stable lives that Anna’s sons, Darius and Charles, had built in Boston, Anna Elizabeth and Susan Margaret Vigus sold their lifelong home⁴¹ and moved east, purchasing properties in Maine and Massachusetts.

1900-1946

Nancy Jane Yankey moved into the much-neglected house with her husband, Andrew G. Yankey, and three of their adult daughters, known collectively as The Yankey Misses. The new homeowner raised the one and a half story ell to two stories, installed plumbing and electricity, added exterior Victorian touches, installed telephone service, and filled in the four large east-facing windows. This last was to support the wall of an apartment building constructed in the side yard. Lexington was booming. In 1906, developers started projects worth \$500,000, including one hundred new residences and the Yankey Apartments, valued at \$3,200.⁴²

<p>Detail, Constitution Street House, Sanborn-Perris Insurance Maps, Lexington, Kentucky, September 1896</p>	<p>Detail, Constitution Street House and Apartment Building, Sanborn Map Company, Lexington, Kentucky, 1907</p>
<p>Lexington houses were renumbered in 1902. In October 1913, Constitution Street was renamed East Second Street. One petitioner for the change reportedly said “there were only three people on the street who could spell the name correctly.”⁴³</p>	

The Yankey Misses—Sallie B., Eliza C., and Lena N.—were busy, productive women. They designed and made fashionable outfits, including hats, for their clientele. In March 1902, as she did many other times, Sallie B. Yankey spent several weeks in New York “to obtain spring styles and goods.”⁴⁴ Sallie B. also sold real estate and antiques and, with Eliza C., managed the Yankey Apartments and other property. Lena Yankey attended the New York School of Social Work⁴⁵ and directed Lexington’s Travelers’ Aid Society.

In 1912, the sisters registered to vote⁴⁶ although, as women, their participation was limited to school board elections.⁴⁷ They all belonged to the Business and Professional Women’s Club and stood with their mother as Lexington suffragists,⁴⁸ who found the hostile, diminutive term “suffragette” demeaning. Many of the same women, including the Yankey Misses, were equally passionate about the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.⁴⁹

Nancy Jane and Andrew G. Yankey celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary at home with a large party featuring a “supper of substantials and ices.” “The house was tastefully decorated with graceful palms, ferns, roses and carnations.”⁵⁰ Seven months later, at 8:45 a.m. on the Sunday after Thanksgiving, the Reverend R.O. Kirkwood of First Presbyterian Church officiated at Andrew’s home funeral.⁵¹

Well-wishers crowded the house in 1907 for Nancy Jane’s eightieth birthday party. Visitors from her home town reported “The centerpiece was an immense cake fifty inches in circumference

topped with eighty green and white candles and the flowers were white and pink carnations and hyacinths. Ribbons extended from the chandelier to the edge of the table...”⁵² Three years later, she cooked the entire dinner for her party.⁵³ Nancy Jane Yankey died in March 1914.⁵⁴

The Yankey Misses remained involved in the community. One year, despite the reduced lawn, they held an Easter egg hunt for children from the Julius Marks Sanitorium.⁵⁵ Many projects they helped initiate are still functioning in Lexington (e.g., The Old Ladies Home, which is now called Ashland Terrace).

Lena died in 1939,⁵⁶ Eliza C. in 1942,⁵⁷ and Sallie B. in 1946.⁵⁸ As they agreed, after bequests to numerous nephews and nieces, the balance of their estates went to a favored nephew, Andrew G. Yankey, living in the Philippines. He kept the antiques and put the real estate up for sale.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME
MUST SELL

Desirable Residential Property
ONE BLOCK NORTH OF POST OFFICE. TO SETTLE THE ESTATE
OF MISS SALLIE B. YANKEY.

SOLID BRICK, eight-room house with 2 baths adjoining. Duplex
4-room apartments with 2 baths. This is a splendid location for home
and investment. Close downtown on beautifully shaded street. Spacious
yard with fruit trees and vines. Convenient to busses and schools.
Those interested in immediate possession of a good, comfortable home
and investment should call in person at 135 East Second street. Also
two beautiful homes on Forest Park Road.

ANDREW GEORGE YANKEY, Executor 59

HOME AND INVESTMENT
DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL DOWNTOWN PROPERTY

Immediate Possession
To Settle the Estate of
MISS SALLIE B. YANKEY

Solid brick house and adjoining duplex containing 17 rooms with
four complete baths.
One block north of postoffice on beautifully shaded street at 135
East Second.
Also two beautiful homes on Forest Park Road.

ANDREW GEORGE YANKEY, Executor 60

1947-present

The next owners did little to maintain the house or the Yankey Apartments, which were sold as a separate property. In 1975, a professor of architecture purchased the derelict structure and made numerous, if somewhat peculiar, changes. One of the earliest rooms was demolished. Two gas furnaces and two hot water heaters were installed in the dining room, linked together for venting through a chimney. Ductwork appeared under doorways and a new sewer pipe crossed the dining room, resting on a wooden riser. Pages from a 1976 newspaper papered three walls. Ongoing water damage threatened the house’s viability, yet remained unaddressed.



Dining room 1991 with 1970s “improvements”

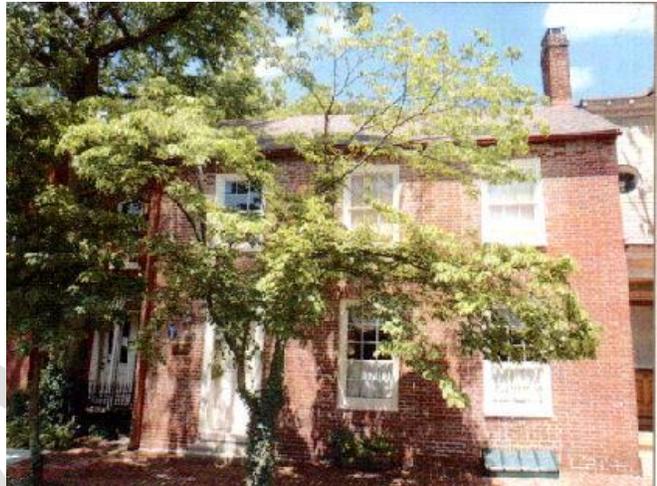


Dining room 2014 Photo: Peter Brackney

Today, Sayre School owns the former Yankey apartments and the adjoining privately-held house at 135 Constitution is surrounded by campus. Its current owner has restored much of the 1830s appearance by removing Victorian embellishments to reveal underlying features. Because of the building's prominence on a national trust walking tour and mention in various publications, the home often attracts unexpected visitors.



135 Constitution Street ca. 1970



135 Constitution Street ca. 2014

Residence – First Floor





Studio Apartment – Second Floor North



ENDNOTES

¹ Bettye Lee Mastin, *Lexington 1779: Pioneer Lexington as Described by Early Settlers*, citing Shane interview with Mrs. Joice Craig Falconer, (Lexington, Kentucky: Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, 1979), page 106.

² Levi Todd was a grandfather of Mary Todd, wife of President Abraham Lincoln.

³ Charles R. Staples, *The history of pioneer Lexington 1779-1806*, (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1996 [orig. 1939]), pp. 10-14.

⁴ Kentucky. Fayette County, Trustees to Henry, 1791 (recorded 1812), Deed Book F: 477-8, Office of the County Court Clerk.

⁵ Ellerslie was on Richmond Road, near the current location of the Kentucky American Water Company.

⁶ Kentucky. Fayette County, Henry to Hunt, 1806, Court Book A: 225-6, Office of the County Court Clerk.

⁷ *Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Kentucky, 5 May, 1812, page 4.

⁸ Kentucky. Fayette County, Hunt to Brand & Kennedy, 1813, Deed Book G: 384, Office of the County Court Clerk.

⁹ "An Act for the Benefit of the Heirs of...James W, Brand, Deceased," Acts passed at the first session of the twenty-fifth general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (Frankfort, Kentucky : Gerard & Kendall, 1817), pages 94-97.

¹⁰ Francis D. Pitts III, "The Making of a Kentucky Architect and Entrepreneur: Insights into the Life of Matthew Kennedy," *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, summer 2005, 103:3, (Frankfort, Kentucky: the society), pp. 493-515.

¹¹ *The Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 May 1814.

¹² "An Act for the Benefit of the Heirs of...James W, Brand, Deceased," Acts passed at the first session of the twenty-fifth general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (Frankfort, Kentucky : Gerard & Kendall, 1817), pages 94-97.

¹³ Kentucky. Fayette County, Deed Book 6, Page 594, Brand Administrators to Julius Clarke, 23 December 1830; and Deed Book 6: 596, Julius Clarke to Thomas Smith, 24 December 1830.

¹⁴ Kentucky Reporter, Lexington, Kentucky, 14 June, 1824.

¹⁵ Kentucky. Fayette County, tax lists, 1831, page 17, microfilm, Kentucky Room, Lexington Public Library.

¹⁶ *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, Lexington, Kentucky, June 12, 1832, page 2 column 2.

¹⁷ Lunsford P. Yandell, "Notices of the Diseases of the Summer and Fall of 1832," *Transylvania Journal of Medicine* Volume 5: number 3, page 500.

¹⁸ "Died in this city on Friday night of last week Thos. Layton aged about two years and six months and on Thursday night last Julius Layton sons of Mr. Thomas K. Layton." *Observer and Reporter*, Lexington, Kentucky, 2 August 1832, page 2.

¹⁹ *Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Kentucky, June 22, 1833.

²⁰ *The Kentucky Reporter*, Lexington, Kentucky, 22 August 1833, p. 1, online transcription (http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kyfayett/1833_deaths_reporter.htm).

²¹ <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/tab06.txt>

²² Kentucky. Fayette County, tax lists, 1833, page 15, microfilm, Kentucky Room, Lexington Public Library, Kentucky.

²³ <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/237647/person/6051581374/facts>

²⁴ This online image is identified incorrectly as Amanda Keiser rather than her daughter, Amanda Layton (<http://person.ancestry.com/tree/237647/person/6055062735/facts>).

²⁵ (Maccabe 1838 Lexington City Directory p. 56).

²⁶ Kentucky. Fayette County, tax lists, microfilm, Kentucky Room, Lexington Public Library.

²⁷ Synopsis of Volume 5, Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Transylvania University Records, Reel 1, M-36, Special Collections, University of Kentucky

²⁸ Jane Mary's crypt cover was found under flagstones, face down outside a doorway, apparently used at some point as a stepping stone. It reads: "Sacred to the Memory of JANE MARY, Daughter of D.L. & S.N. Vigus. Born May 10, 1833. Died Feb. 7th 1840."

²⁹ *Lexington Observer & Reporter*, Lexington, Kentucky, obituary, Jane Mary Vigus, 12 February 1840.

³⁰ "FUNERAL. Yourself and family are invited to attend the funeral of ELENORA, from the house of her father, Mr. D.L. VIGUS, on Constitution Street, at 9 ½ o'clock, to-morrow morning. Sunday, 17th October, 1841," James D. Birchfield, transcriber, *A collection of Lexington, Kentucky funeral invitations (1802-1846) assembled by Gen. John*

Moore M'Calla, (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Libraries, 1999), page 56.

³¹ Kentucky. Fayette County Deed Book 19: 390, D.L. Vigus heirs to Yankey, 1900.

³² Transylvania University Board of Trustees Minutes Book 5, 5 January 1844, Transylvania University Archives, Lexington, Kentucky.

³³ When D.L.'s widow, Susan N. Vigus, died in 1887, she was buried in the Lexington Cemetery and his remains reinterred next to hers.

³⁴ Charles Wickliffe, a former Lexington mayor, left his granddaughter, "Susanna Vigus a bed, bedstead and the necessary furniture for the bed." Kentucky. Fayette County Will Book M: 265, May 1836, will, Charles Wickliffe, Kentucky Room, Lexington Public Library, microfilm reel no 6.

³⁵ Kentucky. Fayette County Will Book Q: 283-4, January 1845, appraisal, D.L. Vigus, Office of the County Court Clerk, Lexington.

³⁶ Kentucky. Fayette County Will Book Q:283-4, January 1845, appraisal, D.L. Vigus, Office of the County Court Clerk, Lexington.

³⁷ "For Rent," *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, Lexington, Kentucky, 19 September 1849.

³⁸ Kentucky. Fayette County. Mortgage Book 1: 497, Office of the County Court Clerk, Lexington.

³⁹ *Lexington Transcript*, Lexington, Kentucky, November 20, page 4, column 6.

⁴⁰ See, e.g., Kentucky. Fayette County Mortgage Book 28: 294-296, J. Stone Walker to Anna E. Moffett and Susan M. Vigus, 1891.

⁴¹ Kentucky. Fayette County, Deed Book 120: pages 181-183, Office of the County Court Clerk, Lexington.

⁴² "\$500,000 Worth of New Buildings," *Lexington Herald-Leader*, Lexington, Kentucky, 25 June, 1906, page 2.

⁴³ "Why Name was Changed," *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 November 1913, page 4.

⁴⁴ "Personal Mention," *The Morning Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 February 1902.

⁴⁵ "Going for Special Study," *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, 8 June 1927, page 6.

⁴⁶ "Registered List of Women Voters in City of Lexington," *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, 20 October 1912, fourth section, page 9.

⁴⁷ Peter Brackney, *Lost Lexington, Kentucky*, (Mount Pleasant, South Carolina : The History Press, 2014).

⁴⁸ "List of Suffragists," *The Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, 11 January 1914.

⁴⁹ "Dr. Reed Tells of Alcohol's Evil Effect," *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, 7 April 1915.

⁵⁰ *The Leader*, Lexington, Kentucky, 12 April 1904, page 6, columns 3-5.

⁵¹ "Andrew G. Yankey," *The Leader*, Lexington, Kentucky, 26 November 1904, page 6, column 6.

⁵² "Her Eightieth Anniversary," *Springfield Sun*, Springfield, Kentucky, 27 March 1907, page 1, columns 4-5.

⁵³ *Springfield Sun*, Springfield, Kentucky, 23 March 1910, page 5, column 4.

⁵⁴ *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, March 2, page 1 column 5

⁵⁵ "Merry Party for Children," *Lexington Herald, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 April 1924, page 6.*

⁵⁶ *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, November 6, 1939, page 1 column 7.

⁵⁷ *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, December 5, 1942.

⁵⁸ *Lexington Herald*, Lexington, Kentucky, March 6, 1946, page 1 column 4.

⁵⁹ *Lexington Leader*, Lexington, Kentucky, 7 May, 1946, page 15.

⁶⁰ *Lexington Leader*, Lexington, Kentucky, 15 May, 1946, page 11.

⁶¹ "135 E. 2nd Street," Carolyn Murray-Wooley collection, Lexington, Kentucky residential architecture, 1960-1974, *Kentucky Digital Library*, (http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt7sf766515x_1_4).