

Home of George Madden Martin (7613 Locust Lane – park at St. James' Episcopal Church and walk down the narrow road)



Novelist and political activist George Madden Martin, author of *Emmy Lou*, was Johnston's close friend. The two were members of the Authors Club, which was formed in 1890 and first met at Pewee Valley's Villa Ridge Inn.

Beechmore: Home of Captain Thomas Floyd Smith (one located at the end of Rest Cottage Lane)



Beechmore was the home of the Little Colonel's great-aunt Sally Tyler in the very first Little Colonel story. In real life, it belonged to Captain Thomas Floyd Smith, Hattie Cochran's great-uncle. In 1896, Beechmore became the Jennie Casseday Rest Cottage, a summer vacation spot for single working women that operated into the 1940s. It was demolished in the 1990s.

Olde Pine Tower (108 Mt. Mercy Drive)



Built around 1860, Olde Pine Tower was summer home to attorney Joseph T. O'Neal's family during the "Little Colonel" years. Son Emmet O'Neal attended Centre College, where he roomed with Albert Conrad Dick and later served as his best man when Dick married the real-life model for the "Little Colonel," Hattie Cochran.

Delacoosha/Mt. Mercy Camp and Boarding School (once located on the site of the Mt. Mercy Place subdivision on Mt. Mercy Drive)



It was while staying at Delacoosha that Annie Fellows Johnston met Colonel George Washington Weissinger, her model for the Old Colonel; his granddaughter, Hattie Cochran, the inspiration for Little Colonel Lloyd Sherman; Rebecca Porter, the Little Colonel's nurse "Mom Beck"; and Polly the parrot. Delacoosha is also where she wrote *The Giant Scissors*. In 1926, the religious Sisters of Mercy turned the property into the Mt. Mercy Camp and Boarding School. It was demolished in 1982 and is now the site of Mt. Mercy Place subdivision.

Kentucky College for Young Ladies (once located at 111 and 115 Ash Avenue)



Known as "Lloydsborough Seminary" in the "Little Colonel" books, the Kentucky College for Young Ladies was a private, non-denominational school that operated from the late 1870s until the late 1890s when fire destroyed the main building.

First Pewee Valley Baptist Church (Old Floydsburg Road west of Ash Avenue)

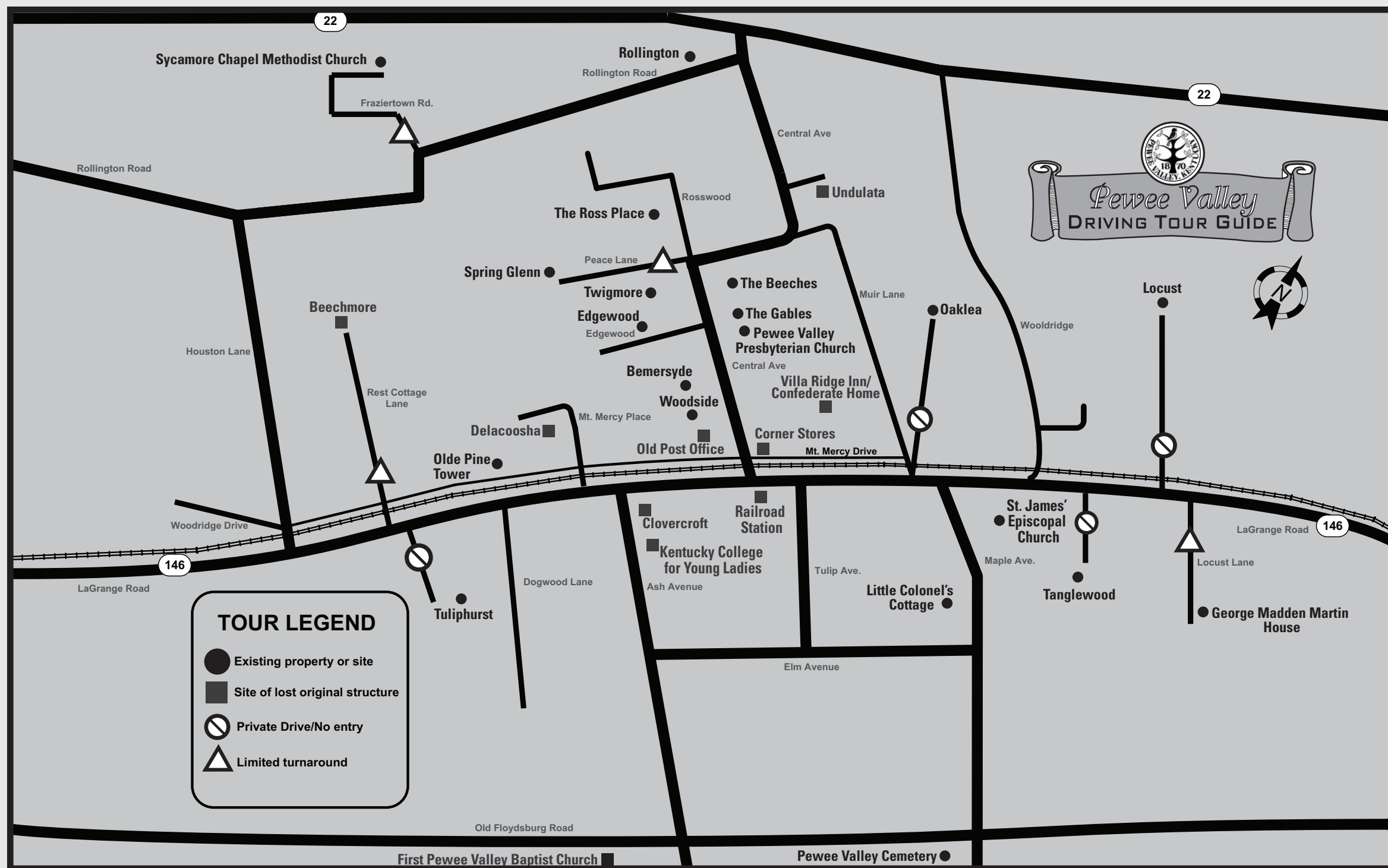


Developed after the Civil War, Stumptown was an African American settlement off Old Floydsburg Road. Though the original building was destroyed by fire, the First Pewee Valley Baptist Church, where the Little Colonel attended a Sunday service with her nurse, and later, an African American wedding, continues the ministry that began in 1869.

The Corner Stores at Central Avenue and Mt. Mercy Drive



When Johnston first visited Pewee Valley in 1895, the town's first general store was operating in the building on the west corner of Central and Mt. Mercy. In 1889, a second general store opened across the street. Destroyed by fire in 1912, it was replaced by the building that is now home to the Little Colonel Playhouse. The stores are mentioned in several of the "Little Colonel" books.



Post Office (once located on Central Avenue on the site of Eberle Drive)

Pewee Valley Post Office was "little more architecturally than a magnified dog kennel," Johnston wrote in her 1929 autobiography, *Land of the Little Colonel*, "but at nine o'clock of a summer morning it was the social centre for an animated half hour or more." The setting for many scenes throughout the stories, the Post Office was demolished in the 1990s.

Woodside (110 Central Avenue)

Woodside was the Gatchel home during the "Little Colonel" era. Frank was president of W.D. Gatchel & Sons, a Louisville photography business from 1870 to 1990, and active on Pewee Valley's Town Council.



Alice was the granddaughter of Annie Craig, who lived on Central Avenue in Edgewood.

Villa Ridge Inn and Confederate Home (once located beside the Presbyterian Church on Central Avenue -- walkway remnants on Mt. Mercy Drive)

The Villa Ridge Inn served as the first meeting place for the Authors Club. In 1902, the state converted it to a Confederate Home, where over 700 veterans lived until it closed in 1934. Some of the vestiges that remain include a walkway leading to Mt. Mercy Drive and an original sign in the Confederate Cemetery.



Bemersyde (114 Central Avenue)

Twenty-two-room Bemersyde was home to Rev. Dr. Peyton Harrison Hoge, D.D., who pastored the Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church from 1907 until 1929. His grandson, Peyton Hoge, III, served as Mayor of Anchorage, Ky. Still intact is the redbud and dogwood-lined bridal path between Bemersyde and the church planted by Rev. Hoge for his daughters' weddings.



Pewee Valley Presbyterian Church (119 Central Avenue)

This little stone church was the site of the Little Colonel's wedding to Rob Moore in *The Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding*. Johnston was also a member and taught Sunday school here. Her pew is marked with a plaque.



The Gables (121 Central Avenue)

Johnston wrote *Two Little Knights of Kentucky* while staying at The Gables. Two years after moving into The Beeches next door, she purchased it as a guest cottage. Above the front door is a stained glass window bearing the Latin inscription, "Parva Sed Apta" – Small But Sufficient.



Edgewood (114 Edgewood Way)

Built in the early 1850s, Edgewood was home to the Craig family from 1864 to 1933 and the setting for *Two Little Knights of Kentucky*. Three generations of Craigs served as models for 12 different characters in the "Little Colonel" tales. Fanny Craig's Villa Ridge School was once located behind the house.



Twigmore (121 Peace Lane)

Twigmore was the home of Lillian Fletcher, niece of Pewee Valley photographer Kate Matthews. She married award-winning screenwriter and movie producer Charles Brackett in 1953 and moved to Hollywood, returning to her Cotswald-style cottage after his death in 1969. "New Yorker" magazine critic and radio host Alexander Woollcott had tea here once.



The Beeches (125 Central Avenue)

The Beeches was built in 1901 by Mamie Craig Lawton, widow of General Henry Ware Lawton who was killed in 1899 during the Spanish-American War. The Lawton family appeared as characters in many "Little Colonel" stories, first as the Dudleys and later as the Waltons. The Beeches, too, was the setting for many of the novels' events. In 1911, Annie Fellows Johnston purchased The Beeches and lived there with her stepdaughter, artist Mary G. Johnston, until their respective deaths in 1931 and 1966.



Spring Glenn (100 Peace Lane)

In *Two Little Knights of Kentucky*, Spring Glenn was home to German naturalist Professor Johann Heinrich, who saved Jonesy from perishing in a fire. In real life, the cottage served as a guest house for a much larger home that burned to the ground before Johnston first visited Pewee Valley.



The Ross Place (138 Rosswoods Drive)

From 1903 until the late 1970s, The Ross Place was home to the William Ross family. Painter Herbert Ross (1895-1989) not only lived in the house, but had his studio on the property. Though he completed only 100 paintings during his career, included are portraits of both Annie Fellows and her stepdaughter, Mary G. Johnston.



Undulata (once located on the site of Central Place subdivision on Central Avenue)

Undulata was the setting for the Halloween party Aunt Allison gave for the children of Lloydsborough Valley in *The Little Colonel's Holidays*. Known as the Haunted House of Hartwell Hollow, it was once owned by American poet William D. Gallagher. It burned before 1911 and is now the site of Central Place subdivision.



Rollington (Rollington Road)

One of Oldham County's oldest settlements, Rollington once served as an overnight stop on the road between Louisville and Brownsboro. Little Colonel-era landmarks that exist today include Ashlea, 331 Central Avenue; Catholic Hill cemetery at the corner of Central and Rollington, the site of St. Aloysius' original church; and the Foley home across the street from Catholic Hill.



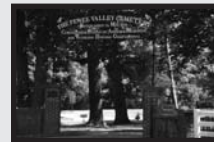
Sycamore Chapel Methodist Church (Fraziertown Road)

Located in Frazier Town, an African American settlement that developed in the Rollington area after the Civil War, Sycamore Chapel Methodist Church was built in 1873.



Pewee Valley Cemetery (Maple Avenue near Old Floydsburg Road)

Pewee Valley Cemetery is divided into three distinct burial grounds: a "white" section, where Kate Matthews and Polly the Parrot are buried; a Confederate section for Confederate Home residents; and an African American section on the other side of Maple Avenue where the original for the Old Colonel's manservant, Walker Hardin, is buried.



The Little Colonel's Cottage (118 Maple Avenue)

This snug, seven-room clapboard house was once the Cochran home, where Hattie Cochran, the Little Colonel herself, grew up.



The Little Colonel Series by Annie Fellows Johnston

- The Little Colonel (1895)
- The Giant Scissors (1898)
- Two Little Knights of Kentucky (1899)
- The Little Colonel's House Party (1900)
- The Little Colonel's Holidays (1901)
- The Little Colonel's Hero (1902)
- The Little Colonel at Boarding-School (1903)
- The Little Colonel Stories, Part 1 (1904)
- The Little Colonel in Arizona (1904)
- The Little Colonel's Christmas Vacation (1905)
- The Little Colonel, Maid of Honor (1906)
- The Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding (1907)
- Mary Ware, The Little Colonel's Chum (1908)
- Mary Ware in Texas (1910)
- Mary Ware's Promised Land (1912)
- Land of the Little Colonel (1929)
- The Little Colonel Stories, Part 2 (1931)



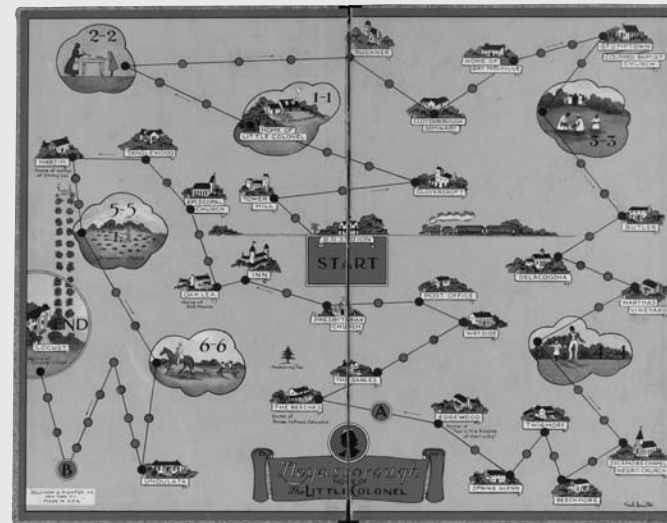
Two Little Knights of Kentucky

For More Information

Read the Little Colonel stories online and learn more about Annie Fellows Johnston and the people and places she made famous by visiting the Little Colonel web site, sponsored by the Samuel A. Culbertson Mansion Bed & Breakfast, home of the Two Little Knights of Kentucky, at www.littlecolonel.com.

To learn more about Kate Matthews or purchase prints of her pictures, visit the University of Louisville's Ekstrom Library site at <http://louisville.edu/library/ekstrom/special/km/km.html>.

For more information about Pewee Valley, visit the city's web site at www.peweevalleyky.org/.



THE LAND OF THE LITTLE COLONEL

Annie Fellows Johnston was a celebrated author of children's fiction from the 1890s until her death in 1931. She is best known for her "Little Colonel" novels centered around old Kentucky's aristocracy, and in particular, one girl, Lloyd Sherman, who was nicknamed the "Little Colonel."

It was while visiting Pewee Valley that Johnston met five-year-old Hattie Cochran and her grandfather, Colonel George Washington Weissinger, the inspirations for the Little Colonel Lloyd Sherman and Old Colonel Lloyd in *The Little Colonel*. Published in 1895, the book proved so popular that more stories soon followed. Though Johnston planned to complete the series several times, her fans compelled her to keep writing. The last book in the series was published just months before she died. The series' fame reached its zenith in 1935 when Twentieth Century Fox released "The Little Colonel" film, starring Shirley Temple and Lionel Barrymore.

Many scenes in the stories take place in the fictional town of Lloydsborough Valley -- Johnston's pseudonym for Pewee Valley. And many of the characters, homes, businesses, churches and animals were based on real places, people and even pets in the charming little turn-of-the-century resort town where it seemed to the author as if all the world were on holiday.

The Places in the "Little Colonel" Stories

As you tour Pewee Valley, please remember that all homes are privately owned.

Tuliphurst (115 LaGrange Road)

First owned by grammarian and text book author Noble Butler, Tuliphurst is supposedly where Pewee Valley received its unusual moniker. Later it was the summer home of prominent capitalist Woodford H. Dulaney.



Clovercroft (once located at Ash Avenue and LaGrange Road)

Clovercroft was home to pioneer, prize-winning photographer Kate Matthews -- "Katie Marks" in the "Little Colonel" stories. Kate's niece, Elizabeth Matthews, visited Clovercroft during her youth and became "Betty" in the novels. Clovercroft was destroyed by fire several years after Kate Matthews' death in 1956.

The Railroad Station (once located near the Dance Studio on LaGrange Road)

Built in 1867, the Pewee Valley train depot appears throughout the "Little Colonel" series. Train service to Pewee Valley ended in 1933 and the station was torn down in 1960.



St. James' Episcopal Church (401 LaGrange Road)

The stile leading to the graveyard in front of St James' Episcopal Church, founded 1858, was the setting for Malcolm McIntyre's proposal to the Little Colonel in the novels.



Oaklea (400 LaGrange Road)

In the books, Oaklea was summer home to Judge Moore; his daughter, Mrs. Moore; his grandson, Rob; and occasionally Rob's cousin Anna. After her marriage to Rob, the Little Colonel became Oaklea's mistress. Johnston based the Moores' characters on the Muir family, who owned the property from about 1870 until 1911.



Tanglewood (417 Hwy. 146 -- best seen from the fence line on 146 and next to the St. James' Episcopal Church)

The Souther family gave Tanglewood its name around 1820, but it wasn't until 1869 that the villa was constructed. On the grounds are a pump that served as the town's drinking well and remnants of Central Park. In *The Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding*, Rob Moore and the Little Colonel take an April walk through Tanglewood that ends with Rob professing his love for her.



Locust (6917 LaGrange Road; only the famous Avenue of Trees is visible)

In the "Little Colonel" stories, Locust was the home to the Little Colonel's grandfather and at the end of the first book became her home as well. In real-life, Hattie Cochran's grandfather, Colonel George Washington Weissinger, did live here for a time. Incorporated in the home is an original settlers' fort dating to the late 1700s.

