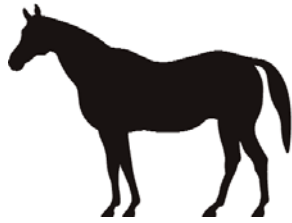


IDEA GUIDE



LEXINGTON CONVENTION
AND VISITORS BUREAU

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AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE BLUEGRASS

Whether you are spending a day, a week or longer in the Bluegrass Region, you and your family will learn fascinating information about African Americans. Gleanings from your travels will become answers to questions that you might not ever have thought to ask.

History in the Heart of Downtown

Fayette County's old courthouse is now the **Lexington History Center**. Located at 215 W. Main Street, this historic building is home to four unique museums. Most are open Friday through Monday from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. Visits to them will increase your knowledge of African American contributions to history. Admission is free; donations are welcome.

Start with the **Public Safety Museum's** photographic and archival exhibit of men and women who served in the police, fire and corrections. Uniforms, helmets, badges, equipment and even a fire bell you can ring are some of the artifacts. The exhibits cover the time period from the 1830s to the present. (859)225-6351.

The **Lexington History Museum's** photographic exhibit "In Black and White" tells the story of African Americans in a collection of 100 pictures, some dating back to the 1860s. Theater seats, the weather vane from the old courthouse, a bar, and town boundary markers are just a few of the things you will see in the "Athens of the West" exhibit. "Lincoln in His Wife's Hometown" presents original documents and archival material of Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln and their children. There is a room where children can play games of the time period in which the Lincoln children lived. (859)254-0530

The **Kentucky Renaissance Pharmacy** showcases cabinetry, bottles and scales from an 1880s pharmacy; a collection of mortars and pestles from around

the world; pharmaceutical bottles and artifacts from early area drug stores and a prescription order from Ballard's Pharmacy. William Ballard, the first minority professional in Lexington, opened a pharmacy in 1893.

The **Isaac Scott Hathaway Museum**, (859)361-2813, highlights the lives of Kentucky African Americans with artifacts from the slavery era, the Civil War and post war time period. The museum features information about sculptor and ceramicist Isaac Scott Hathaway, the first African American artist commissioned to create a U.S. coin. He designed two United States commemorative coins honoring Booker T.

Washington and George Washington Carver. The coins are on display. You will also learn about other artists, educators,

lawyers, musicians and sports figures in a Gallery of Great Black Kentuckians.

In the courtyard of the History Center are a number of informative markers. At the Short Street entrance, you will read the details of auctions of the enslaved that were held in the public square, now known as Cheapside, from 1780 to 1864.

Historical Highway Markers are located

Bluegrass Note: A number of nationally known individuals started their lives in Kentucky. Vertner Tandy, son of constructor Henry Tandy, became the first licensed architect in New York. He designed the New York mansion of Madam C.J. Walker, the hair care product millionaire and Berea Hall dormitory on the campus of Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville.

throughout Lexington. Those highlighting African American history include: Doctors' offices at 118 N. Broadway; Historic Pleasant Green Baptist Church at 540 Maxwell Street; Lyman T. Johnson who integrated the University of Kentucky on Administration Drive; Polk/Dalton Infirmary at 148 Dewese Street; African Cemetery No. 2 at 419 East Seventh Street; The Colored Orphan Home at 644 Georgetown Street; The Agricultural and Mechanical Fair of Colored People at Georgetown Street past Nandino Drive; Maddoxtown Community on Huffman Mill Road.

Bluegrass Note: The Aviation Museum at Bluegrass Airport off Man-O-War Boulevard and U.S. Hwy 60 has an exhibit about the Tuskegee Airmen of Kentucky as well as other aviation history. 4316 Hanger Drive, behind the airport (859)231-1219.

Equine Industry Superstars

Plan a visit to the Kentucky Horse Park by traveling down Hwy 922, Newtown Pike, to Iron Works Pike. On the way, you'll pass the **Coldstream Research Farm** on the left. It was once the thoroughbred breeding farm McGrathiana, owned by H.P. McGrath. On this farm worked Oliver Lewis, the African American jockey who won the inaugural Kentucky Derby in 1875. The winning thoroughbred was Aristides, trained by renowned African American Ansel Williamson. Williamson was inducted into the National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame in 1998. Outlining a portion of the original boundary of the farm is a rock wall fence. A sign designates that it was crafted by African American masons who had replaced the Scottish and Irish immigrant stone masons of the 1840s and 1850s.

Admission to the **Kentucky Horse Park** includes both the International Museum of the Horse and the American Saddle Horse Museum. African Americans were the national sports superstars during the early development of the thor-

Bluegrass Note: The rock fences seen as you travel the roadways are of limestone that was uncovered in fields being cultivated for agriculture as well as quarried. Most were dry laid - without the use of mortar. The Lexington Fayette Urban County government has ordinances in place that encourage the preservation and restoration of area stone fences. The non-profit Dry Stone Conservancy has taken on the task of preserving and restoring the stone fences by conducting workshops to train new masons in old techniques. Look for signs that designate the dates, styles and builders of these fences.

oughbred racing and Saddlebred horse industries. There are memorials to Isaac Murphy, the first African American jockey to win three Kentucky Derbies, and the famous thoroughbred, Man-O-War and his groom, Will Harbut. "The Buffalo Soldiers of the Western Frontier" is a permanent exhibit housed in the International Museum of the Horse. Pick up a DVD produced by the American Saddlebred Association entitled "Out of the Shadows", the story of African American trainers and owners. (859)233-4303.

African American played an important role in the development of the racing industry. Stop by the **Lexington Public Library** downtown and you'll see a mural highlighting a number of influential early African American jockeys, and the world's largest ceiling clock. (859)231-5501.

The Stories of Slaves and Soldiers

Another day's tour can take you just outside Lexington to **Waveland**, site of a restored historic mansion and slave quarters. Head south on Nicholasville Road, then turn right onto Waveland Museum Lane. The stone building where the enslaved were housed and worked has been preserved and furnished with period artifacts. The guides tell you the history of enslaved on the property in conjunction with the story of the Bryan family, relatives of Daniel Boone, who lived in the Mansion house. (859)272-3611.

Leaving Waveland, turn right onto Hwy 27 again and travel south past Nicholasville, taking the 27 Bypass. Signs let you know you are approaching **Camp**

Nelson Heritage Park. This site was established in 1863 as a supply camp for the Union Army during the Civil War. It became the third largest recruitment and training center for African Americans who formed the regiments known as the United States Colored Troops. Kentucky recruiters enlisted 23,700 African Americans, primarily among those who were enslaved. Some 10,000 began their training at Camp Nelson.

The camp originally encom-

passed 4,000 acres and held 300 buildings which were dismantled following the war. The house that was used as headquarters was saved and has been restored. Guided tours are available. A self guided tour of the grounds will lead you to the camp's earthen fortifications which are being restored. A number of artifacts which have been unearthed can be viewed in the interpretive center, a replica of a barracks. The site was added to the National Parks Underground Railroad Network to Freedom in 2007.

The second weekend in September, Camp Nelson Heritage Park celebrates Camp Nelson Days. The site comes alive with re-enactors of the 12th Heavy Regiment of the USCT and other military units. Lectures and demonstrations (firing of the cannon, cavalry charges, open fire cooking) help you experience some of what camp life was like for the soldiers as well as the families who escaped slavery and became free.

Adjacent to the Heritage Park is the **National Military Cemetery**. In an original section, the grave sites of African American soldiers can be found. Check the list of those who are interred to see if you might have relatives who were veterans.

Just beyond the park are several Kentucky Highway Markers that tell the history as it relates to the formation of the Hall community and the Ariel school established following the closing of the camp. (859)881-5716.

Cousins of Influence

Lexington and Richmond are the locations of homes of two influential men who were cousins.

Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate is located at 120 Sycamore Drive, just off Richmond Road. At its zenith, the estate encompassed over 600 acres which were developed, cultivated and harvested by 50 enslaved at one time by Mr. Clay's telling. The farming

Bluegrass Note: The town of Nicholasville is the birthplace of Morgan and Marvin Smith, the twin brothers whose photography captured images of Harlem, New York between 1935 and 1952.

operations also included active livestock breeding of horses, sheep and cattle. An interpretive history of the work performed by the enslaved in the management of the farm and household is presented. There are archival panels along with a sketch of Charles Dupuy, a member of the family responsible for the personal care of the Clay household. The

Dupuy family traveled to Washington, D.C. when Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State in 1825 and lived in the Decatur house, the Clay's official residence. The story of Charlotte Dupuy's lawsuit filed in 1829, petitioning for her freedom as well as that of her two children, is truly fascinating. Charlotte did not win the suit, but Henry Clay did finally emancipate her and her two children, Charles and Mary Ann, in the 1840s. There are archive photos of the T.H. Hummons' family and other African Americans who were employed in the household from the 1900s to 1964. (859)266-8581.

From the Henry Clay estate, turn right onto Richmond Road and take I-75 South to Richmond, exit 95, to discover **White Hall State Historic Site**, the home of Henry Clay's cousin. The road leads to the home of Cassius Marcellus Clay - not the boxer - but the man who served as Ambassador to Russia during Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Cassius became an ardent emancipationist, having freed 50 of those enslaved to him in 1844. He printed the *True American*, a newspaper in 1845 promoting the emancipation of the enslaved. White Hall, a 44 room Italianate mansion, makes an impressive appearance as you approach the entrance.

At the right rear of the house is a stone building that was used as housing and workspace for the enslaved. Several of the original outbuildings have also been restored. One serves as the Gift Shop and location for admission to the home. There are picnic tables and restroom facilities, so plan for lunch or a late afternoon snack on the grounds. (859)623-9178

Bluegrass Note: Cassius M. Clay supported the founding of Berea College in 1855, donating both land and money. Founder John G. Fee promoted the idea of a school where students from the Appalachian region could be educated regardless of race and income. Julia Britton, grandmother of Benjamin Hooks, Director of the NAACP, John H. Jackson, first president of Kentucky State University and Carter G. Woodson, founder of Black History Week, were graduates. The college is located in Berea, KY, just south of Richmond. You can spend a full day in the town enjoying the food, crafts and history.

An Afternoon in Paris

A scenic drive to Paris will take you past historic horse farms and more rock wall fences. Take Broadway/Paris Pike, Hwy 68 North from Lexington. One of the first stops should be the Thoroughbred Training Center located at 3380 Paris Pike. This facility actually trains future champion horses. You do need to be there before 9 a.m. if you want to see the horses put through their paces. Observing the work here will help you understand what is involved in the care and preparation of thoroughbreds for their careers in racing.

In earlier times, the tasks you observe would have been performed by African Americans, many of whom were children and young males. At age seven and eight, they started working in the barns and stables. By ten years of age some were being mounted on the horses as exercisers. Jockeys Isaac Murphy and William Walker began riding at the age of 11 and Raleigh Colston, Jr. rode in his first Kentucky Derby at the age of 13 in 1875. (859)293-1853. Reservations recommended.

If you have stopped at the training center, return to Paris Pike and continue into town. Visit the **Hopewell Museum**, (859)987-7274, located in the old Paris post office at 800 Pleasant Street. A new exhibit, "Famous African-Americans of Bourbon County" will open in February. There is a permanent display featuring Garrett Morgan, inventor of the traffic signal and gas mask. Look for the Kentucky Historical Highway Marker at 10th and Vine Streets that marks the birthplace of Garrett Morgan.

Several quaint, independently owned restaurants make great lunch or dinner stops to round out your afternoon in Paris.

A Hamlet and a Railroad Town


Leaving Lexington from another direction will carry you west. Taking Leestown Road (Hwy 421) from Lexington you'll pass an African American community established in 1865 by Frederick Braxton, founder and minister of the Main Street Baptist Church in Lexington. He had purchased land and sold small acreage to other blacks after emancipation. They named the community in his honor, **Bracktown**.

Stay on Hwy 421 until you reach **Midway**. Turn left at Hwy 62 which will lead you to town. Don't be sur-

prised to find that the railroad tracks run through the middle of the street. When goods were delivered by rail, it made it convenient to off load supplies directly to stores. On Railroad Street, a marker pays tribute to Edward Dudley "Dick" Brown. He was born into slavery in Lexington about 1848. R.A. Alexander purchased him at auction around 1856 and brought him to the Woodburn farm in Woodford County where he began his career as a stable boy. He eventually advanced to exerciser, jockey, trainer and finally owner of his own thoroughbred, Ben Brush, 1896 Kentucky Derby winner. Also in town are Historical Markers detailing the history of the Second Christian Church, Smith Street; Pilgrim Baptist Church, 133 East Stephen Street and St. Matthews AME Church, 112 S. Winter Street. They are within walking distance from Railroad Street.

A Capital Idea

Leaving Midway, get back on Hwy 421 and follow it into Frankfort, Kentucky's capital. Take the bypass until you see the sign directing you to **Kentucky State University**. Founded in 1887 by act of legislature, it became the first state supported school to train African Americans to become teachers. John H. Jackson, a native of Lexington, became its first president. Recitation Hall was the first building completed in 1887 by stone mason, James C. Brown. The building was renamed Jackson Hall and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The building is now the office/museum of the Center of Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans. Visit the Welcome Center to view a display on African American history. Visitor permit parking is available.

Other sites to visit in Frankfort are the **Memorial to United States Colored Troops** at the Greenhill Cemetery, the **Kentucky Military History Museum**, the **Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History**, **Kentucky State Capitol** and **Old State Capitol**. Historic Markers are located at St. John AME Church, 210 West Clinton; 1st Baptist Church at 100 W. Clinton and Emily Thomas Tubman House on Washington Street. 

For more information contact the Lexington Convention and Visitors Bureau at 800-845-3959.

Written by Yvonne Giles, December 2008

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