

The Jackson Purchase marks its 150th. Anniversary



Signing Of The Treaty of 1818 - Pictured is an artists conception of Governor Isaac Shelby and General Andrew Jackson arranging for the signing of the Treaty of 1818 with representative chiefs of the Chickasaw Indian Nation. The photo was taken from a mural, which is in the U.S. Post Office building at Dresden, Tennessee.

Commonwealth of Kentucky



Proclamation BY THE GOVERNOR

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come:

WHEREAS, On October 19, 1818, Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, and General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, did meet with King Chubby and other representatives of the Chickasaw Indian Nation on the banks of the Tombigbee River, and

WHEREAS, On that day one hundred and fifty years ago, these gentlemen, commissioned by President James Monroe, on behalf of the United States of America did sign a treaty with the Chickasaw Nation for the purchase of all its land in Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River, east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Ohio River, and

WHEREAS, That part of Kentucky that is now known as the Jackson Purchase then became a part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky forever, and

WHEREAS, The Jackson Purchase Treaty has been and will continue to be a source of pride, profit, and pleasure for all the people of Kentucky.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LOUIE B. NUNN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby proclaim the year beginning October 19, 1968,

THE JACKSON PURCHASE SESQUICENTENNIAL

in Kentucky, and urge all citizens of our Commonwealth to recognize the importance of this anniversary and give it suitable observance.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Frankfort this 15th day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty eight, and the one hundred and thirty second year of the Independence of Kentucky the one hundred seventy-eighth.

LOUIE B. NUNN
Governor



ELMER BEGLEY
Secretary of State

Jackson Purchase Historical Society PRESENTS THE

SECTION A - Jackson Purchase Edition - December 27, 1968

SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

Published by THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Jackson Purchase 50 Years

The Treaty Of 1818 With Chickasaw Indians And U.S. Was Called "A Good Treaty"

By Danny R. Hatch

The final product of any endeavor never tells the entire story nor perhaps even a small part of it. There are always the "behind the scenes" activities which in the final analysis are more important than the finished product. The Treaty of 1818 between the Chickasaw Indians and the United States can be understood better by observing what happened prior to October 19, 1818. The bitter struggles, the angry parties, the selfish motives and the exercise of superior power all combine to provide a far superior understanding of this important event in American history than does the signed document in the Treaty Files of the United States National Archives. It is the purpose of this author only to present the materials by which the reader may reach his own conclusions regarding the Treaty. The following material consists of letters, documents, and a confidential journal all of which pertain to the Treaty and the negotiations.

It would perhaps require a manuscript bearing the proportions of a thesis to elaborate on the various events which took place prior to the immediate actions leading up to the 1818 Treaty. There was a treaty between the Chickasaw Indians and the United States made at Hopewell in 1786 and another in 1815. Both treaties guaranteed the Chickasaw Indians the lands west of the Tennessee River in the present States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The treaty of 1816 specifically stated that the

following letter: Major Gen'l Andrew Jackson Nashville, Tennessee Department of War, 25 Oct., 1817



Andrew Jackson Courtesy of Ladies Hermitage Association Hermitage, Tennessee

Resolved, That the executive of this state be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to each of our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

The Tennessee legislature presented a similar resolution to its representatives and senators in 1815. The proceedings were initiated and there was little or no opposition to the measure.

In late 1817, George Graham, Secretary of War, sent Major General Andrew Jackson

be private property, and principally belonging to the Officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and their representatives, whose claims from the length of time since the surveys and entries were made are already jeopardized, and will, probably, be totally lost, if the claimants are much longer kept out of possession, from the impracticability of obtaining the necessary testimony to establish these entries and surveys. These observations are in some measure applicable to a part of the lands within the limits of Tennessee, and when combined with other considerations form strong reasons for making another attempt to obtain the relinquishment of the Indian title, notwithstanding the declaration of the Chickasaws, that they hoped we would not shortly call upon them for a further relinquishment of territory.

I stated to you in a former letter, the reason why the money due the Chickasaws had not been forwarded. The President, however, in a tender of the situation made to him, should be accepted, of which I have some doubt, he will take out with him the amount of the annuities. If however it can come in aid of any of the measures which you may think it advisable to take with a view of ascertaining the disposition of the Chickasaw in relation to the proposed negotiations, the whole amount now due to that nation

can, if you desire it, be transmitted directly to you. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, George Graham (signed) (Source: National Archives: Record Group 75, Vol. D, pp. 88-89.)

The letter giving the reason for the delay in paying the annuities due the Chickasaw Indians from the Treaty of 1816 alluded to in the above letter, could not be found. Other records indicate that the delay was due to the fact that Col. Cook, the Indian Agent, had been dismissed from his job and that it was not considered advisable to ask him to distribute such a large sum of money.

Although no reply from General Jackson to the Secretary of War can be found, it is apparent that his findings did not lead the President to believe that the undertaking of negotiations with the Chickasaws would prove to be worthwhile. Several months later, in May of 1818, the new Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, sent the following letter to General Jackson and Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky:

Department of War, 2d May, 1818, Gentlmen,

I have the honor to enclose to you a commission to treat with the Chickasaw Indians, for that portion of their country which lies in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The object and importance of extinguishing their title to that tract of country, are so obvious that I require no comment; and the President anticipates, from

your weight of character, and knowledge of the Indians, that the object in view will be effected. The President is very anxious to remove the Indians on this side, to the West of the Mississippi; and if the Chickasaws will agree to exchange, they may have it for lands in that quarter, but the terms of the cession, as well as the time and place of holding the treaty, are left to your judgment and discretion.

Congress have appropriated \$53,000 for the expenses incident to holding treaties with the Indians; and Col. McKinney, the Superintendent of Indian trade, has been directed to purchase and forward to the Chickasaw bluff, \$6,500 worth of goods, suitable to the taste of the Southern Indians, to be distributed under your orders in presents, to effect the object of the treaty. He will furnish you with an invoice, and advise you of the goods being forwarded. Should mended presents be necessary to the chiefs, you are authorized to make them; and to draw on the Department; provided the whole amount drawn for, including your compensation, and that to your secretary and interpreters, does not exceed \$4,500.

The contractor will furnish, on the requisition of either of you, the rations which may be necessary to issue to the Indians, while attending the treaty. Notice should be given to him, in order that he may be prepared to furnish the rations.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day while actually engaged in the treaty, and that of the Secretary whom you are authorized to appoint, will be at the rate of five dollars a day.

You will render to this Department the usual accounts and vouchers for settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. C. Calhoun (signed) (Source: National Archives: Record Group 75, Vol. D, pp. 151.)

Isaac Shelby wrote a letter to General Jackson some two months later asking that he meet with the Indians to set a suitable time and place of holding the Treaty as it is somewhat ill health during this entire period.

June 17, 1818
You will, I presume, before this reaches you have been informed that the President of the United States by & with the advice, etc. of the Senate has appointed you & myself Commissioners to confer and treat with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for that portion of their country which lies in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee etc. and the time and place of holding the treaty is left to you and my Judgment and Discretion.

A Commission for that purpose embracing both your name and mine, with short instructions has been sent on to you also. I am however requested by the Secretary to give you this information - and herewith enclose you copies of the Commission and of two letters from the War Department addressed to me on that Subject.

Your knowledge of the Chickasaw tribe & of the intermediate country will enable you to fix on both the time and place for holding the treaty, better than from any suggestions which I could make. I therefore my Good Sir make the favor of you to make all the necessary arrangements for carrying this treaty into effect, and by giving me due notice I will attend provided the distance is not too great for me to travel. I sincerely feel the infirmities of old age and could not undertake a journey very far beyond Nashville - or to a name suitable place about the dividing of the waters of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

I beg leave to suggest the propriety of sending a special agent in whom you can confide to confer with the Chickasaw Chiefs and arrange with them for the time and place of holding the Treaty as it is somewhat ill health during this entire period.

A Message From Editor Of JPHS Special Edition

By Lon Carter Barton

With the publication of this issue marking the 150th anniversary of the official signing of the Jackson Purchase Treaty, a project long due becomes a reality. From the time of this agreement between the United States Government and the Chickasaw Indian tribe, the Purchase has had a noteworthy history, no less than that of other regions of Kentucky. Yet, this history - so distinctive in so many ways - has rarely been made available in published form. Researchers and readers know the difficulty of locating in a single publication a substantial volume of historical material regarding the Purchase. Perhaps a "breakthrough" has herein been achieved, inasmuch as this edition will tell more of the "Jackson Purchase story" than has ever been reported before.

Actually, however, this edition is not intended to be the definitive, comprehensive

Written Approval Required To Reproduce Any Part Of Jackson Purchase Edition

The Jackson Purchase Historical Society is indebted to the many hundreds of contributors to this Sesquicentennial Edition, and as requested by these people, requests any unauthorized use of all or any part of this edition, without the written approval of both the Jackson Purchase Historical Society and the Mayfield Messenger.

Inasmuch as much of the edition represents portions of unpublished historical pieces by the authors and individual contributions permitted for this one edition only, the Historical Society and the Messenger have agreed to protect the material from general use through this notice to the public.

The edition will be in distribution for a number of months, and this fact, also, makes it mandatory that no unauthorized use be made of it even before the owners of the material have made their distribution.

This restriction, should in no way deter the veracious student of history, who has obtained the authority, to utilize parts of this material.

Continued On Page 2 Of This Section

Treaty of 1818 With Chickasaw Indians

Continued From Page 1 Of This Section

Innocent Shelby (Signed)
Major General

Andrew Jackson (Source: 11 DD 58 Draper Manuscripts—Kings Mountain Papers)

The following series of letters between General Jackson, Governor Shelby, and Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun relate primarily to the time and place of holding the treaty and the amount of money needed for successful negotiations.

Governor Shelby was concerned with acquiring a new head in dealing with the Indians.

LETTER FROM MAJ. GENL. ANDREW JACKSON TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 13, 1818.

I have proceeded to-morrow to the Tennessee river, to meet, under an appointment, James Colbert, interpreter to the Chickasaw nation, preparatory to holding a treaty with that nation. It is my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The remittance to Colonel Butler in January last, subject to my direction, was re-deposited in the Nashville bank, to the credit of the United States, previous to my moving southwardly. A. J.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

getting the chiefs to meet us. He is informed the Colberts and some others are much opposed to holding a treaty & have declared that they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will yield to the United States one acre of their land. He has however written to Major James Colbert interpreter to the Nation to meet him with the Speaker on the Tennessee River on the 22nd instant for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the treaty. Should they fail to meet him—he will then send a special messenger to endeavor to prevail on the nation to invite the chiefs of the nation to fix the time of meeting at some suitable point that may be convenient.

I feel confident that I shall be unable to effect anything without first allencing the principal chiefs—which can only be done by presents. No man is more disposed to economize the public money than I am—and I would not unnecessarily lavish away one dollar of it. But the country we are directed to purchase is of extensive extent, and we are directed to the growing greatness of the West, but also to the strength in defence of the United States.

The Indians are daily learning the great advantage of the Mississippi—as well as the population of the Western settlements and in navigating the Mississippi river they double the sum next year for that which would purchase it now—I have no idea that the sum we are now limited to will accomplish the object contemplated by the President.

It is not my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope to discharge them ere I get to the Tennessee. I will also remit all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, etc.
Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—July 16th, 1818.

Dear Sir: I was duly honoured by the receipt of your two letters of the 2d and 13th of May. The latter enclosing a Commission to have a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

As soon as I was informed that General Jackson was on his return from his Southern Campaign I addressed him a note on the subject of the treaty—and have just now received an answer from him. The General seems to anticipate great difficulty in

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE JACKSON PURCHASE

Jackson Purchase 150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

We are proud to be part of the history and future of a great nation... The Jackson Purchase. While we are in business, Pontiac is an "old-timer" in the Purchase, and someday we hope to be, also. We give you the best of Pontiac in our cars, and we will be giving outstanding service and the kind of deals you dream of on new and used cars. Come, give us a chance to show you!

HORACE M. OVERBY
Owner - General Manager



OVERBY PONTIAC CO.
1770 BONNEVILLE
SOUTH 6TH STREET
MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

JACKSON PURCHASE Sesquicentennial

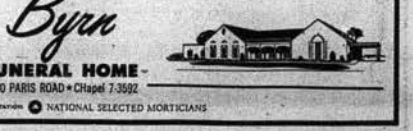
Celebrating 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Byrns Funeral Home

48 Years OF SERVICE

1020 PARIS ROAD • Chaptel 7, 3992

NATIONAL SELECTED MORTICIAN



Shown above is The Byrn Funeral Home as it was in 1925. The location was the corner of West South Street and South 8th Streets in Mayfield. This corner is now occupied by the educational annex of The First Baptist Church of Mayfield. The two vehicles shown at the left are the first motor powered ambulance and hearse in Graves County. The building above was occupied by Byrn several years ago when they built and moved into their new, modern building and facilities located in south Mayfield on the Paris Road.

Byrn Funeral Home, having served the people of Mayfield, Graves County and The Jackson Purchase for 48 years, is one of the oldest funeral service businesses in Western Kentucky. It was originally begun around the turn of the century and was known as Draflin, Undertaking Company. Next it was operated as the firm of McCurdy and Byrn, and in 1921 it became known as Byrn Funeral Home. Byrn Funeral Home was founded by Dr. J. P. Byrn, Sr., who died in 1904. His son, K. P. Byrn, Jr., daughter Charlotte, and his widow, Mrs. K. P. Byrn, Sr., carry on the family tradition of life.

Let's Party!
It's Fun Time



Football and basketball weekends are great times for partying... reserve rooms and then invite out-of-town friends to see our Racers trot to victory.

In our gala private room we can serve dinner or a banquet for up to 200 persons... with your choice of so many gourmet dishes.

Young people love to party... also, the not-so-young! Phone us now at 753-5986.

Holiday Inn
SOUTH 12TH ST. MURRAY

150 Years



Treaty of 1818 With Chickasaw Indians

Continued From Page 2 Of This Section

accomplish the main object of the treaty — but I have no doubt the needed supplies.

It appears to me from the instructions of the Secretary of War that we may appoint the secretary and I have had understood your consentance to the application of Col. Charles Todd late Adjutant General who proposed to accompany me (illegible).

I have not heard from him for some time now, he may have declined the trip, in all other respects I think better will be very agreeable to me as our Secretary.

I hope your health will improve before the trip to the Nation.

Source: 11 DD 70 Draper Manuscripts — Kings Min. Papers.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL A. ANDREW JACKSON TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN — Aug. 18, 1818.

Head-quarters, Division of the South Nashville August 18, 1818

Sr. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th, ultimate, with its enclosure.

The 1st day of October has been fixed upon by the chiefs of the Chickasaw nation for holding the treaty; and Colonel Sherman, their agent, will be instructed to bring with him the payment of the sums which may be due the Indians until that time, as the payment of so large an amount at this early negotiation will, no doubt, have considerable effect in settling the object of the treaty, and will also be a saving of considerable expense.

There being no contractor's agent for the State of Mississippi, it will be necessary that a contract should be made with some individual for furnishing the necessary supplies for the Indians. I have, however, directed the adjutant general of this division to make a requisition on the contractor for 75,000 rations, to be delivered at the time and place of holding the treaty.

Your letters of the 17th and 28th ult. have been received, and shall merit the attention which they merit. I have the honor to be, etc.

Andrew Jackson (Signed) Source: 11 DD 60 Draper Manuscripts — Kings Mountain Papers.

Many years often pass before some historical document is drawn to public attention from its hiding place in the dusty archives of an historical realm. The old journal kept by Robert Butler, Secretary for Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, recently was discovered and perhaps rediscovered in the National Archives. Perhaps others had found it before but if so, they appeared to have found it for their purpose. This author believes that it has never before been published. Its value is questionable, but one cannot overlook the fact that it sheds light on the several days in October of 1818 during which the treaty negotiations took place.

After several attempts to acquire a copy of the old journal, the author finally received a photostatic copy with a note from the director

goodness to point out the copies necessary to be held in for the commission & chief and as there was no contractor or agent to make a requisition on the Secretary of War to enter into an engagement with some person to furnish the necessary supplies, to which as yet I have not rec'd your answer.

Since writing to you of date 11th inst. I have rec'd from the Secy of War a letter advising me that the necessary funds have been sent on to the agent to pay the annuities, & sums due the Chickasaw Nation under the treaty of 1818, and directing these sums to be immediately paid unless directed by you & myself to be withheld until the treaty is completed. This great advantage might be taken by some large sum being distributed, at the time of the treaty, as well as to the Secy of War a letter advising me to postpone the payment of the annuity to the first of October next. This will insure us a full delegation from the Nation.

I asked the question in mine of the 11th whether you would bring on with you a Secretary, if not that Col. Butler, Adj. Gen. of the Southern Division would accompany is in that capacity.

I have to request that you will take my house in your way to Nashville where I shall expect to see you about the middle of September next where I hope you will rest & refresh yourself & horses, and from whence we will set out to reach the place assigned for holding the treaty by way

may be understood to bring the Indians near Nashville, and in this I pressed them to meet me at the place of my decision, and wishing to avoid meeting us at all, they appointed time for their meeting at the place I had no doubt, but they first determined not to meet us, I wrote them fully, stating what I believed to be the truth, they ought to know, which I believe brought them to reflection, & their answer, to effect the object of our commission we must take a high & firm ground.

I shall expect you & your commission at my house about the middle of next month. I have & still am in bad health.

Andrew Jackson (Signed) Source: 11 DD 60 Draper Manuscripts — Kings Mountain Papers.

Many years often pass before some historical document is drawn to public attention from its hiding place in the dusty archives of an historical realm. The old journal kept by Robert Butler, Secretary for Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, recently was discovered and perhaps rediscovered in the National Archives. Perhaps others had found it before but if so, they appeared to have found it for their purpose. This author believes that it has never before been published. Its value is questionable, but one cannot overlook the fact that it sheds light on the several days in October of 1818 during which the treaty negotiations took place.

After several attempts to acquire a copy of the old journal, the author finally received a photostatic copy with a note from the director

of the copying service informing me that the original is presented here in what is believed to be the most complete transcribed form possible. All material through which it is not correct, is considered to be in excellent order. The material following this date is highly questionable. The old journal was apparently bound in book form after reaching Washington and the pages were torn in half and the tops of some pages were placed with the incorrect bottom portions. Thus there is great room for error of order and the document may not be presented in its entirety. An attempt was made to reassemble the journal in the proper order to provide a readable copy. Whatever be the case, it will be left to the reader to make a judgement of the value of this item.

The Commissioners and suite arrived this evening at the ground chosen by the chiefs to hold the treaty. The Agent of the Nation not having arrived, Major General Jackson proceeded to Col. George Colbert in hopes of hearing from him at that place, leaving Gov. Shelby, and some of the Gentlemen in camp. The General, not having arrived, the Agent at Colbert's, addressed a note by a runner, and next morning arrived in camp.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1818. Nothing occurred this day, and the General accompanied by waited on the Commissioners. Colbert returned to Nashville.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1818. Commissioners arrived after 9 o'clock, and after waiting until twelve o'clock, and not hearing from the Agent, Captain Easter, A. D. Q. M. General, was dispatched to bring him, as the Indians began to collect, and no person attending to their returns made for provisions, and George Colbert having stated that the Agent would not be here, the Agent about twenty miles from the camp, on his way, from whom he learned that no money was in his possession to pay the Annuities due the Nation, although he had a draft in his possession on the branch bank at New Orleans for \$19,350 for several weeks unnegotiated. The Captain returned late this evening, giving the foregoing information, and added that the Agent would reach us to breakfast, on the ensuing morning.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1818. The chiefs and Indians look very distant and gloomy, and complain that their annuities were withheld, and when they expected money, goods were offered them. 10 o'clock a.m. the Agent arrived, when it was ascertained that no arrangements whatever were made to distribute the Annuities and even the nation not notified to meet for that purpose; although the Agent had been previously informed of the arrangements made, to have them furnished with supplies, during that event,

has occurred this day worthy of note.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1818. Same Remarks.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1818. This day much pains taken by the Commissioners to impress upon the chiefs by individual conversation the object and intention of their mission. Mr. Alexander, (an express) arrived from Nashville, bringing the books containing copies of the treaty by North Carolina to individuals living within the bounds to be treated for. Let Colbert, one of the principal chiefs having asked for a permit of them, they were given to him, after which he seemed to be much satisfied.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1818. The Commissioners much engaged this day in preparing the minds of the chief for the United States Interpreter, James Colbert, has not yet made his appearance at the treaty ground.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1818. Nothing occurred this day, but a few of the chiefs waited on the Commissioners.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1818. Nothing of importance engaged as on the preceding day.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1818. Captain Easter and Major Shelby dispatched to meet Mr. Benjamin Smith, on his return from Nashville, with the funds.

Martin Colbert (the son of Let) with a white man by the name of Carter, and some other Indians, called on the Commissioners for a plain exposition of the nature of their Mission, also of the several treaties with Great Britain, and show had with their nation by the United States. They appeared much satisfied with the explanation. The following letter was addressed to Major William B. Lewis by the Commissioners: The object of which is explained in the body of it.

Treaty Ground, Chickasaw Nation 9th, October 1818

Sr. Having been advised that you have a knowledge of the quantity of land covered by the Chickasaw claim which lies within the chartered limits of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, which has been patented by the State of North

Carolina — You will, if so, have the goodness to make us a report of the quantity and also the amount of lands within the State of Tennessee within the chartered bounds that is entered or has been granted by the State of North Carolina, and what quantity now remains unappropriated. This information is all important to us at this time to enable us to apportion the annuity to be tendered to the Nation for their relinquishment of claim to this land.

We are, very respectfully Your most obedient servants, (Signed) Isaac Shelby Andrew Jackson Major William B. Lewis

SATURDAY OCTOBER 10, 1818. Major William B. Lewis handed the following answer to the letter of the Commissioners of yesterday date. "Gentlemen I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday requesting that I would furnish you with such information as I

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

may be in possession of relative to the quantity of land claimed by the Chickasaw Indians within the chartered limits of the State of Tennessee, and which has been patented by the State of North Carolina. I found the distance on the south boundary, between those rivers, to be about 112 miles, which will make the average distance, east and west, 84 miles. The width of the State, north and south, is 105 miles which multiplied by 84 will give 8,820 square miles — equal to 5,644,800 acres of land, in what is called the Western district of Tennessee, and now owned by the Chickasaw Indians.

The next inquiry is, how much of this land has been patented by the State of North Carolina? I have at this time in my possession an authenticated copy of all the grants issued by the state of North Carolina for

Treaty Of 1818 With Chickasaw Indians

Continued From Page 3 Of This Section

that land, which, in the aggregate, amounts to 1,073,918 acres. Besides these there are some parcels of 2 or 300,000 acres which have been entered in the land offices of North Carolina, and not yet ripened into grants, making the whole about 1,373,918 acres which have been appropriated and leaving a balance of 4,270,885 acres that are vacant and unappropriated: of this perhaps at least one third is first rate land for the Chickasaws is the finest and most desirable of the whole state.

It is required also to know the extent of the Chickasaw claims in the chartered limits of the State of Kentucky. I am not prepared to answer this inquiry with much certainty as the others; but am of opinion that the following calculation will not be found very erroneous. This tract of country is bounded on the South by the State of Tennessee, and is 161 miles east and west. It is bounded on the north by the river Ohio, and is 100 miles in length, and is supposed to be making the average length east and west about 43 miles, which multiplied by 30, the width north and south, will make 1290 square miles, equal to 825,600 acms. I am entirely unable of my own knowledge to say what disposition has been made of these lands, but have been informed that the greater part of them have been granted.

By the Honor the Honorable W. B. Lewis very respectfully, your most obt. servt.

(Signed) W. B. Lewis Gov. Shelby and Gen. Jackson Commissioners

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1818. Nothing occurred this day, worthy remark.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1818. George Graham Esq, and Judge Poindexter arrived at the Treaty ground, on their way to the City of Washington, Md. Winchester returned from the Chickasaw Bluffs, and made the following report relating to the goods sent to the Commissioners for presents.—Gentlemen

In conformity with your directions, I proceeded to the Chickasaw Bluffs, and found the goods directed to the Commissioners in the possession of M. P. Ballin. The seventeen packages contained in the first arrival are in good order, and carefully deposited in a secure building. The goods which came by the last arrival, to wit fifteen packages of exclusive of powder and lead, have been opened and exposed, for the purpose of drying in the sun, and are in good order, and carefully deposited in a secure building. The goods which came in the same boat, and are consequently generally interested.

Enclosed are my remarks upon the condition, quantity and quality of the damaged

portions of these goods. Many of them were precisely the same description with the Annuity goods, and the Malbera had not, as we expected, been furnished with the invoices of that position for our annuities, hence we were not enabled to separate them with sufficient accuracy. Goods (Rawlins) was ordered from Fort Pickering, that he had received the appointment of Assistant Factor about this time, he had agreed to do so; and that accordingly he had received to Mr. Rawlins, the seventeen packages contained in the first arrival of goods directed to the Commissioners, such as annuity goods, etc. etc. This information precluded an application on my part for such an extension of the enclosed receipt as would embrace the seventeen packages, as they had arrived.

Mr. Ballin further informed me that having been ordered to Fayette Co. when a situation was offered, he had declined the acceptance of his commission as Assistant Factor, and being uncertain of the result, he had declined his present services from Government, that he felt very anxious that some early disposition might be made of these goods, and himself relieved of a heavy responsibility.

I have the honor to be, etc.

(Signed) M. P. Winchester Gov. Shelby and Gen. Jackson

A General report of the condition, quantity and quality of the fifteen packages contained in the last arrival of goods, subject to the control of the Commissioners, applied to treat with the Chickasaw Indians.

No. 12 Saddles—very inferior quality—very much injured—damage equal to half their value—without injury, they could be retailed for more than cost (see invoice). Brides of good quality, but in a similar situation. Rugs about 2 pieces Scarlet, color injured—stained. 1 piece Swankin—good order.

No. 14—9 pieces Strouds—in tolerable order, of a good quality—not too high priced.—No. 15—6 pieces Strouds—the same. 1 piece green cloth, color not injured, but too high. 2 pieces Scarlet, color injured—stained. 1 piece Swankin—good order.

No. 16 The contents of this one is in good order, the color of the scarlet and green excepted.

No. 17 Not essentially injured.

No. 18 Remark as No. 14 & 15.

No. 19 But little injured.

No. 20 This cloth could not be separated, but all of this kind in good order, flannel also.

No. 27 Blue Cloth, color good, not rotten. Scarlet faded, shirts—weak stained, plaid ruined.—Shanks in color injured. Fishing lines—good. Fish hooks—ruined very much.

Thimbles—brass—not injured.

Box Combs—not cotton. All the Scissors very much rusted, and need to be renewed.

Stags staid, and worn.

No. 28 & 29. The hats but little injured, and well laid in.

No. 30 Looking glasses—very one injured—did not worth the carriage—deficient four dollars.

No. 31 A little rusted, in tolerable order.

No. 32 Most of the blankets in good order—some of them stained, but well used.

No.—Rifles a good deal rusted, one box deficient.

Perhaps one half the powder may be fit for use.

(Signed) M. P. Winchester MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1818 (Continued) Mr. Benjamin Smith returned from Nashville this morning with \$37,550 to pay the annuities, which was delivered over to the Agent, Col. Henry Sherrburne.

The Commissioners were informed by the interpreter that the Nation were assembled to hear their talk, which was accordingly delivered between the hours of eleven and twelve in the forenoon and of which the following is a copy. (Barley McCree Interpreter) Friends and Brothers

We have been chosen by your Father, Chief of the United States to meet you in council and brighten the chain of friendship by shaking hands and greeting you as his children. We come to see that the sums due your Nation be equally distributed among the poor and the rich, to benefit all, so as to make you happy. Your Agent is prepared to pay you all that is due, so soon as you can furnish him with the number of each child's clan.

Your Father, the President, always anxious to keep peace and friendship between his red and white children, and to do justice to all, has charged us again to bring to your view that peck of land lying in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, which was sold by North Carolina and Virginia about 35 years ago, to pay the debt of the revolutionary war.

Brothers This piece of land is claimed by your Nation, but our white paid for many years ago—and our Father the President has kept them away from it that his red children might hunt on it, but the game is now gone, and his white children claim it now from him.

Brothers Next year your white Brothers will have nearly one hundred steam ships running up and down the Mississippi River, and they will want much wood for their fires that make them go on the water, and when a ship gets broke, your white Brothers want to be on the shore with their own people until it is mended; this helps to make your white Brothers uneasy about their land.

Friends and Brothers Your Father the President must do justice to all his children, and to prevent ill will between his red and white

people, he has charged us to appear plain, which we intend to do.

The paper which we will hand you shows the land purchased by your white Brethren. It lies in Tennessee and Kentucky, and they have called it the land of the President for it, and he cannot keep it from them any longer.

Your Father the President wants to have your lines finally settled, and he wants to give you as much land over the Mississippi for this country which he bought from your white Brethren, where there is a plenty of game and good land.

Your Father the President has told us if you don't want to exchange land, to give you a fair and reasonable price in money for your claim to this tract of country, which we will not interfere with the settlement or arrangement of your Nation. You will then have your land in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and your Father will feel happy in perfecting your and perpetuating your Nation here.

Friends and Brothers Should we not give you only for the lands which lie in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and which is the land that Great Jackson sold your chiefs at the last treaty, would not be asked for so long as your white Brothers could be kept from it, but when your Father asked for it your Nation should be ready to sell their

land for money, which was sold to the Nation in land or money. General Jackson also told you that if you refuse to sell your land, you will have your white Brothers would move on this land, which is granted to them, and then your Nation would have to pay for it. If you refuse to sell your land, you cannot look to him for redress.

Your Father the President does not wish to see this course pursued, but to give you a fair and reasonable price for your claim, and make the Southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, the lasting mark of land and friendship.

Your Father the President has shewn to you his care and justice, by choosing us to come and give you a fair price for your claim to this land, and if you refuse to let him have it, and your white Brethren go and settle on their land, which they are sure to do, you must blame him, but your chiefs, if they refuse his friendly and just offer.

Brothers Listen The lands we ask you for was granted by England, almost two hundred years ago, to the State of Virginia, and North Carolina, and was conquered from England in the revolutionary war, when the treaty of 1783 was made with England, she acknowledged the States to be the owners of all that land within their charter to the great River Mississippi—Listen—These States having spent all their money on carrying on the war, owned no land office, and sold this land to their children to pay the debts which they owed when the war was ended, but to keep peace with your Nation, and give you the benefit of the game your white Brethren have been kept off their land, but now the game is destroyed, your Father the President is bound to give it to them, and protect them in their possession.

Friends and Brothers We have spoken plain and give you the truth, and we have yet one plain truth to tell you Listen—As the States of North Carolina and Virginia owned this land about two hundred years ago, and before your Nation was here, your

involent conduct to pass unpunished.—Listen once more—for we must speak plain, and tell you the truth; if you refuse the friendly offer of your Father the President, the land will be taken possession of by your white Brethren, who have patents for it, and your Father will look on your conduct as acts of ill will and ingratitude.

Friends and Brothers We have given you our talk, and have nothing more to say until we get your answer; take our talk with you, and think well, and let us have your answer as soon as you can.

(Signed) Isaac Shelby Andrew Jackson Commissioners

It was ascertained; this day that a Mr. Malbone was hostile to the views of the Government, and had secretly done much injury; he is a stepson of the Agent, Col. Sherrburne, who not understanding much of the nature of the business, and not counteracted his endeavors to make the Indians distrust the treaty of Hopewell, which is the only grounds they have of protection from our Government.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1818. Nothing occurred this day. Mr. Graham and Judge Poindexter set out about

eleven o'clock in the morning eastwardly.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1818. Chiefs of the Nation are still in council at George Colberts house, 3 miles from the treaty ground. No occurrence worthy note.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1818. This morning Major Colbert and Captain Sealy called on the Commissioners for the substance under which they came to treat with the Nation: it was accordingly furnished. This is received in a favorable light. These chiefs desired the commissioners not to be impatient, as it was a business which concerned so many, it necessarily took much time to gain a knowledge of the wishes of the Nation. After this interview they visited the different departments, and gave them a talk, explaining the powers of the commissioners. On this evening about sun set, three Indians supposed to be Creeks were discovered about six miles from the Treaty ground, and who fled, leaving behind their packs, which on examination is found to contain a militia regimental coat—different articles of family clothing, bedding, and ordnance, homopon etc., with some articles of household furniture. The General dispatched a party in pursuit of these fellows, who are supposed to be making over the Mississippi River.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1818. The Detachment returned this day, having scoured the country for twenty miles, without being able to

discover these fellows, but some more of their plunder

Continued On Page 5 Of This Section

Holiday Inn
of KENTUCKY DAM
U. S. 62

- OUTDOOR POOL
- INDOOR HEATED POOL
- RESTAURANT
- 3-PAK GOLF
- 18-HOLE STATE GOLF COURSE 1 MILE

GILBERTSVILLE, KY.
PHONE 362-4278

O. J. HUNSINGER
Innkeeper

THE WORLD'S INNKEEPER

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Just Right For A Mid-Winter Vacation

MORNING AHEAD!

Jackson Purchase
150 Years
SESQUICENTENNIAL

Congratulations To The Jackson Purchase

The Exchange Bank has been a landmark upon the Purchase scene for many years. We are proud of our friendship with thousands of people throughout the area. It is a pleasure to be a part of this history of the Jackson Purchase in Kentucky. We congratulate the Jackson Purchase on the occasion of its Sesquicentennial and look forward to serving the fine people of this area in the years ahead.

Growing With The Purchase

Since 1899

The Exchange Bank

Mayfield, Kentucky

AS ONE OF THE OLDER WOMEN'S FASHION WEAR STORES IN THE PURCHASE WE ARE PLEASED TO JOIN IN CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS IN THE PURCHASE.

Hoop skirt - mini skirt - they've all been around in stores in the Purchase during these 150 years. We don't happen to have any hoop skirts in stock at this time, but we believe you will find almost any up-to-the-minute fashion in our store.

Since 1899

Ernest Rudolph
INSURANCE AGENCY
Mayfield, Ky.
Since 1956

PEGGY CANTER
Manager

Celebrating

Jackson Purchase
150 Years
SESQUICENTENNIAL

We Salute
The Jackson Purchase

We are glad to join with other citizens of the Jackson Purchase in celebrating the memorable occasion of the 150th Anniversary year of progress and prosperity. It is also our pleasure to continue to serve its citizenry with every insurance service: Auto - Fire - Liability - Life & Disability.

ERNEST RUDOLPH - Owner

Ernest Rudolph
INSURANCE AGENCY
Mayfield, Ky.
Since 1956

Treaty of 1818 With Chickasaw Indians

Continued From Page 4 Of This Section

was found which had been pillaged from some house.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1818. The Commissioners have been able to ascertain from the instructions which were absolutely necessary to the aversion of the chiefs, in addition to the address to their fears delivered on Monday, and finding the sum authorized entirely too small, the following plan was adopted and pursued—The reservations made by the Treaty of September 1816, and proposed by Levi Colbert was proposed to be given in fee simply on their according to the treaty; and that a conveyance would be taken for the same, for the benefit of the Government, if the executive chose to accept it; but to render the thing perfectly secret to allure the chiefs; that it should be made to an individual, and placed in my hands as an escrow, until the option of Government, was had. The sum proposed for these reservations in the first instance was \$10,000, but would not be heard. The Confidential Agent was then instructed to offer seventeen thousand dollars, which made them listen, but after a long discussion, the council was about to break up abruptly, with a determination to send a deputation to the President remonstrating against selling or exchanging their land. This being communicated by the confidential, and that three chiefs, who were decidedly hostile to the measure might be brought over by a deceiver, the farther sum of \$3,000 was added, with information that if this proposition was not met the white people would certainly move on their lands and dispossess them, and all the chiefs were advised to avert what would ensue. This had the desired effect, and a deed was accordingly taken in the name of James Jackson of Nashville, for the reservations and placed in my hands for the purpose aforesaid. A bond was given for the payment of the sum of twenty thousand dollars in cash or merchandise at their option, under the manner of distribution contained in the following memorandum, all of which being prepared was held ready for signing, after the treaty should be signed. "Be it remembered, that the sum of twenty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid for the reservations secured to George and Levi Colbert at the treaty made and concluded between the United States and the Chickasaw Nation on the 20th September 1816, is intended and shall be distributed in the following manner, that is to say—intended and shall be distributed in the following manner, that is to say—

- to George Colbert \$8,500
- Levi Colbert \$4,500
- James Colbert \$4,000
- Capt. Soder 666 2/3
- Capt. McQuerry 666 2/3

to be paid in cash or in merchandise, if in merchandise, the whole to be paid in Philadelphia within sixty days after the ratification of the Treaty, or if preferred to be delivered in the Chickasaw Nation, within four months thereafter, unavoidable accidents excepted, and subject to the deduction of twenty five per cent for cartage. It is understood that the option as to whether they will receive the money or merchandise is to be made—page top

the treaty is signed, and the plan of delivery to be described, if the merchandise were preferred, and that option to be endorsed on the back of this memorandum, to be attested, and a copy to be delivered to the undersigned. (Signed) Andrew Jackson

W. B. Lewis The adoption of this course was the only one calculated to secure the grand object and obtain secrecy, as the Indians and the chiefs would be jeopardized by a disclosure—it places these negotiations in the option of Government, or secure them to our citizens free from the shackles of Indian possession, and the consequent inutility, and detriment to the peoples in which they are situated. Should the Government think proper to advance the amount by giving an order on Philadelphia for merchandise, the land is to be transferred by Mr. James Jackson to the Government, to secure which the deed, as before said, is placed in my possession by the Commissioners—Should however the executive not think proper to make the advance, arrangements will be made by Mr. James Jackson to meet the delivery date—(part of page

missing)—Mr. Kirkman, whose name was specified by the bond. The plan above adopted was communicated to Mr. Graham, who being the last alternative to obtain the object, the manner of which seemed to meet his cordial approbation.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1818. The chiefs met the Commissioners in council to the regulations by Levi Colbert, he informed the Commissioners that their offer of land west of the Mississippi River, the land in question would not be received, that they knew nothing about that country, and that they would have nothing to do with it, and that if they let their father, the President, use this land they wanted what he had in exchange, and that was money. The Commissioners answered that they would give money, Colbert then addressed the King and chiefs severally, and lastly their agent, making their opinion public, in the hearing of all the surrounding warriors, on obtaining which he gravely advised that he gave up to his father the President the land he asked for—(part of page missing) observing that of their country, and he hoped by his Commissioners would be liberal to them in the price. The Commissioners told him they would be liberal, as their father the President had told them, and that he would then proposed by the Commissioners, which they loved money well but they would their land much better. It was then proposed to add one year which was rejected. General Jackson then observed to make all hearts straight he would agree to make the annuity fourteen years, and that he hoped the chiefs and the nation would consider that as a liberal price from their father the President. Levi Colbert then remarked that they would consider of it and adjourned for a few hours. On again meeting Colbert inquired if one Cent would not be given each year, which the Commissioners had gone to their limit, he observed, the American Nation is as strong, and one cent was nothing to it, and—(part of page missing) Gen. Jackson—cent would satisfy, and the speaker replied it would observe that the American Nation was strong, and the Younger brother must therefore yield to the elder brother, on which they shook hands with the Commissioners, and parted. In a conversation shortly after with the interpreter, he said they shook hands on fifteen years annuity, which was not the understanding of the Commissioners, and that thing rested—(part of page missing) come prepared to sign the treaty as agreed upon. The Commissioners finding from the stern manner in which they viewed an attempt to explain away their understanding of the annuity, deemed it prudent not to jeopardize the grant for the pitiful sum until they had arranged for signing the treaty.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1818. The Commissioners consider it due to Col. Spurburn, and the sub agent, Mr. Cook to enter an expression of their approbation for the zeal they manifested last week in advising the chiefs and warriors of their true interests, and to remark that their want of knowledge on the subject heretofore prevented them from exercising their influence in a proper manner. The services of Mr. Cook in obtaining an enumeration of the whole Indian population, the annuities is highly praiseworthy, and a very salutary measure, which the payment will produce on the side of the poor will be very great.

The Chiefs arrived this morning about eleven o'clock, and the Commissioners attempted to explain how they mistook the meaning of the speaker about the Cent; but they could not nor would understand it in any other light than that his meaning was an additional annuity of \$20,000 to be paid fifteen years hence, and accordingly filled up the blank in the treaty with fifteen, and the instrument was then duly and solemnly executed and attested, after being read and explained in the presence of their numerous concourse of young men. On the business having been concluded, Col. Spurburn proceeded to deliver over the Money to the Department Chiefs who sided by several white men. The Commissioners suite, distributed to the heads of families, agreeable to the appointment made. The amount seemed to surprise them very much, and it is believed that the annuities heretofore distributed never could have had its direction through the hands of the poor. The arrangements now made, I am persuaded, make the poor much more happy and comfortable hereafter. As an expostory of the sum to be paid embraced by the treaty, the following is the distribution to be made in addition to that embraced in the memorandum of the 17th. \$500 of the sum secured to James Colbert he is to receive pay to Maj. James Brown as his docuer. The sum to John Gordon being the debt due by General Colbert for fourteen years secured the General and his interest with the warriors of the Nation. The sum of Argansibility for his reserve was his price, and the sum to David Smith to satisfy the Nation by not taking it out of their annuity. In addition to the distribution mentioned in the memorandum, George Colbert is bound to give \$500, and a like sum to the Yazoo Chief, and Levi to Metastuby and some others. To this sum \$1,000 is to be added to pay the sum of \$500, and to Peachlynn a confidential young man—(page torn) The deed of conveyance alluded to in the minutes of the 17th was this day executed, and placed in my possession, and the following Indians were entered on the back of the memorandum of 17th instant. "It is the election of the within named persons to take the sum as stipulated within in merchandise delivered in Philadelphia.

millions of acres of the best quality of western land and within the bounds of the State of Tennessee it is believed that four millions six hundred thousand acres will be found vacant and unappropriated, and to be subject to sale by the United States, which will bring into the Treasury at least Sixteen Millions of dollars; This added to the vast importance of extending our population along both banks of the Ohio and Mississippi as low as the 34th degree of North latitude, we trust will be seen and fully appreciated by our government.

We have the honor to be very respectfully,
Isaac Shelby (signed)
Andrew Jackson (signed)
Commissioners.

J. C. Calhoun Esq.
Sec. of War
Source: National Archives: Record Group No. 76, Ratified Treaty File No. 105.

October 19th, 1818
(Signed) Martin Colbert
Agent for the within named persons.
Teste:
Kilpatrick Carter.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1818. Arrangements are made to set out on our return to Tennessee on the close of a ball play which the natives are about to give to the commissioners and suite; and a bill has been drawn and executed in my presence by Mr. Thomas Kirkman of Philadelphia in favor of Martin Colbert for twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandise to meet the bond given within sixty days after the ratification of the Treaty, should the executive not advance the amount on account of the reservations.

The Commissioners set out in the evening, leaving the nation more happy and contented than it ever was known to be, and Levi Colbert took occasion to remark "We have had a good treaty"—observing everyone was satisfied with the claims of our white brothers, and we can live in peace and friendship.

Examined and approved:
Robert Butler, Secretary
Countersigned:
Isaac Shelby
Andrew Jackson
Commissioners

END OF JOURNAL.

LETTER FROM JACKSON & SHELBY TO SEC. OF WAR, JOHN C. CALHOUN—October 23, 1818.
Florence Alabama Territory
October 23, 1818.
Sir,
We have the pleasure to inform you that on the 19th instant we concluded a treaty with the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, by which they cede to the United States all claim or title to lands within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for the consideration of an annuity of twenty thousand dollars per annum for fifteen years.
In effecting this treaty we had great difficulties to surmount, for a detail of all the proceedings we beg leave to refer you to our communication and journal of proceedings which will be handed you by our Secretary Col. R. Butler with the Treaty which we thought advisable to order to the City to deliver to you the Treaty, believing the instrument of too great importance to entrust to the mail.
The cession made by the Indians includes about seven

LETTER FROM ANDREW JACKSON TO ISSAC SHELBY—November 24, 1818.
Hermistage near Nashville
Novbr. 24th 1818
Dear Sir
I reached home on the 12th instant, having gratified my friends in the A. Territory by the purchase of a section of land south of the Tennessee on the Military road between the river & Big Springs. This Section I bought at two dollars per acre, no person bidding against me and as soon as bid off, was hailed by the numerous shouts of a unanimous mixed multitude. This is on the eve of my retiring from all public appointment. I am very compelled to say was gratifying to me as an approval of my official acts, and that too at a time when I was about to interming with them as a

private citizen, and after they had full time to deliberate on all my acts.
On the 20th the citizens of Nashville & its vicinity gave myself & staff a ball in commemoration of the late Chickasaw Treaty where I was grateful to find that Mr. Earl had been so fortunate—for I can with truth say that there never come from the hands of an artist a better likeness. I hope you reached home in good health, and have had a happy meeting with your family, finding them enjoying good health.
Present me to your son Major Thomas Shelby respectfully, and altho unacquainted, to your amiable lady & family & believe me to be with due

respect & Esteem
Your most, ob. Serv.
Andrew Jackson (Signed)
His Excellency
Isaac Shelby/Sag
Late Gov of Kentucky.
Source: 11 DD 61 Draper Manuscripts—King Mountain Papers.

The treaty had been signed and both parties were satisfied at least for that time. A new highway was opened for Americans to expand westward. The nation continued to grow and the Indians were continually displaced from their homes. Yet, for the hundreds of thousands of people who now call Jackson's Purchase their home, there can be nothing of greater historical pride than the Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians of October 19, 1818.



Gov. Isaac Shelby and General Andrew Jackson arrange for the signing of the Treaty of 1818, with Chickasaw Indian nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE JACKSON PURCHASE

From



KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE CLAY COMPANY
ONE OF THE OLDEST BUSINESSES IN THE PURCHASE

WE MINE AND PROCESS BALL CLAY TO SERVE THE NATION'S CERAMIC INDUSTRY.



On October 1, 1927, Kentucky Construction and Improvement Company merged with Mandle-Porter Clay Company of Paris, Tennessee to form the Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Company. The mining operation, processing plant and general offices are located at Fryersburg, just west of Mayfield, Kentucky. K-T is engaged in the mining and processing of ball clay, which is a high-grade ceramic clay, and is used for whiteware, stoneware, art pottery, enameling, floor and wall tile, fire clay mortars, kiln furniture and other refractories, fillers and other uses.

Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Company is pleased to join in this celebration of the Jackson Purchase Sesquicentennial. We are proud of our past, but look forward to a future of fantastic growth, expansion and progress.



Prints Of The Treaty Of 1818, Presidential Approval And Senate Resolution Relating To The Chickasaw Treaty Of 1818 Are Presented For The First Time

The photographs from the National Archives in Washington, D. C., are the actual reproductions of the Treaty of 1818, with the Chickasaw Indians, the Presidential approval of the treaty and the Senate Resolution relating to the treaty. This is the first time the treaty has been printed in a newspaper. The copies of the treaty were acquired by Dr. James R. Barber of the Special Collections Department of the University of Maryland. Dr. Barber's edition of the treaty is the only one of its kind in the country. The photographs were taken by the National Archives and are now deposited in the Library of Congress.

The photographs are courtesy of National Archives and MSSU Library.

January 6th 1818
of the United States
the Senate

Resolved, that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty, and that the President be and he is authorized to ratify the said Treaty, and that he do sign the same, and that he do deliver the same to the Secretary of State, to be by him laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

James Monroe
President of the United States of America
The said Treaty is hereby approved and consented to by the Senate of the United States of America, on the 6th day of January, 1818.

John C. Calhoun
Secretary of State
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

Andrew Jackson
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Adams
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

George Washington
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

George Washington
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Adams
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

Andrew Jackson
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John C. Calhoun
Secretary of State
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

James Monroe
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Adams
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

George Washington
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

George Washington
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Adams
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

Andrew Jackson
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John C. Calhoun
Secretary of State
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

James Monroe
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Adams
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

George Washington
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

John Jay
President of the United States of America
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Treaty, and to certify that the same has been laid before the States for their consideration and approval.

Fancy Farm Is Almost Unique As Its Name

(Editor's Note: Several years ago, Mr. Harry Bolter, then Western Kentucky correspondent for the Louisville Courier-Journal, wrote the following article for the CJ on the early days of Fancy Farm. It was submitted to the special edition by Mrs. William J. Thomas, of Aftonville, Route 1.)

Fancy Farm, Ky. — The history of this 123-year-old Graves County town is almost as unique as its name. Some historians say it is probably the only town in Kentucky, and perhaps in the United States, founded by descendants of the followers of the English Catholic Lord Baltimore, that has remained all-Catholic down through the years.

Today Fancy Farm (population about 275), for the most part is made up of descendants of those two ship loads of English Catholics who landed in America in 1634, two years after Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) died. They helped Lord Baltimore's brother, Cecilius Calvert, to establish a second Lord Baltimore colony, St. Mary, later known as the Maryland colony. A history says it was the first Lord Baltimore's dream to establish a colony in the new world where his Catholic countrymen would be free from religious persecution.

Persecution Persisted. — But even in Maryland the Calvert Catholics couldn't escape persecution, and in 1775 about 60 families decided to seek freedom of worship in the western wilderness. Some went into Pennsylvania and down the Ohio River by flatboat. Others pushed through Cumberland Gap and into what is now Mason, Nelson and Washington counties.

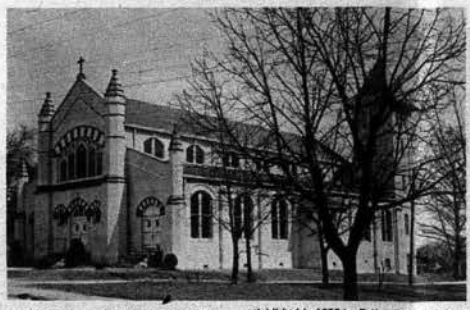
When Western Kentucky was opened to the white man after the Jackson Purchase in 1818, the sons and daughters of those hardy Marylanders who had settled in Kentucky launched another westward trek. This time it took them into what is now Davies and Union counties, and finally into Graves County.

Today in the telephone and city directories in towns in Madison, Nelson, Washington, Daviess, Union and Graves county can be found such family names as Willett, Curtisger, Cash, Ballard, Bright, Brumlow, Carrico, Spalding, Thomas, Toon, Elliott, Hayden, Wedding, Higdon, Hobbs, Durbin, Thompson, Geatley, Blincoe, Eider, Mills, Dalton, Burgess, Burch, Skinner and Higgins.

They are all descendants of the founders of the Maryland colony, according to historians. These same names also are found today in the Mayfield telephone directory and on the mail boxes in front of homes throughout the Fancy Farm area.

Farm Fancied. — Oddly, a non-Catholic United States postal inspector gave Fancy Farm its name in 1840. He had come to the community in response to an application for a post office here.

Mrs. Anna Courtney Hunt (her grandmother was Lucinda Cash), recognized as Fancy Farm's historian, said the postal inspector remarked that



St. Jerome Catholic Church at Fancy Farm established in 1836 by Father Elish Durbin. Father Alfred Hagan was the first priest.

the farm on which he stayed nearby during his visit here was the fanciest and prettiest he had ever seen. He then suggested Fancy Farm as the town's name. Everyone agreed.

Willett's First Settlers. — Fancy Farm is built around St. Jerome Church. The parochial school across the street from the church has an enrollment of about 500 in the elementary and high school grades.

Samuel Willett and his young bride were the first settlers in what later became Fancy Farm. They came here through the wilderness from Washington County on horseback in 1830 and built a log cabin on a "half township."

A year later, Willett's younger brother, John Willett, who became known as "Uncle Jack," settled here. The Franciscan Sisters operated St. Jerome School from 1881 to 1890. Since 1892 the Sisters of Charity have run the school without interruption. Townpeople recently completed a new convent at the rear of the church.



HORSE AND BUGGIES — Pictured are left to right Ode Shelton, Frances Sudio, Harding of Carlisle County, Garrett Hardings and Lela Pyle of Carlisle Co. Shelton is father of Colvin and Creston Shelton of Mather. — brother of Mrs. Bertha Payne of Milburn, Ky.; and Charles Milburn Sr. of East Ridge, Tennessee, and uncle of Senator Carroll Hubbard Jr. of Mayfield, Photo Courtesy Mrs. Bertha Payne.

Secession Meeting Held In Mayfield

In May, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln was informed by his military advisers in Kentucky that a major problem was shaping up in extreme western Kentucky, that section known as the "Jackson Position" (sic). In this Confederate section, the report stated, secessionists were holding a convention in Mayfield the purpose of which was to bring about the withdrawal of that part of the state if the entire state failed to leave the Union. It was then proposed that this section join its "Jackson Purchase" counterpart in Tennessee in the forming of a new state for the South.

The following dispatch is an eye-witness account of the meeting about which Lincoln received his report. It was called for late May in Mayfield, and a great many delegates from throughout the Purchase 15 years ago. Kept and appointed officials found it increasingly difficult to collect taxes and enforce laws because of involvement of militias.

A Fancy Farm priest once said that before the announcement of capital ban, the church made thorough checks to determine that first cousins were not marrying. . . . Perhaps Fancy Farm is most noted for its annual picnic, which for about 80 years has been the scene of oratory by national, state and county office seekers.

The account, printed here in full, is entitled, "What A Secession Convention Is Like" From New York Daily Tribune, Monday June 10, 1861

Copy of newspaper owned by Hall Allen, 2722 Kentucky Ave., Paducah, Ky.

WHAT A SECESSION CONVENTION IS LIKE. Mayfield, Ky., May 31, 1861

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier.

Sir: As you have been advised, yesterday was the day upon which the Secession Convention of this district was to come off. Early in the day on the 29th my delegates

passed, and, with a true Government at the head of affairs, by fall the State would be free.

Continued on Page 9 Of This Section

IN OUR 4th YEAR!

...we thank all the wonderful people in the Jackson Purchase area of Western Kentucky and West Tennessee for their use of our travel agency services and their unqualified satisfaction about their travel arrangements.

We write airline tickets for more than 125 airlines — all the leading lines in the world! Right in our own office, with our own ticket-writing machines. No charge to you for our service! (The airlines pay us.)

We also sell steamship and railroad tickets and tours. Cruises — Package Deals — Cheap Charter Tours — FIT'S — Group.

We make Auto, Hotel, National, Budget, etc., U-Drive Reservations — without charge to you. We even call foreign cars you can have delivered in foreign lands.

No matter what your travel needs, please think to ask us about it. No obligation. Phone 247-1200.

FAR LANDS TRAVEL AGENCY

P.S. PLEASE don't forget us when you need hotel reservations. You FLORIDA winners. Let us also book your New and Carleton Short Cruises! WE HOPE AMERICAN EXPRESS, BANKAMERICA, DINER'S CLUB, ALL AIRLINE CARDS for many travel services, tours, etc.

127 South 7th Street, Mayfield, Ky., 42066
David A. Strong, Jr. — Manager
James Acuff — Reservationist
Sandi Simpson — Domestic Ticketing Specialist
Farland Robbins — Cruise & Foreign Tour Counselor

New Draughton's Business College
Paducah, Ky.

Established in 1890

500 Students per Year

7 Areas

Secretary

Junior Executive Secretary

Business Admin

Senior Executive IBM

Nancy Taylor Beauty, Charm, and Finishing Course

Dial 443-4270 for Information

The New Draughton's Business College

218 N. Fifth St. Paducah, Ky.

Celebrating

Jackson Purchase 150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

For 33 of the 150 years that the Jackson Purchase has existed, Ford Richardson has enjoyed serving its people in a fair and honest policy of providing the best farm implements available. We try to be first in serving the farmer of the great Jackson Purchase with progressively better equipment and better service, year after year.

BETTER EQUIPMENT BETTER SERVICE

AT YOUR INTERNATIONAL DEALER

FORD RICHARDSON

PARIS ROAD — MAYFIELD

First to serve the farmer

We Are Proud Of Our 34 Years OF SERVICE



Mr. A. C. Weintraub, Sr. and Mrs. Irene L. Weintraub, the founders of Irene's.

It seems yesterday, but it has been 34 years since the Irene Shoppe opened on October 8, 1935. So we consider that fact that we have become a part of the great history of the Jackson Purchase. Since 1935, we have served the people of the Purchase with fashion-wise women's wear, and we look forward to many more years of offering this same high quality service.

By All Means, Go To Irene's

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. (Chubby and Sandy) Weintraub, Jr. are the present managers of Irene's.

GUY KOONCE Insurance Agency

Is Pleased TO SALUTE the Jackson Purchase 150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

For 22 of the 150 years, this dependable agency has been a part of the Jackson Purchase, by providing the people with sound and secure insurance protection. This service has helped in the growth and progress of the Purchase area. We strive to secure the best coverage at the least possible cost to you.

AN INDEPENDENT AGENT FOR 22 YEARS.

Margaret Enoch Office Mgr. Marylin Cunningham Secretary

Guy and David Koonce

GUY KOONCE INSURANCE AGENCY

Mayfield, Ky.

Secession Meeting

Continued From Page 8
Of This Section

be in the Southern Confederacy. He wished in the most time for companies to be organized and thoroughly drilled, ready for service. Should any desire to be in more active duty, lay down their commissions from this State and cross the line into Tennessee and join the Confederate forces. He intends to pursue this course. He wishes to be at once in the service of the Confederate States and intends to take his company into Tennessee or elsewhere if their services may be needed.

Convention met and organized by making Col. G. W. Boober chairman, and appointing sundry secretaries. Several committees were appointed. Adjourned to the Court House yard (the house not being able to hold the crowd). The first man on the stand was H. Clay King, of Memphis, formerly of Paducah; said his object was to enlist men for the Southern Confederacy; that he was taking names, and wanted every young man who wished to join to meet him on Saturday next at Paducah, where everything needed would be furnished. All they needed here was enough money and clothes to last them to Paducah and until Saturday, when they would be organized, furnished with transportation, and everything necessary for their comfort.

The next speaker on the stand was Col. Austin, of Memphis. He said Kentucky was bound to belong to the Southern Confederacy — destiny had fixed it; she was a little more tardy than some other States, but she was moving as rapidly as he expected her. Her governor was right; he had consulted with him, and all that was needed was time — great objects moved slowly. The neutrality doctrine was the best for Kentucky that could be adopted. It was equal to Secession. The Governor's proclamation was equally a Secession ordinance. The South desires Kentucky, but does not need her yet. She will be on hand in time. Wanted the

farmers to raise all the provisions possible; it was necessary as soldiers. Young men must drill and get ready for war. He would not violate any law of Kentucky by invading the soil, but was prepared to furnish every man in Western Kentucky in twenty-four hours with a gun of any size and character that might be desired. They were now within twenty-five miles of this place. All he asked was a pledge of honor that they would not be used against the Confederate States. He desired the crowd to consent to name some reliable gentlemen to whom he might entrust the distribution of arms. He wanted a resolution passed but not published, in regard to the matter.

A. R. Boon and E. Anderson were named as suitable persons to distribute the arms. A resolution of some character was passed, but it was read so that it could not understand it or ascertain who was made the agent to receive and distribute the arms. He directed that an encampment be at once opened at Columbus, and fortifications raised and mounted with cannon. He said any size or character of arms or implements needed would be sent up any day, and officers to drill arms instruct in all the arts of war. Men for that purpose were now on the ground. It was to be simply a military school at Columbus, but whenever the Administration attempted to move troops on the soil of Kentucky or down the river, it would be ready to strike a blow, and from their camp in Union City as many men as might be needed could be furnished at Columbus in a few days. Col. A. was applauded greatly during his remarks.

The next on the stand was Col. Lloyd Tighman to make a personal explanation. Someone had said he was for the North. The author was a d— liar, and he was personally responsible. He denounced the Louisville Journal and Prentice; said that the moment Lincoln's name was a foot upon Kentucky he would attack them if he had but 500 men to do it with. He had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and was willing to do so again. That was what the South was fighting for, and when he fought for the South, he was keeping his oath. He had advised against attacking Cairo, because he and the soldiers of this end of the state had no arms, and it would have been contrary to the orders of those under whose command he was placed. He was willing to fight but he did not want to do it rashly or unwisely.

Two sets of resolutions were then reported by the Majority and Minority Committees. Judge J. Campbell reporting the majority, and O. Turner the minority, upon which a heated discussion was kept up until 2 o'clock this morning. Finally, several resolutions were adopted in lieu of both sets, offered by the Committees. As they are both to be published in The Courier, it would be useless for me to attempt to advise you of their character. As Turner was in favor of immediate action toward aiding with the Southern Confederacy, as it was our ultimate destination and now our interest. No man with his views could take the oath required by the legislature to get the State arms — if he did he was a prepared villain. No man who is engaged in the cause of the South could go to Congress and take the oath of office without perpetrating himself, and for his part he would not do it.

Macbain, Burnett and Claess all agreed that they could and would, if elected, go and take the oath and do all they could to promote the interest of the South, as it was the object and the aim of the South to uphold and protect the Constitution; that the infamous, hell-deserving Administration that now resided in Washington had violated it, and was doing everything in its power to overthrow it and set up a military despotism. Claess was particularly urgent upon the State Guard to take the necessary oath — and get State arms; he said he had taken it and would do so a thousand times a day if need be, and every time he took it would regard it a renewal of his obligation to support and defend, as he had been doing for some time, the South in relieving it from the dominating and illegal rule of the North.

H. C. Burnett was then nominated by a pretty large majority as the States Rights candidate for Congress. The Convention then adjourned. Since writing the above, I have been informed by a respectable gentleman, who stood very near Col. Austin while speaking, and had a much better opportunity to hear him than I did, that he said that in sixty days Tennessee and other Southern States would have from 6,000 to 10,000 men at Columbus, not as soldiers, but as individuals under train, at a military school, and that a branch would be established at Paducah and probably at other points in Kentucky. Said individuals had a right to form for their own benefit as many military schools, and accumulate arms and practice the arts of war as much as they desire, by the laws of Kentucky, and Columbus and Paducah are both admirably adapted to that purpose now. He has a right to sell or give just as many arms of any character as he might desire to individuals, and that he intended to do it, asking no other pledge than that they shall not be used against the Confederate States. There was another officer here from the

Confederate States, whose name I have forgotten. He told me himself that his business was the enlisting of soldiers and accepting companies for that of Colonel R. D. Gibson also informed me of his business and said he was an excellent man and an old associate of his in the Mexican



Pictured is the courthouse square in Mayfield in 1916. The white poles belong to the Mayfield Electric and Water System. which was organized in July, 1891. Photo Courtesy Chester Given.



Gov. Nunn Signs Sesquicentennial Proclamation

"Some day I'd like to take an ocean voyage."

American President Lines can take you every this year. See us for the brochure telling all about their Everywhere Under the Sun Cruises. Just call or phone for your free copy today. Expo 70 cruises too.

FAR LANDS TRAVEL AGENCY
127 S. 7th Street
Phone 247-1289
Mayfield, Ky. 42066

Celebrating 150 Years

HALE CHEVROLET CO.
406 SOUTH 6TH STREET MAYFIELD, KY.

Jackson Purchase

SESQUICENTENNIAL

For the past 66 years, Hale Chevrolet Company has been serving the automotive and truck needs of the people of The Jackson Purchase area. This is one of the oldest auto dealerships in the Purchase.

SINCE 1923

Shown above is the modern show room and service facilities of Hale Chevrolet Company, located on South 6th Street in Mayfield, Kentucky. Here in where you will find big selections of new Chevrolet cars and trucks and a wide choice of GM used cars. You'll also appreciate the courteous and expert service you receive at Hale Chevrolet. Putting YOU first keeps us FIRST!

HALE CHEVROLET COMPANY

MAYFIELD
HEART OF THE PURCHASE

Jackson Purchase 150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

1819—1969

Shown above is Stone's Drugs, located at Eighth Street and Broadway in Mayfield. The store, originally known as Hunt's Drug Store, was acquired in May, 1936, by George Stone and Sam McAllister and operated as McAllister & Stone. The firm continued until Mr. McAllister was a victim of an auto accident in 1938. From that time Mr. Stone has operated the store as Stone's Drugs. Stone's, one of the largest drug stores in The Jackson Purchase, serves the people of this area with a full line of drugs, cosmetics, photo equipment and features a complete veterinarian department. Registered pharmacists, beside Mr. Stone, include Charles Creed, Jack Stone and Ben Phillips.

STONE'S DRUGS

Your Complete Prescription Headquarters
• FREE DELIVERY • FRIENDLY SERVICE • WE CHARGE
8th & Broadway Mayfield Dial 247-3232

Jackson Purchase 150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

2 STORES TO SERVE YOU
MAYFIELD & MURRAY

From A Painting Showing General Jackson Signing The Treaty With Chickasaw Indians In 1819.

... in The Jackson Purchase, plus stores in Frankfort and Bowling Green. All of these Adams Shoe Stores have been born out of the store in Mayfield, which is one of the oldest shoe stores in The Jackson Purchase. This family "chain" was started in Mayfield by Mr. Loren Adams, who still operates the Mayfield store. His son Henry operates the Frankfort and Bowling Green stores; while his son Frank runs the store in Murray.

ADAMS SHOE STORES

MAYFIELD
HEART OF THE PURCHASE

The Gregory "Dynasty" Lasted For Many Years In U. S. Congress



Voris Gregory



Noble J. Gregory

By William E. Burnette
 Sons of William Jones and Rosa (Boyd) Gregory, natives of Graves County, Kentucky, the two subjects of this article had the unusual distinction of serving in the Congress of the United States for a combined total of thirty-two consecutive years. Each of them served under three Presidents during two well-defined periods in American history, each gained the respect and confidence of the people and the confidence of his constituents and colleagues, thereby enabling both continuation in office and attainment of an enviable position of influence in Congressional affairs and party politics, and each left permanent monuments to his long tenure of service as

Representative of the First Congressional District of Kentucky.
 The elder brother, William Gregory, was born near Farmington on October 21, 1877 — just over a month before Allen W. Barkley was born near Lowes. He attended both public and private schools in Graves County and graduated from the University of his class from West Kentucky College in 1896, the same year he won the school's medal for oratory. Voris then journeyed to Lebanon, Tennessee, and enrolled in the law department of Cumberland University, at that time one of the finer institutions of higher learning in the South. In 1898 he completed his formal education, was admitted to the

Kentucky bar and commenced practice in Mayfield.
 Through energy and close application to his business, Voris was able to build a prosperous practice. But, as in the case with many successful lawyers, the lure of politics was too strong for him to resist.
 Voris first acquired a deep interest in politics while working as a page in the Kentucky Senate at the tender age of fourteen. During the long term of 1891-93, he not only became acquainted with many of the prominent public men of the Commonwealth, but, like his father, became a staunch Democrat. Even before he was old enough to vote, Voris was making speeches on behalf of the Democracy in

Graves and adjoining counties. And except for two three-year stretches, he was to hold public office himself continuously from 1902 until his sudden death in 1936.
 Voris Gregory made his political debut as Graves County surveyor and served in that capacity from 1902 until 1910. In 1913 he was elected judge of the Graves County Court and was re-elected to the same office in 1917. In 1919, he returned his county judgeship in order to accept an appointment by President Woodrow Wilson to the Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, an office which he competently filled for four years. Having previously declined an

appointment as chairman of the State Tax Commission and one as professor of law at his alma mater, Cumberland University, Judge Gregory resumed the practice of his chosen profession.
 Allen W. Barkley's decision to run for the United States Senate in 1926 precipitated Judge Gregory's return to active politics. In a hard-fought, bitterly contested primary race for Barkley's seat in the U. S. House of Representatives, Gregory defeated State Senator Garth K. Ferguson of Ballard County by fewer than three hundred votes. But since nomination by the Democratic Party is equivalent to election in the "Gibraltar District of Democracy," he was assumed of serving the First District in Congress for at least one term. Two years later, however, he again won his party's nomination over the same opponent he had had in 1926 — this time by a very convincing majority. A long and productive career was in the making.
 Through the confines of this article do not permit an extensive examination of either the subjects' public careers, significant accomplishments, the line of both men demand special note. In the case of Congressman W. Voris Gregory, of particular import was his fight for just flood control measures, his early interest and leadership in the unified development of the Tennessee Valley, and his assistance in obtaining several bridges over the Tennessee, Ohio and Cumberland rivers.
 The latter of these was especially important, since those great waterways had long acted as barriers to speedy and efficient land transportation to and from the Purchase area of Kentucky. The absence of bridges, a major dependency upon railroad, or upon ferries, which were inconvenient, expensive, and often hazardous during inclement weather conditions — if they were able to operate at all, during certain times of the year, railroad were the only available means of transporting agricultural products and moving industrial goods for consumption — a retarding influence on the growth and development of the Purchase, to say the least. Thus when Representative Gregory introduced and secured the passage of legislation providing for the construction of five on the Missouri side of the river, he was hailed by many as the greatest thing the Federal Government had ever done for Western Kentucky.
 If bridges were important to his district, so also was flood control. Coming into office about the time of the cataclysmic Mississippi River Flood of 1927, which practically destroyed the town of Columbus and resulted in six feet of water on the main streets of Hickman, Congressman Gregory managed to secure a position on the Flood Control Committee and immediately began to expound his views on the subject. He declared that flood was a national problem; that they destroyed valuable crops and other public and private property, creating an immense economic loss to a much larger section than that directly affected; and that they produced disease and pestilence which could be injurious to the health and well-being of the entire nation. Moreover, in most cases the States and their local subdivisions were financially incapable of coping with problems of such magnitude. Therefore, he argued, national agencies and Federal funds should be employed in the prevention of these recurrent catastrophes.
 Congressman Gregory advanced the same argument in relation to other natural disasters. Following one of the most devastating droughts in the history of the nation — one which occurred in 1930 in the midst of the Great Depression and which encompassed an area involving twenty-one States — he made an impassioned plea for relief of the millions of Americans suffering from hunger, sickness and destitution as a result of this great economic debacle. When Congress responded to this national emergency with a paltry appropriation for loans to distressed farmers for top seed, fuel and feed for their livestock, but declined to provide food for their starving families; and when Congress required property security in order for anyone to obtain this meager financial assistance, Representative Gregory called the measure "unfair and discriminatory" — a shame and a disgrace. He criticized the Republican leadership for allotting millions of dollars for foreign aid and instituting extravagant tariffs for the benefit of the great capitalists of industry, while simultaneously denying the necessities of life

to its own famishing citizens on the grounds that this type of relief would be a dangerous socialist precedent.
 Although Voris Gregory was decidedly in favor of the Federal Government assuming a major role in the construction of flood control projects, he wanted to make sure these were equitable projects; and too, he was concerned with the provincial interests of his own district. For this reason, Voris vehemently opposed a flood control measure before Congress in 1930. Known as the Adamson plan, the measure under consideration provided for the construction of additional setback levees on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River which, Representative Gregory protested, offered "absolutely no protection to the vast portion of the alluvial valley east of the Mississippi and extending from Cairo to Memphis." Mustering the bestment of expert engineers to back up his assertion, he pointed out that existing levees on the Missouri side of the river had increased the flood stage on the Kentucky side by three or four feet, and that additional levees would make the situation worse. He related the plight of Hickman which, he said, had never been plagued with floodwater prior to the construction of the Missouri levees, but afterward was inundated every time the river rose. Because of its location at a bend in the river, Hickman got the full force of the main river current and was in dire danger of being wiped out. He

emphasized, however, that its citizens were not asking for reimbursement for their losses, but "rather they preferred security for the future."
 Thus it was in no small measure due to the efforts of Representative Gregory, assisted by most of the Kentucky and Tennessee delegations, that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers eventually constructed a floodwall at Hickman.
 In conjunction with Voris Gregory's growing interest in flood control and farm relief was his unrelenting devotion to helping his predominantly agricultural district more fully realize its economic potential. Consequently, early in his career, Voris was attracted by the prospect of getting a big dam on the lower reaches of the Tennessee River. At that time a private utility company planned to build such a structure on a site near Aurora and had already taken options on surrounding land. But with the advent of the Tennessee Valley Authority, an independent regional planning agency charged with the responsibility of conserving the natural resources and improving the living conditions of all the inhabitants of the Tennessee Valley, the new government sponsored agency acquired the rights to build this dam. By harnessing the Tennessee River with a series of multi-purpose dams aimed at controlling perennial flooding, making the river commercially navigable twelve months of the year, and producing cheap hydro-electric power for consumption by

industry and municipalities within its jurisdiction, the TVA planned a unified development, whereas the private concern was interested only in power.
 Voris Gregory, therefore, became a staunch advocate of the TVA from its very inception. He envisioned electricity on every farm and industry all along the valley when others considered the project a wild dream. Throughout the remainder of his career, making the Tennessee Valley Authority project a reality, and especially acquiring a multi-purpose dam in the lower part of the valley — was his principal objective. His diligence in this direction once caused Senator A. O. Stanley to comment that he thought Voris Gregory went to bed with the Aurora Dam.
 Fate would not allow him to witness the completion of this great social experiment, however, for he died suddenly on October 10, 1936, of a kidney ailment and complications. He was only thirty-eight years old and just two months before had been re-nominated by the Democratic voters of the First District for a sixth term in the U. S. House of Representatives. His death was a great loss to his constituents as well as family and friends, since he had had a decade of experience working for their interests; and, at the time of his death, a member of the popular First District Democratic committee to replace Voris Gregory was Noble Jones

Gregory, Voris' younger brother. Affectionately called "Toby" by many of his close friends, Noble was destined to serve in Congress for the next twenty-two years, longer than any other Representative in the history of the "Gibraltar District." Unlike his brother, however, Noble lacked political experience. His only real contact with politics had been in the capacity of managing his brother's campaign, though in that he had proved to be very resourceful.
 Also unlike his brother, Noble had been limited to a high school education plus two years in Mayfield Business College. Because his father, who was at various times a teacher, school commissioner and county tax examiner, had died when Noble was only thirteen years old, he had been forced to go to work at an early age in order to help support his mother and sister. At the time of his selection by the committee, Noble Gregory had risen from bookkeeper to Cashier and Trust Officer of the First National Bank of Mayfield, having been fortunate enough to get a job with Mayfield capitalist, Ed Gardner, nineteen years before. Noble Gregory's lack of formal education and his nineteen years of banking experience were later excellent sources for his dry humor, a trait for which he became famous in Congress. He delighted in telling his Ivy League Colleagues how he had been educated at "Gardner College," Mayfield, Kentucky.
 Continued On Page 12 Of This Section

CHANGING WITH THE TIMES

1911

Cadillac

1970

1970 FLEETWOOD ELDORADO CADILLAC

1970 OLDSMOBILE CUTLASS SUPREME HOLIDAY COUPE

OLDSMOBILE

Since 1934

A lot of changes have been made in automobiles since the 1911 Cadillac shown above was built. A lot of changes in the way of life has come about in the Purchase since 1910 when the treaty buying this land from the Chickasaw Indians was signed. The area has grown from a pioneer area to an industrial life and with this growth a better standard of living for everyone. Our opportunities are unlimited in this rich Purchase area. We are pleased to serve the Purchase on its 150th birthday and look forward to serving the people of the area with Cadillac and Oldsmobile automobiles and GMC trucks in the years ahead.

The 1970 Cadillac, highlighting engineering advancements and distinctive styling, combines new standards of performance, reliability, safety and comfort. Eldorado models in three colors, Calais, DeVille and Fleetwood, are in the showrooms of J. T. Hale Motor Sales now.

See The New 1970 Cadillacs and Oldsmobiles Now!

J. T. HALE MOTOR SALES

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Oldsmobile — Cadillac — GMC Trucks

Congratulations To The Jackson Purchase

Connecticut Mutual Life, in Kentucky since 1850, is pleased to join in this observance of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of The Jackson Purchase. We commend the members of The Jackson Purchase Historical Society for their efforts in compiling the history of this area.

The "Blue Chip" Company that's low in net cost, too.

Since 1933, Connecticut Mutual Life has been serving the people of Mayfield and The Jackson Purchase. Shown in the photo above are, standing left to right, C. M. "Dusty" Rhodes, George Burnette, C.I.U., and C. T. "Tootum" Windlow. Seated is Ann Anderson, agent manager. This agency is one of the most successful in the state, with \$30 million life insurance in force. One of the primary reasons for this success is the very careful attention this agency gives to the proper insurance needs for their policy holders. For the past 36 years, Connecticut Mutual Life in Mayfield has made tremendous progress and looks forward to the further development and economic expansion of our Jackson Purchase.

Connecticut Mutual Life

THE "BLUE CHIP" COMPANY • SINCE 1846

224 NORTH 7TH MAYFIELD, KY. DIAL 247-5225

The "Gregory Dynasty"

Continued From Page 11 Of This Section

But when he told them that he had studied under one of the best economists in the country, they had deadly serious doubts. Ed Gardner's shrewdness as a banker was illustrated by an event following the traumatic shock of the stock market crash of October, 1929. Noble was in Louisville when he received instructions from Gardner directing him to get all the currency he could and bring it home as soon as possible. He anticipated a panic and a run upon all the banks in the country, he told Gregory. Thus by reacting before others, Noble was able to get \$400,000 in cash from the Federal Reserve Bank in Louisville, come home overnight on the county bank and a like amount in the Mayfield bank for morning business transactions. The currency was placed in the windows of the county bank to discourage the panic. Depositors were invited to withdraw their funds if they feared the banks were not solvent, but with all that cash in full view of them did, Gardner then set up script for a medium of exchange and persuaded the merchants and factories to accept it for currency. Thus, Noble was able to rapidly fill all over the State and nation, the First National of Mayfield remained open throughout the depression.

Because of the nearly twenty years difference in their ages, V. V. Vois and Noble J. Gregory had never shared childhood experiences. Their relationship was more that of uncle and nephew rather than brothers, since Vois had graduated from college almost a decade before Noble was born. But Vois had asked Noble to succeed him, so that his program might be continued in Parliament in that program was securing authorization and a large committal appropriation from Congress for the TVA system on the lower Ohio and Mississippi River. Vois would not have been nearly so great, and without it the people of the lower Tennessee Valley would have denied all the benefits that have been made possible since the completion of this dam in 1945.

Most of the opposition to TVA after its inception seemed to center around the Gilbertville Dam, probably because it was the largest and most expensive dam in the

TVA system, and because it represented the final commitment to this great social endeavor on the part of the Federal Government. Those interested parties most vehemently opposed to the dam were the power companies, of course, and the railroad and coal industries.

Though the former had almost completely discredited themselves in the eyes of the public, the latter gained much sympathy for their cause by claiming that the dam would make hundreds of their workers jobless. And all these industries maintained powerful lobbies on Capitol Hill.

Opposition to the Gilbertville Dam was strongest in the House of Representatives. In the 75th Congress, for instance, the House refused three times to appropriate funds for the actual construction of the dam, and it capitulated only upon the insistence of the Senate and after two weeks of an office-to-office canvass by proponents of the measure in the House. Chief among these advocates and the director of strategy in the House was Noble J. Gregory. By assiduously soliciting support for the dam while the bill was in conference, he and his cohorts succeeded in reversing a defeat by seven votes. Many of those who changed their votes—several more than the small margin of seven—admitted that they had done so not so much because they were impressed with the dam as because they were impressed with the young congressman from the First District.

Thus from the very beginning Noble Gregory seemed to line up votes for the dam in the House. In the 76th Congress, he was again an invaluable ally. This time, however, it was the Senate that was the obstacle. Gregory repeated the same procedure in regard to Gilbertville that he had used in the 75th Congress. Success meant the dam was certain, and Noble was able to turn his energy toward other things in germane matters, he introduced and procured the passage of a bill authorizing

TVA to assume the cost of altering, reconstructing or relocating highway and railroad bridges when the construction of dams rendered this necessary. The immediate effect of this legislation was to save the State Highway Department over a half million

dollars in raising the Egner's Ferry bridge to a safe height over the lake that was to be created by the Gilbertville Dam. Later he sponsored a bill making possible a highway over the dam and another permitting State parks to be built adjacent to the new reservoir, both bills being indispensable to exploring the vast recreational and tourist attraction opportunities provided by TVA.

While a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative Gregory worked closely with local Chambers of Commerce, the West Kentucky Defense Project Committee and Senator Buckley in efforts to secure defense projects for Western Kentucky. After several months of fruitless and almost hopeless endeavor—making appointments, showing Army and Navy representatives selective property, and pointing out the advantages of each locale—all everything seemed to happen at once. Among the most outstanding projects secured for the First District was a \$1,000,000 airport at Paducah, a \$3,000,000 Navy Shell-loading plant in Graves and McCracken counties, and a large Army Training Camp in Christian and Trigg counties with estimated construction costs of \$123,000,000. In addition to the thousands of workers employed in the construction of these projects and the \$112,000,000 Gilbertville Dam, several thousand more were employed permanently after they went home to their homes.

Though he was often stereotyped as a conservative, an examination of Noble Gregory's voting record does not bear this out. Especially during the early years, he was an ardent supporter of most New Deal measures. He consistently voted for all types of aid and work relief: WPA, PWA, AAA, CCC—not to the indigent and oppressed. He supported farm cleanups, low-cost housing, and low interest loans to tenant farmers and share-croppers. His attitude toward labor in these years was generally on the liberal side, including endorsement of the first wage and hours bill. And his subscription to banking and other financial reforms was wholehearted and complete.

In 1943 Congressman Gregory, urged by the rest of the Democrats in the Kentucky delegation, consented to become a candidate for the powerful Ways and Means Committee. Among the six new members chosen to serve on this important committee, he out-pooled all of them and became the first Kentuckian to serve on Ways and Means since Fred M. Vinson, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Though Gregory never sought the limelight during his fifteen years of service on this committee, he became a very influential figure in the intricate political maneuvering behind the scenes. He was often given credit for blocking candidates for committee posts when their economic or social philosophy differed radically from his own. Likewise, he was given credit for being able to place those in whom he had special interest on major committees. Such was the case in 1945 when Earl Clements and Frank Chelf, two freshmen Congressmen from Kentucky, were both assigned to major committees. This was considered a personal victory for Gregory and an example of the prestige he carried in the House.

Today, Noble Gregory explains by saying that the severity of the times, the nature of the national emergency both demanded and justified the bold new reforms and innovative relief experiments of the New Deal era. Personally he believes the

terms conservative and liberal are very hard to define, since what might be conservative to one individual would be liberal to another. Thus he believes both words have been, treacherously overworked.

It is true, however, that with the return of prosperity and the passing of the national emergencies of the Great Depression and the defense preparedness program, Representative Gregory devoted much of the rest of his career in attempting to curb excessive spending and waste. In oversimplified terms, he believed that in normal times government should operate its finances much as the individual must. That is, the government was liable for its debts and, therefore, it should not indulge in profligacy, however, he never adhered to the belief that the Federal Government was to attempt to curb heavy national debt. He has always contended that the government has many more assets in properties than it has liabilities, and it should list these on its balance sheet.

Noble Gregory's not very elaborate views on fiscal policy often put him at odds with the post-war Democratic regime. In one such instance, Congressman Gregory questioned the propriety of an effort by the Truman Administration to include \$500 in an unemployment bill as an expense money for each wartime industry worker to get to his home. He charged that many of these workers would not go home anyway, and besides, if they had had these good jobs for the duration of the war, in his opinion they should have saved enough money for their travel expenses.

The veteran Congressman took a similar position when the Truman Administration sponsored a bill providing for a special bonus to shipbuilders.

When Gregory returned he was met with blank stares. In a moment the chairman asked if Gregory cared to vote on the

bill under consideration. He replied that he would, and unaware of the what had transpired voted "no" on passage, breaking the tie and not permitting the bill to get beyond the committee.

It was only a few days before the President was scheduled to dedicate the new Kentucky Dam, at the personal invitation of Gregory and Senator Buckley, and many of Gregory's colleagues warned him that he had made a grave mistake in defeating the Truman measure. They were sure Truman intended to break the engagement when he summoned Noble to the White House for a conference.

Noble was a bit uncomfortable himself about the dedication of the dam when the President greeted him

at the White House, Truman was rubbing his hands together—a mannerism he often exemplified when he was nervous. After exchanging the usual social amenities, the President referred to the bill in question and asked Noble to change his vote in favor of the proposal. When Gregory refused, Truman said that he had promised his support. But the Congressman emphatically stated that he had not. He said that he had voted against the bill out of his conviction, and if he changed his vote because of the President's pressure he would feel he had no more convictions. "I have my convictions and you have yours," Gregory said, "I respect yours, Mr. President, and I hope you respect mine."



Pictured is a scene on the courthouse square in Mayfield, Kentucky. White poles carry the electric lines of the Mayfield Electric and Water System. The picture was taken in 1916 although the system had been established in 1891. Photo Courtesy Chester Givens.

At this point, Truman wheeled around and exclaimed: "By God, you are a gentleman." The incident was closed, the President dedicated the dam on schedule and, if anything, the two men were closer friends than ever before.

One of the personal highlights of Gregory's career was his intimate contact with subsequent Presidents when they served in Congress—when "all the birds were off," as he likes to put it today. These men included not only Truman, though he was closer to him than any other President, but also John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon. In the case of Truman and Gregory, both men had daughters about the same age whom they would talk about at the drop of a hat.

In 1958 Noble J. Gregory suffered his first, last and only defeat at the polls. In a primary race with Frank A. Stubblefield, the present incumbent Congressman, Gregory carried fifteen out of seventeen counties but lost the election—losing only Calloway, Stubblefield's home county, and Logan. Just as the Gregory "dynasty" had begun with fewer than five hundred votes, it ended with a like number thirty-two years later.

Though there was some discrepancy in Logan County and Gregory had evidence of foul play and burning of the ballots there, Stubblefield was cleared of any personal irregularities by the House of

Representatives and began serving his new term on schedule. One illustrious Congressional career had ended, and another had just begun.



Noble Gregory could have run again in 1960 and might have had a very good chance of re-winning his seat in Congress. But most of the incentives for such a move were gone. He would have lost all the seniority he had before his defeat, and in Congress seniority means power and influence. His defeat was possibly a greater loss to the people of the First District because Gregory, as the second-ranking member on the House Ways and Means Committee, was in line for the chairmanship—and all its powers—of this committee at the opening of the next Congress. Speaker Rayburn had expressed a desire to retire, and his choice for a successor was Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, the chairman of the Ways and Means. Such a move under the seniority rules of Congress would automatically have made Gregory chairman. However, Gregory's defeat moved another Democrat into the number two spot, one in which Rayburn had much less confidence. Thus the old Texas remained as Speaker until another day.

The honorable Noble J. Gregory now resides in Mayfield, his home town, with his wife Marion. He prefers to refer to his situation as "unemployed," rather than retired.


JACKSON PURCHASE


SESQUICENTENNIAL

150 Years



Since 1949





Since 1949, Rogers Super Market, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Verol Rogers, has served the most, vegetable and grocery needs of the people of Mayfield, Graves County, and the entire Purchase area. Rogers, in their desire to better serve their customers, have recently opened one of the finest coin operated, self-service laundries in The Purchase.

Rogers Super Market is pleased to join in this celebration of the 150th Birthday of The Jackson Purchase. We are proud of the long and colorful history of The Jackson Purchase, and look forward to the opportunity of doing our share in contributing to the progress of this area. We hope that by the time the Tri-Centennial comes to pass, that the generations who follow us will be as proud of us as we today are of our forefathers!

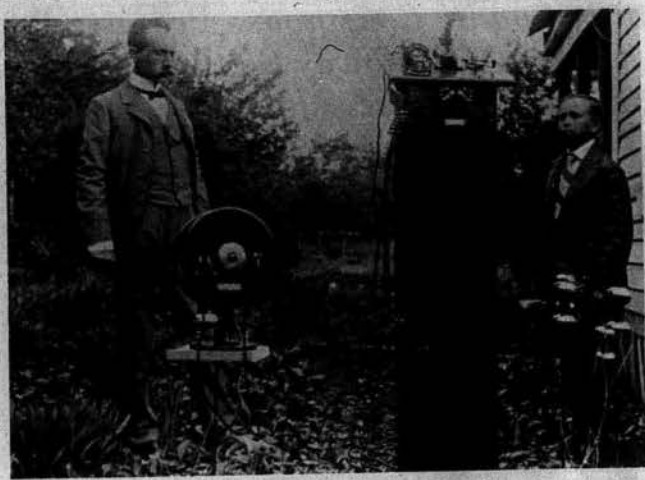
Whereas Voris was scholarly and often a little distant in his relation to others, Noble was friendly, informal, congenial, humorous, diplomatic, seemingly engaging but industrious, and he possessed all the personality traits which tend to advance a young Congressman in the congenial atmosphere of the House, where a man must make friends in order for his voice to be heard in the body of men. Though Noble made few speeches on the floor of the House during his entire career, this in no measure of his influence or his ability to get legislation passed in which his constituents were so much interested. Few opinions have been changed by oratory in a chamber nearly always less than half full.

Congressmen do not have the time to read and study the hundreds of bills introduced with each session, and therefore they rely on certain friends to inform them whether or not a bill under consideration is worthy of their support. The first thing a novice must do is establish a reputation for soundness in his thinking and solidarity in his judgement. Moreover, the real work of Congress is done in committees, and here the Representative from Western Kentucky proved himself hardworking, diligent, and meticulous in discharge of his duties.

Voris Gregory paved the way for Noble by making many friends among the influential senior members which the younger Gregory was able to retain. Noble's rapid rise in committee assignments, however, was indicative of the esteem in which he came to be held by his Democratic Colleagues. In his first year he was assigned to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, one of the ten major committees in the House at that time. With the coming of the Second World War, he desired more information about the European conflict and was given a seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee, the body that held extensive Hearings on the Lend-Lease Bill and other important measures in the defense program. In 1943 he found his home on Ways and Means, the most powerful committee on Capitol Hill.

Murray Was Birthplace of Radio

Nathan Stubblefield Was First Man To Invent, Make And Use Device To Transmit Human Voice



NATHAN STUBBLEFIELD, inventor, and his son, Bernard, at Murray, Kentucky. The photograph was probably taken in 1902.

Murray, Kentucky
Birthplace of Radio
By L. J. Horton

"Murray, Ky. — This 'University City' of Murray, Ky., located in the heart of Jackson's Purchase, believes it is the birthplace of radio.

Most of its citizens are convinced that a Calloway Courtisan and son of Murray, Nathan B. Stubblefield, was the first man in the world to invent, build, and demonstrate a device that would transmit and receive the human voice without connecting wires.

When did he do this? Although the exact date of his first successful experiment may never be known, it seems reasonably certain that Stubblefield could achieve the feat as early as 1892.

The 1960 World Almanac lists many "inventors" in the field of radio. Among them is Nathan B. Stubblefield, as inventor of the "radio broadcaster" in 1902.

Researchers here point out that before the world knew of the existence of a public demonstration of his invention. Undoubtedly he made many private and semi-public demonstrations, years before that date.

Murray's citizens do not contend that there were no other inventors in the field of radio. They realize that the following have made contributions in radio: DeForest, DeForest, Nikola Tesla, Crookes, Alexanderson, Fleming, Marconi, Armstrong, Poulsen, Fessenden, and perhaps dozens of others. They do not argue that Stubblefield was the first to transmit electricity, impulses by wireless, or that he invented wireless telephony. His invention, they say, was a "wireless telephone" that later became known as "radio."

The word "radio" was not even in use when Stubblefield made his first public demonstration, but he could transmit and receive over a long distance the human voice and music — without wires. He was the first, they think he invented it.

The Stubblefield story is one of frustration, and delayed recognition. For a short time he was famous as the inventor of the company of Eastern scientists and capitalists.

His fortune and honor ebbed and he died alone and in poverty in a little hut in Calloway County on March 29, 1902. He was buried in a grave that was unmarked for years.

Then on March 28, 1930, Murray State College erected a monument to Stubblefield, the inventor of radio. Murray's radio station has its call letters WWSW, in honor of his grave is now marked with an appropriate monument.

Stubblefield's achievements have been recognized by the Kentucky Legislature. Full length documentaries and programs have been aimed at his genius. "We the People," W.L.W. W.R. and others. Joseph Nathan Kane's book on "Famous First Facts" has called "bell telegraph."

The "bell" evidently referred to two bells he employed and not to Alexander Graham Bell.

Dr. William H. Mason, family physician for the Stubblefield family, in a signed statement said: "I was privileged to see and hear private demonstrations of his inventions which he called the 'wireless telephone' many years before he gave the first public demonstration in 1901 or 1902. It was probably as early as 1892 that I first knew of his invention."

An adaptation of Stubblefield's Wireless Telephone was patented May 12, 1908, No. 887, 357. He described this model as follows: "The present invention relates to means for electrically transmitting signals from one point to another without the use of connecting wires and more particularly comprehending means for securing telephone communication between moving vehicles and way stations."

The inventor had his problems: he found it necessary to invent his own batteries. One such battery was patented March 8, 1898, No. 600,457. In describing this remarkable power source, he explained: "It is used as an Earth Cell, it is subjected to some electrical action of the earth which is not very well understood."

Stubblefield prophesied world broadcasts when he said in 1902: "The system can be developed into messages by voice can be sent and heard all over the world. There is nothing to stop it. The world is its limit."

Just when the Murray farmer-inventor first made the discovery that he could transmit sounds by wireless may never be known. The best evidence indicates it was in the period between 1890 and 1892. Marconi was only 15 years of age in 1890.

Trumbull White's book, "The World's Progress," copyrighted in 1920, is the first printed reference to Stubblefield's invention. He did his broadcast "telephoning" from the Park Commission's private room in the second story of the Belmont Mansion for distances of a mile and more.

Fame was in his grasp. Dr. Mason said he was offered \$40,000 for a part interest in the invention. Speculators, reporters and "sensationalists" came to Murray to interview him.

The next few years are not fully documented. Something went wrong. There were unsubstantiated stories of "betrayal," disappointment, and disillusionment.

Several faithful supporters and friends in Murray persuaded him to go back to Washington when he finally got an "allowance of the United States patent" or at least a modification of the patent in 1903.

Said Stubblefield in a "Prospectus," "The Financial supporters of this enterprise, all of Murray, Kentucky are Senator Conn Linn, Mr. B. F. Scauder, Mr. J. D. W. Smith, Mr. Geo. C. McLean, Mr. John P. McElrath." (The spelling is "McElrath.")

"These gentlemen believed in me and my invention. We have been granted an allowance of the United States patent, and by our attorneys in Washington, guaranteed the issue of patents in the following foreign countries: Canada, England, France, Spain, and Belgium, and it is our aim to apply for five additional foreign patents before the U. S. patent is made public, through or by some plan, presently to be cited on next page, under head of Private Prospectus." His "Prospectus" under the heading "Patron Immunity — But a Word about Capital" had this summary of his efforts:

"The author of this invention, Nathan B. Stubblefield of Murray, Ky., the pioneer electrician of that town, has been an experimenter in electrical science for many years; he is the author and patentee of the Stubblefield Acoustic-Telephone nineteen years ago;

eight years later the inventor and patentee of an electrical battery, patented in the United States, England, and Canada, which battery invention, proved the foundation of the present inventions in Wireless Telegraphy. Here, aided by intelligent effort and the assistance of a son, Bernard B. Stubblefield (now twenty years of age), my invention which I trust will do worth something to the world as well as myself, have been made."

Again, fortune failed to smile on this Kentucky genius. He spoke vaguely about the speculators in Murray who became embittered and separated from his family and friends.

His last days were spent alone and in poverty in a tenant house on the north side of a farm owned by Guy Doolittle, a few miles north of Murray. Coroner J. H. Churchill and others came March 30, 1902, to record the death of Nathan B. Stubblefield in the one-room house. They decided to bury him two days — setting March 28, 1902, as the date of his death.

Two years later a monument was erected and dedicated on the Campus of Murray State University, a short distance from his old home and scene of his early experiments.

It records in bronze and granite: "Here in 1890, Nathan B. Stubblefield, 1860-1902, inventor of radio, broadcast and received the human voice by wireless telephony. He made experiments 100 years earlier. His home was 100 feet west."

So, on March 28, each year, the use of the monument by Stubblefield's marker and the visitor may say symbolically: "Hello, Without Wires."

Acknowledgment
The author is indebted to Mrs. W. Z. Carter of Murray for the use of the book "The World's Progress," by Trumbull White, 1903, which contains one of the first accounts of the experiments by Stubblefield.

Mr. W. Z. Carter, a student of the writer years ago in a feature writing class, was one of the first to help promote the idea that Stubblefield, as the inventor of the wireless telephone, was really inventor of radio.

Many others in Murray, St. Louis, and Washington have contributed valuable help. Mr. Vernon Stubblefield Sr., a distant cousin of Nathan Stubblefield, has contributed a tremendous amount of information material for this study.

In 1930, a feature writing class at Murray State prepared a special article that was printed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This article was prepared and published as a part of the movement to give recognition to Murray's "forgotten genius," Nathan B. Stubblefield. The members of this class were: Miss Oneta Weidon, Duke Mayfield, Tabe Thurston, Henry Heath, Forrest Pogue, Miss Martha Kelly, and the teacher of the class, Professor L. J. Horton. This class devoted most of a semester to collecting data, photographs, documents, and materials for the article. It was also printed in the Kentucky Progress Magazine.

Twenty-eight years earlier, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch printed a full-page article headed, "Kentucky Farmer Invents Wireless Telephone."

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

The monument to Nathan B. Stubblefield was dedicated on the Murray State campus March 28, 1930, exactly two years after the inventor's death.

SECTION B — Jackson Purchase Edition — December 27, 1969

Jackson Purchase Historical Society PRESENTS THIS

SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

Published by THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Murray Masonic Lodge 105 Was First Lodge Established In The Jackson Purchase; Charter 1838

MURRAY LODGE 105
F. A. M.
The Story of the First Masonic Lodge in Kentucky's Jackson Purchase
By Danny R. Hatcher

After the Treaty of 1818, the pioneers crossed the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers and came down the Ohio River into the backwoods country of Western Kentucky. They were individuals and they had a job to do; they had to build a society in the frontier. They were craftsmen: carpenters, brick masons, cabinet makers, and the like. The "secrets" of their work had been passed down in each craft throughout the ages. It was inevitable that Freemasonry would find an early opening in "Jackson's Purchase."

H. Card, Senior Deacon; G. P. Lynn, Junior Deacon; W. A. Brewer, Treasurer, and T. W. Pitt, Tyler. The Lodge met regularly on the fourth Monday of each month. As the usefulness of the land office slipped away, old "Waldoboro" began to lose prominence. A drive was started in the late 1830's for a division of Calloway County into two separate counties and "Waldoboro" was on the proposed dividing line. It was this drive and its subsequent success which dealt the final death blow to "Waldoboro." Even before the old town went, many of the business and organizations began to die out. The Masonic Lodge suspended its activities in the year 1840. There are no traces of its history during the following four years.

In 1843 Calloway County was divided and the northern half became Marshall County. The county seat of Calloway was relocated near the center of the county and was named Murray. Approximately one year later, in December of 1844, the old Waldoboro Masonic charter was renewed by order of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and the Lodge was redesignated as Murray Lodge 105, F. & A. M. The Lodge never again suspended its activities. Nathan Bowman again had the honor of being the first Master of the reorganized Lodge. R. K. Williams was Senior Warden and G. F. Linn was Junior Warden. Thomas M. Jones was appointed Special Deputy Grand Master to install the newly appointed officers. "They were duly and regularly installed in the Circuit Court room in the old courthouse in Murray, Kentucky, on the 27th day of December, 1844, after which the procession marched to the Tavern House of John Saunders . . . where a bountiful repast was spread."

The Murray Lodge held its meetings for several years in the Calloway County Courthouse where it transacted its regular business. The meetings were then held for a short time in the hall of the Odd Fellows. During the latter part of 1866 or early 1867 the Masonic Hall was completed and the Murray Lodge has continued to meet there since that time.

The Lodge celebrated its Centennial in 1938 with R. H. Robbins as Master. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky attended the celebration on May 25, 1938.

Masters Of Lodge
The names of all the officers of Murray Lodge 105 have been preserved and due to the significant fact that this lodge was the first one west of the Tennessee River and thus a pioneer in its own right, it would perhaps be appropriate to give the names of the Masters and their years in office. From 1838 until 1855 the officers were elected for a six month term. The Masters during that period were:
1838 — Nuban Bowman
1839 — Nuban Bowman
1840 — R. E. Rowland
1840-1844 — Lodge suspended.



MR. STUBBLEFIELD AND HIS FAMILY are seen beside their home, standing behind the wireless telephony equipment. The picture was taken in April 1902. The equipment was used in Stubblefield's amazing demonstration on the Potomac River, March 20, 1902. In front of the two boxes (that might be called radio today), are photographs of the Potomac demonstrations. The old Stubblefield home was just a few yards from the west side of the Murray State campus. A monument dedicated to Nathan Stubblefield as the inventor of radio was erected and dedicated March 31, 1930. Nathan Stubblefield died alone, embittered and impoverished in a one-room home in Calloway County, March 29, 1902. At the extreme left of the picture is the oldest son, Bernard. He was 14 years of age at the time, and worked closely with his father in the early experiments in radio-telephony.

Continued On Page 2
This Section

BROADCASTING AND RECEIVING radio (Stubblefield's "radio" was a form of wireless telephony) Stubblefield is third from the left end of the steamer "Bartholdi."

Murray Masonic

Continued From Page 1

- 1844 - Chartered Murray Lodge 105 - Nathan Bowman
 - 1845 - Nathan Bowman, R. K. Williams
 - 1846 - William R. Allen, E. H. Curod
 - 1847 - I. M. Shelley, T. M. Jones
 - 1848 - E. H. Curod, Daniel Mathewson
 - 1849 - E. L. Scruggs, two terms
 - 1850 - John Pinner, E. L. Scruggs
 - 1851 - James McKnight, 2 terms
 - 1852 - William H. Duguid, James McKnight
 - 1853 - E. L. Scruggs, 2 terms
 - 1854 - James McKnight, William H. Duguid
 - 1855 - T. M. Jones, D. W. Padgett
- Since 1855 all the officers have been elected for one year terms. The Masters during that period were:
- 1856-57 - James McKnight
 - 1858-59-60 - D. W. Padgett
 - 1861-62-63-64-65 - James M. Hart
 - 1866 - Andrew J. Holland
 - 1867 - William H. Duguid
 - 1868 - James M. Hart
 - 1869 - Andrew J. Holland
 - 1870 - Charles H. Moore
 - 1871 - James M. Dunn
 - 1872 - William Ryan
 - 1873 - Joseph Miller
 - 1874 - James C. Spaman
 - 1875 - J. R. Moore
 - 1876 - W. S. Bourland
 - 1877-78 - J. J. Hand
 - 1879-80 - J. M. Hutchens
 - 1881-82 - R. S. Coleman
 - 1883 - M. W. Martin
 - 1884-85-86 - W. P. Gastlin
 - 1887 - R. S. Coleman
 - 1888-89 - J. R. Coleman
 - 1890-91 - C. M. Smoot
 - 1892 - W. P. Gastlin
 - 1893-94 - J. R. Coleman
 - 1895 - Galen Miller
 - 1896 - C. M. Smoot
 - 1897-98-99-1900 - J. R. Coleman
 - 1901-02-03 - E. P. Phillips
 - 1904 - H. B. Gilbert
 - 1905-06 - E. C. K. Robertson
 - 1907 - E. P. Phillips
 - 1908 - G. W. Aycock
 - 1909 - Zeb A. Stewart
 - 1910 - E. C. K. Robertson
 - 1911 - C. A. Hood
 - 1912-13 - C. H. Redden
 - 1914-15 - Ois Gingles
 - 1916 - H. H. Churchill
 - 1917 - C. H. Redden
 - 1918 - P. A. Hart
 - 1919 - J. F. Boyd
 - 1920 - C. H. Redden

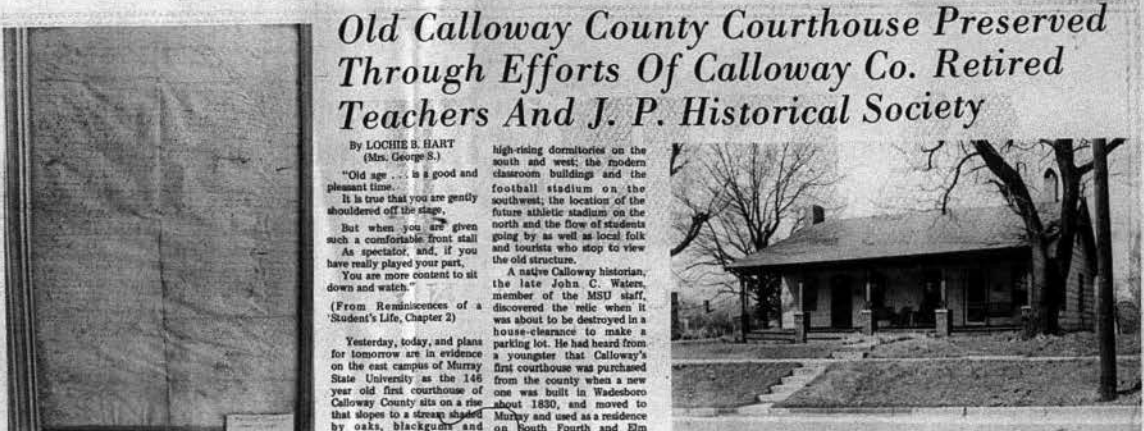
W. Z. Carter Was Grand Master Of Kentucky Masons

W. Z. Carter, Master of the Murray Lodge in 1929 and 1930, held the distinct honor of having been the only member of the Lodge to serve as Grand Master of Kentucky. He was elected to that post in October of 1942 and served until October of 1943. A sealed glass case display in his honor hangs as a memorial in the Lodge hall in Murray.

They are in their 132nd year as an organization during this, the 150th Anniversary of "our Kentucky." Through their ranks have passed some of the most prominent men in the history of Calloway County. They stand firmly on their proud heritage and their distinction of being first in "Jackson's Purchase."



MURRAY LODGE 105 owns many large photographs of the Masters throughout its history. In recent years the lack of space has necessitated the use of smaller reproductions of these old photographs and the lodge has mounted these reproductions on a bulletin board in the lobby of the hall. The majority of the past Masters are represented on this board. Photograph by Wilson Woolley.



Old Calloway County Courthouse Preserved Through Efforts Of Calloway Co. Retired Teachers And J. P. Historical Society

By LOCHIE B. HART (Mrs. George S.)

"Old age . . . is a good and pleasant time. It is true that you are gently shouldered off the stage. But when you are given such a comfortable front stall as spectator, and, if you have really played your part. You are more content to sit down and watch."

(From Reminiscences of a Student's Life, Chapter 2)

Yesterday, today, and plans for tomorrow are in evidence on the east campus of Murray State University as the 146 year old first courthouse of Calloway County sits on a rise that slopes to a stream shaded by oaks, blackgum and hickories on Chestnut Street. "It was shouldered" onto this stage in 1966 by MSU faculty members and their history-minded associates of the Jackson Purchase Historical Society, citizens and organizations. The finishing touches became the project of the Calloway County Retired Teachers Association in 1968.

Application for a marker was accepted and approved by the Kentucky Historical Society. The marker, dedicated June 8, 1969, reads: "FIRST COURTHOUSE First public building in Jackson Purchase area. Built in 1823 for \$100, it was originally erected at Wadesboro, Calloway County, 1822-42, where its first session of court was held Feb. 13, 1823. Remained in use until 1966. Wadesboro, now non-existent. Murray Normal School was sited in 1822, and in operation in 1923. Both served in their first building until larger accommodations were necessary. Unique in appearance, the old temple of justice occupies a comfortable front stall as a spectator" and views the

high-tiding dormitories on the south and west; the modern classroom buildings and the football stadium on the southeast; the location of the future athletic stadium on the north and the flow of students going by as well as local folk and tourists who stop to view the old structure.

A native Calloway historian, the late John C. Waters, member of the MSU staff, discovered the relic when it was about to be destroyed in a house-clearance to make a parking lot. He had heard from a youngster that Calloway's first courthouse was purchased from the county when a new one was built in Wadesboro about 1830, and moved to Murray and used as a residence on South Fourth and Elm Streets.



THE OLD COURTHOUSE was enclosed in this residence (the left half of it), having been there since its removal from the original site in Wadesboro in 1845. The logs were discovered when the residence was

razed in 1966 to make room for a parking lot. Located on South Fourth and Elm Streets, the house was known as the Mrs. Sallie Humphrey (Mr. B. G.) home.

Retired Teachers Helped Preserve It

Here's where the Calloway County Retired Teachers Association became interested, reasoning the old creature had been retired, too, from Wadesboro to Murray and now to its present location, a bit of attention and love would be in order. Then, too, it might be the beginning of a museum for the university.

The CCRTA 33 members immediately planned to raise money for the completion of the building. County Judge Hall McCutcheon and Mrs. McCutcheon took the lead. A white elephant auction held on

the courthouse lawn last summer, including contributions made by business firms, organizations and individuals netted \$1100. This was used to roof the building with cypress hand-tied shingles; build a chimney; grade and rock-terrace the lot and replace doors and windows. The resourceful CCRTA group has made souvenir plaques from the left-over shingles which holds a drawing of the building. These are being sold to finish the details. Mrs. Charles Milliken, former president of the Kentucky Historical Society, and local business woman, directed the plaque-making.

University President Dr. Harry M. Spahr, who received the building at the dedication, indicated he will attempt to include the landscaping in the campus plans.

Furnishings Were Like The Original

Furniture is being made to meet the original specifications. "A judges bench 3' high; 3' wide and 12' long. One large bench for the jury and 1 good seat for the use of

Continued On Page 3 This Section

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER was presented to the "Wadesboro" Masonic Lodge on Aug 29, 1838. It was handwritten on a piece of 12 x 18 inch parchment with a goose quill pen. Although somewhat water-stained, the old document is still the proud possession of Murray Lodge 105, F & AM. Photograph by Wilson Woolley.



100 Years Older Than MSU

The restored cabin is 100 years older than MSU almost to the day. Both resulted from acts of the Legislature. Calloway and Marshall were made a county in 1822. The courthouse was built and open for business in 1823 in the county seat, Wadesboro, now non-existent. Murray Normal School was sited in 1822, and in operation in 1923. Both served in their first building until larger accommodations were necessary.

Established June 22, 1939

PURE MILK CO.

Quality Chekd Dairy Products

219 Fourth St. Fulton, Kentucky 472-3311

The Fulton area, like the remainder of the Jackson Purchase, is a great place in which to live, operate a dairy, products business, and contribute to growth and development.

Our annual payroll - we have 46 qualified and loyal employees - exceeds \$300,000.00. And our annual purchases from Kentucky and Tennessee dairy farmers is approximately \$1,200,000.00.

Our service area is roughly that of a 50-mile radius . . . north to Paducah, Ky., south to Milan, Tenn., east to Waverly, Tenn., and west to Hickman, Ky.

Jackson Purchase
150 Years
SESQUICENTENNIAL

Faded Papers Recall Fulston's Elegant Era

By Oukis Jewell

The advertisement read: "Beacon (or choice of meat) - 10c per lb.; Coffee - 25c per lb.; Flour - 90c a barrel; Shoes - 75c per pair and up; Hosiery - 35c per pair; Mulin - 8c per yard; Whiskey - 75c per qt."

But hold! Don't rush to buy yet. Read on - it happened in 1878.

From an account settled by Dr. G. W. Paschall in 1878 for George Bates, his plantation owner, with Haynes, Parker & Co., these prices have been selected. Those who have the feeling they were born over 90 years too late may bask further in the evidence of a golden era.

And those who like it modern may grimly compare present prices and wonder if their automobile, electric refrigerator, and so on are worth it.

Of course, it was quite a trip by mule, back to the corner grocery - some 15 miles distance in 1878. But as the fellow says, "You can't have everything."

At the household property sale of the late Mrs. Addie Nolan several years ago this reporter was given the account books and some papers belonging to Dr. Glendon Paschall, father of Mrs. Nolan, and among them were many items of interest.

The Paschall home, built soon after the Civil War and for many years Fulston's oldest home, no longer exists - but memories of the once-beautiful old home still linger on.

In 1850, young William Paschall went to Philadelphia to study medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. After he received his degree, Dr. Paschall returned to his two-story log home with ideas which he had gathered while living "up East" for building a beautiful farm home.

Timber was cut from the wooded areas of the Paschall plantation, which covered much of the land on which Fulston was built. Since there were no sawmills, all the lumber for the home was hauled by hand. The logs from the original Paschall home, which was two miles north of Fulston Station, were used in building the new home.

After two years, the new house was completed. It was quite a showplace, and people came many miles to see it.

Inside the house, the circular stairway was a thing of beauty. (The stairway is now in the home of Mrs. Ina Pittman on Third Street.) Many pieces of furniture filled the rooms. There was a large piano which was believed to have been the first one in Fulston, bought by Dr. Paschall. This piano was sold at the Nolan sale to Mrs. Hazel Scruggs, a relative, now also deceased.

Some other pieces of furniture of great beauty were the large oak secretary and the walnut parlor suite. The latter was bought by Dr. Paschall in New Orleans. It was shipped to New Orleans on a freighter, then up the Mississippi River to

Old Calloway Courthouse

Continued From Page 2

The Council. The restoration committee is not sure what the good work should look like. The building probably holds memories of events recorded in legal books and documents that have handed down orally. Among them are the orders of the first appointed commissioners who met January 16, 1823, at the chosen site of Wadesboro. They were Andrew Bell, Short, H. Davis, Thomas Hill, Nicholas Copeland, William Short, Banister Wade (for whom Wadesboro is supposed to have been named); William Rowlett, Lindsay Mann, John Hodges and George Tucker.

El Cochran, William Jones and Henry Darrell were appointed to draft plans for the courthouse. Reuben E. Murray was awarded the contract, the building to be completed in three months. Mr. Rowland was also awarded license to operate a tavern after promising that he would "keep it according to the strict letter of the law." He gave \$100 bond. The tavern-hotel log structure location, now vacant, is on a hill that overlooks the five-acre former locations of the courthouse, jail, distillery, churches, spring, cemetery and the mill, now built by Col. John L. Murray, the congressman for whom Murray, Kentucky was named.

At the first meeting of the court record shows, "It appearing that there are not sufficient ministers of the gospel in this county, it was ordered that license be granted Arthur H. Davis, Thomas Hill, Jacob Rowland and William Rowlett to perform marriage ceremonies.

Cost Was \$100 To Build

Prices were going up then, too. The first jail, ordered after the completion of the \$100 courthouse, cost \$177, the smaller, 12' x 12', made of the same kind of logs. It was used until 1827 when a larger one was ordered at a cost of \$596.88. It was a two-story job with a strong cell into which a trap door opened from above. When negro prisoners tried to escape by burning the wooden hinges, it was almost lost.

Jail building seemed to occupy considerable time, and cost most of the money. Following the building of a 20' x 14' log cell, the cost is not stated, the third jail was built in 1835 at a cost of \$1,533, of heavy oak blocks, spiked together and enclosed in brick walls. It was 20' x 20' and served six years when another Negro prisoner set fire to it and died in an escape attempt. A fourth jail had been ordered when Marshall and Calloway Counties divided and the county seat located in Murray.

After the establishing of the land office in 1821 and the opening for a city of \$80,000 paid for 90 acres in Calloway in 1868.

A riot in the community would be as shocking now, probably, as was the one in Wadesboro when six men were fined \$1 and 24 hours imprisonment each for rioting. The cause was not mentioned. John, William, and Joseph Stason and Jacob Doon were the offenders, according to the records. They were tried in circuit court with the Hon. Benjamin Shackelford on the bench; James Calloway, circuit court clerk, and Benjamin Patton and James Breathitt, lawyers.

Another case in court found for Elijah Goodman, plaintiff, \$1000; William Blyan was the defendant. The nature of the suit was not recorded.

Temple Of Justice

Besides serving as a temple of justice, the old courthouse was serving as a religious tabernacle and wedding parlor, and stone relinquishing legal duties to more facilities, she holds a memory of the development of Calloway County with Murray as her home.

And while "She contents herself, sits and watches" she can reflect on other county facts. She can remember first was, not consulting the present conflicts; Frank and Jesse James' day and night visits; the hanging of Fred Dyer; one; and she grows to man the first

Old Wadesboro Courthouse Preserved

You do me great honor by taking me to bring this talk today. The real honor and credit for restoring this historic building belongs to the Calloway County Retired Teachers Association and to the Jackson Purchase Historical Society. Most specifically it was a number of retired teachers who did the work of raising the necessary money and arranging for the construction. You are the engineers, just possibly Hancock and I deserve credit for pushing the idea.

It was one morning in August, 1964, while in Wilson Hall and bodaciously dragged me over to see President Woods to inquire about the possibility of a spot on the Murray State campus to which we could move this structure. Mr. J. A. Turner's house on South 4th St. was being razed. Calloway County's original log court house was revered as constituting the nucleus of the structure. Dr. Woods gave permission to move the building to this spot. Several of us who were interested appeared before Mayor Holmes Ellis and the Murray City Council and before Judge Robert Miller and the Calloway County Board of Magistrate request funds with which to purchase the building and to pay for its transportation to its new location.

Here it sat for many months while a number of us attempted to get someone to undertake its restoration. I recall one Saturday afternoon when, out of a sense of futility, one of the first gentlemen I ever knew, John Waters, and I, made a survey of the building. It is an attempt to make it nearer and more presentable to the public eye. I'm glad I did it because, small gesture though it was, it gave me a sense of having a real stake in it. The British philosopher, John Locke's definition of "property" as "that with which one has mixed his labor." I'm doubly glad I did it with John. Had he not been matched from this community before his time, he would have written a definitive history of his native region.

One could say that those events in 1965 constituted the beginning of a series of developments which have culminated in this building. This dedication is set to begin. Yet this was not the beginning. To catch something of the historical perspective we must go back over a century and a half to the County's beginning.



DR. WILL FRANK STEELY (right) shaking hands with guests at the dedicatory program, June 8, 1969. Dr. Steely, formerly chairman of the M.S.U. History Department, delivered the main address. He is presently dean of Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia, Wise, Virginia. Others in the picture are: (Background) Claud Rowland (seated left to right) Mrs. Edwin Hagen, Miss Margaret Heath, and Mr. Manning Stewart.

built the original courthouse in 1823. He received \$100 for building the historical structure. Standing next to Mr. Rowland is Dr. Hunter Hancock, a member of the faculty at Murray State University, who has been one of the chief forces in securing the recognition for the old courthouse.

Good Sized Chunk Of Hickman Co. Across River

A good sized chunk of Hickman County now lies across the Mississippi River practically connected to the state of Missouri nearly a mile away. Although 9,000 acre Wolf Island lay on the Kentucky side of the river, 150 years ago, something between 1820 and 1870 the channel of the river which had previously been on the Missouri side of the island, gradually shifted, with the aid of dredging operations, to the Kentucky side, thus leaving Wolf Island stranded near Missouri.

The land still belongs to Kentucky and through the years the people who have lived on it have ferried themselves over to pay Kentucky taxes and use for Kentucky congressmen.

The "seam between the Kentucky island and the state of Missouri is only a narrow chyle of water. No doubt before years will find the chute waded and the seam between the two sovereignties quite invisible—but it will be there just the same.

The kidney-shaped island is about eight miles long and three miles wide and is accessible only by ferrying the town to Missouri. A half century ago as many as 50 permanent families lived on the island, many of them prosperous and well-to-do farmers. After the disastrous flood of 1913 the island began gradually to decline until today it is inhabited by only one permanent family. After the channel changed, Missouri claimed Wolf Island.

Old Wadesboro Courthouse Preserved

the State of Kentucky (and that includes a cabin in a New York State building). Edmund Cook was the first receiver for land sales in this building. The June, 1822, State law required sale of land to the highest bidder with a minimum price of one dollar per acre. In 1827 the price was reduced to fifty cents per acre. Students of American History will note the parallel between land policy of the State of Kentucky and of the federal government reflected by these dates.

The original contract to build this first public building in the Jackson Purchase was awarded to Reuben E. Rowland for one hundred dollars on January 17, 1823. (Already expended on its rehabilitation) is over \$5,000, perhaps a good example of the degree of inflation which has occurred in this nation in the last century and a half. The contractor agreed to have this building ready for the February, 1823, County Court. Specifications deemed that it was to be twenty feet square, a story and a half high, covered with clapboards, floor of undressed plank, and the whole to be constructed of beveled logs "notched down close."

The furniture consisted of a judge's bench—three feet high, three feet wide, and twelve feet long, one large bench for the jury, and one good seat for the use of the "Council." The building was completed according to contract and formally dedicated by the Court March 13, 1823.

1823-1969: these are the inclusive dates represented by this historical marker. Yet this is not the only history which it represents. The distinguished British historian, R. O. Collingwood, says that "All history is the history of ideas." Some question the authenticity of this physical structure. The concern is a little like Khushchev's, who, when the first communists failed to find a market for their surplus, declared that this proved there was no God. The "idea" symbolized by this historical marker is that of a Court House is vastly more important and goes back in time much further than simply the establishment of this County or the first migration of settlers to this area.

Presently, I am a citizen of Virginia. I have often said that there are on the surface of this planet two places in addition to my native Kentucky, where I would never feel a stranger and that I did not belong. One of these is England, the other is Virginia. No one the least aware of history can fail to pause this afternoon to thank our ancestors who brought the institution of representative government from across the Appalachian Mountains—from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and others of the original thirteen States—to

this interior heartland. This brought not only self-government, but County government as the type local government called and adapted to the needs of the rural South and indeed all rural America throughout the land. When the Norman conquerors took England in 1066 they kept and added to the Anglo-Saxon jury system, such as we know it, was developed. Henry II, in the 12th century, fathered the common law in Magna Carta, embodying the principle of government under law was signed, and in 1295 Edward I called a parliament which represented all free men in England.

It is this heritage we mark today, and mark you will it is a heritage that goes back at least 1000 years. I tell my students a story to explain why we in America are a free people. It seems an American tourist was visiting Oxford, She remarked upon the beauty of the grass on the quad. An old caretaker explained it by saying, "That comes from the beginning of the history of this building."

An obscure West Saxon English king, one who probably invented the county (or shire, as it was then known). Certainly, it was established by the time of the Great Oath of the late 9th century. "Hundreds," by stretching the analogy we can equate them with the counties of the present, existed in Wessex at the same time. These local governmental units had popular assemblies by the 10th century. Thus, we can say that local representative government was born 900 years before Parliament.

The king's representative in these medieval English counties or shires was the "shire reeve" from which we get our term "sheriff."

Because there were no commercial towns in England, except London, in the Saxons county government was the local government for the rural areas. It should be acknowledged that these local political entities were created by the king not to extend liberty but as units from which to extract tribute or soldiers.

Nevertheless, as Winston Churchill states in History of the English Speaking People (Vol. I, 1966, p. 179), "The survival of the shire, being to the county court and the sheriff makes the great difference between English and continental feudalism, and following the Norman conquest by William the Conqueror in 1066, these local units were bodies of resistance, counter-poise, to the central government, if the king wanted something he'd have the sheriff impose a jury or send someone to report to Westminster. Perhaps they told him he was badly advised and that they would not pay

taxes until he mended his ways. (Maybe we could go so far as to say that these officials of our federal government in Washington to force them to mend their ways.) At any rate the voice of the people was heard in those first medieval English county governments as it was heard in Wadesboro. This log structure in 1823, and as it is heard today in courthouses throughout the land. When the Norman conquerors took England in 1066 they kept and added to the Anglo-Saxon jury system, such as we know it, was developed. Henry II, in the 12th century, fathered the common law in Magna Carta, embodying the principle of government under law was signed, and in 1295 Edward I called a parliament which represented all free men in England.

It is this heritage we mark today, and mark you will it is a heritage that goes back at least 1000 years. I tell my students a story to explain why we in America are a free people. It seems an American tourist was visiting Oxford, She remarked upon the beauty of the grass on the quad. An old caretaker explained it by saying, "That comes from the beginning of the history of this building."

Jackson Signed First Hickman Co. Document

One of the first documents ever recorded in Hickman County was signed by Maj. Andrew Jackson. It was the good behavior of his "barren" in the campaign before New Orleans in 1815.

"Tale apparently was the outstanding land battle of the War of 1812 fought two weeks after the peace treaty was signed on Dec. 24, 1814. Word that the war had ended did not reach this country until after the New Orleans battle was fought on Jan. 8, 1815.

This is one of many interesting entries made in Hickman County Court records which date back to 1823. They are believed to be the oldest official records in the Kentucky portion of the Jackson Purchase.

The records were written with a quill pen in handwriting typical of the times—full of flourishes. The first typewritten deeds were not made until 96 years later.

Several rates for Hickman County were set at the May term of court in 1822. They included:

- "Horse feed (pair) night — \$5.00
- "Breakfast and supper each — \$25.
- "Lodging pr night — \$12.50
- "Peach or apple brandy per pt. — 62 1/2."

Through conscientious care the first registers of the wills, deeds and other official documents of the pioneers of West Kentucky have been preserved for nearly a century and a half. The pages are yellowed and it has been necessary to re-bind the books. Mrs. Velma Vivint is the present court clerk.

One of the earliest wills recorded was that of a Dr. McCreffin. An appraisal of his personal property included copies of "Cheseldon's Anatomy," valued at \$1.87 1/2 and "Smellie's Midwifery," valued at \$2.31 1/4.

Another 1822 appraisal valued a dozen pewter plates at \$2, one candlestick and silver at \$3.50, and a deer skin at \$1.50.

Court matters in the 1820s required long trips on horseback for the early settlers of Hickman County as the courthouse was located at Columbus in the extreme western section of an area later subdivided into the eight Kentucky counties west of the Tennessee River.

In 1829, the county seat was removed to Clinton, which was nearer the center of the county.

—Virginia Jewell

Citizens Bank and Trust Co.

has provided complete banking service since 1888 to Paducah and surrounding areas.

IT IS OUR PRIVILEGE, ON THIS SEQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE, TO REAFFIRM THE PLEDGE WE HAVE PUBLICLY MADE MANY TIMES: CITIZENS WILL ALWAYS SEEK TO SERVE YOU IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE, AS ONLY A FULL SERVICE BANK CAN.

SEQUICENTENNIAL 150 Years

FIVE OFFICES TO SERVE YOU

Main Office: Fourth at Broadway

Broadway Branch: 17th at Broadway Cardinal Point Branch: 2700 No. Bellline Tyler Park Branch: Bridge at Bellline Lone Oak Branch: Lone Oak, Ky.

A FULL SERVICE BANK F. D. I. C.



Citizens BANK & TRUST CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

has provided complete banking service since 1888 to Paducah and surrounding areas.

IT IS OUR PRIVILEGE, ON THIS SEQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE, TO REAFFIRM THE PLEDGE WE HAVE PUBLICLY MADE MANY TIMES: CITIZENS WILL ALWAYS SEEK TO SERVE YOU IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE, AS ONLY A FULL SERVICE BANK CAN.

SEQUICENTENNIAL 150 Years

FIVE OFFICES TO SERVE YOU

Main Office: Fourth at Broadway

Broadway Branch: 17th at Broadway Cardinal Point Branch: 2700 No. Bellline Tyler Park Branch: Bridge at Bellline Lone Oak Branch: Lone Oak, Ky.

A FULL SERVICE BANK F. D. I. C.

General Tilghman Fought In 2 Wars; Settled In Paducah



Gen. Lloyd Tilghman

By Hall Allen

General Lloyd Tilghman, a native of Maryland, was born January 26, 1816. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1831 and was graduated in 1836 with the rank of second lieutenant. He was assigned to the United States Dragoons.

Although he resigned from the army three months after his graduation at West Point, he was destined to serve in two wars. He resigned in September, 1836 to become a civil engineer for the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, a position he held for about a year. He was then associated with the Norfolk and Wilmington Canal, the Eastern Shore Railroad and the Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad until the latter part of 1840 when he became superintendent of public improvements in Baltimore.

He served in the Mexican War, ending as a volunteer aide-camp to Gen. David E. Twiggs.

After the war he became construction engineer for several southern railroads, including the first railroad which entered Paducah — The New Orleans and Jackson. Tilghman supervised the building of the line from Paducah to Trimble, Tenn., through Mayfield.

Felicia Was Once Even Larger Than Mayfield

By OUIDA JEWELL

Back a hundred years or so ago this area was "turkey country" and there were big "turkey drives" from the Kentucky Area. The building is still standing. (1969) and houses a business enterprise and the Paducah Community Chest headquarters.

When the Civil War broke out Gov. Beriah Magoffin proclaimed Kentucky's neutrality. Tilghman was named a captain in the State Guards, organized to enforce Kentucky's neutrality. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner was in command of the State Guards, and on an inspection tour of the defenses in this end of the state he visited at the Tilghman home. There it is alleged that the two men decided then and there that Kentucky would be invaded and the State Guards would not be able to stop it, and both pledged to join the Confederate Army.

Tilghman, taking his entire command and the arms furnished by Kentucky, entered the Confederate service July 5, 1861 at Clarksville, Tenn. He was made a brigadier general on October 18, 1861, and was placed in command of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River near Paris Landing, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland near Dover, Tenn.

On the morning of February 6, 1862 as General U. S. Grant and Admiral Andrew H. Foote advanced up the Cumberland with their transports loaded with troops, under convoy of a group of gunboats, Tilghman faced a quick decision. The Tennessee River was rising rapidly and the fort, built on swampy land, was already partly under water. Realizing that it would be impossible to hold the fort, Tilghman sent off his 2,600 troops except a detachment of about 100, across land to Fort Donelson.

Tilghman and his little band only made the warrens unhappy and self-conscious. I ask that my body be wrapped in a plain sheet or cloth and placed in an immediately cremated — without any special formality or ceremony. If anybody tries to insert me into one of those dismal numbers run up by the undertaker's dressmaking department, I'll come back and ha't 'em. Nor do I crave to make any mortal exit in a halibut with white tie and artificial pearl studs. I'll be done with after-dinner speaking forever so why dispatch me hence in the regalia of the craft. When a man dies with his sins let the sins die with the man. That's what I say and it sums up such speculations as I might ever have had touching on the future state. If any For me a suitable epitaph would be "Anyhow, He Left Here." But never mind that. It might offend some of the pious and I hate to go on giving offense after I've quit living.

When convenience suits, I ask that the plain casket be nothing fancy there, please — containing my ashes shall be taken to Paducah, and that as the proper planting season the hole shall be dug in our family lot or elsewhere at Oak Grove and a dogwood tree planted there and the ashes strewn in the hole to fertilize the tree roots. Should the tree live that will be monument enough for me. But should my surviving relatives desire to mark the spot further, I make so bold as to suggest that they utilize a slab of plain Kentucky limestone set flat in the kindly earth, or a rugged natural boulder of Southern granite bearing a small bronze plate with my name on it, and, if I seem pertinent, the year of my birth and the year of my death, which appears to be the custom although I could never understand why a gravestone to the faith of our denomination should be the only two events in the career of the deceased with which he had absolutely nothing to do unless he committed suicide. Also on the bronze tablet or the stone slab as the case may be, and provided it doesn't cost too much, I'd like to have inscribed certain lines from the epiphany which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote for himself, to-wit as follows:

"This be the verse you grave for me:
Here be the where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

I'm quoting from memory. If I'm wrong will somebody be so kindly correct me?
Or, if a simpler single line bearing the same imprint seems desirable, I offer this one: suitable: "I Have Come Back Home."

And, thank you, no flowers. Does anybody feel moved to send flowers, I'd prefer that they give the money they'd spend there to some local non-denominational charity. Cover the spot with leaves — Christmas berries from the flat-lands and cedar from the friendly low McCracken County ridge if it be winter, and leafy bough from native hickories or hachberries or wild crab-apples if it be in other seasons.

Above all I want no long faces and no show of grief at the burying ground. Kindly observe the final wishes of the departed and avoid reading the so-called Christian burial verse which, in view of the language employed in it, I regard as one of the most cruel and paganish things inherited by our forefathers from our remote pagan ancestors. In deference to the faith of our denomination who was through her lifetime a loyal though never a bigoted communicant of that congregation, perhaps the current pastor of the First Presbyterian church would consent to read the Twenty-third Psalm, which was her favorite psalm in the Scriptures and is mine since it contains no charnel words, no morbid mouthings about corruption and decay and, being mercifully without creed or dogma, carries no threat of eternal hell fire for those parties we do not like, no direct promise of a heaven which, if one may judge by the people who are sure of going there, must be a powerfully dull place, populated to a considerable and uncomfortable degree by pigs, dogs, cats and unpleasantly aggressive individuals. Hell may have a worse climate but undoubtedly the company is spicier. The Catholics with their genius for stage-management, handle this detail better. The officiating organists speak in Latin and the parishioners, being unacquainted with that language, are impressed by the mystery and the majesty of the rolling, sonorous periods without being shocked by distressing allusions and harrowing references.

As an aside I might add that any notion of an ideal religion would combine the dignity and the beauty of the Romanist ritual with certain other ingredients, the good taste and the ability of the Unitarians and Episcopalians — a trait not

Irvin S. Cobb Left Edwin Paxton, Sr. Instructions For Funeral And Burial

IRVIN S. COBB

From Paducah Sun-Democrat March 1969 25 years past

A quarter of a century ago Paducah was in the state of sadness over the death of the famous, colorful Irvin S. Cobb, who was born here and who never, even in his moments of greatest glory, claimed to be anything but a Paducahan — a small town boy perhaps still sweet a little by the lights of New York.

Cobb died March 10 in New York after a long illness. The day he died Edwin J. Paxton Sr., editor and publisher of the Sun-Democrat, took from a locked safe an unopened letter from Cobb.

He opened it and was the first to read the famous letter from Cobb detailing instructions for his funeral and burial services, and tell, as only Cobb, could, some of his thoughts about life and death in general.

The letter to Mr. Paxton was published in its entirety around the world. Later it was printed in pamphlet form. The Sun-Democrat often receives requests for this pamphlet, but no copies are available.

Today we're reprinting the famous letter in observance of the 25th anniversary of the death of the great humorist and writer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

In death I desire that no one should look upon my face and once more I charge my family, as already and repeatedly I have done, that they shall put on none of the bogus sentimentalism of so-called mourning. Cords of black crepe never minister to the memory of the departed; they

only made the warrens unhappy and self-conscious. I ask that my body be wrapped in a plain sheet or cloth and placed in an immediately cremated — without any special formality or ceremony. If anybody tries to insert me into one of those dismal numbers run up by the undertaker's dressmaking department, I'll come back and ha't 'em. Nor do I crave to make any mortal exit in a halibut with white tie and artificial pearl studs. I'll be done with after-dinner speaking forever so why dispatch me hence in the regalia of the craft. When a man dies with his sins let the sins die with the man. That's what I say and it sums up such speculations as I might ever have had touching on the future state. If any For me a suitable epitaph would be "Anyhow, He Left Here." But never mind that. It might offend some of the pious and I hate to go on giving offense after I've quit living.

When convenience suits, I ask that the plain casket be nothing fancy there, please — containing my ashes shall be taken to Paducah, and that as the proper planting season the hole shall be dug in our family lot or elsewhere at Oak Grove and a dogwood tree planted there and the ashes strewn in the hole to fertilize the tree roots. Should the tree live that will be monument enough for me. But should my surviving relatives desire to mark the spot further, I make so bold as to suggest that they utilize a slab of plain Kentucky limestone set flat in the kindly earth, or a rugged natural boulder of Southern granite bearing a small bronze plate with my name on it, and, if I seem pertinent, the year of my birth and the year of my death, which appears to be the custom although I could never understand why a gravestone to the faith of our denomination should be the only two events in the career of the deceased with which he had absolutely nothing to do unless he committed suicide. Also on the bronze tablet or the stone slab as the case may be, and provided it doesn't cost too much, I'd like to have inscribed certain lines from the epiphany which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote for himself, to-wit as follows:

"This be the verse you grave for me:
Here be the where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

I'm quoting from memory. If I'm wrong will somebody be so kindly correct me?
Or, if a simpler single line bearing the same imprint seems desirable, I offer this one: suitable: "I Have Come Back Home."

And, thank you, no flowers. Does anybody feel moved to send flowers, I'd prefer that they give the money they'd spend there to some local non-denominational charity. Cover the spot with leaves — Christmas berries from the flat-lands and cedar from the friendly low McCracken County ridge if it be winter, and leafy bough from native hickories or hachberries or wild crab-apples if it be in other seasons.

Above all I want no long faces and no show of grief at the burying ground. Kindly observe the final wishes of the departed and avoid reading the so-called Christian burial verse which, in view of the language employed in it, I

regard as one of the most cruel and paganish things inherited by our forefathers from our remote pagan ancestors. In deference to the faith of our denomination who was through her lifetime a loyal though never a bigoted communicant of that congregation, perhaps the current pastor of the First Presbyterian church would consent to read the Twenty-third Psalm, which was her favorite psalm in the Scriptures and is mine since it contains no charnel words, no morbid mouthings about corruption and decay and, being mercifully without creed or dogma, carries no threat of eternal hell fire for those parties we do not like, no direct promise of a heaven which, if one may judge by the people who are sure of going there, must be a powerfully dull place, populated to a considerable and uncomfortable degree by pigs, dogs, cats and unpleasantly aggressive individuals. Hell may have a worse climate but undoubtedly the company is spicier. The Catholics with their genius for stage-management, handle this detail better. The officiating organists speak in Latin and the parishioners, being unacquainted with that language, are impressed by the mystery and the majesty of the rolling, sonorous periods without being shocked by distressing allusions and harrowing references.

As an aside I might add that any notion of an ideal religion would combine the dignity and the beauty of the Romanist ritual with certain other ingredients, the good taste and the ability of the Unitarians and Episcopalians — a trait not

regard as one of the most cruel and paganish things inherited by our forefathers from our remote pagan ancestors. In deference to the faith of our denomination who was through her lifetime a loyal though never a bigoted communicant of that congregation, perhaps the current pastor of the First Presbyterian church would consent to read the Twenty-third Psalm, which was her favorite psalm in the Scriptures and is mine since it contains no charnel words, no morbid mouthings about corruption and decay and, being mercifully without creed or dogma, carries no threat of eternal hell fire for those parties we do not like, no direct promise of a heaven which, if one may judge by the people who are sure of going there, must be a powerfully dull place, populated to a considerable and uncomfortable degree by pigs, dogs, cats and unpleasantly aggressive individuals. Hell may have a worse climate but undoubtedly the company is spicier. The Catholics with their genius for stage-management, handle this detail better. The officiating organists speak in Latin and the parishioners, being unacquainted with that language, are impressed by the mystery and the majesty of the rolling, sonorous periods without being shocked by distressing allusions and harrowing references.

As an aside I might add that any notion of an ideal religion would combine the dignity and the beauty of the Romanist ritual with certain other ingredients, the good taste and the ability of the Unitarians and Episcopalians — a trait not



Irvin S. Cobb

Irvin S. Cobb

Continued On Page 6 Of This Section

Jackson Purchase



150 Years

Sesquicentennial

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE OWNER OF DAN GARDNER FORD MERCURY, OF MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY:




FOR 60 YEARS THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY HAS MANUFACTURED AUTOMOBILES FOR THE NATION AND THE WORLD. FORD HAS SERVED TO HELP BUILD THE ECONOMY OF ALL AREAS OF OUR COUNTRY BY EMPLOYING THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS IN ITS PLANTS AND OFFICES THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

WE ARE VERY PROUD OF OUR FORD AGENCY HERE IN MAYFIELD AND THE JACKSON PURCHASE AREA. IN OBSERVING THE 150TH YEAR OF THE ACQUISITION OF THE EIGHT COUNTY JACKSON PURCHASE, WE WISH TO PLEDGE CONTINUED HIGH PERFORMANCE IN BOTH SALES AND SERVICE OF FINE FORD AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS.





Today is 1970 at your Ford Dealers!

Ford leaps into the '70s with newer, bolder, better ideas. They are ready and waiting at your Ford Dealer's now. Come in and see the look of tomorrow . . . today!

1970 Torino. All new clear through. No more streaks! Torino you're driving the most completely changed car of the year. New shape. New size. New style. New power. There are 14 models in all. And your search and new you'll see the value, performance & luxury you want.

1970 Ford. Take a Quiet Break. Move to the quietest of quiet of the great V-8's and 21 different models including the superb LTD, 2-door Galaxie 500. The new 2-door you'll see in the new 2-door-free that you have to taste it to believe it.

1970 Mustang. Run with Number One. No doubt about America's favorite sport car. It's Mustang all the way! Take your choice of six different models. Three different engines. Mustang is designed to be designed by you. Find out why Mustang's really Number One for so many drivers.

1970 Mercury Cougar XR-7. Where will you cruise. Cougar XR-7 has standard equipment that sets it apart. It has 100-hp. 390-cu. in. V-8 engine with 4-barrel carburetor. Turbocharger. Electron beam clock. 200-hp. 350-cu. in. engine. 200-hp. 350-cu. in. engine. Call a Cougar XR-7. The wildly elegant car for 1970.

FORD  **MERCURY LINCOLN**

For more information, call your local Mercury dealer today.

Irvin S. Cobb

Continued From Page 5

too common to some of the Evangelical groups — to mind their own business. (I'm proud that I never set myself up to be My Brother's Keeper, having been sufficiently occupied by the job of being my own keeper). To these add the noble ethics and the splendid tolerance exhibited by the Reformed Judaism; the sturdy independence and the good business principles of the Quakers; the gentle humility and orderly humanity of the Quakers; plus the militant zeal and unselfish devotion of those Shock Troops of the Lord — the Salvation Army, who fight in the trenches of Sin's No Man's Land to reclaim the tortured souls and clothe the naked bodies of those whom the rest of a mobbish world forgot. If, based on this combination, there was a determination to practice the active preaching and the teaching of Jesus Christ who was the first true gentleman of recorded history and the greatest gentleman who ever lived, I might not have joined the fold but certainly I'd have stood on the side lines and urged the good fellows to do it. By the way, have you ever noticed that in time of war not the most passionate patriots seem to ask about the Prince of Peace to bless his bloody arms and forward his bloody deeds? He invokes the aid of the God of unqualified battles as created by the ancient Hebrews. All Hitler needed to do was let his whippersnappers and his seat of thunderbolts and naked swords, thinking up plague and pestilence and slaughter and slavery for the vanquished, to be a fit understudy for the semi-murderous Jehovah of the forefront of the Old Testament. For Brother Joe Stalin, our present beloved ally and security, the everlasting enemy of our institutions, the job would be easier. He already has the whippers. (One advantage of dying is that it affords a fellow opportunity to say a lot of things that have been curdling in his system all these years. Frankly, I'm enjoying myself.)

But getting back to what I was talking about: I am a life member of Paducah Lodge No. 217 F.P.O.E. But I'd prefer that the burial program of the order not be read. Like most burial programs it needs editing. However, if the members desire to turn out either as a body or singly, I'll be glad to have them present. Judging by my latest visits to the basement of the Elks Club it wouldn't do them a bit of harm if some of the habitues there got out in the open air if only for a trip to a cemetery.

For the windup I'd be grateful if some of my colored friends sing first "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot!" and then "Deep River." I think I could count on Mattie Copeland of Jones Street, who for so many years was a loyal, loving servant of my family, to recruit the singers from the choir of our colored churches.

I was almost overlooking one item: I take it that there will be no need for pallbearers as the made term goes. Pallbearers are another surviving relic of heathen practices. Recalling how this pair of my friends could cuddle in their bosoms three of a kind in a dollar limit game, I'd nominate either George Goodman or Will Gilbert as a dependable custodian of my mortal remains on the trip to the burying-ground. Anyhow, properly considered, my ashes shouldn't much more than fill a Mackie's fast jar.

Among others I'd like to invite to go along for the ride — provided they prefer to be

Gabriel Slaughter Set Political Ball Rolling in Purchase

It's about time someone had something nice to say about Gabriel Slaughter. This is the 150th anniversary year of the Jackson Purchase. Mr. Slaughter, as the saying goes, set the Jackson Purchase political ball rolling, and here we have all but forgotten him.

Mr. Slaughter was governor of Kentucky from 1816 to 1820. He got the job quite by accident.

George Madison, one of the heroes of the River Basin and other battles fought in Michigan during the War of 1812, was elected governor, without very much opposition. His main opponent, Col. James Johnson, withdrew from the race saying it was utterly futile to make the campaign against one so universally popular.

A few months after his election, Gov. Madison died. Slaughter, who had been elected lieutenant governor, immediately claimed the office of governor. A great controversy developed, with many claiming that the legislature should call a special election to elect a new governor. But Slaughter won his fight to become governor without any election.

Slaughter did not have a particularly noteworthy administration. But there is one thing for which the people of Western Kentucky and West Tennessee should thank him.

In his first message to the legislature Gov. Slaughter called attention to the fact that a great body of land between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers in what was usually regarded as Kentucky and Tennessee territory, actually belonged to the Chickasaw Indian Nation.

Rebuilt Redoubt — The rebuilt redoubt is at the Columbus State Park.

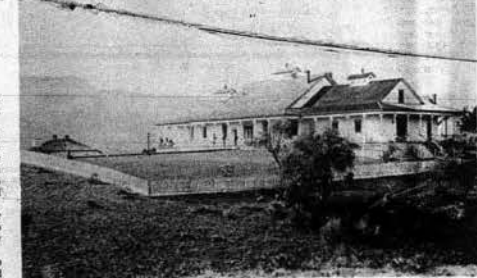
Most Of Purchase Manpower Went To South In Civil War



Ft. Anderson is pictured as it looked at Paducah, Kentucky in April 1862.



Headquarters for Union Fleet — The headquarters was at Cairo, Illinois. A Graham and Halliday wharfbait is pictured at the Illinois Central Freight House. Photo Courtesy Illinois State Historical Society.



Hospital Building At Columbus — Pictured is the original hospital building at Columbus. A part of this original building still stands at the date park.



Federal Troops at Cairo — Troops are pictured transferring from Illinois Central Station to riverboats in preparation for the Mississippi expedition.



Major General C. F. Smith

By Hall Allen

In the early days of the Civil War a great Union army was massed along the southern banks of the Ohio River from Cairo to Cincinnati. In Tennessee, General Leonidas Polk and General Gideon Pillow were trying to weld their Confederate volunteers into a fighting force. Between these two armies was Kentucky, and it stood to reason that if they ever got into combat together one or the other would have to cross Kentucky and it seemed likely that the state would become a battleground.

General Ulysses S. Grant's army at Cairo, Ill., held the mouth of the Ohio, and before he even reached Cairo had made plans for the use of the river in his military campaign. Grant also could block the Mississippi River at Cairo.

It appeared imperative that the South must keep as much of the Mississippi open as possible.

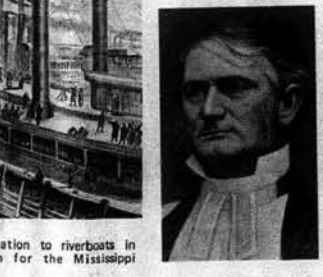
On August 3, 1861 General Polk and General Pillow moved into Kentucky to protect the Mississippi. Pillow took a small force of men to Hickman and Polk moved with considerable force into Columbus where high bluffs along the river provided great potential for fortifications.

Word that General Polk's army was advancing on Columbus set off a great celebration in the town, for its inhabitants were partial to the Southern side. Confederate flags were broken out and a great crowd went out to meet the Confederate troops. George C. Taylor was selected to do the oratorical honors for the occasion.

He was unprepared. He railed against "the tyranny of the general government" in ignoring the neutrality of Kentucky by levying taxes for the purpose of "carrying on the cruel war" against the South. Taxes which Kentuckians were obliged to pay.

He assured General Polk that he and his troops were welcomed to Columbus with "the liveliest delight."

Polk immediately set about fortifying Columbus. Cannons were placed at four levels along the Iron Banks — at 40, 85, 97 and 200 feet above the water's edge. Trenches were dug and earthworks erected guarding the position from attacks from the river and from the land side. A huge chain with massive 20-pound links, was stretched across the Mississippi River on



GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW who on orders from General Leonidas K. Polk, moved into the Columbus area to occupy the advantageous heights even though Kentucky was considered neutral.

for the purpose. On the Mississippi the chain was fastened to a tree.

The news reached Grant at Cairo on September 5 that Polk had declared Kentucky's neutrality, and rightly believing that the South had its eye on Paducah, where the Tennessee River crossed the Ohio, the Union general moved quickly. In the early morning of September 8 Grant landed 5,000 men from transports across the river from Paducah and marched them across a hastily constructed pontoon bridge into the city. No one has ever figured out this maneuver by Grant: he could have just as easily sent his troops at the foot of Broadway for there were no defenders to meet him.

Most accounts of the occupation of Paducah say it was taken without the firing of a shot. Peter Long of Chicago, and who was chief researcher for Bruce Catton in the writing of his three volume Centennial History of the Civil War, says he found evidence that some trigger-happy soldiers in the gunboats conveying the transports, fired one cannonball into the town.

Union forces quickly secured their positions in Paducah and within a few days part of his garrison was sent up the Ohio to occupy Smithland at the mouth of the Cumberland River.

Paducah was Grant's first victory — his first conquest, but it proved to be an important one for as it developed Paducah was the actual jumping off place for the beginning of his great Mississippi Valley Campaign which split the Confederacy in two.

Western Kentucky, however, did not become a battlefield until everyone had feared. Grant did make a few forays at Columbus but it always appeared too strong to attack. The shore batteries could hammer his gunboats on the river long before Columbus could be brought to range of the gunboat's cannon.

Once, after being stood off by the Columbus batteries, Grant led his men ashore on the Missouri side and attacked a small Confederate camp at Belmont. The camp was carried off no line but the men came so intent in celebrating their victory and gathering in the loot and booty, that Gen. Polk was able to send reinforcements across the river without them being seen until they were landing.

The Confederates cut off Grant's return to his transports for sometime, but finally the Union troops were able to battle their way through the Confederate lines.

Grant almost lost his life twice during the battle. Once when he was rounding up stragglers in a corn field and passed near a group of Confederate soldiers. They saw Grant, but did not recognize him. One of the group, however, said that there was a Yankee somebody ought to shoot, but no one did. After he was back on a boat on the river, a Confederate bullet entered his quarters, burying itself in a pillow about five minutes before, being resting.

There was much criticism of Grant for the Battle of Belmont, but he always thought it worth the losses he took for he had at last, in his own words, "bloodied my own."

This Grant had felt necessary before moving on to larger things — an attack on two forts guarding the Tennessee border — Fort Henry and Fort Donelson.

These two fortifications were the strongest and most important in the first line of Confederate defenses. The Southern line was anchored in the West at Columbus, Ky., then dropped into Tennessee to take in Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, then on to the Confederate army camps around Clarksville, Tenn., back into Kentucky at Bowling Green and then eastward to Cumberland Gap. This line was defended only in spots and actually so thinly

protected that there could have been, and probably was, an amount of sifting back and forth of the members of the two armies.

On February 6, 1862, Grant, protected by Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote's gunboats, landed his men just below Fort Henry and started slogging his men through mud and water toward the fort. Meanwhile, Flag Officer Foote would soften up the fort with fire from the gunboats.

It took Grant longer than he thought to get to the Fort and when he did get there he found that Gen. Lloyd Tilghman had already surrendered to the Navy. Most of the Fort Henry garrison had been sent across the eleven miles separating Fort Henry and Fort Donelson.

Ten days later Grant and Foote again combined forces to take Fort Donelson.

Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, was cut off from communications and isolated from the rest of the Confederate line. On February 20 the Confederates abandoned Columbus and in a few days Union forces moved in, took over the fortifications, added some of their own.

But all-in-all, the Jackson Purchase escaped with little material damage the hot iron of war. It lost a great many men, as casualties of the fighting in other areas. For the most part the area was spared the heartbreak of brother against brother and father against son that prevailed in other sections of the divided state.

The Jackson Purchase was Southern. The most of its manpower went to the Confederacy.

When Union newspapers boasted that Forrest had been unable to find most of the homes in the Paducah area, Forrest sent Gen. Abel Buford back into the area to find and capture them.

newly-organized Union League, he showed in 31 days of violence, robbery and murder.

Western Kentucky was fortunate in never becoming the battlefield that had been expected in the beginning. The greatest battle fought came on March 25, 1864 when Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest led his army in a raid on Paducah, the last time, incidentally, that Confederate forces ever reached the Ohio River.

The garrison of Fort Anderson broke off an ill-advised attack on the fortification which cost the life of Col. A. F. Thompson, a Paducahan, killed within sight of his own home.

Forrest did succeed in burning a great deal of Union supplies in warehouses along the riverfront and in capturing a coral of homes to supply mounts for his men.

When Union newspapers boasted that Forrest had been unable to find most of the homes in the Paducah area, Forrest sent Gen. Abel Buford back into the area to find and capture them.

But all-in-all, the Jackson Purchase escaped with little material damage the hot iron of war. It lost a great many men, as casualties of the fighting in other areas. For the most part the area was spared the heartbreak of brother against brother and father against son that prevailed in other sections of the divided state.

The Jackson Purchase was Southern. The most of its manpower went to the Confederacy.



General Gideon Pillow



Old Confederate Hospital — Pictured is part of the Columbus Museum, part of the original confederate hospital used during the Civil War.



Iron Pipe — The pipe connects bunkers at the Columbus fortifications. This pipe was probably used to communicate with the next bunker.

COMMANDING CONFEDERATE FORCES AT COLUMBUS

"The Gibraltar of the West" — was General Leonidas K. Polk. It was General Leonidas K. Polk, a unique general in that when war came he laid aside his duties as Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana and took up a career for which he had been educated at West Point.

Dr. John Wesley Carr Is Called The "Grand Old Man" Of Murray State



Dr. John W. Carr, first president of Murray State University, is shown at his desk in his later years while he was writing the history of his beloved college.

Dr. Carr Story
by DON FEPPEL
Sun-Democrat
Telegraph Editor

At Murray State University, growing like a vine into areas early-day students regarded as remote, the footprints of the "Grand Old Man" are everywhere.

Dr. John Wesley Carr, who didn't begin to make a mark on Murray State until he reached what some men call retirement age, was the "Grand Old Man."

Dr. Carr, known in his early years as the "Hoodler 100th birthday quietly at the home of a grandson in New York Dec. 13, 1958.

The celebration was more dramatic than those of Murray State newspaper was known as in those days, put out a special edition in observance of the birthday.

Faded television station WPD-TV presented a special program in honor of the man who carried the title of Murray State president emeritus.

Faculty members to Murray collected letters and greetings and sent them to Dr. Carr under a special decorative cover.

And thousands of persons whose lives had been touched by his presence to recall their association with one of the nation's leading educators and a personality which enriched Western Kentucky as far west as Ohio.

Dr. Carr died Feb. 18, 1959, in New York. His 100th birthday was only two months into the year.

But at Murray State, and in those scattered places where Murrayans have gone, he lives on.

Of those who knew him, each here is a bit like a picture that springs to mind at mention of his name — each revealing a facet of a remarkable and endearing personality.

To a few, those who were involved in the struggle to establish Murray State on the empty acres outside Murray, was the first stage of Dr. Carr's of a courageous old man battling against discouragement and bitter antagonism to fashion the college according to the vision in his own eyes of a major educational institution.

became his secretary, and she handled most of his business affairs in Murray long after he retired. (She is dead now.)

There wasn't any secondary way to estimate how much of a faculty would be needed, because nobody had any idea how many students there would be.

Dr. Carr decided to hire three people — Mrs. Mary W. Mann, E. H. Smith and William H. Cline. Plus two part-time teachers, J. H. Hutchison and G. A. Murphy.

September Target

He arranged with the city school board to let the normal school meet temporarily on the first floor of the high school building.

He bought some textbooks and a few supplies, then sent out advertising around Western Kentucky that the new normal school would open in September 24, 1923.

When the school was formally opened for the first time at 10 a.m. on September 24, it borrowed quarters were filled to capacity with prospective students and friends of the new school.

There was a little ceremony, with speeches by, among others, T. Wells, who was then a member of the state tax commission, and who was an eager friend of the school.

Enrollment that day was 178, and before the third week had passed there were more than 200 students.

Of those 87 were of college rank, the rest of high school standing. A "normal school" was a school for teachers, which meant that it taught the four high school grades and the first two years of college.

It wasn't authorized to grant degrees, but certificates. The students included just 15 graduates of the state at that time when the school was only a few months old.

Up to that time the only purpose of support the college had was an annual appropriation of \$30,000 by the legislature.

A major school couldn't be built on that meager support. Educators of the state conceived and secured passage of what was called a "millage" law, which provided certain percentage of the state ad valorem taxes for the support of the state schools.

The formula was embodied in what Dr. Carr called "the longest sentence in the English language," and he suggested that perhaps some of the legislators didn't understand exactly what they were voting for.

"Nobody was sure just how much money it would provide for the schools. For Murray it meant in the first year \$134,067.73. The amount grew progressively from year to year until the depression.

In addition to the tax the legislature of 1924 provided \$400,000 for improvements, and Murray's normal school began to see its way ahead.

Dr. Carr served the rapidly growing school as president until 1926, when he resigned in hopes of a permanent position. Rainey T. Wells became president.

Suited Him Better

This new arrangement suited Dr. Carr better. He preferred educational work — working with the professor and the students — to administrative work.

"Together they made a great team — Wells' the shrewd attorney and administrator, and Carr was forever the educator. He was directly and personally involved in nearly everything inspiring others.

Some of the present faculty Dr. Carr was forever the educator. He was directly and personally involved in nearly everything that happened in the school.

A former student has told how one day as she was working in the kitchen she became conscious that Dr. Carr was standing nearby, watching the potatoes as they were being washed in the big washing machine.

"He never said a word, and neither did I. I put in the hot milk, milled butter and salt. He was interested in the potatoes just as he was interested in my program and everybody else's program on registration day."

"We were conscious of other people's eyes of his interested attention in our drying silver, serving food, dining plays at the Training School, working on the school paper... and even our technique of hitchhiking to two-way buses."

"This added the difficulties with the governing bodies, the reports from that time forward have been devoted and

school was established that he had given all of his thought... to the very things and fairs... books and tables, buildings and campus that had become the institution," said the former student, Catherine Bandy, who wrote about Dr. Carr in a paper for a class in educational leadership at another school.

"Yes, sir. I don't know what happened. We just got into a pillow fight. I don't know what happened about the blanket," said the captain.

"Did they treat you right?" asked Dr. Carr.

"Well, sir, they were pretty stern about it," said the captain.

"That's honest," said Dr. Carr, his face darkening. "They told me that we were 'his boys,' and nobody was going to mistreat us. And there never was a fight about the blanket," said the captain.

Matt Sparkman, who tells this story, says:

"We were whipped as thoroughly, and more effectively, as if it had been done with a horsewhip. No matter how hard we hit the boys, and nobody was going to mistreat us. And there never was a fight about the blanket," said the captain.

Sparkman likes to tell, also the story about Rube Thurston and his invitation to chapel.

Dr. Carr insisted that every student attend chapel every day. All the students would assemble in the auditorium, with the faculty on the stage, for a short devotional exercise.

Rube had fallen into the habit of not attending chapel every day, so he was invited to chapel, for a short devotional exercise.

His solution would have occurred only to him, not to anybody else. He composed a formal invitation to Rube to attend chapel.

"I was President of the College hereby extends to Mr. Thurston a cordial invitation to school to him and at 19 he married one Thelma, whose name was Rachel.

He went to work for his father-in-law, who though not wealthy in money, had considerable land and was comfortably prosperous farmer. Young Carr's heart wasn't in farming, however.

"One day he was turning a grindstone half-heartedly when the elder Ashcraft said to him: 'Shoot, boy, I don't think you're cut out for a farmer. How would you like to go to Indiana University?'"

"I'd like it more than anything," said young Carr; "but I haven't the money. Ashcraft, however, agreed to 'guarantee' the boy at the university, located in Bloomington, Ind.

He attended the university from 1881 to 1885, graduating with a bachelor's degree. He became principal of the Bloomington High School in 1885.

"Almost nobody today knows that Dr. Carr was a licensed Methodist minister. Ashcraft, however, occasionally filled the pulpit in the absence of the regular minister.

He performed only one wedding. That was for his brother-in-law. He and his wife became the parents of Glenn C. Ashcraft, who later became a member of the faculty at Murray and who still lives in the house that was Dr. Carr's home there.

Dr. Carr went from Bloomington to Murray, where he was principal of the High School for three years.

When the class of 1890 of Muncie High School held its 50th anniversary reunion, Dr.

He didn't remember the pipe, however. He talked a moment with Hutchins, then said, "Tully, you haven't paid your registration fee."

"No, sir. I just don't have the \$5 to register so," replied Hutchins.

Dr. Carr rapped in his pocket and slipped a bill into Hutchins' hand.

"You have now," he said. "Go on and register."

Hutchins never again seen smoking on campus.

The story illustrates Dr. Carr's invariable habit of checking on everybody who was to be sure who hadn't been registered and who.

He visited every class, always armed with his yellow legal tablet, during that first week or two of every semester to make sure that everybody was satisfied.

Blanket Episode

One time the school's baseball team made an extended trip to play several games with other teams.

Bed down one night in a dormitory in the school they were visiting, the boys got into some horseplay, and in the manner of boys. The next morning, it was discovered that a blanket was missing.

When the class of 1890 of Muncie High School held its 50th anniversary reunion, Dr.

A day or two later, when the team arrived back at Murray, Dr. Carr was waiting on the platform. He called the student captain to him.

"We've had a complaint about a blanket missing," he told the boy.

"Yes, sir. I don't know what happened. We just got into a pillow fight. I don't know what happened about the blanket," said the captain.

"Did they treat you right?" asked Dr. Carr.

"Well, sir, they were pretty stern about it," said the captain.

"That's honest," said Dr. Carr, his face darkening. "They told me that we were 'his boys,' and nobody was going to mistreat us. And there never was a fight about the blanket," said the captain.

Matt Sparkman, who tells this story, says:

"We were whipped as thoroughly, and more effectively, as if it had been done with a horsewhip. No matter how hard we hit the boys, and nobody was going to mistreat us. And there never was a fight about the blanket," said the captain.

Sparkman likes to tell, also the story about Rube Thurston and his invitation to chapel.

Dr. Carr insisted that every student attend chapel every day. All the students would assemble in the auditorium, with the faculty on the stage, for a short devotional exercise.

Rube had fallen into the habit of not attending chapel every day, so he was invited to chapel, for a short devotional exercise.

His solution would have occurred only to him, not to anybody else. He composed a formal invitation to Rube to attend chapel.

"I was President of the College hereby extends to Mr. Thurston a cordial invitation to school to him and at 19 he married one Thelma, whose name was Rachel.

He went to work for his father-in-law, who though not wealthy in money, had considerable land and was comfortably prosperous farmer. Young Carr's heart wasn't in farming, however.

"One day he was turning a grindstone half-heartedly when the elder Ashcraft said to him: 'Shoot, boy, I don't think you're cut out for a farmer. How would you like to go to Indiana University?'"

"I'd like it more than anything," said young Carr; "but I haven't the money. Ashcraft, however, agreed to 'guarantee' the boy at the university, located in Bloomington, Ind.

He attended the university from 1881 to 1885, graduating with a bachelor's degree. He became principal of the Bloomington High School in 1885.

"Almost nobody today knows that Dr. Carr was a licensed Methodist minister. Ashcraft, however, occasionally filled the pulpit in the absence of the regular minister.

He performed only one wedding. That was for his brother-in-law. He and his wife became the parents of Glenn C. Ashcraft, who later became a member of the faculty at Murray and who still lives in the house that was Dr. Carr's home there.

Dr. Carr went from Bloomington to Murray, where he was principal of the High School for three years.

When the class of 1890 of Muncie High School held its 50th anniversary reunion, Dr.

He didn't remember the pipe, however. He talked a moment with Hutchins, then said, "Tully, you haven't paid your registration fee."

"No, sir. I just don't have the \$5 to register so," replied Hutchins.

Dr. Carr rapped in his pocket and slipped a bill into Hutchins' hand.

"You have now," he said. "Go on and register."

Hutchins never again seen smoking on campus.

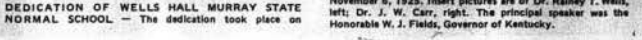
The story illustrates Dr. Carr's invariable habit of checking on everybody who was to be sure who hadn't been registered and who.

He visited every class, always armed with his yellow legal tablet, during that first week or two of every semester to make sure that everybody was satisfied.

Blanket Episode

One time the school's baseball team made an extended trip to play several games with other teams.

Bed down one night in a dormitory in the school they were visiting, the boys got into some horseplay, and in the manner of boys. The next morning, it was discovered that a blanket was missing.



DEDICATION OF WELLS HALL MURRAY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL — The dedication took place on November 6, 1925. Inset pictures are of Dr. Rainey T. Wells, left; Dr. W. Carr, right. The principal speaker was the Honorable W. J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky.

and keep company with the graduates. "The real normal school is a place where you learn to place upon you to understand their possibilities, and to see visions of it on every face. It is a place also to learn to understand and to love personally the individuals who share with you the divinity that it within them."

Dr. Carr has been a writer all his life. His Murray friends recall his habit of writing memos of things he wanted to see done in the school, and sending them to teachers. Files at Murray are full of his personal letters and reports.

During his Indiana days he was a member of the Indiana Writers Club, and he made a good number of articles for the success of the Hoosier writers as James Whitcomb Riley, Lew Wallace and Booth Tarkenton.

Riley is one of his favorites, and a Riley poem "On the death of Mahatma Gandhi" is believed to be about a relative of one of his school boys.

He can quote the poems of Riley and of Robert Burns, on a matter of fact, as an authority, almost endlessly.

A Great "Stinger" Dr. Carr went to Anderson, Ind. where he became superintendent of the city schools. He was then made similar positions in Dayton, Ohio; Bayonne, N. J.; and Columbus, Ohio; and Philadelphia.

In the of these positions he took the opportunity to take advanced study.

He attended Columbia University in 1908 and 1909, then New York University from 1911 to 1913. He took his doctorate in philosophy in 1913, the same year his two sons received doctor of medicine degrees from the University of Chicago.

After he went for still advanced study of advanced work at Columbia.

He was known as a builder and an organizer, and carrying through school building programs, which each year, that he would then be called to Murray at the beginning of the study of history and geography, economics and the science of government, the science of society, itself, where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

"I welcome you to the study of psychology and education, where you will study the human soul, where you will not only learn its laws, but where you will learn how it is nurtured—where you will be trained in heart and hand in the art of the teaching of little children, and where you will learn how to cooperate with others in the creation of a better society than this world has ever known."

Dr. Rainey Wells Led Drive To Get College In Murray



Dr. Rainey T. Wells

By BILL POWELL
Sun-Democrat Writing Editor

The train came in at sundown, and from far down the straight track a faint ray struck the locomotive light and made it flash red. The big wheels rolled to a stop in front of the depot, and soon the stage of the wild bell and the whistle wailed from the stacks were lost in a flood of lighted faces of spirited mule.

The band played as fast as it could and as many lutes as it could as a smiling porter stepped off the train and prosed, carefully put a step down by the side of the rail.

Then the great crowd, surging close to the step, shouted and screamed and cheered as an erect, graying man stepped off the train and stood there beaming.

Rainey T. Wells had come home to happy Murray and the good news had come in before him. Murray, it had been decided

definitely that hot summer day in 1922, would be the home of Murray State Normal School, later Murray State Normal School and Teachers College, Murray State College and now Murray State University.

And everybody there knew, and the whole state knew, that Rainey T. Wells, in a brilliant, ceaseless, battling campaign, had brought it there.

Wells' track often in Dr. Wells' dream of an expanding college on the edge of his Murray. What seemed secure one day, disintegrated or flapped loosely the next and political lightning frequently shattered what had appeared indestructible.

Dr. Wells, who received a Doctor of Law Degree from the University of Kentucky and who became one of the nation's most capable lawyers, started his drive to put a college in Murray early in 1920. A member of the state's

powerful, influential tax commission, he worked hard to convince state powers that Kentucky had to have two more colleges — one in the east and one in the west. Then using all of his brilliance and incredible energy, he convinced the resulting college location commission that Murray should be the site of the school in the west.

The whole campaign was stormy and tiring, but one day in 1922 and weary got in his black, seven-passenger touring car for the trip to his home he had ended only one phase of his magnificent battle to establish and develop the college of his dream.

He stays in the background for a while, though, while a great educator named Dr. John Wesley Carr became Murray's first president and served until 1936.

Then, as if getting his second wind, the razor-sharp lawyer, who never seemed to tire of anything he sought to do for Murray, stepped back into the picture as head of the little Murray State Teachers College campus hastily carved out of farmland.

Although on the sidelines, Dr. Wells had helped land Murray's second and third buildings, Wilson Hall (fine arts) and Wells Hall (former girls' dormitory) in 1925.

Then, at the helm, he saw four magnificent buildings rise out of the raw, muddy campus. They were the training school and big auditorium in 1928; Ordway Hall (former men's dormitory) in 1930, and library in 1931.

Dr. Wells, who in seven years as Murray's president became a flaming leader who forged a "mass" still strong on the bristling, crowded campus, resigned as head of the school in 1933. He became general counsel of the Woodmen of the World. Although leaving never broke his heart, even Murray-minded Dr. Wells couldn't spur this.

Without Dr. Rainey T. Wells, Murray State College would never have existed.

Without his powerful drive and sturdy spirit, it might not

have grown far beyond that first red brick building.

And without the foundation he carefully and lovingly put under it, Murray State might not have held up under the awesome load it carries today.

Dr. Wells — the man who inspired every student he ever met — even named Murray's athletic team the "Thoroughbreds." He loved those teams, too, year in and year out from the first one on.

Dr. Wells died June 16, 1969, at his beautiful, sequestered home, "Edgewood." His wife, a constant helper in the work when Murray landed Murray College, died October 30, 1964.

Buildings continue to crawl to the outer edges of Murray State's sprawling grassy campus and all, in a way, are monuments to Dr. Wells and those who came after him.

Even the big trees, with the fall leaves falling and flying under the feet of hurrying students, are remembrances of him because he put them there to preserve them as the land was converted.

So are bright student faces, his determined eyes and truly hopeful smiles, monuments to him and remembrances of his presence.

But trees buries and levels and destroys the marks a man himself leaves. It is for those who come after to erect the monument that accurately measures a great man and makes the world remember him always. Murray State did this, with a monument that is conspicuous on the sprawling campus.

OLDFATHERS in Murray and at rambling Murray State — those who watched or helped Dr. Wells in his struggle to bring the college to Calloway County — never will forget the spirited, gray-haired man with the booming yet polished, voice.

They'll never need a shaft of stone or a massive block of marble to remind them of what he did.

But every year an army of newcomers swarms to the Murray campus and becomes a part of it. It is for them, and those who will come on and on in the fall, that the oldtimers, who already know, wanted to see something beautiful and lasting erected at Murray State in memory of its founder.

The man who measured became a sort of a belated cornerstone for Murray State started work on his college dream early in 1920. He had been thinking for some time.

He started work with the appointment by the governor of what they called a survey commission to study the college educational needs of the state of Kentucky. The

commission found many needs, of course, but finally honed them down to two additional "normal schools." Kentucky already had Hills Western and Eastern.

Normal schools were teacher training schools, and not actually colleges, but they were the starting point in an education system. Kentucky sorely needed.

So the legislature went along with the survey commission and officially made the two normal schools a part of the state program. The General Assembly, knowing the state had to operate on a shoestring, appropriated only \$30,000 for the beginning of operations at the schools.

They said the communities landing them would have to put up \$100,000 each to build the first college buildings.

This quickly appeared the real estate and gave the localizing commission — a panel authorized to pick the two school sites — something to go by.

Still, many communities applied and in some, moneyed people immediately guaranteed the \$100,000. In others, such as Murray, the people were asked to raise the awesome amount of cash.

Although he kept on working hard in Frankfort, Dr. Wells also took the lead in the whitewash campaign to raise Murray's and Calloway's \$100,000.

He made speeches all over the county in his strong, inspiring, convincing way. The money didn't come in by the nickels and dimes and quarters from youngsters and non-wealthy groups, but, in the end, it was all there and Calloway, as Dr. Wells promised in Frankfort, that the money would be raised in the convincing proof of its earnest desire for a college.

But it was in Frankfort that Dr. Wells, a sizeable figure through his stature as a man and his post on the tax commission, did his most brilliant work.

By strategic maneuvering, he convinced the legislature that the eight-man committee should have five Democrats on it.

Then he went to work for the appointment of Democrats who would be friendly to Murray State.

This took brilliant, hard-brained wit and night politicking. With the Republicans in unknown quantity, Murray couldn't afford to have any "fies" on the panel and Dr. Wells, riding hundreds of miles over the state's rough 1920 roads and huddling in many offices, halls and hotel rooms far into the night saw to it that all of

Democrats who were named to the board favored Murray as the site of the school in the western tip of the commonwealth.

Dr. Wells did this with dignity, though. There were no wrap-outs or sell-outs in state man's career. He believed in "persuasion" but not in sham or bribery.

Dr. Wells was a member of the tax commission from 1906 but before that he was a member of the General Assembly. And it was in 1905 that he made his first big state mark.

In 1904, in the madhouse legislature, he listened intently to talk about allocation of funds to the building of the state capitol.

Early in 1905 the governor called a special session to allocate the funds and get the building program started. As the representatives gathered, the floor buzzed with disorganized ideas. No one seemed to have a specific plan at least no one seemed to until 28-year-old Rainey T. Wells stepped and got permission to speak.

Then, with legislation falling almost and listening intently, he said he had obtained opinions on property for both the capitol and the executive mansion.

Before the surprising news had sunk in, Wells flourished a bill he had drawn up for the allocation of funds for construction the way he proposed it.

The House and the Senate passed the bill and the governor signed it. Rainey T. Wells, the schoolteacher from Calloway County, had directed the establishment of the capitol and the mansion where they are now. The pasting years have upheld his good judgment; few states have capitol and mansion sites more beautiful than Kentucky's.

Another thing Dr. Wells did as a legislator was to bring about uniformity of appropriations for state colleges. He did this long before his beloved Murray State took shape.

At the turn of the century colleges had to send lobbyists to Frankfort every session of the legislature to get their part of three-year terms in the legislature, helped pass a bill which eliminated this uncertain system, which often wobbled under the pressure and favoritism of politics. A similar bill still stands.

One man is often overlooked as one of Dr. Wells' strongest helpers in the move to bring Murray State to bustling, enterprising Murray. He was Lee Clark of Lynn Grove, who was in the House

of Representatives when the commission voted for Murray. Clark didn't say much, but he was a valuable aide. Wells said many times that quiet, inoffensive Clark could analyze the feeling of a legislature better than any man he ever saw.

Clark, said Dr. Wells, could walk through a revised group of legislators, talking and gesturing in a score of knots, and tell you just about what they would do when it came time to vote.

This sixth sense of Clark's helped Dr. Wells many times, many ways.

Dr. Wells had an unusual approach in his fight for Murray. He never tried to sell the town as a college site on the basis of the boys and girls of the school. He pleaded for the school on the basis of its value to the boys and girls of Western Kentucky, many of whom were staying at home after high school because they couldn't afford to go as far as Bowling Green or Lexington where they had had colleges and universities.

The odds around Oakhurst were not very large when Dr. Rainey T. Wells became president of his Murray State College in 1926. The home of the president still seemed new, and behind it, in a field still bearing some signs of farming, rose the three brick buildings which, at that time, housed the whole young college.

The first graduating class, capped and gowned and inebriatedly proud, had just won its diplomas. The class had just 10 winners of A.B. Degrees — Martha Stevenson Carter, Lucille Marguerite Glasgow, Evelyn Linn, Bebe Miller, Robbie Thinsley, Mary Williams and M. O. Wraether of Calloway; Emma Jane Hain and Murrel K. Moody of Graves, and William E. Morgan of Marshall.

In 1927, first full year of Dr. Wells' presidency, three of the first graduates were high school principals. All, or all but one, of the others were teaching school.

The campus had begun to be a proud place. In the spring the grass was green, and in April until the fall semester started did the feet of students scuff the ground here.

Dark-haired Alice Belote was Murray State's "most attractive girl of 1927." The office form was composed on the Tennis Breckinridge, Clyde Kennedy, G. A. Murphy, Al Keys and Martha Kelley.

Auburn Wells, handsome wire-haired football star, was the "best all-around student in the college." Lucile Farmer was the most popular girl. Jennie Brookshire, the most popular boy.

Vernon James was "the most sedate senator" and charming little Geraldine Hurt was the senior mascot.

The student body, spirited and progressive under the vigorous hand of Dr. Wells, had great pride in its football team under the guidance of young, husky Carlisle Cutchin.

On that year's bustling team were Walter (Bill) Wells, Virgil Cochran, T. Bledt, Hugh May, Truoy Kenney, Clava, James Mason Emmerson, Tommie Chambers, Auburn Wells, Dick Farreyer, Green Wells, Jack Gardner, Phillip Waggoner and Hile Wilton.

Seed and Wells are all-time great; some of the others also stood in the top ranks of the basketball team. The team that passed through Murray State Basketball at Murray was just coming into its own. On the 1927 team were just eight men — Preston Holland, Jennie Brookshire, Hugh May, Auburn Wells, Bill Arnett, Fred Arnett, Clava, Truoy Holland and Glenn Jeffrey.

Dr. Wells loved his athletic team and wanted them to be "Thoroughbreds." They are called that today with "additional" pride.

Dr. Wells was a vigorous leader, always in the midst of the college activities.

Dr. Wells made a speech nearly every chapel period. He would stand on the stage, large enough to serve often as the college basketball court, and preach school spirit to the collegians.

They listened, too. No one was ever bored by Dr. Wells. The students found themselves "sleeping time" to his ringing speech and coming out of the auditorium feeling big enough to wrestle with the world.

Dr. Wells always was proud of Murray State. Once someone wanted to turn the college into a sort of refresher school for teachers — a school which, although useful, would not have the status of a college. He told them, in his refined way, to jump in the lake.

"Murray must be a full-fledged college or nothing," he asserted.

One day it shed the normal school title and became a college and in a day when Rainey T. Wells could see the change and be thankful for it.

Murray State University, in the estimation of unemotional bankers, has a physical value of \$45 million — with \$14 million more property to be under construction by this fall.

The university employs 875 full-time employees, 430 of whom are faculty members, 132 of the 430 faculty members, 132 hold doctor's degrees.

So Murray State — which had only 600 students in 1945 and only 2,600 11 years ago — has passed from small time to big time — the way the tireless, determined Dr. Wells always wanted it to do.

Dr. Wells was born on December 25, 1875, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. F. Wells of Calloway County. He died June 16, 1969.

Soon after his time, however, his dreams started falling into place. Carlisle Cutchin Stadium, still in use but soon to be succeeded, was built in 1934. Carr Health Building (1933), home management house (1941) and science building (1967) followed. They set the stage for the building boom which has made Murray State Building a big package today.

Murray State University is a multi-purpose, co-educational university comprised of six schools — the Schools of Arts and Sciences, Fine Arts, Applied Science Technology, Business, Education and the Graduate School.

Pre-professional courses also are provided in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, law, theology, pharmacy, optometry, engineering, forestry and medical technology.

Ten baccalaureate degree are offered through 29 departments, and six masters degrees are offered in 26 subject areas. The university is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. It also is a member of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Anticipated enrollment this fall is 7,700 students. Student housing in Murray includes air-conditioned dormitories for men and women and attractive quarters for married students. Six residence halls for women accommodate 2,137 and six residence halls for men will house 2,002.

University land holdings amount to approximately 560 acres, including 120 laboratory farms totaling 360 acres located within two miles of the campus. The physical plant is composed of 103 buildings with two million gross square feet.

Seventy-two per cent of the building space has been constructed since 1950. A new classroom building, fine arts addition, and academic-athletic complex are the buildings to be under construction this fall.

The university employs 875 full-time employees, 430 of whom are faculty members, 132 of the 430 faculty members, 132 hold doctor's degrees.

So Murray State — which had only 600 students in 1945 and only 2,600 11 years ago — has passed from small time to big time — the way the tireless, determined Dr. Wells always wanted it to do.

Dr. Wells was born on December 25, 1875, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. F. Wells of Calloway County. He died June 16, 1969.

FERRY-MORSE SEED COMPANY

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CAL.

FULTON, KY.



Ferry-Morse, America's largest flower and garden seed company, is proud to be a part of The Jackson Purchase Sesquicentennial Celebration.

And proud of our home base in Fulton, Ky.

Ferries Brought Many Settlers Across Tenn. River

The Story of Ferry Keepers Along the Eastern Boundary of Calloway County, Kentucky, 1658 - 1939.

By DANNY R. HATCHER

List of Ferry Operators Given

Many settlers made their way into Kentucky's new frontier by coming down the

Tennessee River on flat boats but most of them came by land. They travelled from

Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee into the land between the rivers. Only one obstacle stood between them and the new land of the West and that was the mighty "Tennessee."

By 1819 there were already several ferries established on the Tennessee River by individuals who saw the

monetary advantages of such an enterprise. William T. Henderson's 1820 Survey Map of That Part of Kentucky Lying West of the Tennessee River shows five established ferries on the Tennessee prior to the establishment of Hickman County, Kentucky. Located on the northern part of the Tennessee were Jenkins, Parfles, and Grays Ferries.

Near the center of the river just north of the present site of Eggers Ferry Bridge was Dunak Ferry. Very near the Kentucky-Tennessee border in what is today southern Calloway County was Forts Ferry.

In 1823 Calloway County was established and it

extended, north and south, the entire length of the Kentucky Purchase. That portion of the Tennessee River flowing through Kentucky marked the eastern boundary of Calloway.

From 1823 until 1858 there is little known about the ferries on the Tennessee River; the

ferries that moved the pioneers that last half mile to the "new land."

The earliest and only surviving record of ferries established on the Tennessee River in Calloway County was found in an old Ferry Keeper's Bond Book. This old book covered the period from 1858 to 1939. The old bonds indicate the date of legal establishment of each ferry but there is no way of knowing how long each ferry remained in operation.

The first bond in the book is to Levi Williams. He opened a ferry at Newberg on October 25, 1858. The records indicate that he also posted bond for a ferry at the same place on September 25, 1865 and again on March 27, 1871.

Another major point on the river where a ferry was maintained was Pine Bluff in southern Calloway County. The old record book shows that the following people established a ferry at this point:

T. P. Hamlin & Brothers - December 18, 1865.

H. M. Blalock - November 29, 1918.

R. W. McCage - April 29, 1922.

Cullie Steele - March 13, 1923.

W. T. & Cullie Steele - December 28, 1936.

Calloway Town, an important shipping center on the Tennessee River, also supported its share of ferries.

Those listed as having established ferries at this point were:

C. S. Roberts - September 28, 1870.

Mrs. Julia Schram - October 6, 1916.

M. B. Colson - July 31, 1936.

Minor B. Colson - August 22, 1939.

On May 24, 1926 E. G. Moody opened a ferry "from Fort Henry Landing on the West Bank to the East Bank" of the Tennessee River. This ferry was located at approximately the same point as Forts Ferry of 1820.

Many other ferries were established on the Tennessee River between 1858 and 1939. The record book gives no indication of the exact location. Undoubtedly, many were located at the primary points mentioned: Newberg, Pine Bluff, and Calloway Town. Perhaps others Durabell for a short time at other points along the river. Those listed mainly as being established "on the Tennessee River" between 1858 and 1939 were:

Peter S. Hamlin & Sons - March 28, 1859.

Norlat Bam - September 27, 1859.

Nathan Bowman - May 26, 1863.

Dr. T. J. Hendee - April 21, 1916.

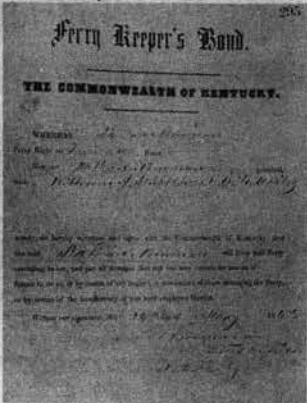
J. C. McClure - November 7, 1918.

John F. Mardis, Jr. - September 10, 1928.

W. P. Williams, E. P. Hendee, and W. I. Thorn - August 24, 1928.

The last ferry opened on the Tennessee River within the bounds of Calloway County

was at Calloway Town. Minor B. Colson posted bond "in the sum of \$2,000.00" on August 22, 1939. Soon afterwards Calloway Town ceased to exist; the ferries were no longer needed and the Tennessee no longer ran free. With the thirties came the end of the ferries on the old river. With the 1940's came Kentucky Lake, toll bridges, and a new era for "that part of the state of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee River."



Jackson Purchase

150 Years

of Progress

AS MODERN AS TOMORROW

SESQUICENTENNIAL

MORE THAN 10,000 RURAL FAMILIES NOW ENJOY THE CONVENIENCE OF THE WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE'S MODERN TELEPHONE SYSTEM. ON NOVEMBER 6, 1969, MR. PERCY FINKS, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM, WAS ON HAND AT THE INSTALLATION OF THE 10,000TH TELEPHONE, WHICH WAS INSTALLED AT A HOME IN FANCY FARM, KENTUCKY. THE COOPERATIVE SERVES 5 OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE COUNTIES, IN ADDITION TO 2 COUNTIES IN WESTERN TENNESSEE. HAVING GROWN PHENOMENALLY SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE COOPERATIVE IN 1961, IT IS THEIR PLAN TO EXTEND, EXPAND, AND FURTHER IMPROVE ITS SERVICES TO THE JACKSON PURCHASE.



THIS IS THE HOME OF WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE CORPORATION AT MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY. RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE HAS BROUGHT FARM FAMILIES OF A GOOD PART OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE INTO CLOSER CONTACT WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS AND THE WORLD.

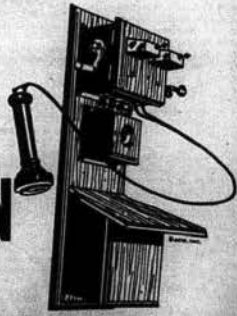


WEST KENTUCKY RURAL TELEPHONE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION

237 North 8th Street

Mayfield, Kentucky

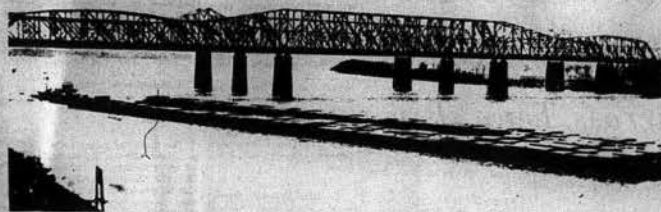
247-4350



Since 1951



The Natchez and Robt. E. Lee Were Neck And Neck In This Currier And Ives Version Of Their Famous Race In 1870. In Truth, The Robt. E. Lee Was Sometimes Four Hours Ahead



River traffic has come a long way from the flatboats of the early 1800s, which made a one-way trip down the river and then were sold for scrap lumber, to the massive barge tows of today. One tow now can carry as much tonnage as all the steamboats on the river 100 years ago.



Information Is Presented From 1850 Census In Calloway; Various Occupations In Listing

1850 IN CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY Information from the 1850 Census concerning the various occupations in Calloway County

By Danny R. Hatcher

Everyday living is made easier by specialization of work. The mechanic does not work and a mechanic is called. A house needs building and a carpenter is contacted. And so forth and so on we take it for granted that there will always be someone to do the jobs about which we know nothing. Today this is true but yesterday the pioneer could not say as much. He shod his own horses and mules, built his own house, and doctored his life. When he was unable to perform a job for lack of knowledge or other reasons, the job remained undone.

So it was that men of many trades made their way into the new frontiers of America seeking a place where their skills were needed and where they could hopefully make a decent living. In 1850 the most likely place where the need was greatest for these trades was the old Southwest Territory, which had recently been purchased from the Chickasaw Indians. It is perhaps interesting to look at the frontier communities prior to the Civil War and see exactly what services were available to the people.

The first major source providing information about the various professions in Calloway County, Kentucky was the 1850 Federal Census. Schedule One of this census provided a space for indicating the occupation of each individual listed. The farmers by far made up the largest occupational group. They are not listed here because of space. The following information on Calloway County occupations other than farming was extracted from this old record.

Baptist Ministers: William McClain, A. F. Hodges, William Kline, J. C. Spann, J. Coaker.

Bar Keepers: M. F. Williams, Blacksmiths: R. W. W. Albritton, H. K. Rummel, James McCulston, Thomas Robbins, Charles Brandon, W. Hodges, E. G. Williamson, Martin Scott, Evans Wallace, James Williams, Samuel Barnett, Thomas Sanders, Samuel Pearson, Elijah Brown, Jacob Strob, Samuel W. Weaver, N. E. Eaves, W. C. Jones, S. L. Bazzell, J. Marvans, A. Taylor, J. M. Taylor, H. S. Lambert, T. W. Jenkins, W. Vance, O. Schroder.

Brick Layers: James H. Way, John D. Duncan, Howell L. Rolfe, Solomon Ward, A. Hood, Thomas D. Parker, Samuel McKnight, Stephen S. Way.

Cabinet Makers: Jesse Holstead, Sr., Lewin M. Martin, James H. Wines, Lewis L. Trevathan, Z. M. Brooks, William A. Watkins, J. E. Cooney, J. F. Fries, W. H. Duigald, J. Churchill, M. S. Dowland.

Carpenters: David R. Boaz, William W. Boaz, James W. Smith, Joseph Hart, Feelden

Acutt: John Monroe, James Rosa, E. W. Martin, J. C. McCulston, William M. Ground, S. Suddath, N. C. Jones, L. Langston, F. F. Lawrence, K. P. Graham.

Clerk of Calloway County Court: P. M. Ellison.

Clerks: U. Strod, R. L. Elliott, D. R. Shoultz, F. Ingram, M. M. Shetley.

Constables: Willie Malloy, Isaac Keys, E. Holland.

Hatter: James Steel.

Pleasant Watkins, W. Bodine.

Keeper of the Poor House: A. B. King.

Lawyers: V. Coleman, E. S. Scruggs, J. P. Culver, P. H. Beckham, A. W. Washington.

Merchants: L. Wels, E. P. Chandler, James McKnight, Thomas M. Jones, D. C. Ezell, Warren E. H. Joseph Smith, John Cird, William H. Cutchin, Cyrus Owen, William C. Stubblefield, C. McDonald, J. L. Irvine, N. Bowman, W. W. Bowman, C. C. Bowman, D. Mathewson, R. A. Graham.

Methodist Ministers: C. M. Gatoly, Isaac Jones Sr., Washington Hood, C. Cole.

Millers: T. L. Wilson, John Shoultz.

Miller & Wool Carder: George W. Weaver.

Musle Teacher: A. B. Irving.

Owens: William H. Ryan.

Painter: John Chas.

Physicians: James U. N. Lyney, J. K. Don, C. D. Boaz, Joseph W. Michaels, J. K. Wels, Richard Nuckole, J. W. Bryson, Joseph F. Curd, Daniel Holland, Sr., M. Aker, N. A. Graham.

Pupils: 880

Annual Income: \$2,275.

Total Educational Income: \$2,775.

White Scholars during the year: 422

Whites age 5 and under 20 years old: 2,947

Whites over 20 unable to read: 1,545

Accommodations of Churches— 8,300

Land Occupied or Improved:

Farms: 933

Acres Improved: 48,154

Acres Unimproved: 184,400

Value with improvements & implements: \$673,521.00

Live Stock upon Farms:

Horses, Asses, and Mules: 3,458

Neat Cattle: 8,349

Sheep: 1,924

Swine: 21,814

Agriculture was the basis of the economy throughout the area. Only 223 individuals out of the entire working force of the county were not employed in agriculture. The following information relates to the crop production in Calloway County in 1850.

Agricultural Products

Wheat, bushels: 8,414

Rye & oats, bushels: 64,664

Indian corn, bushels: 405,785

Irish & sweet potatoes, bushels: 29,543

Peas & beans, bushels: 962

Barley, bushels: 100

Buckwheat, bushels: 39

Butter & cheese, pounds: 65,247

Hay, tons: 97

Horn, pounds: 25

Clover & other grass seeds, bushels: 35

Thomas Dill, A. Dill, W. H. Clark, J. B. Graham, J. Whitson, H. Boggs.

Potters: Enoch Campbell.

Thomas F. Turner, J. Dunagon, John Z. Wilkins.

Saddlers: N. D. Goss, J. S. Schroeder, Joshua Siedd, J. T. Edmunds, J. F. Edmunds, T. C. Goshins, W. G. Cochran, W. H. Jones, J. S. Uiterback, A. H. Ware, W. A. Wood, W. H. Starks, J. Bogard.

School Teachers: Wilbourn Henry, M. W. Henlee, Obadiah Buch, R. T. Coleman, C. H. Don, William G. Bowman, W. W. Hill, A. J. Wels, U. B. Towery, W. E. Williams, E. H. Foster, Thomas H. Petrie, F. N. Gardner, N. C. Brundon, W. E. St. John, J. Cloyd, J. S. Whitson, T. Cranfield, J. S. Wynore.

Sheriff: C. A. Duncan.

Shoemakers: S. B. Laydner, William H. Badner, Bartlett, Nicholas, William Stout, William Kirk, R. W. Worsham, W. W. Fausett, Edward Singleton, R. T. Rowland, Edward Morris, J. Simmons, W. Woodside, J. H. Alexander, J. R. Porter.

Talkers: James M. Jones, John Copeland, James K. Curd, B. Albritton.

Tanners: E. W. Smith, A. R. Smith, J. B. Gullick, H. P. Uiterback.

Tavern Keepers: Camillus Atkinson, William C. Carter, W. Williams, J. W. Cobbs.

Tobaccoists: Isaac Ferguson, Vivaldo Rowlette, Peter M. Rowlett, E. R. Johnston, John D. Mohler, W. C. Jarnell, B. C. Jarnell, R. L. T. Stubblefield, William T. Malloy, Peter M. Boaz, J. S. Godwin, Alexander Wesson, James B. Britton.

Traders: Thomas Stubblefield, P. M. Malloy.

Wholesale Rights: R. L. Marshall, John H. Mangham, Robert Ramsey, Robert Johnson, Rolly Sulzard, Aaron Roley, William B. Chandler, Elijah Grubbs, O. H. F. Clifton, A. W. Neal.

Whites: Male: 3,568 Female: 3,520 Total: 7,088

Colors: Free: 16 Slave: 992

All Chases: Male: 4,053 Female: 3,043 Total Population: 1850: 8,096 1840: 9,794 (Marshall County was taken from Calloway in 1844)

Native Dwellings, etc. Born out of State: U. S.: 2,268 Foreign Countries: 17 Dwellings: 1,191 Families: 1,194

The next major area of information to be considered in this report is education and religion, both being closely connected in this early period.

Education & Religion: Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools: 40 Public Schools: Pupil: 800 Annual Income: \$500.

Flaxseed, bushels: 263

Flax, pounds: 6,082

Hemp, dew and water-rotted, tons: 0

Maple sugar, pounds: 475

Cane Sugar, hds of 1,000 pounds: 0

Molasses, gallons: 5

Rice, pounds: 520

Tobacco, pounds: 957,381

Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 pounds: 2

Wool, pounds: 13,637

Silk cocoons, pounds: 3

Beeswax and Honey, pounds: 6,798

Value of animals slaughtered: \$45,738.00

Manufactures: Establishments: Capital: \$7,415. Annual product: \$14,812. Produced in Families: \$29,633.

The following additional information regarding Calloway County in 1850 was taken from the 1850 Tax Book of Calloway County, Kentucky:

Stores: 25

Value of Stores: \$34,200.00

Total Revenue from Calloway County: \$1,818.80

Qualified Voters: 1,282

Total land (reported) lying in Calloway County: 238,063 acres

Value of the land: \$400,095.00

Re-discover Kentucky

Fall and Winter VACATIONS

Reservations Being Taken For These Kentucky State Resort Parks:

5 DAYS \$44
4 NIGHTS
double occupancy • per person

- Cumberland Falls at Corbin
 - General Butler at Carrollton
 - Jenny Wiley at Prestonsburg
 - Kentucky Dam Village at Gilbertsville
 - Lake Cumberland at Jamestown
 - Natural Bridge at Slade
 - Carter Caves at Olive Hill
- BankAmericard ACCEPTED

Modern Resort Lodge Room with Two Double Beds • All Meals from Sunday Evening thru Thursday Lunch

- Recreation Programs
- Special Evening Entertainment



FALL & WINTER VACATION PLAN IS IN EFFECT FROM OCTOBER 12, 1969 THRU MARCH 26, 1970 (Except Christmas Week, Dec. 21-27)

TRAVEL, Dept. MM-9
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Send Information on Kentucky's Fall & Winter Vacations

Send General Kentucky Travel Information

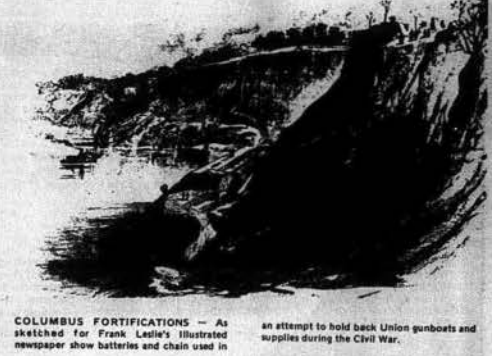
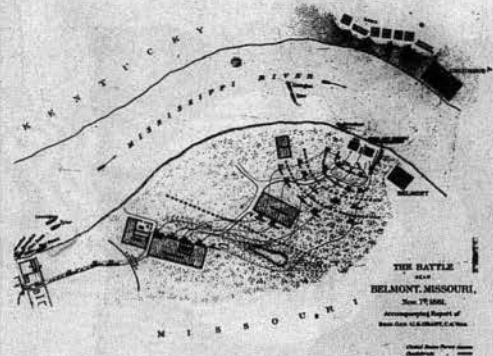
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Call Central Reservations, Frankfort, Ky. (502) 223-2326 or see your local travel agent

The Chickasaw Indians gave this peace pipe to Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky during the negotiations of the Treaty of 1818. The pipe is in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society, Courtesy of the Kentucky Historical Society.



SECTION C - Jackson Purchase Edition - December 27, 1960

Jackson Purchase Historical Society PRESENTS THIS

SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

PUBLISHED BY THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Jackson Purchase 150 Years

Columbus Was Known During The Civil War As "Gibraltar Of West", Key To Lower Miss. River Defense

Ulysses S. Grant lost his first battle of the Civil War. The battle took place at Belmont, Mo., just across the Mississippi River from Columbus, Ky.

In 1928 the Commonwealth of Kentucky set aside the Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park in extreme Western Kentucky to commemorate the little known skirmish and to point up the role played by the strategic bluffs at Columbus in defending the lower Mississippi River.

Belmont no longer exists but at that time it was a straggling settlement of three houses and a steamboat landing situated on low ground on the Missouri side of the river. Here the Confederates had set up a small observation camp. Every foot of the outpost was commanded by guns on the opposite shore at heavily fortified Columbus which because of its invulnerable position later earned the title of "Gibraltar of the West."

In recognition of the four-year centennial of the Civil War, the Kentucky

Historical Highway Marker Program prepared 100 new markers relating to Kentucky phases of the conflict heretofore unmarked.

One of the markers - "Gibraltar of the West" - was erected at Columbus-Belmont Park.

November 7, 1861! History books give little space to this date of the battle of Belmont but at the time, this engagement gave promise of being spectacular.

The wooden gunboats - Tyler and Lexington - under the command of Henry Wake conveyed four transport steamers downstream from Cairo, Ill., the night before the battle and anchored about three miles above Belmont out of range of the big guns on the opposite bank.

"Early the next morning," Commander Wake related, "while the troops were being landed near Belmont . . . I attacked the Confederate batteries at the request of General Grant as a diversion which was done with some effect. But the superiority of the enemy's batteries on the

bluffs at Columbus, both in the number and quality of his guns, was so great that it would have been too hazardous to have remained longer under his fire with such frail vessels as the Tyler and Lexington."

The gunboats withdrew from the scene but returned twice during the day to re-engage the contest.

Meanwhile the land battle was in progress with alternating successes and reverses. It appeared for a time that Grant had overwhelmed the Confederate forces. Reinforcements were dispatched by General Leonidas K. Polk from Columbus. They landed on a point of land above the Union transports and below their transports evidently with the intention of cutting off their return to the boats.

Grant's forces were thrown into a pell-mell retreat. Confederates "furnish and fight through a cornfield opening with musketry and light artillery upon the transports which were being filled with fleeing soldiers. Grant's horse had been shot

The fort at Columbus proudly maintained its position for some time and it was only by a surrounding action that it was rendered useless and evacuated by the South.

The bluffs themselves had been occupied early in the war by the Confederates. Until that time little action had taken place in the growing strife between the no longer united states. A blockade of Confederate coastal ports had been proclaimed on April 19, 1861, only a week later the bombardment of Fort Sumter, S.C. The First Battle of Bull Run had taken place near Washington, D.C., during July of this first year of the war.

Both the Union and Confederate forces recognized that the Mississippi River constituted an inviting highway for invasion of the South. The North intended to split the Confederacy by opening and keeping open the river. But the Confederates were just as determined to blockade the water from Western Kentucky on southward - keeping back the Union gunboats and enemy war supplies.

Occupation of the bluffs at Columbus, long looked upon as a natural key to the defense of the river, had to be put off because of Kentucky's neutrality - a neutrality which could only be shattered because of Kentucky's geographical position between the two sides. Both the North and South were waiting for the slightest excuse to pounce upon Columbus. In addition to its geographical advantages, Columbus was the northern terminus for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad which ran into the Gulf states.

This was Grant's Civil War baptism and a brow-barring experience at that because it became apparent that the bluffs themselves - the real objective - had a command of the river which was unassailable.

Grant was the only man behind the pursuing

Confederate secretary of war strongly condemned this act and ordered him to withdraw but Polk persuaded President Davis to let him remain.

After the Confederate occupation of Columbus the idea was born of blockading the river by laying across it an immense chain with enough slack in it to allow plenty of clearance for passage of friendly vessels. This slack was to be taken up when necessary to constrain hostile traffic with a capstan on the opposite shore.

It seemed so simple and yet so effective! How could it fail? From some naval yard the chain was forwarded to Columbus. When it arrived the troops were more than impressed with the mighty chain composed of 15-pound links attached to a 16-foot sea anchor. With its six-foot flukes the anchor when hoisted deep in the bluff could support the mighty chain and accomplish its important mission.

As to where the chain blockade, there is some question. Some say it was the Union occupation of Columbus after the Confederate withdrawal. It read, in part:



To Gen. Gideon J. Pillow who was in charge of Tennessee soldiers the Confederates had assigned the task of properly defending the river. In carrying out this responsibility Pillow placed two batteries at Memphis and began fortifying Nashville and Fort Pillow just north of Memphis. Another link in the fortifications was on Island No. 10 which is located in the New Madrid Bend - a circular bend of the river at the intersection of the Kentucky-Tennessee state line.

And now all that remained was for the Confederates to seize the advantageous site at Columbus to complete the defense pattern.

Although some sources dispute the date, the first to violate Kentucky's neutrality because of their seizure of Columbus, both ways was still held by a small Confederate force although this action probably took place after the Battle of Belmont.

General Polk had not been slow in improving the immense natural advantages of this river site. Indeed, command of such an unassailable position seemed only to spell success for the Confederacy.

As it turned out the chain failed to accomplish its purpose and proved of no earthly use. When raised to a height sufficient for obstructing traffic, the mighty chain snapped beneath its own weight near the eastern bank condemning to disrepair the whole idea.

From then on the advantages held by the Confederates seemed to shift over though the bluffs themselves were invulnerable. The Confederate positions at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River fell to Grant early the next year. This exciting action led to the Confederates to evacuate "The Gibraltar of the West" and establish a new line running from New Madrid, Mo., through Union City, Tenn., southeastward to Corinth, Miss.

The unwelcome task of dismantling the Columbus fortifications fell to General Polk who so laboriously had assembled them. The biographer was unwilling to the last to abandon Columbus because it was the most defensive Confederate fort by reason of its gun power.

He nevertheless felt to his task keeping the watchful enemy in such ignorance, according to Confederate sources, that the opposition had no inkling of the evacuation until he was gone, accordingly moving all his guns to batteries farther down the river. A different report was issued by Brigadier General G. W. Callahan of the Union occupation of Columbus after the Confederate withdrawal. It read, in part:

"Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free; thanks to the brilliant strategy of the campaign, by which the enemy's center was pierced at Fort Henry and Donelson, his wings isolated from each other and turned, compelling thus the evacuation of his strongholds of Bowling Green (Ky.) first and now Columbus . . . Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist leading to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries on the river front, and a strong parapet and ditch, covered by a thick abatis, on the land side. The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily. Considerable quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores, a number of anchors, and the remnant of chain which was once stretched over the river, and a large supply of torpedoes remaining. Destruction was visible everywhere; huts, tents, barracks presented nothing but their blackened remains. . . .

Tridely or otherwise, the evacuation took place March 2 and 3, 1862, only six months from the date General Polk has first occupied the stronghold. Union troops moved into the position on March 3 and held it until the end of the war, using the town as a chief depot of flotta supplies.

The chain, forgotten in its usefulness, did not come to light again for over 60 years when the passing river current caused the bluff to crumble and thereby reveal the end of the chain. Further excavation unearthed the anchor. The only clues as to the origin of the chain are the letters U. S. and WNY on an occasional link.

In 1928 the State of Kentucky set aside the site as the Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park. Further exploration had revealed artillery, earthworks and other mute evidence of the battle. The old Civil War hospital on the grounds was converted into a museum to house those silent reminders of the strifetorn days and many of the trenches and redoubts were restored.

The anchor and chain, unearthed and moved to higher ground, now constitute the chief relic on display at the park.

Children scale its flukes and attempt to hoist a link or two. The chain while old-time stand amazed at the sight of a six-ton anchor in inland Kentucky 500 miles from the coast.

In October 1968 the Kentucky Park Commission granted the request of the Missouri Historical Society to obtain three links of the chain remaining. They are now on display in a Charleston, Mo., museum.

-Virginia Jewell

Confederates and the Union transports as the rest of the troops had already gotten aboard. The captain of a boat that had just pushed out but had not started, recognized Grant approaching on horseback - and ordered the engineer not to start the engine; he then had a plank run out for the general. There was no path down the perpendicular river bank but the horse seemed to take in the situation. Without any hesitation or urging and with his hind feet well under him, the horse slid down the bank and leaped toward the boat, 12 or 15 feet away, over a single gang plank.

MAP OF REBEL FORTIFICATIONS - This map made after Columbus fell to Union forces indicates the location of the immense chain used by the Confederates in a futile attempt to blockade the Mississippi.

Pictured is the "Old Anchor" used by the Confederates in March 1862, because surrounding action by Union forces made the position untenable. The site became a chief depot of flotta supplies for Union forces.

GIBRALTAR - Although a Gibraltar in itself, Columbus had to be evacuated by the Confederates in March 1862, because surrounding action by Union forces made

A Brief History Of Calloway County

By BROWN C. TUCKER

- CONTENTS:
1. Creation of County
 2. Location and Topographical Features
 3. Early Settlers
 4. Industry and Business
 5. Population
 6. Religion
 7. Education
 8. Towns and Post Offices
 9. Newspapers
 10. Soldiers
 11. Concluding Remarks

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CALLOWAY COUNTY

At the time that Kentucky was admitted as a State into the Union in 1792, the portion of the state which is now Calloway County was a part of the "hunting grounds" of the Chickasaw Indians. After a treaty had been negotiated with the Chickasaws in 1818, ratified by the U. S. Senate, and signed by President Monroe in 1819, the Kentucky Legislature formed the county of Hickman in 1821, which, at the time, embraced all the land in the state west of the Tennessee River. In 1822, Calloway County was carved out of this county, and included what is now Marshall County. The name selected was in honor of Col. Richard Calloway, who, with his family, was an early pioneer of Kentucky.

The county seat was established near what was then the center of the county and named Wadesboro (now called in honor of Bannister Wade, one of the first settlers in the area). At Wadesboro were built the first public buildings, including a log courthouse, jail, and other buildings. A land office was set up covering the lands of the Jackson Purchase obtained from the Chickasaw Indians in 1818.

Wadesboro continued as a flourishing village until the year 1842, at which time, by an act of the State Legislature, the county was divided by running a line east to west near Wadesboro. The northern division was named Marshall

County, in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall of the U. S. Supreme Court. Immediately there arose the question of selecting a new county seat for its name. Some wanted the town to be called Pleasant Hill, and to be located one-half mile south of where the present courthouse now stands. The Pleasant Hill site was known as Williston, James Willis, who dealt in tobacco and hides, obtained a general store in the late 1820's, and was appointed the first postmaster May 28, 1830. The present location of the courthouse was finally selected and named Murray, in honor of John Murray, who was at the time District Congressman. The Post Office was officially changed from Williston to Murray on May 23, 1843.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The 72nd in order of formation, Calloway County is located in the southwestern section of Kentucky. It is bordered on the east by Kentucky Lake Reservoir, on the north by Marshall County, on the west by Graves County, and on the south by Henry County, Tennessee. It is rectangular, seventeen miles north-south, and twenty-three miles (mean average) east to west. The total area is 396 square miles.

The highest known elevation in the county is 569 feet, at a point one-half mile west of Lynn Grove. The lowest elevation is 302 feet on the Tennessee River, in the northern section of the county. The major stream is Clarks River (East and West Fork). The East Fork enters the county from Tennessee, near Hazel, Kentucky, and the West Fork heads up in the south central part of the county. A large portion of the eastern section of the county watershed drains into Kentucky Lake Reservoir, with several small creeks providing flowage. Other drainages that do not empty into Kentucky Lake or Clarks River are Terrapin and Mayfield Creeks.

The construction of the

Kentucky Dam on the Tennessee River created a shoreline many miles in length, extending along the entire eastern boundary, affording some of the most scenic recreational facilities and fishing in the south. Thousands of persons throughout the nation have taken advantage of Kentucky Lake as sites for homes, cabins, boating, fishing, and other recreational endeavors.

At the time the county was organized, few roads existed, and those that did were mere trails that wound through the crooked easy and accessible. Later, roads were laid out by county officials, with "surveyors" in charge of a particular section. The need for better public roads increased with population growth and with the advent of the automobile. With powered road machinery available for construction and maintenance, Calloway County today possesses an efficient highway and farm-to-market road system.

The first railroad was completed to Murray in 1880. Through service to Paducah came a few years later. Calloway County voted bonds to obtain the railroad, which was called the P.T. and A.T. Later it was changed to N.C. and St. L., and is now a part of the L. & N system. The coming of the railroad accelerated the shipping of county products, which had mostly been transported to foreign markets by river boat.

EARLY SETTLERS

Calloway County, from the coming of the first white settlers, was still the domain of the Chickasaw Indians. It was much used as a hunting ground by the tribe, and in accordance with terms of the 1819 Treaty, the Indians gently relinquished claims to the area and moved away. However, the ravages of weather, progress of the white man, and three years have not erased the footprints of the

Chickasaws from the county. Today, one may stand on the bluffs above Backsburg and view in detail the outline of a once-proud Indian village. Periodically for a hundred years after the signing of the Treaty, the Chickasaws journeyed back to the bluffs in search of tribe belongings and to pay homage to their ancestral dead.

Probably the first permanent white settlers to come to the county entered about 1818. Samuel Watson settled on the West Fork of Clarks River, south of Backsburg. Bannister Wade, David Jones, and James Stewart settled near Wadesboro. With the establishment of the land office at Wadesboro, a continuing stream of settlers flowed into the county, coming through the Cumberland Gap, by wagon trains via Kentucky and Tennessee. Others arrived by river transportation.

The early settlers found a difficult task of converting a wilderness into a useful place. Forest had to be cleared. Dwelling had to be built. Most of the first homes were one-room structures twenty feet in length and width, constructed of log, dobed with mud, and covered with rough boards. The floors at first were packed earth. Fireplaces and chimneys were built of mud, straw and hewn timbers. In some homes, rock was used instead of lumber. The fireplace provided heat in winter, and served as the only means of cooking food. Bedsteads were constructed in the corners of the house by inserting poles into the cracks between the logs, with a supporting post out from the wall. Despite the handicaps of frontier life, the settlers made steady progress in building the economic, social and political life of the county.

INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

The first industry in Calloway County was farming. To this was added first milling and sawmilling, which were powered by waterwheels located below dams constructed across the principal streams. Cotton ginning and wool-carding mill-

also came into existence, along with the necessity of the village store and blacksmith. Farming continued, well into the 20th century, to be the principal industry, with tobacco as the main crop. Due to transportation difficulties, tobacco packing plants were established in local communities throughout the county. With the coming of better roads, the county plants were gradually abandoned, and about 1910, Murray became the chief center for packing and marketing.

Shortly after World War II, the Toppan-Stove Company established the Murray Manufacturing Company. This company, and the resulting employment, has added much to the economic well-being of county citizens.

Other businesses are the garment factory, milk plant, and a lard used car wash.

Farming in the county, although changed through diversification, has continued as the major industry. Tobacco is no longer king. Beef and dairy farming, along with the growing of soybeans and popcorn, has added much to the agricultural picture.

POPULATION

The population of the county by decades, which includes white and black, is given:

U. S. CENSUS POPULATION	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
	5,164	9,794	8,096	9,916	9,410	13,295	14,673	17,833	19,867	20,802	17,423	19,041	20,147	20,792

The 1830 and 1840 counts included the area that was formed into Marshall County in 1842. Despite the fact that Calloway County lost nearly one-half of its area and three-sevenths of its population

by the partitioning, the 1850 census shows a loss of only 698 persons.

In 1870, an approximate loss of five percent is indicated. This is attributed to migration of Calloway families to western territories. Calloway citizens were no different in their enthusiasm to reap the benefits of new lands than citizens of nearby counties. Departure of wagon trains loaded with the necessities of life were common places during the decade. The thinking of Calloway people is reflected by an immigrant who had reached southwestern Missouri. In a letter to relatives of the county in 1849, he wrote, "... Sell what you have and come to where I am. I want to go to Kansas Territory this fall. This is the richest county I ever did see. Some folks here have the gold fever and are heading for California"...

From 1880 to 1920, the population climbed steadily. In 1930, a substantial loss occurred. The loss during this decade occurred as the people sought higher wages offered by the industrial north. Since 1940, a steady growth has been maintained.

RELIGION

The coming of the settlers into the county from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee brought the usual religious groups dominant in the respective areas. It would probably be next to impossible to establish which group held the first congregation, or constructed the first building for worship.

It can be said, with a degree of certainty, that the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian had organized revival meetings. Other religious groups have established congregations down through the years, and today modern church buildings are located in all towns and throughout the county.

EDUCATION

Opportunities for education for the early families were very limited. At first, the teaching was done by the father or mother, or some interested person. Churches recognized the need for education, and sponsored classes in spelling,

writing, and singing. Log community school buildings were constructed by the citizens and were supported by subscriptions. Some 30 years ago, the author had an opportunity to visit one of these places, with the operation being explained by an elder citizen. Certain lands were reserved by an early state law for educational purposes, and under the supervision of county courts, sites were chosen. According to Battle's History of Kentucky, these lands were sold about 1842, and from the proceeds, two buildings were erected, one at Murray and one at New Concord. The Murray building was completed in 1851, and stood until 1870, at which time it was sold. The Concord school, a two-story frame building, was completed in 1866. It was destroyed by fire ten years later.

The Murray Institute was established in 1871, and, according to Battle, was the handsome building west of the Tennessee River. This building was destroyed by fire in 1904. After being rebuilt, it was again destroyed by fire in 1916. In 1885, there were seventy-one school districts in the county, sixty-two for white, and nine for colored. District school sessions were held in the summer, and usually were no longer than six months duration. In 1905, there were eighty-six school districts.

About 1898, the Calloway Normal College, with Rainy T. Walls as headmaster, was established at Kirksay. Students were required to pay tuition, and were housed in local homes. The college facilities became a part of the public school system about 1915.

In 1950, high school, with combined grade schools, were located at Kirksay, Almo, Faxon, New Concord, Hazel, and Lynn Grove, with Murray High, Murray Training School, and Douglas High located in Murray. Consolidation has reduced this list to two, Murray High and Calloway County High. There are six grade schools in the county and four in Murray.

TOWNS AND POST OFFICES

Murray, the county seat which has a population of

18,842, is the largest town. Centrally located and on the railroad, it is by far the most important trading and shipping point in the county. Murray

State University, with one of the most beautiful campuses in the south, is located in the northwest section. A modern hospital, public buildings, theaters, shopping centers, and a host of shops and business houses dot the town. Other towns and shipping points on the railroad are Hazel, Almo and Dexter. Kirksay, Lynn Grove, New Concord, Coldwater, Stella, and Crossland are not on a railroad. Several smaller trading centers and local stores are distributed throughout the area, and trucks with groceries and other necessities serve most communities.

Calloway County was not very long provided with a U. S. Post Office. Wadesboro was established March 12, 1824, with James W. Calloway as postmaster. Other 1820 post offices were Rowletts and Colon. In the 1830's, Williston, Willsville, and Humility (New Concord), Chittenden and Belgrade were established. A long list of other offices was established, discontinued and renamed. Murray, Kirksay, Lynn Grove, Hazel, Hamlin, New Concord, Almo, and Dexter are the post offices today.

NEWSPAPERS

According to Battle's history, the first newspaper in Calloway County was a religious sheet established at Murray by John Elliott in 1857. Mr. Elliott also published a small religious paper called the Independent Circular. These papers were in circulation for about one year. In 1868, the Murray Gazette was established by A. N. Boileau, who edited it for a period of four years. The Gazette was purchased by Messrs. Hutchens and Holapple. They continued the paper for five months, and then moved it to Paris, Tennessee. The Gazette, at one time, reached a circulation of 1,200. The Murray Journal was established in 1877 by W. R. Sinclear. It lasted five months later.

The Calloway News was founded by a stock company

in 1879, with W. O. Wear as editor. The newspaper office burned in 1884. The Murray Weekly News was established in 1885, with Logan Cund as editor. Other newspapers since were the Murray Ledger, Calloway Times, Calloway Gazette, Times-Herald, West-Kentuckian, and Calloway Christian. The Ledger and Times, Murray Democrat, the College News are presently being published.

COUNTY SOLDIERS

A large number of Calloway citizens have served their country in time of war. About ten Revolutionary soldiers settled in the county, and most are buried here. Also buried in the county are several veterans of the War of 1812. Some fifty men enlisted for the Mexican war of 1848.

During the Civil War, 800 countians served under the Union flag, while 200 served the Confederacy, according to Battle. Several Spanish-American veterans had their origin or lived in the county. A very few men were known to have fought in the Mexican expedition of 1914-16. In World War I, 728 men are listed with county origin, 413 being inducted by the local draft board; the number serving in World War II was 2,860.

In 1966, the veteran population of the county listed 295 World War I, 1,222 World War II, 1,530 Korean, 390 post-Korean. There are no known Spanish-American veterans living in the county.

Calloway County and its more than 27,000 citizens, mindful of a rich heritage of accomplishments, is now on the threshold of making history in the field of education, progress and growth. Murray State University is focusing the attention of the whole world on Calloway County, with the promise of expanding higher education facilities. Calloway Countians stand proud of their place in the Jackson Purchase area of Kentucky as they embark on the 147th year as a county during this bicentennial year of Jackson's Treaty.

A Growing Financial Institution in a Growing Community

PEOPLES BANK OF MURRAY, KENTUCKY

Member of F.D.I.C.

Jackson Purchase 150 Years SEQUENTIAL



CONFEDERATE GENERAL — General Lloyd Tilghman, commander of the Third Kentucky CSA, of Paducah was captured at Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, when Union forces took the fort on the Tennessee River just below the Kentucky state line in Tennessee. He was later exchanged and was killed May 16, 1863, at Champions Hill near Vicksburg, Miss.



OLDEST BUSINESS IN PADUCAH — The Paducah Marine Ways, shown above, was completed in 1854 and is the oldest Paducah business still in operation. Towboats formerly were built by the company, but now it specializes in the

construction of barges and repairs on boats using the rivers. It is located on the Tennessee River at the point where it enters the Ohio.

McCracken County Established 1824 From Part Of Hickman County

MCCRACKEN COUNTY — McCracken County — in the extreme W. part of the state, one of the earliest counties of the territory known as Jackson's Purchase established out of part of Hickman county in 1824, and named in honor of Capt. Virgil McCracken. It was the 78th formed in the state, was organized Jan. 17, 1825, and contains 237 square miles. It is bounded N. by the Ohio river, N. E. by the Tennessee river, which separates it from Livingston county, S. E. by Marshall for 8 miles, S. by Grant for 18 miles, and W. by Ballard county. Besides the river named, it is watered by Clark's river and Island creek, tributaries of the Tennessee, Mayfield creek, of the Mississippi, and Massee, Willow, Newton's, and Perkins creeks, and Spring Bayou, which empty into the Ohio. The county is level, and with but little of any thing like stone; the soil of medium quality, except the river bottoms which are very productive. Tobacco is the great staple.

Towns — Paducah, the county seat, is the 5th city in the state in population and importance; is situated on the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of the Tennessee river, in latitude 37 degrees 05 minutes and longitude 11 degrees 35 minutes; is 47 miles above Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio; 12 miles below Smithland; 137 below Evansville; 322 below Louisville, and 454 below Cincinnati; contains 12 churches (3 Methodist, 2

Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Reformed or Christian, and Lutheran, and a Jewish synagogue), a large court house, with two court rooms and offices, a city court house, a male college, a female seminary, many private and public schools, 1 newspaper and 3 job printing offices, 25 lawyers, 15 doctors, 50 stores, 3 banks, and 3 brokers, 5 wagon factories, 3 shoe factories, 1 woolen goods factory, 1 furniture factory, 2 saw and 2 planing mills, 25 mechanics' shops, 3 hotels, 2 tobacco warehouses, 1 tobacco stemmy, 1 pork packing house, and 2 large flouring mills, at the terminus of the Paducah and Gulf, and the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroads, with several other railroads in progress of contemplated — making it an important railroad center; population in 1870, 6,866, and on Aug. 1, 1873, about 10,000; was laid out in 1827, by Gen. Clark, of St. Louis, and named after the celebrated Indian chief, Paducah, who was buried on the bank of the Tennessee river now in the city; incorporated as a town Jan. 11, 1830, and as a city March 10, 1856. The other towns, railroad stations, and post offices, all small, are —

Members Of The Early Legislature

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM MCCRACKEN COUNTY

Senate — Jas. Campbell, 1829-32; John Q. A. King, 1855-59; Dr. John M. Johnson, 1859-63, expelled Feb. 15, 1862 for "having his seat and taking position in the rebel army"; W. T. Chiles, 1863-67, resigned 1866, succeeded by J. M. Bigler, 1866-67.

House of Representatives — Gustavus A. Flournoy, 1835; Chas. C. Russell, 1839; Robert Fletcher, 1841; Jas. Campbell, 1842, '43; John W. Crockett, 1846; Geo. H. Morrow, 1850; Lawrence S. Trimble, 1851-53; L. D. Hubbard, 1859-61; John Q. A. King, 1861-63, expelled Dec. 21, 1861 for "giving aid and comfort to the Confederate army," succeeded by J. W. Boone, 1863-63, T. J. Birchard, 1865-65; John W. Ogilvie, 1865-69, 71-73; Thos. E. Moss, 1869-71. From McCracken and Calloway counties — John Irwin, 1833. (See Graves and Hickman counties.) B. G. Bidwell, 1873-77.

Newspapers — The Whig, Democrat, Pennant, Union and American, Herald, and Kentuckian (the latter still published; 1873), besides several others not recollecting. Have been published in Paducah.

The First Settlements were

about the center of the county, and around Wilmington, the old county seat. As late as 1840, wolves, wild cats, deer, and other wild animals abounded.

The Low Price of the Land in McCracken county — the legislature at first fixing the price at 25 cents per acre, then reducing it to 12½ cents — retarded its early settlement, and gave it a bad or doubtful reputation as to their quality. Speculation brought up large quantities, and kept them out of market for years.

Lawyers — A. B. Hubbard, the pioneer lawyer of McCracken county, is still (1873) practicing at that bar. Gen. A. P. Thompson, another able lawyer of that bar, who bravely leading his command in a charge on the fort at Paducah, on March 26, 1864, was killed within 100 yards of the fort by a cannon-ball.

There are many mounds in the vicinity of Paducah, ordinarily called Indian mounds, but evidently the work of pre-historic inhabitants.

Geology — In the absence of solid beds of limestone and limestone for constructions, a substitute is found in the so-called "Cement Rock." This has been formed or is forming, by the infiltration of chalybeate waters through the gravel which underlies the fine loams and marls of this region cementing it into a ferruginous conglomerate which can be used for underpinning, walling up wells, and similar purposes. Near the mouth of Clark's river, it occurs in considerable

quantity, and can be observed in process of formation. Near Ballant's Ford are immense masses of the same kind of rock. It has also been observed at Robb's mill, Kenton's farm, "bedding" creek, 5½ miles from Paducah.

At Robb's mill, are solid lodges of hard ferruginous and quartzite sandstone in the high ground S. E. of Mr. Robb's house, which probably belong to the age of the millstone grit series. Masses of the same material exist also along the waters of Clark's river and of Mayfield creek.

Silver and Lead — About 1846, considerable time and money were expended in searching for silver ore, with very partial success; lead ore was found, but not in paying loads.

The Chalybeate Spring, in the bank of Massee creek, of the property of Mr. Robb, contains besides chloride of alkali (probably chloride of sodium), some chloride of magnesium, and less bicarbonate of lime and magnesia than is usually found in ordinary spring-water. The water has a fine medicinal effect.

Old Fort Massee, Illinois, on the bank of the Ohio river, opposite McCracken County. The late Gen. John Reynolds, in his Life and Times, says that Fort Massee "was usually known and styled as Fort Massee, and established by the French about 1711. It was also a Missionary station. Until 1756, when it was greatly enlarged and strengthened, it was only a small fort. In 1855, its outside walls were 135 feet square, and at each angle strong bastions were erected. The walls were palisades, with earth between the wood.

Soon after its establishment, probably before 1720, a military station was opened by the French, when they had dominion over the country, from Massee to Kaskaskia. The numbers of the miles were cut in cyphers, on trees, with an iron, and painted red; and were still plainly visible in 1800. The road made a great curve to the north — to avoid the swamps and rough country on the banks of the river, and also to attain the prairie country, as soon as possible. Another road extended from Fort Massee to Cape Girardeau, in the then Spanish country.

Gen. LOYD TILGHMAN was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, about 1817; graduated at West Point, 1836; and was appointedrevet 2d Lieutenant in the 1st dragoons; resigned his commission Sept. 30, 1836, and devoted himself to civil engineering until the threatened breaking out of the Mexican war, when he became volunteer aid-de-camp to Col. Twiggs in the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where he won distinction, as also in other connected in the war. In both military and civil engineering, he was distinguished; commanded the detachment which escorted Santa-Anna and his family from the city of Mexico to

Warren, Boston, was exchanged; ordered to the Yazoo river, where he defeated every attempt upon that side to turn the defenses of Vicksburg; in May, 1863, Grant's forces having changed their base of operations from above to below Vicksburg, marching towards that place from the south and rear, Tilghman's command was directed against them, and in the first encounter, at the battle of Champion's Hill, near the Big Black river, Tilghman was killed, May 16, 1863. He was an excellent officer, brave and faithful, daring and skillful, and had he lived through the war would have made a high mark for ability.

Capt. Mc Cracken — Capt. VIRGIL MCCRACKEN, in honor of whom this county was named, was a native of Woodford co., Ky. His father, Cyrus McCracken, one of the first adventurers to that region, in conjunction with Hancock Lee, raised cabins one mile below Frankfort, on the east side of the Kentucky river, and named the place Leostown; and lost his life, Nov. 4, 1782, in Gen. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Piquet towns, to avenge the terrible battle of the Blue Licks.

Capt. McCracken was an intelligent, patriotic, and fearless young man.



TILGHMAN'S HOME IN PADUCAH — The home of General Lloyd Tilghman while he was a resident of Paducah still stands at 6th and Kentucky Streets. It now houses a commercial firm on the first floor and the offices of the Paducah Community Chest on the second floor.

Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick?

1970

BUICK

BUICK'S Opel Headlight

Jackson Purchase 150 Years SESQUICENTENNIAL

THE GARAGE THAT HAS EVERYTHING...

Just think: The garage that has everything could very easily be yours.

Don't miss the 1970 Buick LeSabre pictured at the right. He'd like his LeSabre's distinctive styling, its economy-minded 350 cubic inch V8 engine. Most of all, he'd like the way Acoustifine, his LeSabre's unique noise suppression system, takes the knots out of the backseat's turbulence and keeps him on a sure, accurate track.

It's simply a matter of choice. You have your choice of thirty-six Buick and five Opel Kabiner models. You can get them together at Gray Buick, your Buick/Opel Dealer. He's willing to help you give your garage the best of everything.

Gray Buick Inc.

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

GM

MARK OF EXCELLENCE

No wonder Buick owners keep selling Buicks for us.

The Farmington Institute Left Historical Imprint

By LADY LYNN HENDLEY Farmington, Ky.

Farmington Institute of 1880 has left its imprint on the pages of history. The community, past and present, is indebted to the founders, J. A. Hendley and Herschel Finney. Mr. Finney graduated from college at Lebanon, Tenn. Mr. Hendley went from Neopogen College in Lebanon, Tennessee to Washington and Lee University of Virginia, where he married his B. S. and R. L. degrees.

They were home from college alone one evening in a store where Mr. Finney clerked. They talked of college days and wondered why no effort had been made to establish a school for those unable to have higher education.

That was the impetus; the birth of the school. It was there they agreed "to build a good one" which was roughly made by midnight. Work began next day. They hauled lumber and helped the carpenter. As the building progressed, their funds were getting low. Dr. James Hendley, father of J. A. Hendley, and Dr. Cave Stokes offered their assistance and financed the remainder of the work.

In due time the school opened with ninety-nine students. The bell, which the founders purchased at Paducah, Ky., at the cost of twenty-five dollars, called the assembly together on that eventful day. Mr. Finney taught the free school term.

Mr. Hendley instructed classes in English and foreign languages. The school was a center of education for West Kentucky and Tennessee.

In 1889, a new building was erected on a new site, north side of the Mayfield road, where the present building is located. M. F. Staten was principal and W. D. Dodds was the assistant. It became The Farmington High School in the year of 1917, and was under the direction of A. L. Wilson and Mrs. W. T. Pearson.

Students of both schools have been recognized as outstanding in their various professions.

The program given below was found among the papers of the late C. W. Wilson who was a student at Farmington institute in its early years.

Notes From A Graves County Planter's Diary Gives Interesting Anti-Bellum Record Of Life

Edited by LON C. BARTON

Farm life as it was practiced during the 1850's in Graves County was faithfully recorded in a relatively detailed diary kept by Augustus Woodward throughout the year 1856. A. Woodward, who had moved to Graves County early in the decade, married a north Graves County girl, Lizzie, and by his death in 1862 had become the third largest landowner in the county. His farm was located near Viola, and his fields of tobacco, corn, rice and cotton were watered by a dam and slaves. While almost every entry in his diary mentions the prevalent weather conditions, a substantial part of the journal also deals with such matters as social gatherings, church attendance, agricultural practices, the conditions of slaves, etc. Several of the excerpts from this interesting anti-bellum record are as follows:

February 3, 1856: Today being the Sabbath, I did not do much more than read my Bible. Dr. Ryburn was here to see Ezekiel, who is on the mend.

February 9, 1856: This day has been quite pleasant. I finished getting board timber, had some wood hauled (sic.) had the boys sprouting some branches. I went out hunting, chased a great many deer, but did not get any. Lizzie is in Mayfield. I was at Mayfield.

February 26, 1856: Came home from Mayfield, Lizzie came with me. The roads are worse than I ever saw them, the mud is from 6 to 18 inches deep.

February 28, 1856: This day has been cloudy and rainy, had some tobacco stripped and some bulked down for spring. I went over to Mr. A. Kemble's for Willie and brought him home, went out hunting ducks, did not see any, turned in hunting rabbits, caught one and had a dog fight. I also set out peach trees.

March 4, 1856: I hung up my meat to be smoked. Had some peats put up around my hams; set out some peach, plum and pecan trees; had some truck burnt; had some Irish potatoes rooted for planting; got my ploughs home. All well.

March 14, 1856: The fore-part of this day was very pleasant; sowed two plant beds, had some logs cut and timber desanded. Negro boys and women cleaning up cornstalks. Ground now covered by snow.

March 24, 1856: The weather is very changeable—clear this morning but quite cloudy this evening. Lizzie and her mother started for Tennessee this morning by water to Nashville. D. E. Worthan went with them to Paducah. Had some logs rolled, had some rails hauled (sic.) and fence put up, the trash gang cleaning the corn ground.

March 25, 1856: Today has been very pleasant. Frogs are staging. I commenced sowing oats today. Had some shells hauled (sic.) slabs sawed out. I had a very fine oyster supper tonight. Lizzie came to see to me. I wish she had been here to help me each time; however, I had plenty of help.

March 26, 1856: It has been quite windy today and cool. Finished sowing oats and ploughing them, had my garden broken up, broke up some new ground and some tobacco ground, cutting corn stalks and burning log. All hands are well.

March 27, 1856: Last night was the windiest, we have had this month, also today Member had a daughter between one and two o'clock this morning, tolerable early rising. Planted some Irish potatoes and sowed some rice. Breaking up ground for tobacco, burning log heaps and brush, all hands well.

March 31, 1856: Weather is clear and quite cool. Too cool for me, I have a chill. I worked on my yard fence this morning, started another plough in the new ground, getting along fine breaking up. Started three

negro men on the railroad. Hired them to hedges and Bollinger fifty-one dollars for one month. Take the weather as it comes... all hands are well.

April 8, 1856: Delightful weather, clear and warm. J.E. and D.R. Worthan and I went down to see the Wm. Carrell plow. I finished my yard fence, planted some corn, beans, watermelon and a great many other garden seeds. Started six ploughs running this morning. After dinner went to mill.

April 11, 1856: This has been quite a pleasant day, clear and warm. Vegetables grow very fast, wheat and oats look well, worked some in my stone house. Fryer digging my milkhouse. Five ploughs running. After dinner I went over to see Canton Ryburn. I received a letter from my dear Lizzie. She is well. Received one from Ma and Howard.

June 9, 1856: Cloudy this morn'g, rained some this evening. I went to Mayfield, being Circuit Court day. Good many people there, no news of importance. The Democrats seem to be satisfied with the Cincinnati Convention. Nominated Buchanan for president... Hurrah for Fillmore. All hands are well.

June 19, 1856: This morning D.R. Worthan, Wm. H. Woodward and I went down to Happers, looked at his stock, made a condition trade with Happer for his cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., Wm. brought his land, 245 acres for \$5,000, half down next December, the remainder twelve months thereafter. It is a fine bargain on William's side. The land is worth \$20 per acre. This evening we went over to Samuel Albrington, killed a mutton, all hands are well.

July 4, 1856: Lizzie, Marian, Chanty and I went down to the celebrations of the Declaration of Independence by the Sons of Temperance Division. Had four speeches (sic.) dinner, etc. All well.

July 5, 1856: The crops look fine, corn is very fine to the eye, tobacco is small but a very good prospect for a good crop... D.R.W. and Lady went to church at Mt. Hendron. I went to a singing school over Mayfield Creek. Had a very pleasant time... all hands are well.

July 10, 1856: This had been a very pleasant day, most too warm. Lizzie and I went to Paducah, left home at 5 o'clock. Got down there at 9 o'clock, went round to different establishments and one of them was an ice cream saloon, we ate ice cream to our appetite's desire, afterwards went round to a confectionary, and brought some sardines, pickles, crackers, cake, figs, candy and pecans. Ate well and got tired, left Paducah 3 o'clock p.m. and got home about 9, no news of interest in Paducah. Crops look well.

July 19, 1856: Crops are in need of rain very much.

July 24, 1856: Today has been a grand day with the Masons. We buried the cornerstones, had three speeches (sic.) from very bright Masons. One from Canada, one from Charleston, South Carolina, one from Mo., great many Masons from Tenn. I would suppose there was above five hundred Masons on the ground and about four thousand people. We had a grand march, the procession was about 500 yards long. We had a fine barbecue. Everything went off very well.

June 29, 1856: Lizzie, her mother and I went to church at New Liberty. Mr. Carlin preached, had a good sermon and a good congregation... a good rain now would be a great thing on tobacco, also forward corn.

July 4, 1856: Lizzie, Marian, Chanty and I went down to the celebrations of the Declaration of Independence by the Sons of Temperance Division. Had four speeches (sic.) dinner, etc. All well.

July 5, 1856: The crops look fine, corn is very fine to the eye, tobacco is small but a very good prospect for a good crop... D.R.W. and Lady went to church at Mt. Hendron. I went to a singing school over Mayfield Creek. Had a very pleasant time... all hands are well.

July 10, 1856: This had been a very pleasant day, most too warm. Lizzie and I went to Paducah, left home at 5 o'clock. Got down there at 9 o'clock, went round to different establishments and one of them was an ice cream saloon, we ate ice cream to our appetite's desire, afterwards went round to a confectionary, and brought some sardines, pickles, crackers, cake, figs, candy and pecans. Ate well and got tired, left Paducah 3 o'clock p.m. and got home about 9, no news of interest in Paducah. Crops look well.

July 19, 1856: Crops are in need of rain very much.

Marian, Chanty and I went down to the celebrations of the Declaration of Independence by the Sons of Temperance Division. Had four speeches (sic.) dinner, etc. All well.

July 5, 1856: The crops look fine, corn is very fine to the eye, tobacco is small but a very good prospect for a good crop... D.R.W. and Lady went to church at Mt. Hendron. I went to a singing school over Mayfield Creek. Had a very pleasant time... all hands are well.

July 10, 1856: This had been a very pleasant day, most too warm. Lizzie and I went to Paducah, left home at 5 o'clock. Got down there at 9 o'clock, went round to different establishments and one of them was an ice cream saloon, we ate ice cream to our appetite's desire, afterwards went round to a confectionary, and brought some sardines, pickles, crackers, cake, figs, candy and pecans. Ate well and got tired, left Paducah 3 o'clock p.m. and got home about 9, no news of interest in Paducah. Crops look well.

July 19, 1856: Crops are in need of rain very much.

July 24, 1856: Today has been a grand day with the Masons. We buried the cornerstones, had three speeches (sic.) from very bright Masons. One from Canada, one from Charleston, South Carolina, one from Mo., great many Masons from Tenn. I would suppose there was above five hundred Masons on the ground and about four thousand people. We had a grand march, the procession was about 500 yards long. We had a fine barbecue. Everything went off very well.

June 29, 1856: Lizzie, her mother and I went to church at New Liberty. Mr. Carlin preached, had a good sermon and a good congregation... a good rain now would be a great thing on tobacco, also forward corn.

July 4, 1856: Lizzie, Marian, Chanty and I went down to the celebrations of the Declaration of Independence by the Sons of Temperance Division. Had four speeches (sic.) dinner, etc. All well.

July 5, 1856: The crops look fine, corn is very fine to the eye, tobacco is small but a very good prospect for a good crop... D.R.W. and Lady went to church at Mt. Hendron. I went to a singing school over Mayfield Creek. Had a very pleasant time... all hands are well.

July 5, 1856: The crops look fine, corn is very fine to the eye, tobacco is small but a very good prospect for a good crop... D.R.W. and Lady went to church at Mt. Hendron. I went to a singing school over Mayfield Creek. Had a very pleasant time... all hands are well.

July 10, 1856: This had been a very pleasant day, most too warm. Lizzie and I went to Paducah, left home at 5 o'clock. Got down there at 9 o'clock, went round to different establishments and one of them was an ice cream saloon, we ate ice cream to our appetite's desire, afterwards went round to a confectionary, and brought some sardines, pickles, crackers, cake, figs, candy and pecans. Ate well and got tired, left Paducah 3 o'clock p.m. and got home about 9, no news of interest in Paducah. Crops look well.

July 19, 1856: Crops are in need of rain very much.

Copy Of Jackson Purchase Newspaper Is Reproduced

The Jackson Purchase, a newspaper published in Mayfield, Kentucky, is reproduced to the right, in the next four pages of this section. The late E. A. Caperton started the newspaper in 1889 and the Jackson Purchase continued as a weekly newspaper until the late 1890s.

Rev. Caperton sold the newspaper to E. K. Warren in 1870 and Mr. Warren was the editor and publisher for the next fifteen years. In 1885 the Warren's interest in the paper was sold to a Beaumont family and the name of the newspaper was changed to the Mayfield Mirror. The Mayfield Mirror was a semi-weekly paper. J. J. Beaumont was editor and E. S. Beaumont and M. F. Beaumont were the publishers. The newspaper is reproduced from its original form of August 19, 1889. Because of the celebration of the Jackson Purchase Sesquicentennial, the newspaper is included for your readership and to demonstrate the type of newspapers that were printed at that time.

WNGO

GROWING through

Service to the COMMUNITY!

Jackson Purchase
150 Years
SESQUICENTENNIAL

WNGO is very proud of its years of service to the people of the Jackson Purchase. WNGO is owned by West Kentucky Broadcasting Company and Charles Stratton is General Manager of the station. WNGO dates from 1947, with the present ownership having assumed ownership in 1957.

We serve the growing Purchase area with the best in music, news, and weather every day. WNGO is the voice of the Purchase. We are happy to salute the Jackson Purchase Historical Society for its willingness to spend the time and energy necessary to provide this large volume of historical material.

WNGO

1320 AM -- 94.7 FM
On Your Radio Dial

Mayfield, Kentucky

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

FARMINGTON INSTITUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 1884.

1. Greeting song.
2. Salutatory, True courage, J. H. Farless, Farmington.
3. Music, *March*.
4. Time and Eternity, W. B. Turnbow, Farmington.
5. Boats of Reputation, C. H. Hargrove, Vultan Creek.
6. Music, *March*.
7. The Two Roads, M. C. Hooks, Tobacco Port, Tenn.
8. Self Reliance, J. J. Coffman, Pilot Oak.
9. Song, *March*.
10. Integrity, A. Grizzell, Park-hobby.
11. True Nobility, W. E. Lawson, Bachsburg.
12. Music, *March*.
13. Incentives to Culture, A. L. W. Watson, Bachsburg.
14. Death of Arnold, W. S. Tolley, Lyla.
15. Music, *March*.
16. The Homestead, J. W. Hargrove, Farmington.
17. Moral and Religious Culture, W. H. Tripp, Blood.
18. Song, *March*.
19. Phrases of Knowledge, T. J. Hendler, Shiloh.
20. Memory, J. Calliphan, Calliphan.
21. Music, *March*.
22. Pyramids not all Egyptian, J. W. Houser, Florence.
23. Emmet's Defense, W. D. Wyatt, Brewer's Mill.
24. Music, *March*.
25. Valedictory, The Battle of Life, A. M. Kirkland, Cold Water.
26. Song, *March*.
27. Presentation of Prizes, H. F. Stamp, Shiloh.
28. Music, *March*.
29. Good night.

PADUCAH ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. MACKAY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron and Heavy Mills...

The "Old Reliable" Eagle Hardware and Iron House, (Formerly Jones & Hart), Cable & Hart, Hardware, Iron, Cutlery, Nails...

Trimble, Russell & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers, Agents for Ohio River Salt...

George Rock, Manufacturer of a Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes...

Ashbrook, Ryan & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, No. 213 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Morton Bros., Wholesale Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, and HATS...

Grover & Baker's, Sewing Machines, The most complete family machine and the only machine in the market that runs oil-free...

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

Garrett Brothers, Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors, Wines, etc.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. A. J. Watson, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur, Specialties in the various branches of his profession...

Lucian Anderson, Attorney at Law, Will practice in the Courts of the First Judicial District...

Anderson & Johnston, Attorneys at Law, Will practice in the Courts of the First Judicial District...

Kerr & Slayden, Attorneys at Law, Will practice in the Courts of the First Judicial District...

A. B. Stubblefield, Attorney at Law, Will practice in the Courts of the First Judicial District...

J. W. McGehee, Attorney at Law, Office over National and Loan Bank, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

E. W. Bagby, Attorney at Law, Office, Broadway, bet. 1st and 2nd streets, Paducah, Ky.

Foundry, Manufacture both type and printing machines, we will also do the manufacturing of other similar establishments...

Bohm, Mack & Co., Dealers and Dealers in Mens Furnishing Goods, Notions, Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

John Shillit & Co., Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpeting, Oil-Cloth, etc.

A. & J. Trounstein & Co., Wholesale Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Trimmings, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DeCamp, Perkins & Levey, Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps & Retail Goods, No. 108, Third Street, Between Third & East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moors & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of Ladies' Hosiery, No. 108, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moors & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of Ladies' Hosiery, No. 108, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

Graves Seminary, Mayfield, Kentucky, The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st of February, 1869...

Milburn, The Fall session of this institution will commence on Monday, August, 30, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks...

EVANSVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Morgan, Read & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, No. 27 North First St., Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, No. 31 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harrison & Gathright, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Shoe Findings, Saddle and Harness Goods...

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pitcher & Henry, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Hollow Ware, Garden and Farmer's Tools, Stoves, etc.

Miller & Miller, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Hollow Ware, Garden and Farmer's Tools, Stoves, etc.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pitcher & Henry, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Hollow Ware, Garden and Farmer's Tools, Stoves, etc.

Miller & Miller, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Hollow Ware, Garden and Farmer's Tools, Stoves, etc.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Commission Merchant, No. 70 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.

Reporter Finds Day-Book Of Great Grandfather Interesting

By Ouida Jewell

One hundred and thirty-five years ago, Lewis Jewell, one of the first settlers in what is now Hickman County, started keeping a day-book in which he listed every penny spent by members of his family.

Also listed in the ledger are accounts of those doing business with Mr. Jewell's saw-mill and grocery, which handled all types of items needed by farmers.

The day-book is now owned by Mr. Jewell's great-grandson and namesake, Lewis Jewell, 74, the unofficial "mayor" of New Cypress neighborhood in the Shiloh Community of Hickman County, who values the old journal very highly—as do the other few persons who have read it.

The book is brown with age but it is very legible, except for the first few pages. Mike have scribbled the corners of several pages and parts of the first four are covered with poems clipped from magazines or newspapers.

The next two pages have been cut from the journal. There's a possibility that the day-book is some older than 135 years, but the oldest date found was 1834. Some of the pages are not in order, according to dates listed.

Back in 1837, there were half-cent and one-fourth cent coins, for in all account of David Jewell, David charged a plug of tobacco costing 62 1/2 cents. Then, David Jewell was paid 12 1/2 cents toward flux, and Polly was given 62 1/2 cents.

Three shoes were charged to Charles Smoot for 93 3/4 cents. Also, there is an entry of "To 3 shoes and 5 remove (that's the way the word was spelled), \$1.56 1/4".

According to a coin book, half cent coins were used during the 1700's and 1800's through at least 1841.

In 1835, on Oct. 10, 17, 24, 31 and a day in Nov. John Jones settled an account to C. C. Jewell for days of hauling. Some of the names listed in the account book were: Philip Howell, W. E. Hise, John Lott, Lott, John H. Gibbs, Leander D. Berry, Henry W. Poole, Peter Meyer, Griffin Gatewood, Samuel Howes, William E. Koozeman, Charles Brooks, Blacksmith, to list just a few.

It seems from the journal that Mr. Jewell had quite a number of employees, and most of his customers borrowed money on their accounts.

The book lists a C. G. Jewell, V. Jewell and D. (David) Jewell. From the journal it is not clear what their relations were to Lewis Jewell, but his namesake at Cypress thinks that David was Lewis Jewell's brother.

The book shows that groceries were purchased at Columbus and Sardwell, and that David Jewell moved to Louisville.

Under the name of John Douthitt is noted: "Sept. 4, 1841, worked 8 days at \$15. per month."

On the back page there is a note telling of "Killing hogs for L. Jewell - War Bug, 1 day; Hunt Bug, 1 1/2 days."

At the top of some of the pages reads: "Day Book of Lewis Jewell"

Jewell followed in his footsteps and operated a sawmill and opened part of his father's farm. Edd died when his youngest son, Leland Jewell of Fulton, was three years old.

Mr. Edd had three other sons, Walter of Alton, Ill., now deceased, Curtis of East St. Louis, Ill., now deceased, and Herman of Clinton, and a daughter, Mrs. Ruby Russell of Okla.

Mr. Lewis' grandson, Sam, because a widely known Methodist minister, who served as President of the Memphis Conference. The Rev. Mr. Jewell had two sons, William Jewell, a Missouri educator, and Lewis Jewell of Evanson, Ill., who is president of the large Peabody Coal Company, who has interests in Eastern Kentucky.

The author of the old day-book was the great-grandfather of this reporter.

The Charlie Jewell farm (where Lewis, Vernon and his three, Vernon is married, but Lewis has remained a bachelor. He keeps busy looking after the folks of Cypress. Mr. Charlie had three daughters, Mrs. Nell Bug of Clinton, Mrs. Sophia Evans of Colorado Springs, Colo., and Sally, deceased.

Charlie, Edd and Sam Jewell had two sisters, Mrs. Sally Bug of the Shiloh Community and Mrs. Mary Via of Clinton. Mary was the mother of Jewell Via, retired rural mail carrier at Clinton, and Miss Nancy Via of Clinton, now deceased.

For approximately seventy years, or more, since the Charlie Jewell family moved from the log house in the woods to the family's new house, mail was left in the mailbox on the main road at the end of the lane, and each day a trip was made for the mail.

The lane divided the farms of Charlie and Edd, but Edd's home was located on the new public road.

A few years ago, a Hickman County magistrate informed Lewis that the lane leading to his house was once a public road, and therefore he could get the mail carrier to deliver his mail down the lane to his house.

Now, if the mail carrier doesn't see Lewis down at the store or out on the main road, he heads down the lane to the house among the trees.

Besides the Journal, Lewis has other very old books, and some more belonging to his great-grandfather. And, in the old living room of the house, which is made of logs, and with a very large fireplace, there are numerous antique items of interest.

Letters From American State Papers On Indian Affairs

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH, NASHVILLE, July 13, 1818

SIR:

I shall proceed to-morrow to the Tennessee river, to meet, under an appointment, James Colbert, interpreter to the Chickasaw nation, preparatory to holding a treaty with that nation. It is my duty, however, to state to you my impression that no negotiation can be carried on, with any possibility of success, until Government have fulfilled their engagements with the Chickasaw nation. The annuities due for lands purchased more than two years ago still remain unpaid; I hope, therefore, that early remittances will be made to liquidate all claims against the United States, previous to any propositions being made for further purchases from the Chickasaw nation.

With respect, I am, Sir, respectfully, &c. H. SHERBURNE, Agent for the Chickasaw Nation.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 30, 1818

SIR:

I regret exceedingly the delay which has taken place in the payment of the annuity to the Chickasaw Indians. It has arisen from the long delay of the arrival of their agent. The former agent being dismissed, it was not thought proper to make the payment through him. The annuity of this year was transmitted in goods, through the superintendent of Indian trade, as it was understood that goods, in lieu of money, would be acceptable to the Indians. They have, I presume, been received. The annuity for 1817, and a sum of about \$7,000 to be paid under their late treaty, have been transmitted to their agent this day. He has been directed to pay the whole immediately, unless directed otherwise by you or Governor Shelby. It is possible that the payment of so large an amount at the time of negotiating the treaty might be

turned to some account. If you judge it advisable to have it then paid, you will direct the agent accordingly. I enclose a copy of a letter to Governor Shelby of the date of this, which will point out the extent of power intended by the instructions accompanying the commission to be given to you, in regard to which he appears to have taken a mistake.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. C. CALHOUN, General ANDREW JACKSON, Nashville.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 30, 1818

SIR:

In the instruction which was given to you, it was not intended to place any limitations on the powers of the commissioners as to the terms on which the land should be acquired. The goods sent to the Chickasaw Bluffs, and the sum for which you were authorized to draw, were intended to be used at your discretion in bringing about the treaty, by presents to the principal chiefs, or otherwise. Should a larger sum be necessary in that way, you are authorized to draw for it, provided it does not exceed \$5,000. The treaty itself you are authorized to make on such terms as you may judge proper. The goods sent to the Bluffs were ordered to be selected with great care; and I think you will find them useful to put the Indians in a good temper to negotiate. You are authorized to take such measures, and to incur such expense, to have the goods brought to the place of the treaty, as you may judge proper. About \$30,000 (two years' annuity, and a sum due under the late treaty with the Chickasaw) will be shortly paid to the nation. I have

directed the agent, Colonel Sheple, to pay it immediately, unless you or General Jackson should direct the suspension of the payment. It is submitted, however, to your discretion. I have the honor to be, &c. J. C. CALHOUN

His Excellency ISSAC SHIPLEY, Shelbyville, Kentucky, HEAD-QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH, NASHVILLE, August 18, 1818

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th, ult., with its enclosure. The 1st day of October has been fixed upon by the chiefs of the Chickasaw nation for holding the treaty with the Colonel Sheple, their agent, will be instructed to withhold the payment of the sums which may be due the Indians until that time, as the payments of so large an amount at the time of negotiation will, no doubt, have considerable effect in forwarding the objects of the treaty, and will also be a saving of considerable expense.

There being no contractor's agent for the State of Mississippi, it will be necessary that a contract should be made with some individual for furnishing the necessary supplies for the Indians. I have, however, directed the adjutant general of this division to make a requisition on the contractor for 75,000 rations, to be delivered at the time and place of holding the treaty. Your letters of the 27th and 28th ult. have been received, and shall receive, in due time, that attention which they merit. I have the honor to be, &c. ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. commanding Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

Jackson Purchase SESQUICENTENNIAL 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS



WILSON DRUG STORE AS IT APPEARED A FEW YEARS AGO.



WILSON REXALL DRUGS AS IT IS TODAY.

WE STAY YOUNG BY CHANGING WITH THE TIMES

Wilson Rexall Drugs is one of the oldest pharmaceutical institutions in The Jackson Purchase. Naturally, over the years it has changed hands and names, but the same high level of integrity has been maintained through a succession of owners. Today, and in the future, we will continue to keep pace with the times. Keeping our customers healthy and getting them well when they are sick, the fairest and most economical possible is our chief concern. So, we eagerly look forward to the future of our Jackson Purchase, and pledge to do our share.

WILLIAM K. BENJAMIN, OWNER-MANAGER, REGISTERED PHARMACEUT



..SINCE 1883

WILSON Rexall DRUGS

109 EAST BROADWAY MAYFIELD, KY.

DIAL 247-1344



CLASS OF 1909—Caloway Normal College. The teacher was Miss Clyde Neal. The school was established in 1897. Pupils at the school paid \$8.00 for a full week's board and room. The tuition at that time was \$1.50 per month.

West Kentucky Son, Alben Barkley, Served As Vice-President Of United States

By Joe Creason
Columnist for the
Courier-Journal

Long before the sprawling river-valley area was bought from the Indians, politics and politicians had left a lasting imprint on what later would be known as the Purchase section of Kentucky and Tennessee.

It was politics that moved Thomas Jefferson, then governor of Virginia, to establish a fort overlooking the Mississippi near the present site of Wickliffe in 1780 in an effort to convince the Chickasaws, and perhaps the French and Spanish as well, that the United States meant business when it claimed the river as its western boundary.

Through the exciting days of the French conspiracy, the purchase negotiations, the eventual opening of the area to settlement, the Civil War, reconstruction, and the era of the Night Riders, politics continued to leave its mark on the far western extreme of the two states.

Small wonder, then, that politics became almost a way of life in the Purchase, and many who came to be masters of the art served their apprenticeship in the region.

Born In Graves Co.

The list of Purchase-area politicians who have gained wide recognition is long and distinguished. But one name would stand at the top of any lineup: Alben W. Barkley, the Graves County farm boy who rose through county offices to become U. S. Congressman, Senator and Vice President of the United States.

Perhaps the only way to describe Barkley and to describe the magic which made

him a Kentucky legend is to retreat to trite rhetoric and say merely that they just don't make men like that any more. In all probability he was the last of his breed — a flaming partisan who nevertheless would defend his convictions in face to face confrontation with the President; a dreamer who also was a reformer and a man of principle; a man who became speaker of the House and leader of the Senate during more than 40 years on the national scene, but who was passed over repeatedly for the Presidency; a man who knew great personal tragedy, but who never lost his towering sense of humor.

In the end, it may have been Barkley's sense of humor, plus his ability as a stand-up, extemporaneous orator that was his personal trademark. His penchant for calling every situation with his now-gentle, bow-waspish wit made him a legend in the Senate, also.

For instance, after the Republicans campaigned and won the Senate and House in 1946 with slogans of "Had enough?" and "Time to Change," Barkley grew a mustache. He was asked why. "Well," he replied, "the country wanted a change and I'm giving it to them."

During the time he was Senate leader, Kenneth McKellar, the vitriolic old Senator from Tennessee, was ripping the press for reports of election riots at Albem, Tenn. "It was the most peaceful election in years," McKellar roared from the floor of the Senate. "Why, I wasn't even in the state."

"Yeah, you done at that," Barkley interjected. "But what it was peaceful."

Barkley's fame as an orator, free-style or otherwise, became such that a survey by the University of Wisconsin political science department ranked 10 years after his death in 1956 ranked him as one of the 10 greatest American speakers of this century.

And what was there about him that made him stand out as an orator in an age before the revolution of television charged the emphasis in political speeches from content to appearance?

He had the commanding voice and the confident but still relaxed bearing of the successful speaker. But he had other things going for him, too. For one thing, he had that precise sense of humor and the ability to draw upon his vast background for earthy stories which illustrated and underscored key points.

For example, a favorite story he used many times was one which showed how a man in politics can't do too much for some persons. During one of his races he met an old man in Western Kentucky he had known for years.

"I wouldn't vote for you if you was the last man on earth," the old fellow fumed.

"You're nothin' but a no good cuss and I'm aginst you."

"How can you possibly feel that way?" Barkley asked.

"Didn't I help you get your World War pension, didn't I get your boy a job on the highway, and didn't I get the road past your place fixed?"

"Yeah, you done at that," the old man confessed grudgingly. "But tell me this:—"



Alben W. Barkley

courthouse in Rockcastle County, a Republican stronghold. When he arrived, he found the circuit courtroom bulging with people, something he hadn't expected.

"Don't let this go to your head, Alben," Circuit Judge Roscoe Tetter told him. "These people are here to hear you speak; they're here as witnesses in a mooted case I'm going to start as soon as you finish."

Although he was a Democrat through and through, Barkley had his partisan limitations, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt discovered in 1944. Barkley, then Senate majority leader, had guided a tax bill through the Senate after a long fight, but Roosevelt vetoed it when it came to his desk without telling Barkley of his intentions.

Infuriated by this and what he considered other instances when the President seemed to view him as a puppet, Barkley came before the Senate and delivered a ringing call for the body to override the veto.

Simultaneously he resigned as majority leader.

And so ended the long, colorful and useful career of the Purchase farm boy who really never was relegated to the back row and who came close to sitting in the seats of the mighty.

The confrontation is said to have cost Barkley the Vice Presidential nomination that year, a nomination that would have moved him into the top spot when Roosevelt died in 1945 and in position to run for President on his own in 1948. As it was, Harry S. Truman received the nod to be Roosevelt's running mate, and he in turn chose Barkley to be his Vice President in 1946.

But political disappointment was nothing new to Barkley. Several times he had been passed over for appointment to the Supreme Court and in 1952, when Truman declined to run again, he was rejected as the nominee for President because organized labor, which he long had supported ardently, regarded him as being too old.

Barkley even had a suitable story from back home to serve him in that moment of crushing disappointment. The day after being rejected as the nominee, he addressed the convention and delivered a memorable speech on how in politics a loser must find solace in simple things. To show what a loser he was, he cracked a joke about McCracken County farmer he once knew.

"This man was in the habit of going into Paducah on Saturday night and getting a rip-roaring drunk. Always his sons would load him in the farm wagon, drive him home and tuck him into bed."

One night, however, they didn't take him up to bed

when he brought him home. They merely unblinded the horses and left him in the wagon. Next morning he pried open his heavy eyes, appeared his strange surroundings and made an observation.

"Either I lost a pair of mules," he mused to himself, "or I found myself a brand-new wagon."

After completing his term as Vice President, during which time he came to be known as the "Veeep," a life in which he took great pride, Barkley returned to Kentucky and ran again for the Senate and was elected. He was serving in the Senate when he died on April 30, 1956.

His death came, appropriately, while he was doing what he did and loved best — speaking. He was addressing the student body of Washington and Lee University and had reached a point where he was discussing his new career in the Senate.

"Now I'm back again as a junior Senator and I'm willing to sit in the back row," he said. "For I'd rather be a servant in the back row than sit in the seats of the mighty."

With that he collapsed and died instantly on the steps.

Jackson Purchase Historical Society presents the **SESQUICENTENNIAL** Edition

ILLUSTRATED BY THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER

Reunion Of The "Old Johnnies" Took Place At Backsburg; Last Confederate Meet

By DANNY R. HATCHER

There seems to be a quaint nostalgia accompanying a reunion, regardless of its nature. Clashes, friendships, families, and olden soldiers gather and grasp sometimes hopefully for a time long past or a memory long with age. They smile about the "good old times" which usually were not so good and seek a sympathetic face when a familiar story is told.

They spoke of their gallantry and courage during the War in often trembling voices. A misty dimmed the hunger, the pain, the death, of those five bloody years.

The South and Border States found the reunion particularly popular and the old newspapers of yesterday abound with stories of the reunions. The author found an article in the October 19, 1897 issue of the Calloway Times published in Murray, Kentucky. It concerned an ex-Confederate union which had been attended by old Rebs from every county in Kentucky's Jackson Purchase.

The story, quoted below, indicates that a similar reunion would be held in 1898 but it is not known if this was an annual event in the Purchase or how many years it took place.

"The ex-Confederates met at Backsburg (Calloway County) last Friday (October 15, 1897). There were probably three thousand people present. Every county west of the river and Lyon and Livingston, on the east, were represented. Capt. (W. J.) Stone, Judge Moss, Hon. Henry George and B. A. Neal made speeches. A general good time was enjoyed by all and especially by the old

"Johnnies." There was plenty of good dinner and fine water for all. Every one expressed himself as being well pleased and happy, and ready to repeat the same next year, when the meeting will be at the same place and date."

No one is certain exactly when the last Confederate reunion was held in the Purchase area but eventually out of necessity they were held no more. The "thin gray line" grew thinner and disappeared into the darkness of time only to be retrieved by the proud descendant who stands a little taller when he recalls that his ancestor fought for "the Cause."



"This reunion in 1897 on Backsburg Hill between Mayfield and Murray and near the Graves-Calloway County line.

What have you done for me lately?"

Everyone he was inclined to get cozy, Barkley used to say, he reminded himself of a speech he once made at an alumni meeting of Marvin College, his long-gone school in Clinton which he once attended. He had carefully written out his remarks — (one of the very few times he ever used anything more than bare notes in a speech) — and he felt that if he had read them effectively.

But after the talk, he was confuted by a man.

"There were just three things wrong with your speech," he said. "In the first place, you read it; in the second place, you read it bad; and in the third place, it wasn't worth reading in the first place."

Along that same line, Barkley, a Democrat if ever there was one, also told about the time he was to make a campaign speech in the

Madrid Bend Born By Queer Flow Of River

By OUIDA JEWELL, Fulton, Ky. Newswoman

Madrid Bend, Kentucky, 42 miles from its county seat, hundreds of miles from the blue grass that made the State famous, and at no point attached to its mother State, the community is a part of Kentucky by a queer flow of the Mississippi River, and the Grace of God.

Located in the far southwestern region of Kentucky, it is an isolated peninsula bounded on three sides by the Mississippi River and its only land border is attached to the State of Tennessee. Residents of Madrid Bend, Kentuckians of the finest history unadorned flavor, must travel by auto more than 35 miles through Tennessee to reach the county seat in Hickman, Kentucky and if they choose to make the trip, by water must traverse the Mississippi River two times, and still go through the State of Missouri.

How did it get that way? Historians differ and geologists are amazed that at this point of America's geography it is the sharp bend in the Mississippi River and what is more is the only point where Missouri is on the east side and the river flows northward.

Statistics and phenomena be hanged, Madrid Bendians are true Kentuckians in spite of all their immediate surroundings of Tennessee and Missouri.

Madrid Bend covers 7,000 acres of land at the present time. Years ago there were more, but as the years go by the land on both sides washes into the river. It is an approximate 40 miles around peninsula. At the Kentucky-Tennessee state line it is now only a half mile across. Formerly it was three.

200 people in all, big land owners, a few small ones, and several share-croppers. At one time there was a large number of Negroes living in "The Bend." The last time we were there there were only four.

The people in Madrid Bend make their living by farming. The principal crop is cotton, with some corn and beans. A few of the citizens make a living doing commercial fishing.

There is no town in Madrid Bend — only what you might call a community. There is one grocery and a general merchandise store. And that is where everyone congregates — morning, noon and night, when they are not working.

Although most of the citizens consider themselves loyal Kentuckians, they have more in common with Tennessee, as they do their business, except voting, in Tennessee. Most of the citizens seem satisfied with the way things are in "The Bend," but some feel that it would be convenient to belong to Tennessee.

Over the years there have been quite a few disputes over Madrid Bend. Many Kentuckians think that it should belong to Tennessee, some Missourians believe that it should belong to Missouri, and of course, Kentuckians disagree with them both. And the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee, at that point, has been changed several times, until no one knows where the exact line is. It is very crooked and there is a story that the first surveyor was drunk when he surveyed the line. As there is uncertainty about the line, it has been known for Missourians to vote in Kentucky.

Madrid Bend is really in Kentucky and Tennessee, with the portion on the peninsula being known by many as "Kentucky Bend." The earliest name it had was "Laurea la Grate," meaning "Grassy Bend" — a name given to it by

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Vice President of United States, 1949-53. Member U. S. Senate, 1927-49 and 1955-56. Senate Democratic Leader 1935-39. 103 years of Representative, 1913-27. Owned a farm, 1877. Came to be known as "The Old Judge" in 1877. He was elected to the Jackson Purchase Circuit Judgeship in 1877. He was elected to the Jackson Purchase Circuit Judgeship in 1877. He was elected to the Jackson Purchase Circuit Judgeship in 1877.

BARKLEY'S LAW OFFICE
Alben W. Barkley, Congressman, U.S. Senator and Vice President, has been practicing law here, 1901. He had read law for two years in offices of Rep. Charles K. Wheeler and Judge Wm. Sutton Bishop. An Old Judge Priest of Irvine, Ky. stories. Barkley supplemented his income by acting as court reporter.

Presented by BPO Elks No. 517 Lodge of which Mr. Barkley was a member.

Dr. Saunders Was Outstanding Pioneer Physician

Dr. Raven Saunders, M.D., was a pioneer physician of Western Kentucky for 50 years. He was born in Frankfurt in 1808 and died December 13, 1891 at Paducah. He discovered the use of Morphine-Atropin in the treatment of Cholera in 1873. He was first to advocate fresh air treatment of Pneumonia and Tuberculosis; the first president of the West Ky. Medical Association. He is recognized for his contributions to science and medicine by the American Medical Association and the European. He was one of the outstanding pioneer physicians. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.

MORE THAN 100 former Confederate States of America soldiers from the Jackson Purchase area of Kentucky attended

The Chickasaw Indian Treaty of 1818

Williams, Samuel Coles, Beginnings of West Tennessee, 1781-1841, Johnson City, Tenn., The Watauga Press, 1930.

THE CHICKASAW TREATY OF 1818

The Chickasaw Country between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers in the limits of Kentucky and Tennessee was recognized as one of fertility and desirable for settlement. Kentuckians from an early date were clamorous for a removal of the Indian title. The legislature of the state repeatedly memorialized the Congress.

But Tennesseans were so much indebted to the Chickasaws and so dependent on their loyalty in times of stress to press unduly for a relinquishment of a claim so tenaciously held by a soil so bravely defended by that tribe for centuries.

Shelby thought these good reasons were very little and they will be too distant from the point where the treaty was likely to be held.

Correspondence between Shelby and Jackson began in June — marked by mutual deference to Shelby as "first name" on all papers.

Shelby now opened the trading by asking of the chiefs: "What do you ask for this land?" "We do not know what we ask," they replied.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Two Commissioners were appointed to arrange for and negotiate a treaty, one from the Chickasaws and one from the Executive.

In a later communication, Jackson to Shelby, it was proposed that the Chickasaw under the treaty of 1818 be withheld.

Shelby accepted Jackson's invitation to stop and rest at his home in Nashville.

Jefferson, when president in 1802, did not take an unshakable view of the problem. He wrote: "From the Yazoo to the Ohio is the property of the United States."

A tower of strength to the cause of the Chickasaws fell when General James Robertson passed away while among them (September 1, 1814). It needed that the passage of a few years into being Tennessee into section.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

SUPER D
Drugs
SALUTES

MEETING THE PEOPLE OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE

MAYFIELD
HEART OF THE PURCHASE

The Jackson Purchase
AND ITS GREAT COMMUNITY OF PEOPLE WHO THIS YEAR MARK A 150-Year Panorama of Progress 1819 to 1969

Birthdays are happy occasions for our firm! Although we haven't had 150 of them yet, we pride ourselves on the fact that as each year passes, we can look back and find accomplishments that have been a benefit to you, our customers, and to our friends and employees. The fine people of the Jackson Purchase have helped us accomplish this.

Tom Turnbow,
Manager

SUPER D DRUGS

MAYFIELD PLAZA PARIS ROAD

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

These sums may seem large at first view, but the country is so large that the country is of immense importance.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

The Beginning of West Tennessee

GISSON COUNTY This county was named by recital in the legislative act, "in honor of and perpetuate the memory of Colonel John H. Gisson."

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

believed we would succeed. We created funds out of the property of the Indians that obtained first just south of the Bayou du Chien just opposite another grouping of Indian mounds. It runs north and south for its greater length of about four miles but turns at an angle near its northern extremity so as to enter the Obion with the current of the creek. The fact that the canal connects the two mound sites on the two largest local tributaries of the Mississippi does lead to speculation that the site was of human origin. Lewis has softened the soil of the canal, and excess trees, some over four feet in diameter, now rise from its bed. Water still runs in the channel many months out of the year.

PREHISTORIC CANAL — Although archeologists don't agree, there is in Hickman County a so-called Indian Canal believed to be of prehistoric origin. It begins at a point on Obion Creek just south of a large Indian mound and enters the Bayou du Chien just opposite another grouping of Indian mounds. It runs north and south for its greater length of about four miles but turns at an angle near its northern extremity so as to enter the Obion with the current of the creek. The fact that the canal connects the two mound sites on the two largest local tributaries of the Mississippi does lead to speculation that the site was of human origin. Lewis has softened the soil of the canal, and excess trees, some over four feet in diameter, now rise from its bed. Water still runs in the channel many months out of the year.

his first name and John Bradshaw killed eighty-five years. David Crockett, on first settling, was in the then limits of Weakley, but on a change of Lewis fell into Gibson County. Lewis himself is said to have been the first white child born in the county.

The original name of the town was Gibsonsport, written Gibson-Port. E. Hogg, Wm. C. Love, John W. Evans, Robert Tinkle, and John P. Thomas composed the commission to disincorporate the town and sell the lots. They advertised in the Jackson Gazette that lots would be disposed of July 20th on credit of twelve months, saying:

"From a test of a few years' experience, no doubt will be entertained with regard to healthy, the town was many causes destructive to health. Adjacent to the site are four fever-filling springs. The town was an unwholesome place about seven miles of the town at all seasons of the year for a long time. The principle of the center operated here against the bluff on which Randolph later stood."

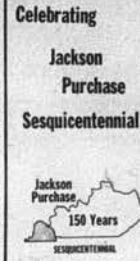
Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.

Shelby reported to Shelby that the Chickasaws were opposed to a meeting, having been kept out by an act of the Executive.



For 22 years, the owners of A & B Heating and Cooling have served this area. We are indeed glad to take part in the observance of the Jackson Purchase 150th Anniversary Year.

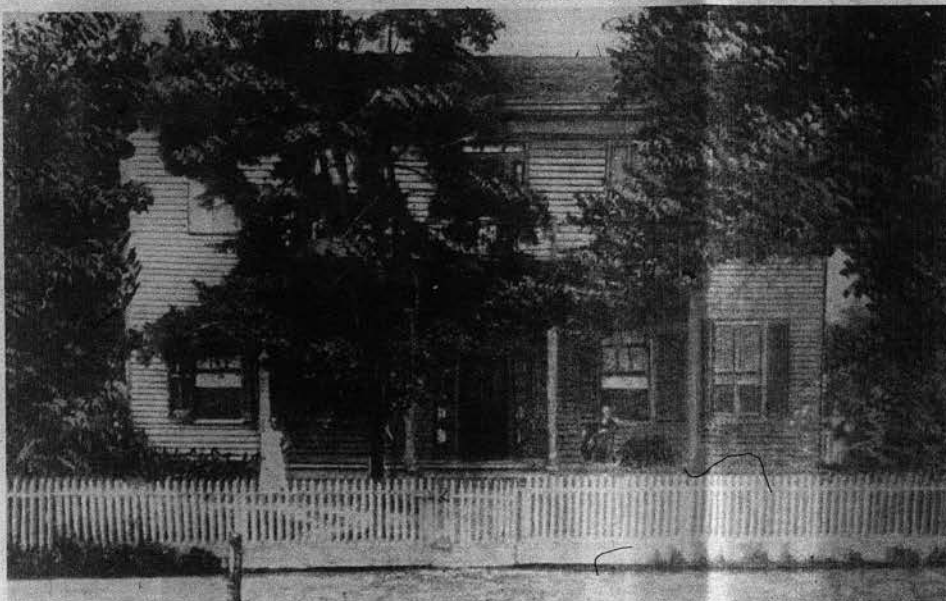


Columbia, the first official United States Post office established in the Jackson Purchase after the treaty was signed, was located in Hickman County. The office was located in the town of Hickman. Whether an error was made in the spelling of Columbia, or whether it was named after the town of Columbia, is not known. Inasmuch as there was a town of Columbia in the county at the time, an official change was necessary in order to avoid confusion.

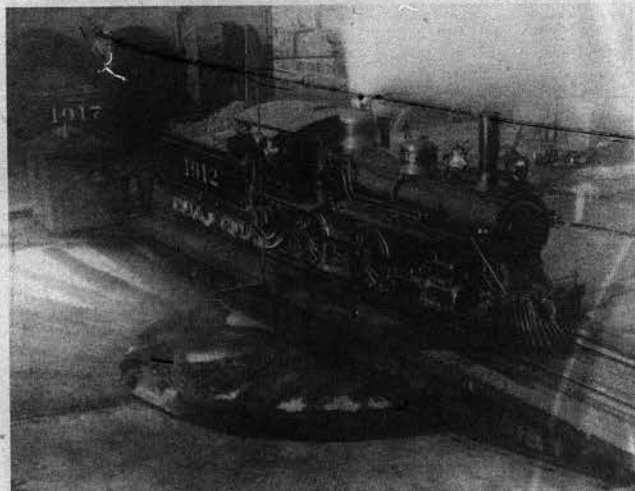
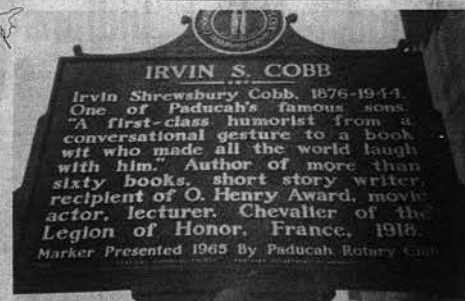
The Columbia-Columbia Post Office was established October 18, 1823, with William Cook as postmaster. Mr. Cook was born in 1785 and died in 1855. He succeeded Mr. Cook by 1827.

The fact that there was not an official U. S. Post Office in the Purchase before 1823 did not prevent people living in the area from transmitting letters or documents to other counties or states. It was customary to send mail by any means available to the nearest U.S. Post Office for further dispatch.

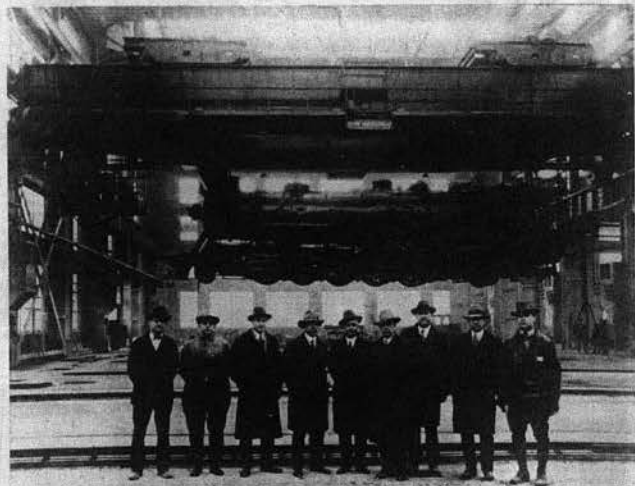
Cecil Alderico & Alfred Bellow Owners
A & B Heating and Cooling
323 South 12th St.,
Mayfield
Just North of Water & Light
Day 247-5110
Night 247-6798



BIRTHPLACE OF IRVIN S. COBB — Irvin S. Cobb, famous humorist and short story writer was maternal grandfather, Dr. Reuben Saunders who gained fame in 1876 by discovering (by accident) born June 23, 1876. In this house which stood at 312 South Third Street. It was the home of his a cure for cholera. The Saunders house was torn down in 1914.



"TURN HER AROUND" — Locomotive is shown here on the turntable at the old Illinois Central Railroad roundhouse which stood at 12th and Kentucky in Paducah. The roundhouse was torn down several years ago when the railroad converted from steam locomotives to diesels. Photo courtesy Illinois Central Railroad



LOCOMOTIVE BUILT IN PADUCAH SHOPS — This central type locomotive of the 2900 series was built in the Illinois Central Railroad shops at Paducah in April 1927. It is shown hoisted by a 250-ton crane preparatory to moving it over other locomotives in the shops. Photo courtesy Illinois Central Railroad

Chief Wild Fox, De Soto, Davy Crockett General Grant, Jefferson Davis All Slept Here How Sad None Slept on a Sealy®



FIRST THERE WERE THE INDIANS. A BED WAS EASY. A PILE OF SKINS UNDER THE OPEN SKIES OR IN A TEEPEE. Not comfortable but at least a firm foundation.



DeSoto and the explorers were civilized. They used the skins but placed them over leaves for a softer "mattress." Only advantage was that it did keep the damp from seeping thru the skins.



The Pioneers weren't choosy. Some bedded down on the bare ground, others on furs, others on leaves and others, after they had set their roots down, on corn stuck mattresses.



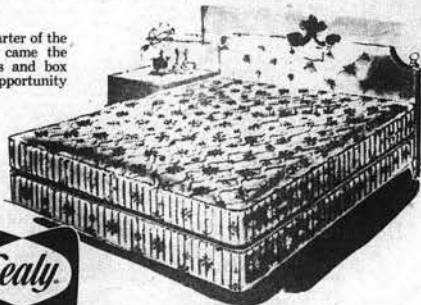
Sometime before the War Between the States, feather beds were the vogue among those who could afford the goose feathers. If you couldn't you slept on raw cotton sewn into a sack. A bit lumpy but better than nothing.

So generation after generation, the Mid South alternated between feathers and cotton pads.



Then in the first quarter of the twentieth Century, came the innerspring mattress and box springs. At last an opportunity to sleep better.

NOW the Sealy® Posturepedic® gives you your choice 7 different kinds of firmness and in 6 different sizes—everyone of them able to say: NOW NO MORNING BACKACHE FROM SLEEPING ON A TOO SOFT MATTRESS — For Posturepedic® is designed in cooperation with leading orthopedic surgeons for firm support.



CELEBRATE 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS BY PROGRESSING TO POSTUREPEDIC®



Mayfield and West Kentucky's leading home furnishings store takes great pleasure in joining with the citizens of the great Jackson Purchase in celebrating the occasion of the 150th anniversary year of the eight county Kentucky Purchase Area.

For years, our store has helped to keep homes in the Jackson Purchase furnished with the most up to date and comfortable furniture and accessories available on the market. We will continue, through the following years, to maintain these high standards for home furnishings buyers in the Jackson Purchase.

PAUL HAWKINS, Owner



Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

Found-Building Indians Were First in Ballard Co. Section

BALLARD COUNTY HISTORY
By Charles H. Geveloff
Wickliffe, Kentucky

In 1682, a French exploration under the command of Robert LaSalle arrived at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers following a long and difficult voyage down the Mississippi. When they stepped ashore on the east bank of the Mississippi river, they became the first white men ever to stand on what today is the northwestern-most county in the Jackson Purchase.

Although these Frenchmen may not have realized it at the time, they stood on a site which had been settled a thousand years before by a tribe of prehistoric man.

Evidence of the existence of these people is discovered in the ancient mounds of the Chickasaw and Cahokia. City in Wickliffe. Here are seen the burial grounds and council houses of these ancient people, along with a variety of their utensils made of stone and wood. The mounds of the mound builders to its setting by white men, Ballard was first settled as a white town occupied only by moving bands of Indians, who hunted the wild and game, fished in the land and fished in the rivers and streams which abounded

In 1780 George Rogers Clark was commanded by Jefferson to establish a fort on the Mississippi River. The fort was to serve as a trading post and also to provide for defense against the Indians and Spanish. Clark was instructed to purchase land for the fort from the friendly Chickasaw Indians, but for some unknown reason, never did Clark actually establish the fort about three miles south of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and one mile south of the present location at the site of the present town of Clark. After construction of the Fort by Clark and his two hundred soldiers, a large number of settlers and families came down the river on their backs and canoes and made a temporary settlement near the fort.

General Clark did not remain permanently at Fort Jefferson, but traveled on seeking sites for new forts. He left Captain Robert George in command.

A few Chickasaw Indians resented the intrusion of white settlers and organized to drive them from the area known as "Indian Land". Pierce battles between the settlers and the savages ensued with the latter near the fort faring the worse in the early battles. The entire family of one settler, a man named McMeuse, was butchered and his cabin burned. Mr. McMeuse escaped to the fort and helped to defend it. William Tipton, one of those at the fort during the attacks left the area and became the first settler at Columbus.

A few soldiers remained at the fort until 1784 when it was abandoned. From that time until Andrew Jackson consummated the purchase of Western Kentucky from the Chickasaws, there were no attempts at a permanent settlement in Ballard County.

John Humphrey, the first permanent settler, moved his family to Ballard County and located on a creek about three miles from the Ohio River in early 1818. That stream is now named Humphreys Creek. Humphrey was followed into the same vicinity that year by Solomon Reddifer and Robert and William Crafton. Daniel Doolin, John Weaver and James Talbot all settled near the present community of Rowley in 1819.

Andrew Lovelace settled the present location of Lovelaceville in 1820, a few years after the settlement flourished. Before the Civil War, Broadway in Lovelaceville was 66 feet wide and more than a block long. Stores completely occupied both sides of the street. A stage coach stopped twice a week in this community. There were 18 residents, and a hotel was available for very travelers. A residence still stands in

choosing between the two men. He chose Waters and was proved mutually satisfactory. It had the contrary effect. The friends of the late Ashley, by the decision and a vigorous contest over the election of the other county official. Voice was traded and Jacob Corbett became County Clerk while Waters served as Circuit Clerk. Corbett retained his post nearly forty years and was very influential in the policies and politics of the new county.

A court house was completed in 1844 under the watchful eye of Mr. Coats who was awarded the contract. It was built of brick at a cost of \$6,000.00 with a court room on the ground floor and three jury rooms above. In 1890 the building, along with all the county records, was destroyed by fire.

A building for the housing of prisoners was completed some time before the court house. The jail was a brick building used as such until a brick jail was constructed in 1867.

Although Ballardville was the first town in the county at that time (prior to 1886 when Carlisle county was formed) many people were disappointed in the feeling that the county seat should be located near the Mississippi River. The sites of the county seat were the subject of a legislative act granting the citizens the right to decide the location of the county seat by a small settlement on the site of the Old Fort Jefferson were the two possibilities. When the vote was taken, the latter had a clear majority. This settled the matter for several years. However, when the court house in Ballardville burned in 1880, the question arose again. The legislature again granted the citizens the right of deciding the matter by ballot and at this time there was also a concentrated effort by some to divide the county, creating a new county south of Mayfield Creek. Their efforts did not receive overwhelming support. The citizens shelved until later years. In the late 1870's the town of Wickliffe was founded on the banks of the Mississippi River about a mile north of Fort Jefferson and named for Charles Wickliffe. It is believed that Wickliffe was established primarily to secure the county seat. To increase the support of Wickliffe, Judge H. H. Jenkins promised to build a court house in the new town and executed a performance bond to insure its completion. This act by Judge Jenkins generated strong support for Wickliffe. The election was held on May 6, 1880 and Wickliffe received a majority of 570.

The citizens of Ballardville were still reluctant to relinquish the county seat and commenced litigation claiming that the vote was not a fair one. It took two years and a decision by the Court of Appeals before the records were moved to Wickliffe in 1882.

The friends of Ballardville were still not satisfied and in 1888 the question was revived. There was another legislative act allowing the vote to be submitted to the people. A spirited contest arose with mass meetings, feeds and speakers arguing the respective merits of each community. The name of H. Jenkins argued the superiority of Wickliffe and J. M. Nichols ably represented Ballardville. These two debated their case at every town and hamlet in the county and in the ensuing election Wickliffe was triumphant, the county was divided with bitter enmity and animosity after the election.

The court house built by Mr. Jenkins was a brick structure 40 x 60 feet and two

high school located near LaCenter.

The first national military campaign in which Ballard Countians served as the Mexican War. Captain C. A. Wickliffe headed a company of about 100 men from Graves, Callaway and Ballard Counties who trained at Blainville for some time before going to the front.

Nearly 500 residents of Ballard County volunteered for service in the Civil War. 400 with the Confederacy and 100 with the Union. One of the first companies raised in 1861. The present Ballard County Court House was built here in 1905, replacing the one built by Mr. Jenkins, and is a two story brick structure with a white dome. It is a very impressive structure with modern equipment and furnishings and one of the best court houses in the Purchase.

Construction on a jail was begun in early 1863 and it was formally dedicated in August 20 of that year. Cooby and Landrum of Mayfield built the structure costing \$2,100.00, which stood until the winter of 1967-1968 when it was demolished by its owner. It was used by the county until the early 1900's when a new jail was built.

Ballard County's first newspaper was the Ballard County News, established in 1865 by D. P. Joett with offices in Blainville and remained in circulation for seven or fifteen years. The Wickliffe Tribune was begun in 1883 and lasted only one year when the owner moved to Columbus and later sold the paper.

The Wickliffe Journal appeared in 1884, with Frank France as publisher, and soon after a Ballard Yeoman. After 1900, when LaCenter was founded, the latter was the only newspaper. Advance came into existence. Presently there are two weekly paper publications in the county. The Advance-Yeoman, a first consolidation of the LaCenter Advance and the Ballard County News, in LaCenter, which began circulation in 1967.

The earliest settlers of the county were primarily of the Baptist or Methodist faith with the first house of worship being built by the Baptists. It was a log structure erected in 1828 about five miles south of the present town of Ballard. The first meeting place for a number of years. Old Harmony and Palestine are a few miles north of Ballard. The first Methodist Church with Old Harmony located about seven miles northwest of Ballard. The first Baptist was one of the first pastors in Ballard County. The county is now divided by nearly all denominations.

William Hazzard was the first school teacher in Ballard County. He taught in a small little cabin on Mr. Reddifer's farm near Humphreys Creek in 1823. Private tuition was the only means of support for these early schools and the terms lasted from 2-1/2 to 4 months. The schoolhouses were log dwellings that had been deserted by families who found the hardships of the frontier too demanding. To qualify as a teacher, one only had to have the ability to read, write and cipher. In 1883 there were 76 school districts, 64 for the 1141 white pupils and 12 for the 476 black pupils. Total education expenditures in the school year 1884-1885 was \$7,265.70. Nearly all of the schools were one room structures, some of which are still standing. High schools were organized in the county in 1908. Ballard County also was the home of two colleges, Blainville College and Ballardville College. Two former presidents of Kentucky Universities once taught in the Ballard County system: Dr. Herman Donovan, a president of the University of Kentucky and Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President Emeritus of Murray State University.

Presently there are five modern elementary schools, grade one through six, and a consolidated "middle school" (grades seven and eight) and

and William Harris were the first businessmen of the village. In 1803, C. J. Barlow and fifty-three other residents filed a petition to Ballard Circuit Court and Barlow became an incorporated city.

Oscar
Oscar, a community in northeast Ballard County was named for Oscar Turner, who owned most of the land surrounding the community. Near Oscar is located the Ballard Wildlife Waterfowl Refuge which has many lakes with excellent fishing and has become nationally known for its excellent duck and goose hunting.

Kevil
Kevil was named for R. V. Kevil, a large landowner there at the time, and from whose properties the Kevil City Improvement Company was organized. This company sold lots for the building of the city. The community now has approximately 300 residents and is in the process of installing a new city wide sanitary sewer system. Kevil was named after the early 1950's when the Atomic Energy plant was under construction nearby.

Hinkleville
Hinkleville was named for Major Jesse Hinkle and is situated a few miles south of LaCenter.

Bandana is a pleasant community in the northern section of the county which serves as a trading center for farmers who till the flat fertile soil of that area. Its present population is around 300. The source of its name is unknown. Slater, Needmore, Cerdo and Inglede are all amiable communities whose source of name is unknown. Gage was named for an American general.

The history of Ballardville and Lovelaceville was previously mentioned in an historical sketch and two separate articles appear on Wickliffe and LaCenter.



A BALLARD COUNTY GRAND JURY holding the box in John Owens, to his right is Frank Kears, an early newspaper publisher.

When Ballard County Seat Was Located At Blainville

(By J.S. HACKER)

My mind goes back this morning to an incident in my life - I call it an incident now, but at that time, it was only a crisis, but, in fact, it was only a "Tempest in a Teapot" - when the County Seat of Ballard County was at Blainville.

I had noticed the beautiful ladies from Blainville, dressed in the latest fashions, and the well dressed men. From their appearance I had drawn the conclusion that Blainville must be a great city.

I remember Sid Taylor. He was tall, slender and had a crisp pin that, in its resplendent gorgecoums, rather obscured Sid than ornamented him. He played banjo with the drummed circled with chip diamonds, the strings were gold, and the keys were silver. He had attached a little chain for a safety fastening. He wore a gold watch chain big enough to look a wagon; and with it all he was

saloons of that hell-hole, Cairo, Illinois.

"Your Honor, I am sorry that the human laws of Kentucky are not severe enough to deal with this defendant, but I pray, Your Honor, will make the punishment fit the crime so far as the laws will permit.

By way of explanation, let me state the case. It was in one of the panics of the 70's. The mills in the North and East were shut down and men in droves were making their way South. We landed 25 at old Florence on one trip. They immediately filed down the railroad and were out of the county before the sun went down.

This set of facts being proved, I was immediately released.

With Bud Reeves' speech and the inefficiency of the laws of Kentucky ringing in my ears, I let no time in taking my departure for the river, knowing that these humane laws had been amply supplemented at times and might have been left hanging to the limb of a tree.

We Are Proud Of Our 22 Years OF SERVICE

We are not quite a quarter century old, but we do wish to join with all others in celebrating the 150th year of the Jackson Purchase.

This is the store that presents the last word in women's high fashion footwear. Women's high fashion shoes were first introduced to the Jackson Purchase in Mayfield.

Twenty-two years ago Dwight Timmons saw the need for updating the shoe business in this area. It was he who first introduced famous women's shoe creations that were the rage everywhere else in the country.

Dwight has recently opened a new highly fashionable women's shoe salon at the corner of South and 7th Streets in Mayfield, Kentucky.

Carefully selected high fashion styles from major well-known women's shoe manufacturers have served to help Jack Jackson Purchase women up on their toes in the latest footwear available anywhere.

Rogue

contempos

joyce

Hersheim

WOMEN'S SHOE COLLECTION

Cover Girl

Orchids

Lady Bostonians

Mister Chic

Revelations

Front Row

Skooters

Paparelli

Roamers

This is the new home of Dwight's Shoe Village, in Mayfield. It is owned by Dwight Timmons, who operates it with the help of his wife and Mrs. Peggy Sassen, all of whom are well known to the fashion-conscious women of the Jackson Purchase.

DWIGHT'S SHOE VILLAGE

CORNER OF SOUTH & 7th STREETS MAYFIELD, KY.

Blainville residents in front of Senfords Store.

THE ELLIOTT HOUSE, an early Wickliffe hotel which was located near the river.

Election Of 1894 "Hot" One In Fulton

By OUIDA JEWELL

At election time in 1894 there were rallies and parades in Fulton.

The majority of the citizens were Democrats, and they looked with amazement on those who placed their stamp under the Republican emblem. Heated arguments prevailed on every street corner weeks before an election.

Some oldtimers were long-haired coons, top hats and carried heavy walking canes, especially at election time. Two of these men were J. A. Collins and Maxton Thomas, father of Judge Gus Thomas, who later served as Kentucky Court of Appeals Judge.

This information was obtained from old papers — including a map — originally owned by the late Dr. Nolen W. Hughes.

There were livery barns located all over Fulton 75 years ago. They rented buggies and carriages to all the gay young blades, and every man-about-town had his favorite horse.

There was no school on the Kentucky side of the city, except a small free school where the Catholic Church is presently located, on Eddings Street.

In South Fulton there was the Baptist Seminary, a junior college whose students majored in English and music. The school was maintained by the Kirkland brothers, two Baptist ministers and was composed of the main building and a dormitory. Some students boarded in the homes. South Fulton then was sparsely settled.

A large stove factory, owned by Jesse G. Keys and son, stood below what is now the old freight house. No main lines or water extended through West Fulton farther than Eddings Street. There were waterworks on most streets in East Fulton, and on State Line, but there was none in South Fulton except at the mill owned by Jacob Wise and son.

Social life in the town was enlivened by the presence of an opera house, The Vendome, on Main Street, occupying the upper floor above Wade's Used Furniture and the building formerly occupied by Bennett Drug Store.

The most popular plays and lectures of the time were presented at The Vendome.

Among the lecturers were William Jennings Bryan, Col. Henry Watterson, founder and editor of the Courier-Journal, and Governors Bob and Alf Taylor of Tennessee. Each year the opera house would present the minstrel show of Al G. Fields. He was a personal friend of the late Billy Carr, with whom he frequently went bird hunting.

John Philip Sousa appeared there with his band, then one of the most famous musical organizations in the country. The Lyman Twins also presented their famous show.

Circuses made frequent visits to town, and the railroads would have cut rates so that people from other towns could come to Fulton on these occasions. Buffalo Bill showed up in Fulton when there wasn't a house west of Carr Institute. His group included dozens of Indians, Annie Oakley, the famous marksman, and buffaloes.

Dances were held frequently at the Windsor Hotel. They started at 11 p.m. and lasted until 2 or 3 a.m. Very few teenagers were present, and the dancers confined themselves to far more sober exhibitions than the modern-day dancing.

Stores remained open every night until 8 or 9 o'clock, except on Sunday, and many restaurants were open all night.

The Windsor Hotel then occupied the grounds where the present U. S. Post Office stands. Adjacent to it were the Grand Central Hotel, the Owen Hotel and the Murrell House. Inside the hotels were barber shops, saloons and lunch counters or dining rooms.

The gay and colorful Fulton of some 3,000 persons has taken on a different aspect as the years have rolled along, but most Fullonians still contend that it is a good place to live, and cast few longing glances at the "good old days."

YOUR MONEY BUYS MORE at... Foodtown

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

IT BUYS MORE NOW
IT BOUGHT MORE IN
THE PAST . . . AND
IT WILL BUY MORE
IN THE FUTURE



WE LOOK FORWARD TO UNDREAMED
OF PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE
IN THE
THE JACKSON PURCHASE



Shown above is the spacious Foodtown Market, with plenty of paved, free parking. Here is where you will find a complete, one-stop food shopping store that features some of the finest meats to be found anywhere; fresh, dewey-crisp vegetables and complete selections of famous brand canned and frozen staples . . . ALL at budget-watcher's prices, too. You'll appreciate the wide, uncluttered aisles and the ease you have in finding what you are looking for. For your convenience we are open seven days a week, 'til midnight. Shop here, once, and you'll soon see why Foodtown is one of the fastest growing food stores in The Jackson Purchase. No brag . . . just fact!



NATHAN SMOLAR
CO-OWNER



PATRICK HICKS
CO-OWNER-MANAGER



OPEN
'Til Midnight

Paducah Road - Just North Of Mayfield

Foodtown



AVERRILL HARRIMAN is shown here as he addresses a huge gathering while bringing personal greetings from President Lyndon Johnson to the 1964 Banana Festival.

The International Banana Festival At Fulton Becomes Showcase Of Latin Relations

By Jo Westpheling

The International Banana Festival, in all its colorful, spirited Latin-American splendor, in seven short years has become a show-case for the community endorser in the North and South American continents.

Since inauguration the International Banana Festival has spread its wings from a modest celebration of city pride to a spectacular brotherhood of continental scope.

For the Banana Festival brings together the peoples of two Americas, joins them in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding and makes their interests in composing the festival theme "United Us."

The festival also represents the will to coalesce, the possibility of an impossibility, and defiance of limited resources. Although encompassing a combined population of only 7,000 people, the host community expands its seams to accommodate ten times that number on a given occasion.

To a newcomer driving through the city during festival week in the early fall each year, the proceedings may seem a wrong impression. The tourist may assume that he is invading a movie set or that he has gone to sleep at the wheel and is dreaming. Upon discovering what is really happening, he may question the location and make an event.

Indeed, he is justified in being wary of the seemingly geographical misnomer. The claim of "Banana Capital of the Nation" or the "Banana Crossroads of the United States" would seem to be a far-fetched boast for a typical little town straddling the border in the far reaches of Western Kentucky and Tennessee.

But further investigation supports the boast. The nucleus of the city — or cities — can tell you that, while no bananas are grown in Fulton, the town is a main distribution center for the golden fruit grown in many Latin American countries.

Located halfway between New Orleans, the nation's greatest banana port, and Chicago, Fulton is the hub of the rail lines and serves as the main diversion point of the Illinois Central Railroad, the nation's largest carrier of bananas.

Over 2,000 refrigerated cars of bananas come into Fulton from the Gulf docks each month. The fruit is repacked and re-iced to prevent spoilage and is then shipped out to points in all parts of the continent.

Billions of pounds of bananas have been handled in Fulton's redistribution centers since 1954.

Therefore, Fulton and the banana-producing countries are bound together through the transportation of the scrumptious fruit.

It is only logical, then, that a celebration such as the International Banana Festival is held for the purpose of bringing together the parents of such an operation.

President Johnson has lauded the celebration for its "key role in the relations between the United States and Latin America." He went the distinguished diplomat Averill Harriman to the event as his regional representative. The life-sage John Kennedy sent his personal greetings through a United States Senator.

Ambassadors, heads of Latin-American countries have lauded the heroic efforts of the two Fultons.

There's nothing in the world quite like the Banana Festival. It is a festa with a purpose far greater than that of publicizing a product or attracting tourists.

The International Banana Festival is an experiment in human relations that has achieved remarkable success in the past seven years. This has been accomplished, too, without taking one bit of fun away from it. In fact, at festa time, Fulton swings.

All of Fulton participates. The process of putting on a festival of this sort involves hundreds of volunteers, and they come from both sides of State Line Street, the technical division between the two municipalities.

And when festival week comes in each fall, still other people become involved in its activities. They come from the banana-producing countries of Latin America — students, diplomats, artists, musicians, newsmen, educators.

Each year approximately fifty young people arrive in Fulton two weeks before festival time. From many parts of the United States for the first time. Most are students, 16 to 20 years of age; some, but not all, are from the United States.

For the most part, the youngsters are quite clear on the United States for the first time. Most are students, 16 to 20 years of age; some, but not all, are from the United States.

Whatever their concepts of the United States and its people might have been before the visit, it is quite clear within a few days that Fulton's genuine friendliness has done more to enhance understanding and good will than a hundred textbooks and a thousand lectures could provide.

Then comes the week of the festival itself, and more visitors come to town from both the banana growing countries and from many parts of the United States.

They see brilliant exhibits of arts and crafts from Venezuela and Ecuador; an authentic Latin American village dubbed "Cabana City" is opened; they hear a marimba band whose members are

Guatemalan army men; they view parades, beauty pageants, talent shows, an exhibit of Latin American paintings, a music festa.

They also have seen in the Fulton library, the Ashland Oil Purchase Prize Collection of 21 contemporary oil paintings, each of which has been a prizewinner in Louisville Art Center shows. This collection has been widely shown in galleries, museums



LIONEL HAMPTON, the internationally known Apician, is shown here accepting a Kentucky Collier's commission sent by Governor Louis Nunn. Admiring the document is Congressman Frank Shubertfield (left) and the International Banana Festival princess.



EVEN ROYALTY has a hand in serving up the world's largest banana party. Princess Pam Shaw seems to be enjoying her duty.



A COUPLE FROM HONDURAS perform at the Inter-American Music Fiesta along with salsa dancers from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Those countries no longer seem remote to Fulton — nor does the United States seem like a distant imperial colossus to the hundreds of Latin Americans who have since been so warmly received. Now he waxes harder than the Fulton News, were among the group that visited Ecuador. He helped start things seven years ago. One year it appeared that the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee might have to forego visiting the festival because of a subsequently received invitation to attend a Washington briefing on federal municipal matters by the President. Mrs. Westpheling took the direct approach; she called the White House, and forcefully explained the

significance of the Fulton activities to a presidential aide — and the Governors, consequently, were able to arrange other representation for the Washington meeting.

Fulton people take their festival seriously, despite all the fun it involves. Most define its aims as a gesture of friendship. From an impartial, outside view, however, it involves diplomacy — the best kind of diplomacy.

Together Fulton and South Fulton comprise a community of fewer than 7,000 people. What these Americans are doing is remarkable!

Out of the vast experiences from seven Festivals, the people of Fulton and South Fulton have concocted an amazing recipe, using the banana industry as its chief ingredient for people-to-people diplomacy.



A Latin-American student (right) is deeply interested in her American friends as they discuss classroom studies, which the visiting "Amigos" attend while at the Festival.

Marshall County Was The 92nd. County In Kentucky; Organized From Calloway

MARSHALL COUNTY

MARSHALL county, the 92nd formed in the state, was organized June 7, 1842, out of the northern part of Calloway county, and named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, then recently deceased. It is situated in the extreme S. W., and is part of the Jackson Purchase; is bounded N. by Livingston and Lyon counties, E. by Lyon and Trigg, S. by Calloway, and W. by Graves and McCracken. Its N. and E. boundary line is the Tennessee river; the East fork of Clark's river passes centrally through it; from N. W. to S. E.; other streams are the West fork of Clark's river, and Jonathan, Cypress, Bear, and Sugar creeks. It contains 328 square miles of land, or 209,920 acres, generally level; the soil is good, of the quaternary formation, and the timber of every variety, and excellent; the soil, wide, and quite fertile. The principal productions are corn, oats, wheat, and tobacco.

Towns. — Benton, the county seat, named after the great U. S. senator from Missouri; Thos. Hart Benton, was incorporated Jan. 1845; in 22 miles from Paducah by gravel turnpike, and 13 miles from Calvert city, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, which passes across the northern part of the county; has a Union church, a fine male and female academy, 7 lawyers, 2 doctors, 4 stores, 1 hotel, 2 blacksmiths' shops, 1 tannery, 1 cotton-gin and wool carding machine, and 1 steam saw and grist mill. Population 158 in 1870, Birmingham, the Tennessee river, 11 miles N. E. of the town, and incorporated Feb. 27, 1860, has 1 hotel, 2 stores, a large tobacco warehouse, a large saw and grist mill, and a steam saw and grist mill. Incorporated in 1870, 322. Calvert City, in the extreme N. W., has a hotel and 2 stores, was incorporated March 18, 1871.

population about 200. Bismburg, 4 miles E. of N. from Benton, incorporated Sept. 18, 1861, has 2 stores, a church, hotel, and tobacco warehouse; population about 175. Egner's Ferry or Aurora, Fairdale, Olive, Brewer's Mills, Palms, and Oakland are post offices and small places.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM MARSHALL COUNTY

Senate. — Jesse C. Gilbert, 1871-75. From Marshall, Calloway and Trigg counties — Alfred Boyd, 1842-45. From Marshall and Calloway counties — Alfred Johnson, 1850.

House of Representatives. — Robert O. Morgan, 1851-53; Jas. Brien, 1853-55, 65-67; Willie Walker, 1855-57, 63-65; Thos. L. Gohsen, 1859-61; Jesse C. Gilbert, 1861-63, expelled "because connected with the Confederate Army," Dec. 21, 1861, succeeded by Willie Walker, 1862-63; Bud Howell, 1867-69. From

Old Letter From Resident Of New Madrid Tells Of Earthquake In Vivid Detail

By OUIDA JEWELL

This letter, exactly as written by a resident of New Madrid who was present during the earthquake of 1811-1812 gives a vivid picture of the happenings. The violent earth tremors caused the Mississippi River to reverse itself and flow north for a distance in the immediate vicinity (the river still flows north at this point, and a huge lake was formed in Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee, known as Pelee's Lake. The letter was written to a famous circuit-riding preacher of that day, Lorenzo Dow.

These were shocks each day, but lighter, than those already mentioned, until the 23rd day of January, 1812, when one occurred as violent as the severest of the former one accompanied by the same phenomena as the preceding one. Next day, four such, and on the 27th, about 4 o'clock a.m., a concussion took place so much more violent than that which had preceded it that it was denominated the hard shock.

The awful darkness of the atmosphere which, as formerly, was saturated with sulphurous vapors, and the violence of the tempestuous thundering noise that accompanied it, together with all the other phenomena mentioned as attending the former ones, were repeated in the description of which would require the most fanciful imagination. At first the Mississippi seemed to recede from the banks and its water gathered up like a mountain, heaving for a moment, many boats, which were on their way to New Orleans, on bay land, in which time the poor sailors made their escape from them. It then rose 15 to 20 feet perpendicularly and expanding as it were, at the same moment, the banks were overflowed with a retrograde current rapid as a torrent; the banks, which before had been left on the sand, were torn from their moorings at

suddenly dripen up the little creek at the mouth of which they laid, to distance, in some instances, of nearly a quarter of a mile.

The river falling immediately as rapidly as it had risen receded within its banks again with such distance that it took with it whole groves of young cottonwood trees which edged its borders. They were broken off with such regularity in some instances that persons who had not witnessed the facts would not have believed that it had not been the work of man.

A great many fish were left on the banks, unable to keep pace with the water. The river was literally covered with wreckage of boats and "in said that one was wrecked in which there was a lady and six children, all of whom were lost. In a number of instances mentioned, the earth was horribly torn to pieces, the surface of hundreds of acres was from time to time covered over various depths by the sand which issued from the fissures, which were made in great numbers all over this country, some of which closed up immediately after they had vomited forth their sand and water, which it must be remarked, was generally that matter thrown up.

In some places, however, there was a substance somewhat resembling coal or iron ore, which was thrown up immediately after they had vomited forth their sand and water, which it must be remarked, was generally that matter thrown up.

I have now, sir, finished my promised description of the earthquake — imperfect, it is true, but just as it occurred to my memory. Most of the truly awful scenes have occurred three or four years ago. They, of course, are not related with precision which would entitle it to the character of the full and accurate picture. But such as it is, it is with great pleasure in the full confidence that it is given to you. And now, sir, I am, I trust, your obedient servant. Your humble servant, J. B. Bryan

To the Rev. Lorenzo Dow

Account Book Of S.B. Caldwell Gives A Personal View Of John D. Crowell

by Hall Allen

One thing about John D. Crowell: he always paid his debts. Not always with coin of the realm, it must be denied, but by barter and trade with whatever he had, he always paid up.

At least that's the record in the account book of S. B. Caldwell, physician, surveyor, farmer, livestock breeder, manager of estates, and goodness only knows what else, who piled his many professions and trades in and around Paducah from the middle 1840s on into the 1880s.

His account book, which recently turned up in Paducah is a queer mixture of medical records, field notes on surveys of Paducah property, and accounts with the Nortons whose real estate holdings in this area were still great and took some management and time and trouble.

But back to John D. Crowell. He apparently lived outside the town of Paducah for Dr. Caldwell never made note in his accounts that on two visits there was "no charge going and coming from town."

And another queer circumstance. When other persons usually were charged \$1 for a house "visit and medicine," Mr. Crowell was charged 50 cents and 70 cents for similar "visits and medicine."

There is a long record of Crowell's dealings with Dr. Caldwell. Crowell apparently made shingles, for the first record of transactions includes the sale of 10,000 shingles. That was in 1856.

The first medical expense was registered on October 22, 1853 when an credit was purchased from the doctor some quinine, calomel and blue mass. He didn't pay for it until January 1855, when he had to come in to see the doctor on account of a toothache. The

doctor pulled two teeth for 60 cents and Mr. Crowell fronted off a dollar in cash to settle his account to date.

On February 25, 1859, Mrs. Crowell was taken ill. John went into town, according to the doctor's record, and purchased 25 cents worth of medicine for her. The next day she apparently was worse for on February 26 he made this entry: "To visit and med. .75" Then followed daily visits for seven more days, which with medicine added up to a total of \$5.

Apparently Mrs. Crowell was so much improved by March 5 that there was no need for further visits. John made his first payment on March 15 - "By one fish. . . . 25" There is also a note that he paid 90 cents worth of sweet potatoes on the bill during March. On April 12 again April 12 he supplied two turkeys (probably wild ones) for 50 cents each, and later during the month two squirrels at 5 cents each, two fish at a dime apiece and one catfish at 20 cents.

Entries of fish, turkeys and squirrels continued until John had paid \$4.05 on the bill. Then, on June 22, with 95 cents in hand, he balanced the account.

The book contains accounts with John D. Crowell all the way into 1863, but always it was the same thing. Sickens would come, of Dr. Caldwell's services would otherwise be needed. As the bill started mounting up Crowell started paying off with the fruit of his fishing pole, shot gun or his bow.

For instance in 1861 there appeared one after the other, these entries:

Feb. 2 - To survey from Franklin - \$3.50

Feb. 4 - To visit wife confined - \$5.00

Feb. 4 - To writing deed J. C. - \$1.50

And then, on the same day, he was credited with a "bee log," \$1.50.

In November 1860, M. W. Crowell was credited on his account with "fox scalp certificate, \$2.00."

Dr. Caldwell's field notes on surveys of Paducah property are made up of the usual conglomerations of calls which contain, among other things, a census of trees growing hereabouts at the time. Surveys were always starting at so many hickories or maples or white oaks or other standing timber. One even started at a cypress stump in a pond.

The Caldwell notes start out:

PADUCAH - Old town of Paducah is laid out according to the compass and not the true meridian - up and down the river N-34 degrees W and S 24 degrees E and (right angle) and the (square) 21 poles - the streets 66 ft - the lots are 57 3/4 ft in front and 173 feet in depth.

Also included in the paper is a record of a "Public Lot Sale by S. B. Churchill and J. K. Clark in Paducah, July 2nd 1860."

Among the buyers were J. B. Hasbonds, C. C. Kirk, M. Lane, U. Milliken, H. S. Lewis, W. W. Crockett, G. H. Monroe, Wm. Kable, Charles Pull, J. L. Ford, Edwin Adams, H. M. McCarty, James C. Calhoun, Capt. J. Dillingham and L. M. Flournoy. The lots ranged in price from \$53 to \$114.

In September and October 1868, Dr. Caldwell, probably in his profession of surveyor, did some work for the McCracken Oil and Mining Co. He turned in a bill for expenses to Dyncuburg - \$1.55 for "trials" \$4 for hotel bill and \$1.75 paid to S. S. Wilson. "We was engaged 2 1/2 days," it was noted, and "Caldwell furnished buggy and horse."

In October he listed expense for a three-day trip at \$15.50.

Diary Of Dr. Beeler Is Preserved In Hickman Co.

A diary kept between the years 1852-57 by Dr. George Beeler is now in the possession of Robert Abell of the Hickman community of Hickman County.

Dr. Beeler was born in 1830 in Jefferson County where he remained on his father's farm until 1851. Being ambitious to acquire a more thorough education than could be had in the common schools of his neighborhood, he was influenced by a dear friend and former preceptor, Simon Snyder, to enter Clinton Seminary in Clinton where he remained until January, 1853, and then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John S. Ray of Clinton. After studying medicine in Louisville, Lexington, and Philadelphia, he returned to Clinton to practice medicine.

Many references in the diary cover the preceding events but

a few below have been selected not only for their interest but because of the manner of expression not unlike today's "now" generation. All the following entries were made in 1852.

Tuesday, Nov. 2
After dinner we went over to town to vote. I had to talk a good deal before I could get to vote. Squire Clark bought a barrel of whiskey and knocked out the head and told them to "ruin" it. The Democrats drank more than the Whigs.

Fri., Nov. 5th
At Seminary. This was rather a disagreeable day. Mr. Snyder's class came off in Declaration. It was rather a drag.

Sat., Nov. 6th
At home, read some in Napoleon and his Generals. Mr. Dickson came up this evening and told us about a party that was to come off at Mr. Sublett's. After supper I put on

Purchase Edition—Mayfield Messenger—Dec. 27, 1939—Page 9

a boiled shirt and started to said party. We found quite a crowd of persons present. We pitched in and had a jolly time. We stayed until 10 o'clock and then came home.

Wednesday, Nov. 10th
I expect Mr. Pierce (Franklin Pierce, president 1853-57, Democrat) is elected. We will know in a few days. I was up in town this evening and some of the boys wanted me to throw in and help illuminate the town in honor of Mr. Pierce's triumph. If it was customary for a man to rejoice after being whipped I might accede to the proposition but as it is I don't think I would be treating my conscience with due respect.

Thursday, December 23
On river all day; nothing remarkable transpired. We are getting tolerable slow.

Friday, December 24th
We landed at Portland about sundown, paid a hackman \$1 between us for our trunks.

Sat., Dec. 25th
This being Christmas morning I got up and tried how many I could catch in Christmas gifts. Most of them caught some.

The following excerpts refer to his journey home to Louisville for the Christmas holidays.
Tues., Dec. 21st
I obtained the buggy and couple of horses and T.G.S. and I started for

Columbia. Mr. Snyder went with us as far as Columbus and carried the horses back. The Yorktown came along about dark and we got on board. We are to pay 75¢ apiece to Louisville. She don't run very fast. She is drawing 8 feet. She has a hump in tow. They say she will be in Louisville by Friday 12 o'clock; doubtful, I think.


Wednesday, Dec. 23
On river all day; nothing remarkable transpired. We are getting tolerable slow.

Thursday, December 23
On river all day; nothing remarkable transpired. We are getting tolerable slow.

Friday, December 24th
We landed at Portland about sundown, paid a hackman \$1 between us for our trunks.

Sat., Dec. 25th
This being Christmas morning I got up and tried how many I could catch in Christmas gifts. Most of them caught some.

—Virginia Jewell



GOODYEAR SERVICE STORES

Joins in this Celebration of The . . .

Jackson Purchase

SESQUICENTENNIAL



We Salute
The Jackson Purchase
On The Occasion Of
Its 150 Anniversary

We especially congratulate the Jackson Purchase Historical Society for the tremendous effort you have put forth in the compilation of the history of our beloved Jackson Purchase. Also we salute the memory of Andrew Jackson, who foresaw the potential of this area, and was eventually responsible for its purchase from the Indians. We have enjoyed 150 years of remarkable progress, but now look ahead into the future, with hope of unrestrained development. Let us all share Jackson's faith for the future of the land we hold so dear!



Thanks

... to the good people of The Jackson Purchase for having provided us the opportunity to serve you in the past three decades. As this area continues to grow with increasing population and economic development, it is our sincere hope that you will continue to let us serve your car and home needs.




TIRES
APPLIANCES

USE OUR EASY PAY PLAN

GOODYEAR SERVICE STORES

115 SOUTH TENTH STREET, MAYFIELD, KY. DIAL 247-3711



GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN

Heroic statue of this Confederate erected in 1909 by his sons and United Daughters of Confederacy. Born in Maryland. Chief engineer, 1855-56, New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. First to enter Paducah. Joined Confederates July 5, 1861. Killed in battle near Vicksburg, Miss., May 16, 1863. Sculptor was Henry H. Kitson of Boston, Mass.



TILGHMAN HOME

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, soldier and rail builder, lived here, 1852-61. Born in Maryland, 1810. Graduated West Point, 1836. In the Mexican War (1846-48). Chief engineer, 1855-56, New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. First to enter Paducah. In Civil War joined Confed. Army, 1861. Killed, Battle of Champion's Hill near Vicksburg, May, 1863.

Appropriated by Tilghman High School, Class of 1929

MARKERS TELL STORY - Historical markers in various places in Paducah tell the story of General Lloyd Tilghman of the Confederacy. One is at the entrance of Paducah High School, named for the general's family. The first Tilghman school in Paducah was located on Tenth Street and was named Augusta Tilghman High School in honor of his wife. Their two sons, Frederick Boyd Tilghman and Sidel Tilghman of New York gave the land for the school on Tenth Street, which is now Jetton Junior High School.

Judge Jenkins Wanted Ballard County Seat Moved

By Kathleen Hayden Henderson

Judge Samuel H. Jenkins is credited with building the County House at Wickliffe. His endeavor to have the county seat moved from Bondville to Wickliffe.

Perhaps it would be timely to include a few words about the life of Judge Jenkins at the beginning of this article so that the readers may get a clearer picture of the type of man he represented.

He was born in Henry County March 28, 1821 and orphaned early in life. His parents were native of Fairfax County, Virginia.

Before the destruction of the court house by fire, there were factions who both in the county seat should be removed to a point on the Mississippi.

By mutual consent on both sides the Common Pleas Court of McCracken County tried the case. Judge Jesse Gilbert presided and decided that the Wickliffe group had won legally.

But in February of 1880 the court house burned. The Wickliffe group petitioned to rebuild the court house.

But in February of 1880 the court house burned. The Wickliffe group petitioned to rebuild the court house.

Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

people realized that the actual construction was underway. Their opinions began to switch to Wickliffe before it had been considered an impossible dream.

In May 1880 when the vote was put before the voters it was known as bill 570. It provided among other things that a majority of vote was necessary for the change.

The election which followed showed 291 votes to Wickliffe's favor. The question of moving the seat was not without much bitterness.

The new jail was completed in 1883 and formally opened in August 20 of that year. It was a brick, contained five cells and was called "Old Jail."

Thus was laid the machinery for the county government as we are familiar with today.

Fort Holt, Demonstration, Dec. 1, 1861.

Fancy Farm, Affair, March 22, 1864.

Camp Beauregard, Expedition, Dec. 28-31, 1861.

Columbus, Attack on Union Pickets, March 6, 1864.

Paducah, Attack, March 28, 1864.

sure that Mr. Buchanan would be glad for any one to view this likeness. Mr. Buchanan often wondered at the surprise Jacob Corbett would evidence if he could be living today to sell carriages and see the progress of the county has made commercially.

Ballard County before the division making it and Carlisle two separate counties) was a part of Hickman and McCracken counties.

Charles M. Hall was one of the oldest settlers of Ballard County. He was born on March 4, 1822, in the town of Paducah near stands. This was through accident as his parents were stopped in this locality by a severe storm during which Charles M. Hall was born.

He married Mary E. Belt who was from Scott County. They had one son, David A. Mr. Hall and his wife were Baptists and was a Mason and a Granger.

Additional information is requested from descendants.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

sure that Mr. Buchanan would be glad for any one to view this likeness. Mr. Buchanan often wondered at the surprise Jacob Corbett would evidence if he could be living today to sell carriages and see the progress of the county has made commercially.

Ballard County before the division making it and Carlisle two separate counties) was a part of Hickman and McCracken counties.

Charles M. Hall was one of the oldest settlers of Ballard County. He was born on March 4, 1822, in the town of Paducah near stands. This was through accident as his parents were stopped in this locality by a severe storm during which Charles M. Hall was born.

He married Mary E. Belt who was from Scott County. They had one son, David A. Mr. Hall and his wife were Baptists and was a Mason and a Granger.

Additional information is requested from descendants.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

sure that Mr. Buchanan would be glad for any one to view this likeness. Mr. Buchanan often wondered at the surprise Jacob Corbett would evidence if he could be living today to sell carriages and see the progress of the county has made commercially.

Ballard County before the division making it and Carlisle two separate counties) was a part of Hickman and McCracken counties.

Charles M. Hall was one of the oldest settlers of Ballard County. He was born on March 4, 1822, in the town of Paducah near stands. This was through accident as his parents were stopped in this locality by a severe storm during which Charles M. Hall was born.

He married Mary E. Belt who was from Scott County. They had one son, David A. Mr. Hall and his wife were Baptists and was a Mason and a Granger.

Additional information is requested from descendants.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

sure that Mr. Buchanan would be glad for any one to view this likeness. Mr. Buchanan often wondered at the surprise Jacob Corbett would evidence if he could be living today to sell carriages and see the progress of the county has made commercially.

Ballard County before the division making it and Carlisle two separate counties) was a part of Hickman and McCracken counties.

Charles M. Hall was one of the oldest settlers of Ballard County. He was born on March 4, 1822, in the town of Paducah near stands. This was through accident as his parents were stopped in this locality by a severe storm during which Charles M. Hall was born.

He married Mary E. Belt who was from Scott County. They had one son, David A. Mr. Hall and his wife were Baptists and was a Mason and a Granger.

Additional information is requested from descendants.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.



WEST FROM THE COURT HOUSE IN DOWNTOWN WICKLIFFE, NOTICE THE MANEUVERING PLACE IN FRONT OF THE DRY GOODS STORE. A BARBER



shop presently occupies the left portion of the building and Westvaco's downtown portion, the right.

County, the fourth of the five children. In July, 1855, William J. married Mrs. Mary Ghilston of Missouri and left home. She was the mother of three children who died and the died in April 1860.

John O. Harkless supported his mother until 1860 when he left home to begin life for himself. In 1858 he had bought 200 acres one mile west of Bondville. The brothers went into partnership farming, specializing in raising mules and cattle. They amassed a small fortune and owned 4,000 acres of land in this partnership. For five years they worked in railroad construction, putting this money into land. Before the Civil War they were owners of numerous slaves. Their mother died in 1879 at the age of 87. Her parents were of the Baptist faith.

John O. Harkless married Oct. 2, 1860, to Miss Sarah Nichols of McCracken County. Her parents were from Caldwell County. They were the parents of six children: Mary J. (Shearin), Annie B., Sarah B., Willie, John R., and Josiah J. They were Baptists and Mr. Harkless belonged to the Baptist faith.

He married Mary E. Belt who was from Scott County. They had one son, David A. Mr. Hall and his wife were Baptists and was a Mason and a Granger.

Additional information is requested from descendants.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

On his thirty fourth birthday he was married to Mrs. Mary Hall, the widow of B. Hall. She was the daughter of Jermon and Beadles, English-descended of Virginia.

Letter written from Camp Douglas, Illinois, a Northern Prison, on June 3, 1862, by a Ballard County Confederate, P. H. Will. The captives were told that there are more Rebels here than you could shake a stick at, and we are a hard looking set."

Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

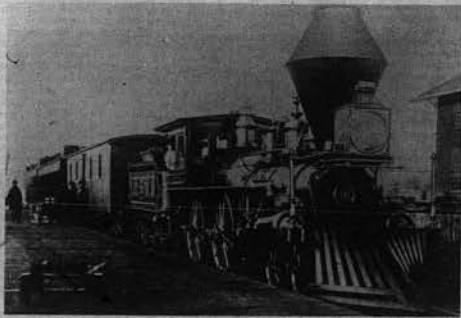
Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

Lucas Bend, Skirmish, Sept. 1861.

COATING
SWALLOW & HARKLESS'
NEW GRAND
PAIDUCAH
SEATING CAPACITY 1200
AT THE RIVER.
PADUCAH
Wednesday, July 20
 TICKETS ON SALE ALL DAY AT THE TICKET OFFICE.

SHOWBOAT HANDBILL - Paducah, in the late 1800s and early 1900s was a favorite stopping place for the various showboats that operated on the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. This is a handsome used by Swallow and Harkless' Floating Palace (year unknown). Paducah was a favorite wintering place for many showboats because of its protected harbor which remained clear of ice all the year.



Early Train — Pictured is one of the early trains that helped with rail traffic in the Purchase area. The locomotive is now owned by the Illinois Central Railroad.



Freight Office of the NC and St. L. Railroad about 1903 at 5th and Monroe in Paducah. Seated are J. O. Walker, Miss Annie Patton and A. W. Patterson, standing group are not identified. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.

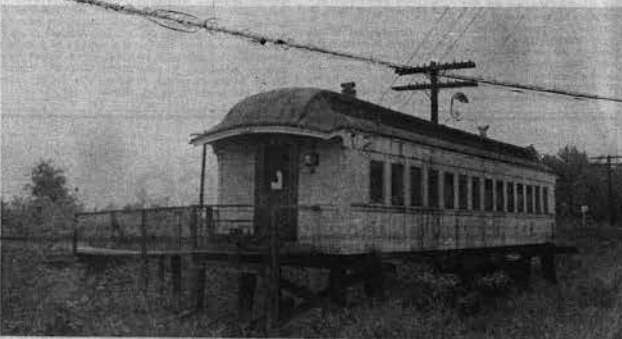


PADUCAH AND GULF RAILROAD. Two Trains Leave Paducah Daily

FOR UNION CITY, JACKSON AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
Passengers desiring to go to New Orleans can go by Rail from Paducah via Jackson, Tennessee, without change of cars. Dispatches and Carriages always on hand to convey passengers to and from Depot to the Hotels or any part of the city.



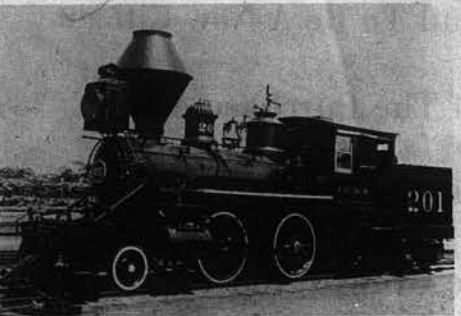
SECTION E — Jackson Purchase Edition — December 27, 1969



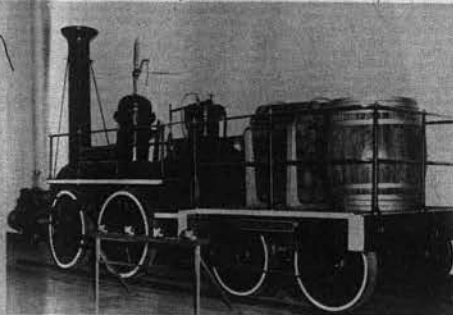
OLD RAILROAD COACH — This Western and Atlantic Railroad coach (circa 1888) is located in Paducah and Illinois Railroad yards at Paducah. Its last use was as an operator's office. Coach was authenticated by Leo Myers, railroad historian, of Clayton, Mo. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



Wreck near Benton, Ky. of the NC & St. L. Railroad. The date was December 15, 1895. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



Another early vintage locomotive — The Illinois Central Railroad. Trains were instrumental in the growth of the Purchase area.



"THE MISSISSIPPI" — The South's oldest Railroad engine is pictured. This little 10 ton wood burning engine. It served under two flags during the Civil War and was built in England in 1834. It ran out of Natchez, Mississippi. It is now owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Museum. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



Auditor's Office of the PT & A Railroad and the Tennessee Midland Railroad in Paducah in 1890. A. R. Myers was the auditor. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



Freight and Passenger Depot in Paducah built by the PT & A in December, 1890, at 5th and Norton Street. It was still in use in 1924 but had been added on to. Second man on platform was E. S. Burnham, agent from 1893 until 1940 and fourth man is W. J. Hills, superintendent of the PT & A R.R. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.

Casey Jones Was Born In Missouri But Lived In Cayce

By OUIDA JEWELL

Casey Jones, the famed engineer who lost his life in a train wreck, was not born at Cayce, Ky., as a map listing tourist attractions in Kentucky, states. (This map is seen on place-mats and menus throughout the state.)

John Luther "Casey" Jones moved to Cayce, about 11 miles from Fulton, with his family when he was about six years old. The family formerly lived in a little town in Missouri across the river from Hickman.

At the age of 16, Casey went to work with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (now the G. M. & O.) as a telegraph operator. After a year he began firing. A year later he was promoted to engineer, and when he had finished four years with the M. & O. he transferred to the Illinois Central as an engineer. He took a run between Memphis, Tenn., and Canton, Miss.

The story of his fatal accident has been reconstructed as follows:

Casey came off his regular run on the night of April 29, 1900, but was called back to relieve the regular engineer on the return trip. At Vaughn, Miss., there were two freight trains in the passing track. The caboose and three cars of the

back train were left on the main line because there was not room for them on the side track.

Casey left Memphis 40 minutes late, but had made up about 25 minutes. The flagman on the rear freight didn't expect Casey's train, No. 1, to arrive at Vaughn as soon as it did, and consequently no warning was given.

Casey's engine ploughed through the caboose, two cars of lumber and a car of shelled corn. Before the collision, Casey told his fireman, Sam Webb, to jump, but the engineer chose to stay in his cab and try to stop his train.

The song "Casey Jones" was first hummed by an old Negro engine wiper at Canton, Miss. Then a vaudeville troupe heard it and had the song published. The late Fred Lee of Clearwater, Fla., wrote a biography of Casey.

In 1938 a monument to the engineer was dedicated in the Cayce high school yard, in Fulton County.

In 1950, this reporter traveled to Jackson, Tenn., to interview Mrs. Jones, and at that time she said that there was one line in the song about her famous husband, which she had never liked. It was the one that goes something like this, "Baby, stop your crying, there's another daddy on the Salt Lake Line."

At the time of Casey's death, he was living in Jackson, where a "Casey Jones Museum" was opened in 1950. Casey's grandson, Charles Jones, is a resident of Fulton.



ICRR CO. — This old locomotive was one of many of its type that brought freight and people to the Purchase area. Rail and water traffic was heavy and still plays an important role in the Purchase economy.



TAKEN ON NOVEMBER 2, 1944, photo shows the first train to cross Kentucky Dam. Located on the Tennessee River about 22 miles from Paducah, Kentucky.

The Story of Ft. Jefferson

By Hunter Whitwell

Some day we hope to see the proposed Mississippi River Scenic Parkway become a reality. When it is finally constructed, it will traverse Kentucky along the east bank of the river. Near Wickliffe, it will pass a landmark which offers one of the most impressive sights in the State of Kentucky, and which is the locale of a nearly forgotten incident in our nation's history. This landmark is the site of old Fort Jefferson, Kentucky, which is the site connected with the war between the Confederates and later used by the Yankees during the Civil War. And to the east is the recreationally rich Kentucky Lake complex.

But enough of what is and what was. Let us see what has been. We will examine the short and interrupted, but dramatic story of Fort Jefferson. And we will see the names and events associated with its history give us a certain richness of color unexcelled by any other comparable historical site in Kentucky.

As early as 1778, Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, proposed the establishment of a fort at the mouth of the Ohio River. Thomas Jefferson, his successor as Governor, renewed the project and followed it up vigorously. The nation, aware of the objectives of the project, and the importance of the Ohio River to the territory of Spain situated west of the Great Lakes, were constructing a fort on the latter river, the new nation's claim to the land east of the Mississippi River, the Ohio would thereby be strengthened against British incursions. The over-riding plan visualized an eventual line of forts running from the mouth of the Ohio River northward to the Great Lakes. Jefferson's chief instrument in consummating this plan was Colonel George Rogers Clark. Early instructions received by Clark in 1778 directing him to initiate planning in regard to the establishment of the fort. However, another two years were to transpire before a successful attack on the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and before Jefferson's headquarters were located at the Falls of the Ohio.

Subsequent to the successful campaign against the British posts just mentioned, he was entertaining ideas concerning a new expedition in which he would use his Kentucky militia to "give the Shawnees a drubbing." It was during this interval following the Kaskaskia and Vincennes affairs that he received a letter from Jefferson relative to the establishment of the fort later to carry Jefferson's name. Jefferson said:

"I suppose you would in the ensuing summer engage either in the Shawnee war or against Detroit, leaving the choice of these and other objects to yourself. I must also advise you whether it will be best to build the fort at the mouth of Ohio before you begin your campaign or after you shall have ended it, perhaps indeed the delay of obtaining leave from Congress, or of making your purchase from them may oblige you to postpone it until fall."

Clark, in a letter of September 23, 1779, to Jefferson, described certain military problems relative to the proposed fort as follows: "If the post be to be strongly fortified and all the other garrisons in the western country depending on it, the success of Fort Harbouding is proof enough of the magnitude

of a rebuilt pioneer fort. Further south, the visitor to Kentucky would find Columbus-Belmont State Park with its famous anchor of the chain which stretched across the river, and its fortifications every observation that has been taken it lays a quarter of a degree within the State of Virginia, the elevation is such that at a small expense will render it very strong and of greater advantage than one four miles off the Ohio. In want of such a post I find it absolutely necessary to station an armed boat at the point so as to command the entrance of both rivers, to defend our trading boats and stop and detain the Tories and Indians, the great concern of the river to our enemies."

Clark in other letters to Jefferson explained his view that the proposed fort would have the final function of being first, a key trading post on the Mississippi, and second, an important military strong-point for control of the Ohio. Yet Thomas Jefferson, the troublesome Indian. The troublesome Indian at that time were Shawnees primarily. "The Shawnees are the most of the Cherokees (erroneously referred to as 'Cherokees' in much of Jefferson's correspondence). And why Clark ignored Governor Jefferson's implicit instructions to "obey the laws of the United States" relative to the Cherokees was well developed by the time of the December 1781 action.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Finally, in the early spring of 1780, the expedition led by Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Major Joseph Martin, Clark at that time was Indian agent for the Western territory of Virginia, wrote:

"Sir, we are desirous of having a fort at the mouth of Ohio which together with other posts to be established on the Ohio may form a chain of defense for our western frontier. It the same time protect our trading with New Orleans but the ground at the mouth of Ohio on the south side belongs to the Cherokees. We will meddle with it without their leave. We wish you therefore to treat with them for as much as you wish for this purpose and for a few settlements around it for the support of a post. Indeed if they should show a disposition to part with it you may treat for all their lands between the Mississippi, Ohio, Tanawee and Carolina boundaries, the whole being of but small extent. I think not exceeding 20 miles square if reduced to that form. If they do not discover a willingness to part with the whole, get ground for an fort and as much as you can surround it, make corn, furnish wood, etc. Obtain them on as good terms as possible to be paid for in goods, which we will purchase from them the whole when sold at our land office price will not bring in more than three thousand pounds sterling, which the goods must be got from New Orleans. I am in hopes they will insist on our not beginning till delivery of goods January 24, 1780. If they do we must submit to it. Make your bargain if you can subject to our approbation or disapprobations because this matter having never been proposed to the assembly we wish to have the power to decline it if they should so advise. Communicate without delay what you do to the new settlement of Kaskaskia or the Falls of the Ohio and also to Sir."

The failure to follow these very unequivocal directions—a failure which probably should be ultimately ascribed to Col. Clark—seems to be an inexplicable mystery, the consequences of which would be the phrase "straggled and died."

In other respects, Clark made sound preparations pertaining to the projected fort. The establishment of the fort. Such activities are revealed by the following communications dated September 30, 1779, to Captain Sals Martin:

"By George Rogers Clark Esq. Commanding in Chief of the Virginia Forces in the Western Department, etc."

"Whereas a Fort is proposed immediately to be built near the mouth of Ohio and a number of artificers waiting to carry on the works as well as a private company of men by virtue of the powers and authority to me given (authorize you to raise any number of men as necessary. You are to rendezvous at this place by the first day of December of the said year."

The whole to be under pay as military men. You are to be paid for your services as well as for the victuals of the men and horses you have under your command. You are to be paid for your services as well as for the victuals of the men and horses you have under your command. You are to be paid for your services as well as for the victuals of the men and horses you have under your command.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

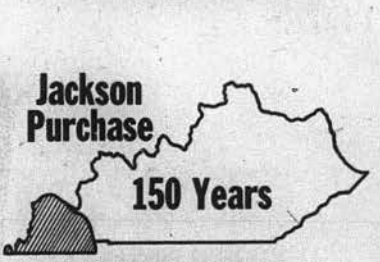
Clark in another letter to Jefferson stated that the fort should be situated on a point of land about 200 feet wide, and that the fort should be constructed. He suggested that if a hundred families could be persuaded to settle near the fort, that a great advantage would be realized relative to promotion of the area.

REMNANT OF CHAIN—A portion of the mile-long chain and six-ton anchor used in a blockade attempt during the Civil War are now on display in the Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park in western Kentucky.

Westvaco

At

WICKLIFE



Jackson Purchase
150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

Proud To Be A New Citizen
Of The Purchase And A
Part Of This Area's
Future Growth And Expansion.

The Saga of Casey Jones Became Famous Ballad; Millions Of Copies Were Sold

THE SAGA OF CASEY JONES

"Come, all you rounders, I want you to hear
The story told of a brave
engineer."

Casey Jones was the name of the man who rode to fame on a big ten-wheeler he rode to fame.

Every railroad man who speaks the English language is familiar with the famous ballad of "Casey Jones." The song reached the height of its popularity during the decade preceding the First World War. Millions of copies of the ballad were sold. And there were no parodies and versions that were sung, not only by railroad men, but by sailors at sea, by cowboys of the West, by lumberjacks in the North Woods, and in all sorts of places, among all sorts of men. "Casey Jones" is a title song that appeals strongly to men and women of the outdoors and, in particular, to men of all railroad men.

The hero of the famous ballad came to occupy a unique place in American folklore. He has come and symbolize the courage and the ability of the men who work night and day, braving all conditions of weather, enduring all sorts of hardships of the road, to put the trains through on time, regardless of obstacles.

Casey Jones typifies the spirit of the railroads. He is a romantic adventurer, a pioneer, a hero, the mythical Paul Bunyan of the lumber camps or the mythical Mike Fink of the flatboats. Contrary to a wide-spread impression, Casey Jones was not a mere "guy" of the imagination. He was a popular locomotive engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad in the days when every trip and every contract of the Iron Horse was a hazardous adventure. A strapping, dashing figure, a black-haired, gray-eyed, six feet four inches tall—Casey Jones was the eldest of four brothers, all crack engineers of the Illinois Central.

Casey's real name was John Luther Jones. He was born in Kentucky but claimed the honor of being Casey's birthplace. He is a former train conductor of the Illinois Central, who knew the famous engineer personally. Casey was born in southwestern Missouri on March 14, 1864, the son of a country school teacher, and that at the age of thirteen he moved with his family to Casey, a little town in the western corner of Kentucky, a few miles from Fulton. At Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, the boy was fascinated by the Illinois Central engines scurrying back and forth on theairoverhead.

They were the first locomotives he had ever seen. He watched their every movement and their sound and understood the whistles and clanging bells as they darted to and fro like mammoth ants, loading and unloading their heavy boats. "H. S. McComb" and "William H. Oborn," who transferred cars across the Ohio to and from the Kentucky shore.

Was it here that the impressionable lad made up his mind that he would become a railroad man? At any rate, two years later, at the age of fifteen, the boy joined the apprentice telegrapher on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Columbus, Ky., and in that road. There he obtained his nickname, "Casey," after the sound of the same of his first train, to distinguish him from other railway employees named Jones. The nickname stuck with him for the rest of his days.

Casey astonished his fellow workers by the speed with which he mastered the art of telegraphy, but almost from the first day he entered railway service his aim was to become a locomotive engineer, and he let everyone know that he would never be content until he had attained his ambition. No sooner had the lad reached the age of eighteen than he applied for a fireman's job. Never was Casey happier than the day, several months later, when he passed the examination and started to work.

While Casey was thus employed on the Mobile & Ohio, a devastating yellow fever epidemic visited Central Mississippi and took an especially heavy toll of train

crosses on the Illinois Central. Hearing that many Illinois Central firemen were being promoted to engineers, Casey had no time to applying to the Illinois Central for a job. He didn't have long to wait. On March 1, 1888, he was assigned as a fireman on a freight run between Jackson, Tenn., and Water Valley, Miss. Casey's first locomotive for nearly two years, and then in February, 1890, while less than twenty years of age, he realized his boyhood ambition! He successfully passed an examination for the responsible position of locomotive engineer.

When Casey reached his twentieth birthday he was a full-fledged engineer, assigned to a fast freight run over the 119 miles of main line between Jackson and Memphis. On an occasional run pulling "hot shot" banana specials from Jackson to Memphis, Casey developed a keen and majestic "Casey Jones" — the most impressive railway structure the young naturally strung up to all railroad men.

Then, in the winter of 1892-1893, in response to a call for help north of the city of Memphis, Ill., pulling freight northward and southward out of that terminal for several months. Casey's first fireman was a young chap named Perry L. Walker, who later became one of the great engineers on the St. Louis Division. Walker recalled Casey as a "long, lean, lanky man with a long nose, a thin mustache, and a pair of eyes that he couldn't stand up in his head cab without sticking his head outside, and a pair of eyes that he couldn't stand up in his head cab without sticking his head outside, and a pair of eyes that he couldn't stand up in his head cab without sticking his head outside."

That Casey was highly regarded by his colleagues is attested by the fact that he was assigned to one of the fast freight runs between Jackson and Memphis and forth in Chicago that summer between Van Buren Street and Columbus, Ill. Casey's record in Jackson Park is estimated that more than 100,000 freight cars were handled by Casey's engine during the fair.

The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago was the highlight of Casey's career. It was in the Transportation Building of that fair that Casey fell desperately ill. He died on the morning of his life. His first love was Miss Jane Brady of Jackson, Tenn., whom he wooed and won in 1887. She was the only woman who remained faithful to the end of his days. But this affair developed into a tragedy for another story. Casey promptly wrote to his wife Jane and made a clean breast of it. His beautiful locomotive he had never seen — a huge consolidation type with four wheels and two pilot wheels, known to railroad men as No. 382. The only copy of Casey's letter representing the last word in steam locomotive development, was the central exhibit of the Illinois Central exhibit with formal presentation of Casey's personal acquaintances decided that "there was not a whiff of loose moral conduct in the innumerable recollections and anecdotes concerning him." Therefore, the term "rounder" in the story — or taken in its modern connotation — might convey an erroneous impression of Casey.

On the evening of April 29, 1900, Casey and his fireman, Jim Webb, brought the freight train No. 72 with thirty-five cars and a caboose, northbound Cannonball No. 2, and two sections of Chicago-bound passenger No. 26. All these trains were running late.

The first train to reach Vaughan was southbound freight No. 83 which had been delayed north of Jackson by a broken air hose. On arrival at Vaughan, 83 turned into the passing track on the south switch. When northbound No. 72 arrived it took the same (and only) passing track through the south switch. The two freight trains together were about four car-lengths too long to clear both switches.

Flanagan Newberry from 83 was sent north to place warning torpedoes on the track and signal the two southbound freight trains. When northbound No. 72 arrived it took the same (and only) passing track through the south switch. The two freight trains together were about four car-lengths too long to clear both switches.

Street on its history-making run. Through South Memphis, Tenn. on the 72. He heard the fireman say, "You've got a while yet." It was a murky night, but Casey knew the route. Every station, bridge, switch, and plantation home along the route was a familiar landmark. Casey's orders were to run into Grenada thirty-five minutes late, into Durant twenty minutes late, and into Canton on time. Old 382 was steaming unusually well; Jim was on his toes, and Casey Jones was in his glory.

From Memphis to Grenada there were 100 miles of fairly straight, fairly level, single-track main line. Scheduled meets and no station stops. The regular running time for the Cannonball, including a stop at Grenada, was two hours forty-five minutes. Casey pulled out of Grenada at 11:15 p.m. and was thirty-five minutes behind the schedule, as covered by the conductor. He had made up sixty miles in the last 30 miles. Canton, was 88 miles ahead.

South of Grenada, Casey poled his head out on the main line and Casey dampens and signaled "Stop for cooperation." When the Cannonball passed Casey, he had made up all but 15 minutes, and when Casey passed the Cannonball, he was south of Winona, he was running practically on time. Here Casey received orders to make up the 15 minutes "saw" through a flock of freight cars and passengers at Vaughan.

On the east side of the single main track was a passing track, about 100 feet in length. The station was about 2,000 feet south of the north switch. This was before the days of block signaling on most roads, and the track was without signal protection of any sort. The safety of traffic depended upon strict adherence to rules, obedience to train orders, alertness, and quick thinking.

Ahead of Casey's southbound Cannonball that night were two trains, also southbound — freight train No. 83 with forty-four cars and a caboose pulled by two sections of Chicago-bound passenger No. 26.

Somewhere south of Vaughan, the Cannonball freight train No. 72 with thirty-five cars and a caboose, northbound Cannonball No. 2, and two sections of Chicago-bound passenger No. 26. All these trains were running late.

The first train to reach Vaughan was southbound freight No. 83 which had been delayed north of Jackson by a broken air hose. On arrival at Vaughan, 83 turned into the passing track on the south switch. When northbound No. 72 arrived it took the same (and only) passing track through the south switch. The two freight trains together were about four car-lengths too long to clear both switches.

Flanagan Newberry from 83 was sent north to place warning torpedoes on the track and signal the two southbound freight trains. When northbound No. 72 arrived it took the same (and only) passing track through the south switch. The two freight trains together were about four car-lengths too long to clear both switches.

Flanagan Newberry from 83 was sent north to place warning torpedoes on the track and signal the two southbound freight trains. When northbound No. 72 arrived it took the same (and only) passing track through the south switch. The two freight trains together were about four car-lengths too long to clear both switches.

the north switch, the two freight trains were back-to-back, clearing the main track at the south switch, but putting the rear of 83 out on the main line at the north switch. Then 25 proceeded south toward Canton. The two freight trains, one in the north-south position, so as to leave the main line clear for No. 2 to pull past the south switch, and the other at the station. This gave the two heights time to "saw" south. The moment the main line was clear and the north switch was properly set, No. 2 sped north to meet Casey's Cannonball at Goodman. A fireman did. The freight were then in a position to enable Casey's approaching Cannonball to enter Vaughan, and run down past the station while the freight cleared the north saw to give the fireman a clear track.

The freight would no doubt have remained in their south-south position had it not been for the arrival of two sections of Chicago-bound passenger No. 26, due at Canton at 1:15 p.m. Hurriedly the freight were "sawed north" to enable the chances are he would have stopped and picked up Flanagan Newberry to ascertain the cause of his signal and would have avoided the accident.

Probably the best immediate newspaper account of the accident was written by Adam Hauser, a passenger aboard the Cannonball and a former employee of the NEW ORLEANS TIMES DEMOCRAT. Hauser's account, which appeared in that newspaper on the day after the accident, said: "If the speed of the train after the torpedoes went off was accurately judged by the mail clerk, Augustus J. Jost, it was a wonderful work as well as a heroic piece of work, at the cost of his life. The trainman said that he thought the torpedoes were for the south switch, and maybe they're right; and at any rate that puts the blame where it can do little harm, for Jones has finished his interpretation of train signals."

The marvel and mystery is how Engineer Jones stopped the train. The railroad men themselves wondered at it, and of course the uninitiated could not do less. But stop it he did, in a way that showed the complete mastery of his engine, as well as his sublime heroism.

And then Hauser added prophetically: "I imagine that the Vaughan wreck will be talked about in roundhouses, lunchrooms, and caboose for the next six months, not alone on the Illinois Central, but (on) many other roads in Mississippi and Louisiana."

Casey Jones could not return to make his defense or give his version of the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident.

Casey Jones could not return to make his defense or give his version of the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident.

Casey Jones could not return to make his defense or give his version of the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident.

Casey Jones could not return to make his defense or give his version of the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident. He was killed by the accident.

wide circulation when one day a professional song writer "polished it up a little" by changing a word or line here and there, set it to music, and had it published. The ballad was a hit almost from the start, with the results already mentioned. Leo's biography of Casey Jones was followed by a full-length motion picture featuring the hero of the song. And, in April, 1960, on the fifteenth anniversary of the dramatic incident described above, the Post Office Department issued a special postage stamp featuring the railroad engineer of America, and bearing the likeness and name of Casey Jones — the first and only railroad ever to be so honored. All of which have had the effect of giving Casey Jones undying fame — along with such fabulous figures as Dary Crockett, Buffalo Bill, Johnny Appleseed, and "Wild Bill" Hickok — as one of the great characters of American folklore.

The information above was written in 1960, and appears as a chapter in the Illinois Central history, MAIN LINE OF MID-AMERICA, by Carlton J. Corbin.

Since 1960, some significant events have occurred in the "Casey Jones" story. The first was the discovery of Casey's locomotive with the same wheel arrangement in the Home Railroad Museum at Jackson, Tenn.

In 1956, Casey's six-toe "whippoorwill" whistle was donated to the Casey Jones museum by Howard Robertson of Boone, Tenn.

Casey's engine at the time of his accident was No. 382, a 4-6-0 also known as a ten-wheeler. After the derailment, Engine No. 382 was repaired and handed to the Illinois Central shops at Chicago and rebuilt. It emerged with a new number, 213, a new cab and fittings and did yeoman service on passenger trains out of Memphis. It was rebuilt several times in the years went by, renumbered 2012 and 6012 and was in local passenger service on the St. Louis-Canton, Ill. line until it was finally scrapped in 1935. A Gulf, Mobile & Ohio locomotive with the same wheel arrangement is on display at the Casey Jones Home Railroad Museum at Jackson, Tenn.

Casey's engine at the time of his accident was No. 382, a 4-6-0 also known as a ten-wheeler. After the derailment, Engine No. 382 was repaired and handed to the Illinois Central shops at Chicago and rebuilt. It emerged with a new number, 213, a new cab and fittings and did yeoman service on passenger trains out of Memphis. It was rebuilt several times in the years went by, renumbered 2012 and 6012 and was in local passenger service on the St. Louis-Canton, Ill. line until it was finally scrapped in 1935. A Gulf, Mobile & Ohio locomotive with the same wheel arrangement is on display at the Casey Jones Home Railroad Museum at Jackson, Tenn.

Casey's engine at the time of his accident was No. 382, a 4-6-0 also known as a ten-wheeler. After the derailment, Engine No. 382 was repaired and handed to the Illinois Central shops at Chicago and rebuilt. It emerged with a new number, 213, a new cab and fittings and did yeoman service on passenger trains out of Memphis. It was rebuilt several times in the years went by, renumbered 2012 and 6012 and was in local passenger service on the St. Louis-Canton, Ill. line until it was finally scrapped in 1935. A Gulf, Mobile & Ohio locomotive with the same wheel arrangement is on display at the Casey Jones Home Railroad Museum at Jackson, Tenn.

Casey's engine at the time of his accident was No. 382, a 4-6-0 also known as a ten-wheeler. After the derailment, Engine No. 382 was repaired and handed to the Illinois Central shops at Chicago and rebuilt. It emerged with a new number, 213, a new cab and fittings and did yeoman service on passenger trains out of Memphis. It was rebuilt several times in the years went by, renumbered 2012 and 6012 and was in local passenger service on the St. Louis-Canton, Ill. line until it was finally scrapped in 1935. A Gulf, Mobile & Ohio locomotive with the same wheel arrangement is on display at the Casey Jones Home Railroad Museum at Jackson, Tenn.

Casey's engine at the time of his accident was No. 382, a 4-6-0 also known as a ten-wheeler. After the derailment, Engine No. 382 was repaired and handed to the Illinois Central shops at Chicago and rebuilt. It emerged with a new number, 213, a new cab and fittings and did yeoman service on passenger trains out of Memphis. It was rebuilt several times in the years went by, renumbered 2012 and 6012 and was in local passenger service on the St. Louis-Canton, Ill. line until it was finally scrapped in 1935. A Gulf, Mobile & Ohio locomotive with the same wheel arrangement is on display at the Casey Jones Home Railroad Museum at Jackson, Tenn.

HOME OF FAMOUS RIVER MAN — The home of Capt. Joseph H. Fowler was located at 619 Kentucky Avenue in Paducah. It was the headquarters for Colonel Stephen G. Hicks



of the Union Army during his stay in Paducah during the Civil War. Capt. Fowler was one of three brothers promoted to the rank of Captain before and after the Civil War. He was clerk on the first Paducah wharfbait established in 1850.

Celebrating 150 Years

WE ARE PROUD TO JOIN OTHER CITIZENS IN CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS AND GROWTH OF OUR GREAT JACKSON PURCHASE.

WE, at McClain, Baugh, & Sims (Charles J. Baugh, Bob L. Sims, Mrs. Janice Adams, and Miss Paty Schlar) are pleased in helping aid to the security of thousands of families in the Jackson Purchase — through sound insurance plans of all kinds.

Our first 30 years has been a pleasant association in the Purchase. We trust that the same feeling will exist between ourselves and our fellow citizens for as long as we remain in business.

247-3416
If No Answer Dial 247-4444

CHARLES J. BAUGH — BOB L. SIMS
McCLAIN & BAUGH
INSURANCE AGENCY
123 N. 7TH

ATMA LIFE & CASUALTY
"Serving Mayfield Over 30 Years"
Be Protected With AUTO INSURANCE
FIRE — BONDS — FARM HOMEOWNERS — LIABILITY MARINE — ACCIDENT
USF&G COMPANIES
AETNA INS. CO.

MAKING THE HISTORY OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE

Linn Boyd Was Political Figure Of The Purchase

By Hall Allen

Linn Boyd was born in Nashville, Tenn., on November 22, 1800, and in 1803 came with his parents to Canton, now in Trigg County.

His father, Abraham Boyd, came across the mountains from South Carolina to Tennessee in company with his friend, Andrew Jackson about 1788. The close friendship between the two men lasted the rest of their lives. In 1818 he was one of the commissioners to treat with the Chickasaw Indians in connection with the Jackson Purchase.

Abraham Boyd became sheriff of Trigg County, and Linn was his deputy, the first office the younger Boyd held. In 1826 Linn Boyd moved to Calloway County. He was elected state representative from Calloway in 1827, the same time his father was serving as representative from Trigg. In 1830 he returned to Trigg County and was elected representative from that county.

In 1832 he was a candidate for Congress but was defeated by Colonel Chittenden Lyon, the man for whom Lyon County was named. He ran again in 1834 and was elected to Congress. He became prominent in the national administration for his father's old friend, Andrew Jackson was president of the United States.

He was defeated in the campaign of 1837 but was elected in 1839, 1841, 1843 and so on until 1855, when he closed his Congressional career, having served from 1832 to 1855 as speaker of the House.

In Congress he was known principally as the sponsor and the author of the act recognizing the independence of Texas and resolutions annexing Texas to the United States.

Boyd wanted to become a senator, and as a step to that office he came home to Paducah when he had moved, and sought the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1859. The convention nominated Benah Magoffin, a

strong pro-slavery man for governor, and Boyd, who favored compromise measures in the slavery question, was nominated for lieutenant governor.

Boyd did not take to the hustings during the political campaign, leading many people of the state to believe that he did not want to be elected lieutenant and was willing for the Democratic party to go down to defeat because of his disappointment in not getting the nomination for governor.

Late in the campaign Boyd tried to put those rumors to rest.

He published a letter in the newspapers of the state saying that when he was nominated, he had expected to campaign throughout the state and to discuss all of the big political questions of the day.

"In this," he wrote, "I have been disappointed by a sore affliction, by which I have been confined to my room, and mainly to my bed, since early in March last, but through the skill of Professor Pancoast of Philadelphia, one by one, the complicated diseases with which I was afflicted gave way, and I am now convalescent, but I regret to say, too feeble to engage in the canvass."

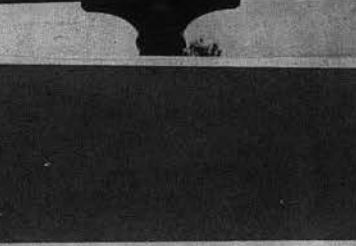
He asked for support of the Democratic voters.

Magoffin and Boyd were swept into office in the fall election, Magoffin winning by 8,904 votes over Joshua F. Bell, and Boyd winning by 11,713 votes over Alfred Allen.

But despite the panacea of Professor Pancoast, Linn Boyd died on December 17, 1859 at his home in Paducah and he is buried in Paducah's Oak Grove Cemetery. He was never sworn in as lieutenant governor.

Boyd County in Northeastern Kentucky was named in honor of the Western Kentucky statesman.

Boyd was married twice: the first time to Alice C. Bennett of Trigg County in 1832, and after her death, to Mrs. Anna L. Rhey Dixon of Cambria, Pa., in 1850.



Pictured is the Historical Marker and portrait of Linn Boyd who carved a historical place in Kentucky politics. He has a Kentucky county named for him. He died in 1859 at his

Paducah home. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.



OLD PIONEER WOMAN — Mrs. George Casey was one of the first settlers in the Purchase from Caldwell County. Her husband was an early pastor of the Broadway Methodist Church of Paducah, Wadesboro Circuit. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.



Pictured is the Grave Stone of Linn Boyd of McCracken County.



Pictured is the residence of Linn Boyd, a Congress annexing Texas to the United States.



Pictured is an artists conception of Linn Boyd's home in Paducah.

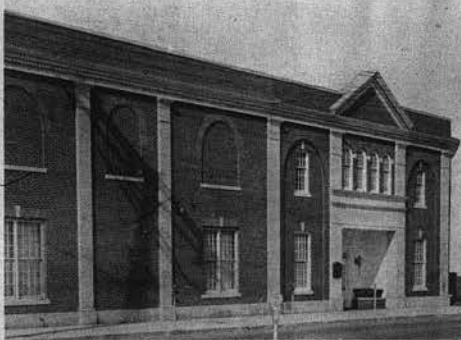


L. S. DuBOIS SON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Kentucky's Oldest Drug Firm

ESTABLISHED IN 1876



We are the oldest independent wholesale drug company in the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky . . . having been established in 1876.

Because of growth we have had to expand several times. We are now at 411 Jefferson St., in the most modern and attractive wholesale building in Paducah.

Our 60 employees serve a trade area with radius of 150 miles . . . in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Missouri. Each seeks to render courteously the top-quality service that has been our basic plan since 1876 . . . That type of service we will always offer.



Scenes From Paducah In 1913 After Ohio River Flooded The City



Three scenes from the 1913 Paducah flood are shown. The three are at Fourth and Monroe, Fountain Avenue looking south and

the Ellis Apartments looking on Jefferson Street west from Ninth. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



An area of the residential area of Paducah, during the flood of 1913 is shown. The Ohio River caused many residents of Paducah to evacuate their homes and damage was heavy.



An area of the downtown, during the flood of 1913 is shown. The Ohio River caused many residents of Paducah to evacuate their homes and damage was heavy.



PLEASURE BOATERS ON BROADWAY — Pleasure boaters toured Broadway in Paducah during the 1913 flood. Scene here is from Fourth Street on Broadway looking eastward to the Ohio River. Photo courtesy Hall Allen.



THIRD AND BROADWAY — The scene shows the water at that location during the 1913 flood in Paducah. Photo Courtesy of

Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



Pictured is the home of Valentine Owens as it appeared during the flood of the Ohio River at Paducah in 1913. Owens was a

riverboat pilot. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE — Fire Chief Woods of Paducah finds no scarcity of water as he drives along Fourth Street near

Kentucky during the 1913 flood. The building in the background was the city hall.



MARKET HOUSE FLOODED — The scene shows the Paducah Market House and the height of the floodwater from the Ohio

River in 1913. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.



Pictured are scenes from the flood from top to bottom includes downtown and West

Broadway from Eighth Street. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal Collection, Paducah.

An Act Forming The Counties Of Hickman, Graves, Calloway And McCracken on SW Tennessee River

Approved December 19, 1821

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all that part of the counties of Caldwell and Livingston which lies on the south-west side of the Tennessee river is hereby formed into one county, to be called and known by the name of HICKMAN, in honor of Captain Paschal Hickman, who fell at the river Ballin.

SEC. 2. The county court of said county shall appoint commissioners to take all the lists of taxable property in said county, and to lay the same now in force, and shall possess all the powers, jurisdiction, rights and privileges which the county courts of this Commonwealth possess.

SEC. 3. The aforesaid county of Hickman shall hereafter be divided into four counties, to be called and known by the names of Graves, Calloway and McCracken, and the county court of said county shall appoint commissioners to take all the lists of taxable property in said county, and to lay the same now in force, and shall possess all the powers, jurisdiction, rights and privileges which the county courts of this Commonwealth possess.

SEC. 4. The county court of said county shall appoint commissioners to take all the lists of taxable property in said county, and to lay the same now in force, and shall possess all the powers, jurisdiction, rights and privileges which the county courts of this Commonwealth possess.

SEC. 5. The election precincts heretofore established within the bounds of said territory, shall remain as at present, until the next general election, after which representation for this state, except that the elections directed to be held at the house of Samuel Wilson, on Mayfield's creek, shall hereafter be held at the house of James Russell, on the head waters of Masac creek; and the county court of Hickman shall appoint judges and clerks to attend said elections, and the sheriffs of Livingston and Caldwell at the times and places appointed by the act in this behalf made.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Hickman county to collect the taxes and county levies arising from property and real estates listed for taxation in the year 1821, within the bounds of said county, and to receive the same within the same shall be paid to the county court of Hickman, to be apportioned to the several counties, to be called and known by the names of Graves, Calloway and McCracken, and the county court of said county shall have the duty of the clerks of Caldwell

and Livingston counties to deliver to the sheriff of Hickman county a copy of the commissions and lists of property and real estates within the bounds of said county; and the sheriff of Livingston and Caldwell counties shall have a credit with the auditor for the same.

SEC. 7. The county court of said county shall appoint commissioners to take all the lists of taxable property in said county, and to lay the same now in force, and shall possess all the powers, jurisdiction, rights and privileges which the county courts of this Commonwealth possess.

SEC. 8. The county court of said county shall appoint commissioners to take all the lists of taxable property in said county, and to lay the same now in force, and shall possess all the powers, jurisdiction, rights and privileges which the county courts of this Commonwealth possess.

would bear — from \$5 to \$40 each.

The commission spared no one in making the report — not even the most loyal Union man. The report even included Lucien Anderson of Mayfield, a member of Congress from the First Congressional District. Anderson, a lawyer, later would defend Paine when he became a court marshall at Cairo, Ill.

The committee particularly "the parties who, in our judgment, are most culpable."

"I am, Hon. Lucien Anderson, member of Congress. A reference to the statement of this person, made before your committee under oath and numbered 120, will clearly show his complicity with Major Hartling, provost marshal."

"2nd. John T. Bollinger. The connection with Paine is clearly exhibited in the affidavit of L. T. Brady, master of the Government Steamer 'Convoy,' which was commissioned for said county, eleven justices of the peace, a sheriff and six justices of the peace, after taking the necessary oath of office, before some justice of the peace, and continue to their first court, shall proceed to appoint and qualify a clerk and a sheriff, and to receive the same."

"3rd. R. H. Hall, provost marshal of the First Congressional District. This man not only accepted bribes, as will appear from the affidavit of Earnest Rabohoff, but also acted as a provost marshal of Paducah, in the town of Columbus, at the Iron Banks, to connive on the affairs of W. M. Hayes and A. D. Dyer."

"4th. Thomas M. Reed, surveyor of the port of Paducah. Guilty of illegal fees and one of the pettiest scoundrels in the entire catalogue of assessments, extortions and oppressions of Paducah. For the conclusive proof of this man's guilt we refer you to the affidavit of J. T. Dyer, of J. D. Mow, or Leslie Ware and Columbus others."

"5th. Col. W. H. Barry, 8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. For circumstances of his extorting money from a bank to pay a prostitute we refer to the affidavit of John P. Steele and W. F. Norton (Norton, a member of the famous Kentucky family of financiers and philanthropists, who operated a banking business in Paducah)."

"6th. Capt. Phelps Paine, assistant adjutant general. For the fact in regard to his imprisonment and retention of private furniture, we cite affidavits of Simpson Brown and Scott, Ford and Maj. H. Bartling."

"7th. Brig. Gen. Paine. The honor of Brig. Gen. Paine's conduct has been briefly referred to. Particulars found in numerous affidavits which we submit herewith."

"8th. Mrs. Birmingham, according to the report of the commissioners, procured from Paine an order on Wats, Given and Co., for \$7,000 of 1860, and the company was still legally liable for the money."

The commissioners said they spent considerable time trying to find out how many people were killed by order of Paine or his lieutenants in Paducah, they said, the reports ran from five to 43. At Mayfield, the report said, seven men were shot by Gen. McChesney if the 13th Illinois Volunteers. Paine ordered the fortifications raised around the Graves County courthouse in Mayfield and asked citizens were impressed to build the company. Those who had the money could purchase immunity from the work, the cost being just what the traffic



Pictured Is An Aerial View Of Paducah In 1873

Kentucky Went Through A Period Of Reconstruction After The Civil War

By HALL ALLEN

Excerpt from notes prepared by Hall Allen from Senate and House Journals of 1864 legislative sessions. Notes prepared for forthcoming history of Kentucky.

The Civil War had left Kentucky in a condition of anarchy. Although Kentucky had remained in the Union, there had been enough Southern activity all around the state to convince the Federal government that as soon as the war was ended, the state must go through a period of reconstruction just as tough as any of the actual Confederate states.

This was especially true in Western Kentucky where Confederate sympathies had been so high that there was talk of splitting the Purchase area away from the rest of the state, joining with a part of Tennessee and setting up a new state.

Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette took note of conditions in the state when he addressed the session of the General Assembly convened in 1864 and met the problems head-on with a call for more taxes:

"The exposed condition of the country," he said, "the great destruction and waste of property, the diminished valuation in the exposed districts have reduced and will continue to diminish the sources of revenue, and make it necessary that provision should be timely made to meet our liabilities by increasing the rate of taxation."

"We are now paying less than one-third of one percent on taxable property. We are increased to two-fifths or one-half of one percent it would not be burdensome, and would enable you to make provision for necessary agents and for the families of indigent soldiers."

There was a particularly bad situation down in the Purchase area, the governor said, though not fault of the citizens thereof.

General Eleazer A. Paine has returned as commander in Western Kentucky.

The governor gave a great deal of attention to the Western Kentucky situation in his address to the Legislature. "In Western Kentucky, Brigadier General E. A. Paine, confederated with other officers and some citizens, ran a career of shameful criminality. Though brief, it was terrible."

"Upon getting his report, I prepared charges against Gen. Paine and others to the President of the United States. By order of Lieut. Gen. (Ulysses S.) Grant, Gen. Paine was promptly relieved by Gen. (Sol) Meredith, whose soldierly bearing and just administration have given peace and confidence in this section."

"A commission composed of Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry and Col. John M. Brown, 4th Mounted Kentucky Infantry, was appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. Paine. I sent with this communication a copy of their report, with my letter to the President and also the letter of the 3rd of September, touching other subjects."

The commission's report was long and detailed. It was accompanied by many affidavits, all of them damning to the general. The commissioners told of their difficulty getting information from official sources. Paine and

his assistant adjutant general Philip Paine had fled Paducah. Paducah at the commissioners approached the city. They crossed the Ohio River into Illinois, sought and were given protection from the U. S. Army in that state.

Also leaving, or were "sent away" were every clerk who was familiar with the office business or headquarters. Furthermore, the records in the assistant adjutant general's office were so incomplete and so sketchy they were practically useless.

Gen. Paine, the report said, took command at Paducah on July 19, 1864 and his violence of manners immediately caused great concern. Paine was already known in Paducah. He had been left in command when Grant returned to Cairo a few hours after the occupation of Paducah early in the war. Paine hardly had time to get his feet on the ground, however, until he was relieved.

His duties by Gen. Charles F. Smith. The reputation of Paine was well known to Grant and other Union army officials. He was the man sent into communication that needed, in the idea of the Union men, to be taken down a notch or two.

It is believed in 1864 that Paine was returned to Paducah at the request of the newly organized Union League, which complained that the Southern sympathizers in Paducah were making more money in trade and commerce, than were the loyal supporters of the Union.

Anyway, Paine moved in and he showed no partiality. Union men fared just as badly at his hands as did the Southerners. The commission said it was able to find only one man in Paducah who would speak a good word for Paine. R. Ender testified that the general had treated him with civility.

Others said, however, that Paine's favorite expression used on friends and foe alike, and even in the presence of women, was:

"You are a God-damned scoundrel; God damn you, I'll dig a hole and shoot you and put you in it!"

The commissioners reported the testimony of a certain Dr. Milan who said he was jailed on order of Paine without explanation and that after 31 days he was released, still in no explanation.

One of the first things Paine was to issue an order confiscating all rents, and he gave to H. H. Hall, provost marshal of the First Congressional District, the job of rent collector. Hall remembered collecting some \$2,700 in rents and turning the money over to Gen. Paine. The figure is thought to be conservative.

He ordered the jail emptied because, he said, testimony against the prisoners had been given by non-Union men. The commissioners took affidavits from W. S. Hayes and Thomas A. Dyer testifying that money had been extorted from private citizens for the benefit of Gen. Paine.

Col. H. W. Barry, commanding the 8th U. S. Colored Artillery stationed in Paducah, forced a Paducah banker to pay \$150 in gold to the colonel's favorite prostitute.

Testimony was offered that private homes were seized and that furniture and bedding were confiscated. Paine and his men were quartered in homes and when Capt. Phelps Paine fled Paducah with his father, he and carried away with him the bedding he had been using in a private home.

valorem tax of 21 per cent of its value on any taken out property of a Union man. He named J. E. Woodard as collector of the tobacco and cotton tax and is seized the Thomas Hale Tobacco Warehouse for the purpose of impounding cotton and tobacco until it could be disposed of.

He decreed that a permit was needed to conduct business in Paducah, and although the permits for all local citizens were supposed to be free, it was not long until a lucrative trade of vouchers of loyalty sprang up, and heavy sums were paid for business profits.

A few of the cents was charged on each sack cleared in a Paducah bank, and Thomas Reed was named in charge of this work.

Merchants who incurred the displeasure of Paine or any of his cronies found the doors to their stores barred, the stocks ordered sold and a heavy assessment placed against any money the stock might bring.

A Mrs. Birmingham, according to the report of the commissioners, procured from Paine an order on Wats, Given and Co., for \$7,000 of 1860, and the company was still legally liable for the money.

The commissioners said they spent considerable time trying to find out how many people were killed by order of Paine or his lieutenants in Paducah, they said, the reports ran from five to 43. At Mayfield, the report said, seven men were shot by Gen. McChesney if the 13th Illinois Volunteers. Paine ordered the fortifications raised around the Graves County courthouse in Mayfield and asked citizens were impressed to build the company. Those who had the money could purchase immunity from the work, the cost being just what the traffic

Pictured is the home of Mrs. Littleton Augustus Fowler, one of the early pioneers.

names of McCracken County. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.

FIRST PADUCAH CHURCH — Pictured is the drawing of the Broadway Methodist Church, which was located at Oak and

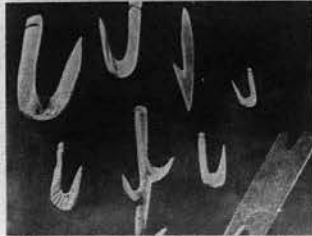
lockway in Paducah. It is now Fourth north of the church at the turn of the road in 1832. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.

HOG KILLING TIME — Pictured is familiar scene of hog killing time in the Purchase. The photo was taken at the turn of the

century. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.



The burial mounds have still not been completely excavated. Yet, it has revealed 153 burials on five levels. Nearly all have personal possessions with them.



Hooks were made from bones and used as implements in the every day living of the prehistoric Indians at the Ancient Buried City in Wickliffe.



Parental love is unchanged throughout the ages. A mother, father and child are found with pottery and other offerings at the Ancient Buried City.



SKELETAL REMAINS — Each skeleton was found buried facing the sun, with personal possessions beside them. This gives reasonable proof of sun worship. The mounds tell a story of a thousand years ago.



The ancient Indians built fire pits like these. Around this one are remains of a prehistoric feast — bones of turkey, squirrel, bear, deer, racoon and fish.



As modern as a homemaker might leave her dinner dishes, these wondrous lovely pottery bowls were left more than 1000 years ago.

Ancient Buried City Is Part Of The Paleozoic Age

Klan Organization Was Established In Fulton

By OUIDA JEWELL

The pamphlet, which has been printed about the year 1908, reads in part:

In the terminology of geologic time — the age of the earth — scientists recently estimated the earth we inhabit to be four and one-half billion years old.

When that fact of modern-day science is believed, Wickliffe's Ancient Buried City is comparatively young.

Yet, to the American people from nearly all states who have visited the fascinating and educational site would likely say, "The enchanting Buried City is very old — old enough to stimulate my imagination."

The Ancient Buried City also has been dated by scientists. Learned archeologists place its age in the era between the years 900-1000 AD to 1650 AD.

That period of time is known today as the Mississippian age — a part of the late Paleozoic period — according to leading archeologists.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Johnson are the "City's" managers. Before their numerous years here, they lived at Paducah.

Excavations of the "Mound Builders" burial ground was begun October 2, 1932.

Since that time, there have been numerous other excavations. As a result, "One of the most interesting, educational and enjoyable sights I've seen," said a resident of Kansas — a recent visitor.

How can be seen an early use of fire, handtools, with cutting edges, pipes for smoking, a variety of earthen dishes, jugs and bowls? There also was a specific method of burying the dead of the "community" — a form of cryptography — a chiseled rock or stone with figures and designs — which served the same purpose as now-calling or printing. Each illustrated and illustrated men clearly their needed communication.

The people who once lived at the Ancient Buried City had a certain way for burying their dead. They laid them on top of

a buried corpse (always facing the sun). The stacking of bodies and a slight bit of earthen covering kept the mounds growing skyward.

One prominent belief for that kind of burial is, "being sun worshippers, they were forever drawing nearer their god."

Yes, the age of the human remains at the Ancient Buried City was almost certainly non-European for those of the skeletons face north in their exposed mounds.

They obviously were as rigid in their sun worship as were Ancient Egyptians who were dominated by the Sun God, Ra. Is it hard to believe that such an old civilization once thrived in what is today the shadow of Wickliffe?

The "lofters" from these people's remains — those of the Mississippian age — show clearly and improving culture. But that part of ancient civilization vanished — leaving mysteries yet to be solved, studied and viewed by 20th century humanity.

According to Mr. Johnson and University research the mound builders left their marks from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico; and from the Mississippi River to the Appalachian Mountains.

The people were small — of medium height — the male ranging from five feet — five inches, and the female averaged about five feet in height.

Some supposition — and a lot of researched fact — indicate the long-burial center was located where the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers merge.

When it was inhabited by living people, it was a location equivalent to our modern day metropolitan cities.

At the City there are three types of burial. Bodies extended, bundled (or placed in baskets), and cremated.

These early ancestors of early Americans were supposedly a part of the Paleo-Indian — or early Indian age.

They were roamers — nomads — who formed groups. They hunted with spear and knife.

The people who once lived at the edge of today's Wickliffe built pole and brush shelters; they made clothing from leather and woven-type materials.

Found near the ages — old remains are copper utensils, from the area of the state of Michigan. There is also mica from areas of 1869's North Carolina.

And, according to the curator, Mr. Johnson, there are many other relics revealing the ancient people's transient nature.

To serve the needs of the Ancient Buried City's residents are a "Council House (County seat), a temple for worship and patterns of houses that were once realities.

The Ancient Buried City is not to be thought of as a spectacle. It is a record of past history. And each "City" guide describes carefully each sight viewed by the visitor.

Young or elderly people — educated or those with little learning — are promised a worthwhile and enlightening bit of time spent at the Ancient Buried City, according to Mr. Johnson.

Western Baptist Hospital, Paducah, is the owner of the Ancient Buried City.

The national headquarters for the National Defenders, a Klan organization, was located at Fulton in the early 1900's. The Klan group was organized at Fulton by many of the town's leading citizens and a group picture of the first meeting of Klan Number One at Fulton is shown in an old pamphlet, found among the papers belonging to the late husband of a Fulton woman.

The first meeting was attended by a very large group of well-dressed men, a few women and two children. President of the National Defenders was proprietor of a Fulton lumber company, described as a successful business man having been in business in Fulton for thirty years; and a firm believer in the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man."

Every organization in town he was Chairman of the Board of Elders of one of the leading churches in town.

Contained in the pamphlet are pictures of all officers and members of the organization. Title of the officers were: Field Director, National Seal, National Exchequer, National Hygum, Assistant Field Director (two), all of Fulton, National Lecturer, who was from Knoxville, Tenn., National Legal Advisor of Mayfield and National Exponent of Mayfield.

Pictured in the pamphlet, as either officers or members are well-known Fulton merchants, planters, a doctor, leading stock dealer, a hotel proprietor, an agriculturalist, an automobile dealer, an Illinois Central construction foreman, a transfer agent, and a lawyer and planter, both of Mayfield.

The regular fee for joining the Klan was \$50, while the charter fee was \$12.50. The dues to the National Klan was 25 cents per month for each member to be paid from the local Klan dues.

It is stated under a "Special Features" section, that mothers, wives, daughters and other female dependents of members are admitted free into the first degree and maintain membership without the payment of dues; that the National Defenders operate on a high moral plane and the families of members are permitted to enjoy all of the social and educational advantages derived therefrom without cost; that at stated periods free lectures are the centers of civic and educational betterment; and that special attention is paid to the welfare of the boys and girls in each city.

"We protect the home and woman. We pledge to preserve the purity of the white race, the dominance of the white man and to perpetuate the white man's government."

"We impress fraternal practices under oath of citizenship, by which we obligate ourselves to assist one another in our laudable business enterprises. It is impossible to tell completely what we are, just as a Mason cannot tell what Masonry is. These mysteries may be gradually learned through the Process of Initiation."

"The Oath — We take the oath of a Ruler of Unconquered Men. We swear to sustain the constitution of the United States, loyalty to the flag and to the state of which we are a citizen, and the preservation of our general institutions as enjoyed under the flag and constitution."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE JACKSON PURCHASE

WE ARE GLAD TO JOIN WITH OTHERS IN OBSERVING 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS. SINCE 1923, WE HAVE KEPT THIS PROMISE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

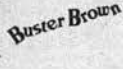


"Quality is our most important product!"

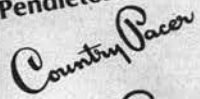
featuring these and many more famous brands of merchandise for infants, boys and girls, the Junior Miss, and ladies of all ages.



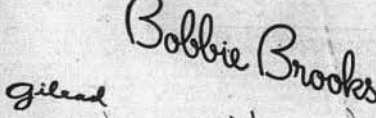
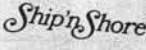
LESLIE FAY



Pendleton



Kelly Arden



Santone



for J.P.'s only!



GAY GIBSON



ROBERT BRUCE



JUNIOR HOUSE



Curtsy Coats

for this year...and NEXT!



KAYNEE

Country Miss



THE MOST COMPLETE JUNIOR SPECIALTY SHOP IN ALL OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Anderson's FASHION CENTER

SERVING FAMILIES OF WESTERN KENTUCKY FOR 36 YEARS

SOUTH SIDE COURT SQUARE MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY



ANDERSON'S PLACE

MAYFIELD SHOPPING PLAZA

PARIS ROAD

Epidemic At Camp Beauregard Is More Remembered Than Action

CAMP BEAUREGARD,
REVISITED
by
Johnny L. Jackson

CAMP BEAUREGARD,
REVISITED

In the late summer of 1861, Confederate leaders were beginning to realize the need for some sort of defense line to protect vitally important Southern fortifications and repel enemy invasion from the north. Kentucky, although she had proclaimed neutrality on May 20, 1861, seemed to be the most logical choice for this line due to a number of reasons. First, if Kentucky were not taken by the Confederates, the Yankees would be tempted to move forces into the state, placing themselves at the doorstep of the Confederacy, secondly, a defense line across Kentucky would permit more freedom of action by the Rebels in the Southern states bordering her, and finally, Confederate troops would receive the added benefit of support from the state's citizenry due to the fact that most Kentuckians were not necessarily secessionists in their sentiment, character, and sympathy.

When Kentucky, which was later to become the base point for this defense line, contains the strongest Southern convictions of any portion of the states. This strong Southern sympathy present at that time caused one writer to refer to it as "Kentucky's South Carolina." This was in reference to the May of 1861, for the purpose of adopting a resolution from the Union. The delegates to this convention represented the seven Southern counties of the Jackson Purchase area and twenty counties of the eastern part of the state of Tennessee. It was only from Tennessee's prompt acceptance to complete the effort abandoned itself. To further demonstrate this Southern loyalty, the election of 1860, Graves County, the largest county in the Jackson Purchase, was one Republican vote. What is more, nine out of ten Graves County citizens in 1860 were natives of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia or Virginia.

With the decision having been made to invade Kentucky, General Albert S. Johnston, with several thousand Confederate troops, moved into western Kentucky and occupied Hickman and Columbus. This move of Kentucky's neutrality and thus was laid the foundation for the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy" which, before being abandoned, would have been Columbus to Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, back north to Bowling Green and Paducah across Kentucky to Mills Spring.

General Albert S. Johnston, at that time commanding the Western Division of Confederate Forces, had moved his command from Nashville to Bowling Green after the occupation of Kentucky. He eventually realized that the portion of the line from Columbus to Fort Henry was overextended, thus leading to the forwarding of the following dispatch.

Headquarters, Western Department
Columbus, Kentucky
September 30, 1861.
Lieutenant Joseph Dixon:
Sir: You are directed by General Johnston to proceed to examine the country on a line east from this place to Mayfield, and the railroads leading from this place and from Paducah to Union City. Your attention will be specially directed—
First: To the selection of a suitable place in an advanced position for an entrenched camp, covering the Paducah and Mobile Railroads, forming the left end of the line from Columbus to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee.

Looking at the map, Millspring or Mayfield would seem to fill the conditions of the problem; but it is understood that the water at both these places forbids the establishment of a camp at either, and that therefore the point must fall south of this line. Second: To the thorough reconnaissance of the roads leading from the front to the camp and the communication of the camp with the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers. This is the practicality of the country for cavalry and artillery.

Your particular attention is called to the supply of water. It is understood that this section of the country is well watered, and in summer, almost destitute, and though abundant during the recent season, you must exercise careful watch of the state of the streams and springs during the

dry season, as the necessity for the camp may be as great during the coming summer as for the present winter.

The camp must, if possible, be concealed to wood for fuel and for bivouac, and for economy of transportation as near the Paducah railroad as practicable. Be particular to obtain from the people of the country a number of the roads, and let these appear on your map. You are authorized to employ guides, and give them a certificate of pay due for service, to be paid by the quartermaster.

The object of your expedition will not be commensurate to what I am, sir, very respectfully,
Wm. W. Mackall
Assistant Adj. General

The site selected by Lieutenant Dixon is located approximately one mile northeast of Water Valley, Graves County, Kentucky. General Johnston's request militarily, due to its location between a hill and its summit to what was then the Paducah-Union City Railroad, and secondly, due to the presence of a creek, wood, water, and food supply, and so on.

Feliciana was a post village of considerable size at that time which provided numerous activities for the troops from what was to become Camp Beauregard. There were four stores, two hotels, a masonic lodge, a school, a saloon, a barber, a painter, an attorney, a magistrate, two blacksmiths, a boot and shoemaker, a cooper, a miller, and two tailors at Feliciana. The troops from Camp Beauregard always found good Bourbon whiskey there, an usually found themselves well supplied with food and a few days after they returned to camp.

With the site selected, troops began encampment in September, 1861. The camp was named Camp Beauregard because ten detachments of the 1st Cavalry, General F. Beauregard, who was at that time in New Orleans, were among the first to station at the camp, therefore, the decision for naming the camp was made. It was considered fitting that they name the camp in honor of their beloved

The troops that occupied Camp Beauregard composed the Fourth Division under General Polk, commander of the First Division, Western Department at Columbus. The Fourth Division was broken down into two brigades. The First Brigade, commanded by Colonel John D. Martin of the First Mississippi Valley, was composed of the 1st Arkansas under Colonel Dumple, a Kentucky battalion commonly referred to as the Hell Hounds commanded by Colonel Clay King, a native of Paducah, Kentucky, and the Twenty-Second Mississippi under Colonel D. W. Bonham.

On December 24, 1861, Watson's Battery, and William's Battery were attached to the First Brigade. The Second Brigade was under the command of Brigadier General John S. Bowen, a West Point graduate, was found to be gallant, accomplished, thorough, and kind hearted by the troops who served under him.

King's battalion of Kentucky cavalry was composed of Boyd's, Fell's, and Swan's Companies recruited from McCracken, Graves, and Calloway counties respectively. The Twenty-Second Tennessee was there for only a few days, arriving shortly after the Battle of Belmont and leaving October 31, 1861, for Columbus. The Twenty-Seventh Tennessee, under Colonel Logwood, was there from December 27, 1861, until the camp was evacuated.

Nesley's and Hayward's companies, Tennessee cavalry, were also there for only a few days, and were afterwards assigned to the Seventh Cavalry.

The first abstract report from the camp shows that there were 193 officers and 2668 men there in late September, 1861. The number was virtually unchanged in October, and the following is the complete abstract of troops stationed there in November, 1861.

Camp Beauregard was to serve as a training station for Confederate recruits, a recruiting station for surrounding counties, and set as a check on 6000 Yankees at Paducah. The camp, located on high elevation, was surrounded by timber. The timber was cut

and deep trenches were dug, one hundred feet wide and a half mile long.

The men, in preparing winter quarters, built log pens over which they placed their tents. Chimneys were constructed at intervals along the structure. These dens were warm enough but ventilation was poor.

Most of the troops at Camp Beauregard were unfamiliar with military activities. They were fresh from civilian life and unprepared for the bleak hardships of war. Many of the recruits sent to the camp were farmers or planters' sons, clerks, or Irish soldiers from Mississippi.

The soldiers life at Camp Beauregard was one of quiet duty, reconnaissance, and drill. The morale of the troops was very low due to the cold, wet, and the long hours of constant fatigue duties. Furthermore, sanitary conditions were many times below a hill and its summit.

As the war progressed, the troops found less-and-less time or relaxation at Paducah due to the constant threat of a supposed attack from the Yankees at Paducah. Although the Confederates feared that their position at Camp Beauregard was in constant danger of attack, this feat was not true, unfounded due to false and misleading intelligence reports.

By Christmas of 1861, upwards of 4,000 men were training on the hilltop. The troops were almost ready to take their places in the southern battle line. However, as the men were preparing to enter battle, an epidemic struck which depopulated many of the camps. It was never firing a shot or seeing action in any actual skirmish.

The following is an account by a veteran of Camp Beauregard telling of the epidemic that raged throughout the camp:

The measles had gone through the regiment before this was made up of the companies then composing it, in many cases leaving some bronchial or latent trouble, spreading the men easy marks for pneumonia and typhoid fever. The weather became cold and dry, then sleet and snow. The drilling and picket duty to most of the men was very hard, and the diet was not what they were accustomed to. It was mostly fresh beef and flour, no vegetables, with plenty of coffee, tea, tobacco and whiskey. Soon typhoid fever and pneumonia broke out among the men. There were 75 cases of typhoid fever and typhoid pneumonia in my hospital tent during one week. I had only one other regiment. It was as bad or worse in other regiments. Then, the most common of the malarial fevers—malaria, malarial meningitis broke out, killing nearly every case attacked and frequently in two hours.

One instance of the men in a certain company had just come from drill and while waiting for their dinner to cook, one of them commenced to talk queerly, jerk his head back and fall over in convulsions. One ran to the Surgeons quarters and burst in his tent saying, "Come Doctor, quick one of the men has that thing." When we reached the tent, another of the men had been taken in the same way and in three hours, both were dead. The Doctors were all at sea. None of us had ever seen a case of this disease. We knew the brain and spinal cord were affected, but why so many similar cases? This was an epidemic and more fatal than yellow fever. We knew the disease very similar in symptoms to this attached the new recruits in the French Army during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, but this did not help us, as no remedy was known for it.

Colonel Bonham sent for me and asked if nothing could be done to stop this high rate of death among his men. It was worse than a battle. The men became depressed and gloomy, each one feared that he would be the next one taken, and so it meant death. Men in apparent perfect health, on the point to be led, would be taken in the night and by the next morning would be dead.

I advised the Colonel to move his camp, if he had a mile and to have his commissary issue corn meal, bacon, dry mill meal, turnips, potatoes, onions and cow peas as rations to the men, that this was an experiment, but I could

advise nothing else. This was done and for two weeks afterward that we remained there. (Being that we were at Bowling Green, Ky.) We had no more of this terrible disease and typhoid fever and pneumonia.

The troops remaining continued to suffer. "Cruel hospital were set up to care for the sick. They were made up of large tents with cots, mattresses and extra blankets provided. The ground was the floor and it was covered with straw which was changed every day or two. A stove was installed to keep the sick warm.

"Very little could be done to help these sick soldiers. Bleeding was practiced quite extensively but proved to be of no benefit. It must be borne in mind that this was long before the days the germ theory of disease, the clinical thermometer and hypodermic syringe had become known and had come into use. Many of these cases died without a dose of medicine being given them."

Bleeding was practiced quite extensively but proved to be of no benefit. It must be borne in mind that this was long before the days the germ theory of disease, the clinical thermometer and hypodermic syringe had become known and had come into use. Many of these cases died without a dose of medicine being given them."

Although there are no records on the pertaining to death rates at Camp Beauregard, it is estimated that between 1200 and 1500 soldiers died there. The dead were buried in two places, one south of and joining the old Moberly Grave Yard contains 250 or 300 graves and the other place was some three fourths of a mile East on the Mayfield road South of E. T. Kuhn's residence which contains about 100 graves.

Many of the Kentucky boys were sent home for burial. Camp Beauregard was the subject of both interesting and interesting military developments. Although the Federals made several passes at the camp, they never bothered to attack.

Gen. Albert Johnson Is Needing Troops

During the latter part of December, 1861, military maneuvers began that vastly affected troop commitment at Camp Beauregard. General Albert S. Johnston at Bowling Green was hard pressed and Johnston's request, Polk ordered General Bowen's command to Bowling Green on the twenty-first of December, 1861. The force was divided and half went by wagon to Paris, Tennessee, and the other half went by Union City to Humboldt. Although the initial command did not include the cavalry and artillery units, Polk sent these to Bowling Green five days later. It should be noted that Bowen's command had been greatly reduced in size due to the disease mentioned earlier that swept the camp before orders to withdraw had been issued.

The Federals as well as the Confederates were engaged in activities concerning Camp Beauregard during this period. On December 28, 1861, an expedition under the leadership of Brigadier General Lew Wallace, U. S. Army, left Paducah in an effort to gain information as to Rebel activities in the area to the immediate south. The following is an excerpt of the report submitted by General Wallace upon his return to Paducah.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE U. S. FORCES Paducah, Ky., January 1, 1862.

Sir: Under the sanction of General Smith, given on the night of the 28th of December, 1861, with a detachment consisting of 190 men from the Second Illinois Cavalry, Companies 1 and C, Regular Cavalry, and 70 men from this regiment, I left Paducah on the same night, to proceed in the direction of Camp Beauregard, for the purpose of reconnoitering the camp, gaining information as to the strength of the enemy and their whereabouts, and ascertaining whether or not re-enforcements had left Camp Beauregard for Bowling Green. I have ascertained that I had permission, if opportunity afforded, to attack and cut up a certain corps of marauders commanded by one King.

The night of my departure I halted at Camp Creek and rested until 8 o'clock next morning, and proceeding then,

stopped a couple of hours at Mayfield. Not getting the desired information there I went on towards Camp Beauregard until within 6 1/2 miles of that camp, where the enemy appeared to have an outpost, guarded by about 75 men, who fired bullet-shells on my approach. At that point I found a farmer of undoubted loyalty, named Gee, from whom I obtained horses for my horse, and the information that all the troops who have been occupying Camp Beauregard for some months past, except a battery of artillery and King's marauders, had been taken to Bowling Green, but that their place had been supplied by three of four regiments of what is called "Sixty-day" men," green troops, mostly unarmed, and the whole without special organization, outfitted on this point I thought it prudent to return, and as there was no water for my cattle without going off the road near Viola I was compelled to come that far back the same night. Accordingly I bivouached there in a prudent manner.

About daybreak in the morning (Monday) one of my pickets galloped in and reported a heavy force of infantry and cavalry upon us and about to attack. I crossed Mayfield Creek immediately and crossed the river on the opposite bank to receive the attack, but the enemy hanging fire, I saw off about a mile and a half on the road and fed the men and

booms, sent Captain Lyman, and with his permission, bring me five companies of infantry, intending to hold the Confederates until I heard from headquarters. I then returned to Viola to engage them in a skirmish, but they had retreated.

General J. L. Alcorn, commander of a regiment of "Sixty-day" men at Camp Beauregard, was very much taken by Wallace's actions and was convinced that his position could not afford safety long. Fearing a Federal attack, Alcorn issued the following dispatch to Major George Williamson, Polk's Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, Camp Beauregard, December 29, 1861. Maj. George Williamson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

Sir: I have information that the enemy are advancing on this point and are now 5 miles south of Mayfield. I have taken the liberty of sending a courier to Moscow, requesting the officer in command to move my support, leaving a guard at his encampment. The information of which I am in possession is as follows: Courier from Major King at 7 o'clock p.m. Enemy's cavalry, reported 200 strong, now at Mayfield. Eight o'clock.

Enemy 5 miles this side of Mayfield. Road blocked with weapons in rear. Cavalry supposed to be accompanied by infantry. Force not known.

Unveiling of Beauregard Monument— Pictured is the unveiling of the monument

at Camp Beauregard in Graves County. See stories of Camp Beauregard for description of dedication ceremonies.

I have sent forward 250 cavalry to meet the enemy, with orders to advance with caution, and if enemy is in large force to skirmish with and retard their progress. My command, you are aware, is weak, ill prepared for a battle. Re-enforcements may be ordered.

Continued On Page 10 Of This Section

booms, sent Captain Lyman, and with his permission, bring me five companies of infantry, intending to hold the Confederates until I heard from headquarters. I then returned to Viola to engage them in a skirmish, but they had retreated.

General J. L. Alcorn, commander of a regiment of "Sixty-day" men at Camp Beauregard, was very much taken by Wallace's actions and was convinced that his position could not afford safety long. Fearing a Federal attack, Alcorn issued the following dispatch to Major George Williamson, Polk's Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, Camp Beauregard, December 29, 1861. Maj. George Williamson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

Sir: I have information that the enemy are advancing on this point and are now 5 miles south of Mayfield. I have taken the liberty of sending a courier to Moscow, requesting the officer in command to move my support, leaving a guard at his encampment.

The information of which I am in possession is as follows: Courier from Major King at 7 o'clock p.m. Enemy's cavalry, reported 200 strong, now at Mayfield. Eight o'clock.

Enemy 5 miles this side of Mayfield. Road blocked with weapons in rear. Cavalry supposed to be accompanied by infantry. Force not known.

Unveiling of Beauregard Monument— Pictured is the unveiling of the monument

at Camp Beauregard in Graves County. See stories of Camp Beauregard for description of dedication ceremonies.

I have sent forward 250 cavalry to meet the enemy, with orders to advance with caution, and if enemy is in large force to skirmish with and retard their progress. My command, you are aware, is weak, ill prepared for a battle. Re-enforcements may be ordered.

Continued On Page 10 Of This Section

I have sent forward 250 cavalry to meet the enemy, with orders to advance with caution, and if enemy is in large force to skirmish with and retard their progress. My command, you are aware, is weak, ill prepared for a battle. Re-enforcements may be ordered.

Continued On Page 10 Of This Section



Unveiling of Beauregard Monument— Pictured is the unveiling of the monument

at Camp Beauregard in Graves County. See stories of Camp Beauregard for description of dedication ceremonies.

I have sent forward 250 cavalry to meet the enemy, with orders to advance with caution, and if enemy is in large force to skirmish with and retard their progress. My command, you are aware, is weak, ill prepared for a battle. Re-enforcements may be ordered.

Continued On Page 10 Of This Section

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

Thank you!

KUHN'S - The Big K Stores Corporation, was originally incorporated as KUHN BROTHERS COMPANY, INC., on June 24, 1956, under the laws of the State of Tennessee for the purpose of engaging in the operation of limited price variety stores.

Stores were originally operated under the name of KUHN'S 5-10-25c STORES, or KUHN'S VARIETY. Stores are now operated under KUHN'S VARIETY or BIG K DEPARTMENT STORES. The original Corporation consisted of thirty-four stores, all VARIETY STORES. New stores as required were incorporated as wholly owned subsidiaries.

In 1969, the name of the Company was changed to KUHN'S BIG K STORES CORPORATION. The first BIG K store was in Hopkinsville, Ky. Since then there have been seventeen additional BIG K STORES opened and more stores are now under construction.

By the end of 1969 there will be 20 BIG K STORES in operation in addition to the thirty-five VARIETY STORES currently in operation.

Originally the Company was founded as a partnership by Ike, Gus, and Lee Kuhn in 1913. None of the original partners survive. After departure of the original partners, Simon S. Weil served as President until his retirement in 1964. The President of the Corporation now, is Mr. Jack W. Kuhn. Mr. Gus D. Kuhn, Jr. is the first Vice-President.

The Federals as well as the Confederates were engaged in activities concerning Camp Beauregard during this period. On December 28, 1861, an expedition under the leadership of Brigadier General Lew Wallace, U. S. Army, left Paducah in an effort to gain information as to Rebel activities in the area to the immediate south. The following is an excerpt of the report submitted by General Wallace upon his return to Paducah.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE U. S. FORCES Paducah, Ky., January 1, 1862.

Sir: Under the sanction of General Smith, given on the night of the 28th of December, 1861, with a detachment consisting of 190 men from the Second Illinois Cavalry, Companies 1 and C, Regular Cavalry, and 70 men from this regiment, I left Paducah on the same night, to proceed in the direction of Camp Beauregard, for the purpose of reconnoitering the camp, gaining information as to the strength of the enemy and their whereabouts, and ascertaining whether or not re-enforcements had left Camp Beauregard for Bowling Green. I have ascertained that I had permission, if opportunity afforded, to attack and cut up a certain corps of marauders commanded by one King.

The night of my departure I halted at Camp Creek and rested until 8 o'clock next morning, and proceeding then,

SERVING THE PEOPLE OF THE

JACKSON PURCHASE

THE HEART OF THE PURCHASE

KUHN'S

George Willis, Mgr.

MAYFIELD PLAZA

PARIS ROAD



From A Painting Showing General Chicksaw Signing The Treaty With Chicksaw Indians in 1818.

Camp Beauregard

Continued From Page 9
Of This Section

necessary. Two pieces of my artillery (the two howitzers) and without ammunition. The lieutenant commanding states that he has often applied for the ammunition, but it has not been furnished. I have been somewhat disappointed in the supposed fortifications at this place. A rifle fire will be water, which I am having leveled and a lot of fallen timber, compose but the best defense of which we are capable. I leave the subject of my re-employment with you, but would suggest my early re-employment. An early re-employment.

Your obedient servant,
J. L. Alcorn
Brigadier-General,
Commanding.

prefer that I shall remain, I shall yield a prompt obedience in truth I yield the obedience which I think would not injure the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. L. Alcorn
By January 21, 1862, Miller and his regiment had arrived at Camp Beauregard. Shortly after his arrival, Miller issued the following dispatch:

Col. Alcorn Makes Plea For Support

HEADQUARTERS
Camp Beauregard,
January 21, 1862
Major General

Polk,
Commanding U. S. Army,
Western Department:
General: The accompanying dispatches (not found) you will read with painful interest. My command is mostly in, but few of the men have arrived. We are now here for the winter, as the roads are almost impassable. Our arrangements should be made accordingly. Can nothing, general, be done to stop the invaders? It will be a day when the soldiers of Tennessee is polluted by his footsteps. Oh, for \$6 brigade now here to fall upon them!

Dear Sir: A courier just arrived says the enemy under General Paine, with cavalry, 5000, artillery, several pieces, and infantry in considerable number, are now south of Mayfield, and will be here early tomorrow morning to make an attack upon me. I presume there can be no doubt of the truth that the enemy are in numbers south of Mayfield and that they have considerable artillery. I therefore ask you to come to my support without delay, for I assure you that if half what I said in relation to the enemy, I should need you by the time you can reach me.

Yours, very truly and respectfully,
J. L. Alcorn,
Brigadier-General,
Commanding.

I have sent courier to Columbus and urged reinforcements to be sent. There are but 1700 infantry and cavalry combined ready for duty. I should not be left in this exposed condition. Later that same evening Alcorn dispatched another message to Major Williamson containing confirmation of Paine's presence in the area. The following is an excerpt of that message:

HEADQUARTERS
Camp Beauregard,
December 31, 1861.
Major General
Williamson,
Assistant Adjutant-
General, Columbus, Ky.:
Sir: S. M. Kennedy looks to be, and is said to be, a reliable Southern man; has this moment paid me a most hurried visit, and stated as a fact beyond a question, that the enemy are now south of Mayfield, with 5000 cavalry, several pieces of artillery, and a force of infantry, number not known; has made a forced march today, and expects to be here by way tomorrow to make that you should upon me. I urge that an attack upon me be re-employment.

In response to General Alcorn's request of December 29, 1861, for more troops, General Polk acted promptly and ordered Colonel Miller to start at once for Camp Beauregard. In the meantime, Polk issued another dispatch ordering Alcorn to withdraw to Union City, for reasons unknown. In response to an order to evacuate, General Alcorn forwarded the following message:

HEADQUARTERS
Camp Beauregard,
January 2, 1862
Major General
Williamson,
Assistant Adjutant-
General:
Sir: I obey the dispatch received last evening, and will start my march toward Union City this evening. I delayed yesterday after learning that General Miller's regiment intended to march to this place, feeling quite sure that if the most exaggerated reports were true, I could not be held the place until the re-employment would come up. I regret that I am to leave here and regret to go to Union City, and most respectfully beg to have my command disbanded. The troops have been thirty days more to serve, and I do not suppose that there exists a probability of our services being required at Union City within the period of enlistment. If, however, you

attacked this force is made up chiefly of that which has been occupied with General Price in Missouri, and since he has fallen back on Arkansas, they feel at liberty to withdraw. The force is estimated at 40,000.

My information is that they intend to move from New Madrid with one column, on Union City, via Feliciana, with another, and on this place with a third; landing his troops in Polk's Bend, on this side of the river. This information I believe is reliable.

As events proved, Polk's fears were at this time unfounded for no such attack occurred. After the Federal expedition, with Colonel Miller's command having departed, Colonel Logwood's battalion of Tennessee cavalry at Camp Beauregard was soon ordered to evacuate.

On February 21, 1862, Colonel Logwood, whose command had since established itself at Camp Desha after evacuating from Beauregard, was ordered to return to Camp Beauregard and the surrounding area for the purpose of destroying the railroad. Upon his arrival, he dispatched the following message, the last sent regarding Camp Beauregard:

Camp Desha,
February 21, 1862.
Major Gen
Leonidas Polk:
Dear Sir: At 5 o'clock this evening I returned from an expedition over to Camp Beauregard and vicinity. Owing to the heavy rains I could not get to Viola, but I have destroyed the railroads as well as possible from within 5 miles south of Mayfield back to Union Station, and the bridges are destroyed as far as Viola, Major King and others having been ordered to return to Camp Beauregard. I destroyed the engine and engine of the cars. Those I did not destroy were full of provisions and other stores belonging to the Government. The depot building and cars at Union Station are full of overflow with provisions, &c., and if they are not speedily moved will be materially damaged. As soon as they can be removed the cars will be destroyed. I saw a large lot of flour and other provisions, some wagons, etc., moved from Camp Beauregard to Fulton Station, and as directed by you; I set fire to (Camp Beauregard).

The last Confederates had peacefully departed from the Columbus on the first day of March, 1862, and with this, the "Gibraltar of the West" was deserted along with the hopes of some long holding action to keep the Federals out of the South proper.

Today, except for a few marked graves and the U. S. Monument, there is little evidence to suggest that Confederate soldiers once lived and died on that hill near Water Valley, Kentucky. Weather and time have long since obliterated all signs of an encampment there and reminiscences handed down by veterans who served at Camp Beauregard have been confused or forgotten.

March 10, 1966
Camp Beauregard is
Civil War Shrine
By Mrs. Herman
Williamson

"I am glad to tell anything that I know about the history of Camp Beauregard," said George Lawrence, who was born, raised and lived in that community until three years ago, when he moved to Water Valley, Kentucky. As of his earliest memory, "Uncle Buddy Tucker" was in charge of the cemetery. Since 1925 Mr. Lawrence has had that responsibility. In the beginning, he and a committee of men decided the policies of business administration connected with the cemetery. One by one they have been removed by death or of their own volition and now Lawrence has the entire load of decision.

It is different from the way most cemetery property is handled today. Years ago somebody gave this for a burial place, so no money is paid for lots and no deeds are made. It is sort of a "gentleman's agreement" that the committee space for themselves or their families ask to have it reserved for them. If it change their minds do not need it, they notify the committee.

To avoid confusion, Mr. Lawrence has drawn a very interesting map, showing the shape of the cemetery, location of graves and unused spaces within the cemetery enclosure. At one time, graves were opened by men of the community for burial as a friendly service. Now it must be taken care of as part of the normal maintenance of the grounds as leased to the community for five months in the year, May through September, to keep mowed and cleaned.

This expense is covered by donations, and the shortage of funds to meet this expense often proves a headache to the manager. Donors sometimes forget their obligation.

The west side of the place of ground was used for a burial place as early as 1835, as evidenced by data on the gravestones. We can only surmise why the Confederate authorities elected this place to train their soldiers. It may have been because of the location at the summit of the hill, so they could see enemies approaching from any direction, that this camp, named for a famous general, was placed here. Be that as it may, the selection proved unfortunate for a great many soldiers of the Civil War.

A marker near Highway 44 at Water Valley bears this inscription: "On the hill on the east of this point stood Camp Beauregard Training Base for Confederate Troops from six states 1861-62. Severe epidemics caused heavy mortality here. Kentucky Department of Highways 190." No one can say definitely what the malady was that took an

un-named number of the men during the winter of 1861-62. The strange whimsical interest has been caught by this marker can but wonder that a historic place of such moment has not been considered of sufficient importance to merit a black-topped road leading to it. Instead, they follow a gravel road north, dusty in summer and messy in winter, to the resting place of some of the South's bravest men. The road was built in 1937.

At the entrance they turn right (or east) and follow the drive to the top of the hill, where a granite monument was erected in 1920 by the Kentucky Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Beauregard Monument Association. Mounted on a concrete foundation, it has the following epitaph:

"This monument was erected in memory of the men who died here between September 1861 and March 1862, but were denied the glory of heroic service in battle. They were the best and bravest of their country."

In line with it, from east to west, are eight marble slabs, bearing a military emblem, the name and Company C or B. Most of them were from Mississippi and evidently fought with this company, lived through the epidemic, and were buried here later.

Back of the large stone is an oblong area of about 11' x 15', left vacant in honor of the man buried where no names were available. A few concrete posts and four more slabs mark the war limit.

In the field east of the cemetery enclosure, minnie balls and other forms of antique ammunition have been picked up in recent years. We judge that this was their practice range or "proving grounds." Depressions in the hillsides also give evidence of having been used for protection from the weather.

One man says that an older man told him that he remembered a visit paid to the camp by General Beauregard. It was a General in the U. S. Army, a graduate from West Point and Superintendent there for five days early in 1861. He was removed because he said that he would join the South, if war came.

There were several tales given by war heroes who were taken to their old Confederate uniforms and, in Mr. Fuller's words, "beats were touched by them as nothing else could be for it was like the voices, now silent, we had met to commemorate, speaking through their falling voices, while their bodies tottering, and their heads white from the frost of many winters."

At the conclusion of the program, a huge bouquet of red and white roses was presented to Mrs. Fuller by Mrs. J. Foyler of the Fulton chapter, as a token of appreciation for her untiring effort and faithful service to the cause.

In response to the presentation, Mrs. Fuller chose the following words: "The muffled drum's sad roll has ceased. The soldier's last tattoo; No more on Life's parade shall we meet. No more to leave and fallen here; On Fame's eternal Camping Ground Their silent tents are spread. And glory guards, with solemn sound, The bivouac of the dead."

AS MODERN AS TOMORROW

Shown at the right is our new, modern store, located at 310 South 7th Street in Mayfield. With our store building is new, B. F. Goodrich has been in The Jackson Purchase for a quarter of a century, serving the auto, truck and farm equipment needs of the people of the area. Our new facilities have enabled us to expand our auto service, to do a better, faster job for our customers.

WE REMEMBER THE PAST WITH PRIDE BUT LOOK FORWARD TO EVEN GREATER PROGRESS

Great progress has been made in The Jackson Purchase, especially in the last couple of decades. We sincerely feel that we are on the threshold of even greater growth and dynamic progress in the years that lie ahead. We at B. F. Goodrich, here in Mayfield, are ready to join others in doing our fair share in making The Jackson Purchase an even finer place to live!

JOHN DENNIS, MANAGER

310 South 7th St. Mayfield, Ky. Dial 7 1453

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

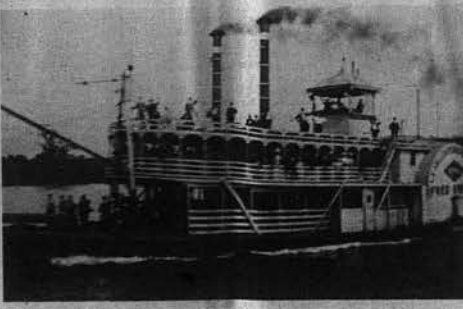
Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.

Mr. Lawrence assures me that he gets no remuneration for the time he spends in this work, which I feel sure is considerable. It has become sort of a hobby with him, because it is his community, his interest, and there's no one else to do it.





Ferryboat between Paducah and Livingston Point in Kentucky and Brookport and Owens Landing in Illinois. Capt. Valentine Owen was the owner and operator of the ferryboat. He came to McCracken County in 1820. Photo Courtesy of Eurle Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.



SIDEWHEEL STEAMER—A special light on the Ohio River at the turn of the century was the steamer. They put into port at cities like Paducah on the Ohio River. Photo Courtesy of Eurle Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.

"The Reluctant Kentuckians"

By Hall Allen

From an address delivered before the Filson Club in Louisville and before the Jackson Purchase Historical Society.

(Certain additions have been made to the original text to include information which became available after delivery of the speech.)

Let me express to you in the very beginning my thanks and my appreciation for being allowed to speak to you tonight—for the opportunity to raise a family provincial voice in this august assembly which has gone on, much through the years to encourage the preservation of Kentucky's great history and heritage.

I say a provincial voice because I come from a part of the state that, for one reason or another, seems to have been somewhat forgotten, and sometimes, we feel, neglected. As I travel about the state and tell people that I am from the Jackson Purchase area I usually meet with blank stares. When I say I am from Paducah, the land of inland rivers and the great man-made lakes of Kentucky, many people say, "Well, I declare, I must get down there sometime and see that part of our state."

When plans were started for the celebration of Kentucky's 175th Anniversary in 1962, I was asked what we, in far Western Kentucky would be doing to celebrate the state's birthday. I told them that I wasn't sure we were eligible to participate, because, in 1792 when Kentucky was admitted to the Union, my part of the state was still a part of the Chickasaw Indian Nation.

You see, it was not until 1818 when the Jackson Purchase was made, that Far Western Kentucky finally became a part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Now I am sure I can get some arguments from some of you who, I am sure, will tell you, certainly from the state of Virginia which already had claimed the area, despite the United States treaty with the Chickasaws.

When the Kentucky Historical Society started its great historical marker program, I said the first thing I wanted done was to mark all the highway entrances to the Jackson Purchase. I was told that other geographical sections of the state had the same idea, but that it had been impossible to draw a line and say "here starts the Bluegrass, or the Mountains or

the Knobs or the Coal Fields. But I pointed out that the boundaries of the Jackson Purchase could be set to the exact inch, because the metes and bounds had been set out clearly in the treaty with the Chickasaws.

Those boundaries are easy to find, because on three sides, the area is bordered by rivers. The Indians called it the Arkansas, the French explorers called it the Cherokee, and we call it the Tennessee.

It flows north across the state and at Paducah joins a river which the French called La Belle, the beautiful river, and which we call the Ohio. Fewer than 30 miles downstream the Ohio enters a mighty and mighty river which was given many names by the Indians, and to which the early European explorers gave their most exalted names.

The Spaniards called it the Rio Grande—the big river—and the River of the Holy Ghost. The French listed it on their mission maps as the River of the Immaculate Conception. Traders seeking political favor called it Colbert, for the French minister; Frontenac for the French governor of New France; St. Louis for the French king.

But neither the political nor the ecclesiastical names could supplant the savage Me-e-Zee-See-Bee of the Chickasaw Indians. And so we still have it today—in the Me-e-Zee-See-Bee of the Mississippi.

These are our rivers. They form the boundaries on three sides of the Jackson Purchase. And just 14 miles upstream from the mouth of the Tennessee you will find another important river entering the Ohio—the river of which Dr. Thomas Walker is supposed to have said that its amazing crookedness reminded him of the Duke of Cumberland. And so be called the Cumberland River. And while it is outside the Jackson Purchase, we like to claim it, because the people who settled between the Cumberland and the Tennessee were so amazingly alike. They shared many of the characteristics of the people who settled the Purchase.

Nowhere else in the world in such a small area—an area no more than 60 miles across in places—will you find such a concentration of great and important rivers.

These are our rivers. They brought the first settlers; they brought the first commerce and trade; they brought the first taste of primitive culture to this area.

But even before the settlers came, these rivers were carrying their freight of restless humanity—men and women with the idea that this nation should not be a small band of colonies along the Indian to the west, men and women with enough curiosity to want to know what was over the next hill or around the next bend of the river, men and women with enough vision to see the towns and the settlements rising from the wilderness along the shores.

On June 28, 1778, Gen. George Rogers Clark with his little band of Kentuckians landed. His journal said, on a little island at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and there he made known to his men his plans to march overland to Kaskaskia and Cahokia and, as it finally turned out, on to Vincennes to add the great northern territory to the state of Virginia.

Just a few miles below the mouth of the Tennessee, Clark and his men set out across what is now the state of Illinois and to his great military successes.

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

the rest of the state. The Purchase, it was said, became the stepchild of Kentucky politics, and there was no hope of the kind of statehood agitation to pull away from Kentucky and form a separate state of the Jackson Purchase area of Kentucky and Tennessee. Early settlers who came to this Garden of Eden soon found themselves reluctant Kentuckians.

Left to fend for themselves, the people of the Jackson Purchase became isolationists. If they could get no help from the state, they would lead their own lives apart from it.

They built their own cabins, their own rude furniture; they lived by their plows and their rifles; they made their own clothing from animal skins and their own whiskey and provided themselves with other necessities of life.

People of the Jackson Purchase became self-sustaining and self-sufficient. Who needed Frankfort, anyway?

The idea that the Purchase should secede from Kentucky reached its height at the beginning of the Civil War. The Jackson Purchase was as southern as cotton and huckleberries and henry grits, its sympathies were with the South, most of its men going into the Confederate army by the simple process of slipping across the Tennessee line and enlisting.

Tennessee had already made an unsuccessful attempt to secede from the Union, so West Tennessee was ripe for forming a new state. Historians studying the period have long been entranced by this movement and its many interesting aspects.

Someone turned up a copy of a speech made in 1807 by Judge Herbert Carr of Fulton, in which he will relate here an incident that I am satisfied is known only to a few of you. In May 1821, a convention was held in the city of Mayfield, Ky., and attended by delegates from the Jackson Purchase, many settlers of which had always been dissatisfied with being a part of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in this convention a resolution was introduced, voted upon and adopted, that the people of the Purchase secede from their respective states and form a new state of their own."

Well, that's about all that ever came of the convention. Presumably when Tennessee did secede in one of those years, the plans for uniting the Purchase and joining it to the Confederacy came to an end. Besides, it wasn't many months until Paducah and Western Kentucky had been occupied by federal troops under Gen. U.S. Grant.

Further proof of the convention was found in 1947 when certain of President Lincoln's papers came to light. On the day that President Lincoln died his son, Robert, went to the White House and removed certain papers from the presidential desk. At his direction they were not to be made public until 25 years after Robert's death.

Among those papers was a communication from Gen. George B. McClellan to President Lincoln was found. Dated May 30, 1861, it read:

"A very delicate question is arising as to Western Kentucky—that portion west of the Tennessee River. Lt. Nelson has explained to you the convention is now being held in Mayfield which may declare the Jackson Purchase separate from Kentucky, its annexation to Tennessee and that this will be followed by an advance of Federal troops upon Columbus and Paducah."

A number of Western Kentucky's best researchers searched by rain for some newspaper account of the convention—something that would tell who was there and what was done—for a long time no such record was found.

About the middle of 1868 there fell into my hands quite by accident, a copy of the New York Daily Tribune for Monday June 10, 1861, carrying a story almost a column in length about the convention. It had been lifted from the Louisville Journal and went into some detail, although it apparently was written by a Union sympathizer.

It seems that the delegates were divided into two factions which fought about whether they wanted to go through with the separation from Kentucky, and the other led by Col. R. D. Chisolm, who favored keeping Kentucky together and taking it all out of the Union and into the Confederacy.

In fact, there are still those who claim that when favored by the Union, the Jackson Purchase is always on the short end of the stick. And on July 28 and 29, 1873, a convention with delegates from all the affected counties in the three states met at Jackson, Tenn. The resolutions were passed to create the state and provided that the withdrawing sections should have their respective states written by a Union sympathizer.

It seems that the delegates were divided into two factions which fought about whether they wanted to go through with the separation from Kentucky, and the other led by Col. R. D. Chisolm, who favored keeping Kentucky together and taking it all out of the Union and into the Confederacy.

In fact, there are still those who claim that when favored by the Union, the Jackson Purchase is always on the short end of the stick. And on July 28 and 29, 1873, a convention with delegates from all the affected counties in the three states met at Jackson, Tenn. The resolutions were passed to create the state and provided that the withdrawing sections should have their respective states written by a Union sympathizer.

It seems that the delegates were divided into two factions which fought about whether they wanted to go through with the separation from Kentucky, and the other led by Col. R. D. Chisolm, who favored keeping Kentucky together and taking it all out of the Union and into the Confederacy.

Well, this proposed new state would have had part of its southern boundary, the Tallahatchie River.

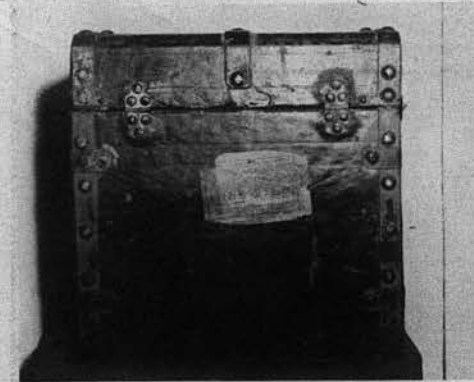
On July 28 and 29, 1873, a convention with delegates from all the affected counties in the three states met at Jackson, Tenn. The resolutions were passed to create the state and provided that the withdrawing sections should have their respective states written by a Union sympathizer.

It seems that the delegates were divided into two factions which fought about whether they wanted to go through with the separation from Kentucky, and the other led by Col. R. D. Chisolm, who favored keeping Kentucky together and taking it all out of the Union and into the Confederacy.

In fact, there are still those who claim that when favored by the Union, the Jackson Purchase is always on the short end of the stick. And on July 28 and 29, 1873, a convention with delegates from all the affected counties in the three states met at Jackson, Tenn. The resolutions were passed to create the state and provided that the withdrawing sections should have their respective states written by a Union sympathizer.

It seems that the delegates were divided into two factions which fought about whether they wanted to go through with the separation from Kentucky, and the other led by Col. R. D. Chisolm, who favored keeping Kentucky together and taking it all out of the Union and into the Confederacy.

In fact, there are still those who claim that when favored by the Union, the Jackson Purchase is always on the short end of the stick. And on July 28 and 29, 1873, a convention with delegates from all the affected counties in the three states met at Jackson, Tenn. The resolutions were passed to create the state and provided that the withdrawing sections should have their respective states written by a Union sympathizer.



IDLEWILD MAIL TRUNK—Pictured is the trunk in which mail was stored for shipment on the Steamboat Idlewild. This was a fast way to deliver mail in those days. Photo Courtesy of Eurle Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.

On March 29, 1780, Capt. John Donelson, with his flotilla of boats, landed, his log says, on the lower point where the Tennessee enters the Ohio River. And there a tired, wet, bedraggled and hungry band of settlers rested for awhile—rested from the arduous task of trying to get their boats off sandbars and keeping them upright as they slithered through the shoals and from fighting off hostile Indians who had followed them most of the way. Donelson and his men had a game of cards on the streets of Paducah and he recorded the killing of a swan which he cooked and ate. He pronounced it delicious.

With Donelson as made this trip, aimed at a place on the Cumberland River called the French Lick or Salsburg Dell, was his teen-age daughter

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

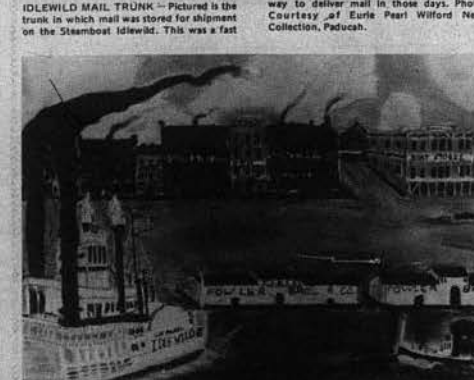
Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from



Pictured is a view of Paducah in 1873

On March 29, 1780, Capt. John Donelson, with his flotilla of boats, landed, his log says, on the lower point where the Tennessee enters the Ohio River. And there a tired, wet, bedraggled and hungry band of settlers rested for awhile—rested from the arduous task of trying to get their boats off sandbars and keeping them upright as they slithered through the shoals and from fighting off hostile Indians who had followed them most of the way. Donelson and his men had a game of cards on the streets of Paducah and he recorded the killing of a swan which he cooked and ate. He pronounced it delicious.

With Donelson as made this trip, aimed at a place on the Cumberland River called the French Lick or Salsburg Dell, was his teen-age daughter

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from



THE LARGEST TOWBOAT IN THE WORLD—Pictured is the Sorogue, 276 feet long and 63 feet wide and 7.4 feet deep excluding her 40 foot wheel. In February, 1907, she towed a fleet of 56 coalboats and 4 barges of coal. The loaded coalboats averaged 30,025 bushels each. The four barges were

On March 29, 1780, Capt. John Donelson, with his flotilla of boats, landed, his log says, on the lower point where the Tennessee enters the Ohio River. And there a tired, wet, bedraggled and hungry band of settlers rested for awhile—rested from the arduous task of trying to get their boats off sandbars and keeping them upright as they slithered through the shoals and from fighting off hostile Indians who had followed them most of the way. Donelson and his men had a game of cards on the streets of Paducah and he recorded the killing of a swan which he cooked and ate. He pronounced it delicious.

With Donelson as made this trip, aimed at a place on the Cumberland River called the French Lick or Salsburg Dell, was his teen-age daughter

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect, showed excellent judgment. At the same time they created Hickman County, they provided for its division as soon as population made it necessary, and set up the boundaries of four counties—Hickman, Graves, Calloway and McCracken.

Calloway was formed in 1822. Graves in 1823 and McCracken in 1824. These counties of course were subsequently divided, increasing the number to eight—the original four, plus Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Marshall which now make up the Purchase region.

As soon as the territory was opened for settlement, people started coming in. A land office was opened at a town called Wadesboro in Calloway County. It was easy to get to the Purchase. All one had to do was build a raft and float down one of its rivers.

But as the settlements grew these early settlers discovered that these rivers, which had provided such a broad highway of travel, could also serve as barriers to shut them out from

They paid, for instance, \$1,000 to William Colbert, an amount which he claimed was picked from his pocket while visiting a year before in Baltimore, Md., and to John Lewis, described as a half-breed, \$25 for a deed he said he lost while in the service of the United States.

And there were more payments. Altogether they paid something over \$300,000 for 5 million, 440 thousand acres of land—or roughly six cents an acre, and there were those at the time who claimed that the government had made a bad deal.

The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1819 and set into effect in 1821. However, that the Commonwealth of Kentucky could take note of its new territory. The legislature met that year and passed an act creating the entire Purchase area into a single county. They called it Hickman County in honor of Capt. Paschal Hickman, who had been killed in the Battle of the River Raisin.

Meanwhile, until a government could be set up, the counties of Livingston and Caldwell would have jurisdiction, although the act of the legislature failed to set out boundaries for the operations of the two counties.

The legislature, in one respect

Dr. Ralph Woods Is President Emeritus of Murray State University



DR. RALPH H. WOODS, for 23 years president of Murray State University from 1945 to 1968, led the institution through its greatest growth period. He is now president emeritus of the University.

EDITOR'S NOTE
The following article dealing with the career of Dr. Ralph H. Woods, president emeritus of Murray State University, although amended slightly to bring it up-to-date, was written originally in 1966 by Bill Powell, touring reporter with the Paducah Sun-Democrat and a member of the Murray Board of Regents. It is reprinted here hastily as it appeared in the Murray State Alumnus magazine later that year.

The money just didn't add up to enough for a medical education even in 1918-21.

Turned To Ve-Ag

Dr. Woods, who always has been able to figure things thoroughly and wisely, turned to vocational agriculture career. This lifted him, eventually, to a doctorate.

Although his degree led in the medical field, but in the field of education, Murray State University supports everywhere feel he has been a healer.

For, on January 8, 1968, he retired after 23 years as president of Murray State.

During that period, more than twice as long as any of the three presidents who preceded him, Murray State's health has gone from anemic to excellent in a little more than two decades.

Out of Dr. Woods' tremendous mind and from his busy hands came a Murray State serving with distinction, and prepared, because of unceasing foresight of the tall president, to handle the load many educators, in this age of dealing with an incredible army of collegians, failed to see coming.

He headed the Calloway County Institution, whose campus now looks as if it had been touched by some kind of magic, for half of the entire history of the school which appeared, haphazardly, out of a cabbage patch in time for small-scale operations in 1923.

The Virginia farm near Grant, where Dr. Woods was born and raised, was a long way from the presidency of a college which is making remarkable progress.

At the International Livestock Show of 1922, Dr. Woods won first place in the nation in best cattle judging. He was second in either sheep or hogs (he has forgotten which) and sixth in judging horses — his weakest field.

Caught Typhoid Fever

Born June 1, 1898, Dr. Woods was ready for college in Berea in 1917. In an atmosphere of homesickness the first week of college, Dr. Woods, six-foot-four and weighing 175 pounds, fell ill with something else.

He took typhoid fever and almost died. He was in the hospital 44 days; his weight dropped to 108. It took the rest of the year at home in the Virginia hills for him to get well.

But Dr. Woods, almost 20 years old, retained his desire to be medical doctor and returned to Berea in the fall of 1918. He studied hard for three years — working almost all of his spare time — and graduated with, of all things, a bachelor's degree in philosophy. Basically, though, he had studied science, in pursuit of medical knowledge.

About diploma time, Dr. Woods, a fine football player — a gangling guard — at Berea, decided that he didn't have the money to become a doctor.

Entered Cornell in 1927

In 1926, Dr. Woods resigned at Ballard and sent back to the University of Kentucky, where he won his master's degree in 1927. That fall, he entered Cornell University and received his doctor's degree in 1930 — the frustrating first year of the Great Depression.

But in that year, Dr. Woods didn't have much job-hunting to do. He returned to the University of Kentucky as a full-time faculty member.

In 1928, Dr. Woods was sought out by the Chandler administration to be head of the Kentucky Department of Vocational Education.

For nine years — through the administration of Chandler, and Keen Johnson and into the administration of Republican Simon K. Wain — Dr. Woods was chief of vocational education in the state.

From Ballard County High in 1922 — with his upstairs gymnasium and tiled floors — to the highest job in vocational education in Kentucky, Dr. Woods moved inexorably.

Came To MSU in 1945

Murray State College was a strange place in the late fall of 1945 when Dr. Woods became president of the school following the death of Dr. James H. Richmond.

The campus, with the leaves brown on the ground, had a vacant look. There was no bus, no telephone service.

Also completed and being occupied for the first time this fall is an addition to the University School.

The campus also now boasts the only building on a Kentucky college campus devoted exclusively to nursing training, and an addition to the Science Building has been completed and occupied, as of the fall of 1968.

White Hall, a 10-story men's dormitory and the first in a complex of four to be erected on the eastern side of the campus, also was completed and occupied in 1968.

Upgrading of the Murray State faculty has pleased Dr. Woods more than anything else, even more than the classical buildings rising where bushes and scrub trees grew in the 1950's.

Murray long has had a fine reputation in musical training. It ranks among the top 10 in the nation's colleges.

But now, while strengthening the music department, Dr. Woods has brought improvement to other fields. Murray has more teachers with doctoral degrees than it had teachers when Dr. Woods came to town.

From the beginning of preliminary plans for our Science Building in 1948 — our first big project after the war — I have never been in Dr. Woods' office without seeing rolls and rolls of blueprints. Sometimes they almost filled the room," Mr. Wether once said.

Almost 400 On Faculty

Today, the faculty numbers almost 400 with 112 holding earned doctoral degrees as compared with the 65 on the faculty when Dr. Woods arrived on the campus.

Buildings Go Up

These blueprints have come to life in tasteful buildings. The first story of the Science Building was completed in 1947. The other story was finished in 1950.

An industrial arts building was completed in 1950. Orchard Heights dormitories were occupied in 1949.

Woods Hall rose from a lot on Olive Boulevard in 1957. The beautiful fieldhouse was erected in 1954 and enlarged in 1961.

Harry Lee Waterfield Student Union Building was opened in 1959.

Richmond Hall, a men's dormitory, was occupied in 1961.

Clark Hall, a men's dormitory, materialized in 1962.

The Business Building was occupied in 1962.

The Education and Psychology Building was completed that same year.

A new cafeteria was built in 1962.

Housing units, 10-story dormitory for women, men's dormitories, classroom buildings, maintenance

facilities and many other projects have come to Murray since 1962 — as the development and expansion runs now to almost a fourth pitch in preparation for the onslaught Dr. Woods saw coming from the high schools.

Entered Cornell in 1927

In 1926, Dr. Woods resigned at Ballard and sent back to the University of Kentucky, where he won his master's degree in 1927. That fall, he entered Cornell University and received his doctor's degree in 1930 — the frustrating first year of the Great Depression.

But in that year, Dr. Woods didn't have much job-hunting to do. He returned to the University of Kentucky as a full-time faculty member.

In 1928, Dr. Woods was sought out by the Chandler administration to be head of the Kentucky Department of Vocational Education.

For nine years — through the administration of Chandler, and Keen Johnson and into the administration of Republican Simon K. Wain — Dr. Woods was chief of vocational education in the state.

Headed For La Center

A little town in Western Kentucky badly needed a vocational agriculture teacher — which Dr. Woods had become when he graduated from Kentucky at mid-year in 1923.

He quickly accepted and took a train from Lexington to Louisville and then to Paducah and then to La Center in Ballard County to forge his first link with this area.

He got off the train at a town only 23 years old — established in a wheat field on the Illinois Central line in 1900. La Center had promise

and it had Ballard County High School (the original) so Dr. Woods settled down to hard, enjoyable work.

The very next year he became principal of Ballard High. He was coach of both the girls and boys' basketball teams. His team of boys knocked hard at the door of the state tournament three years straight.

His girls team went to the semi-finals of the state tournament one year. Dr. Woods also taught several subjects and coached debating. His debate team won the regional championship and defeated in the state tournament three years.

Murray had 7,300 students when registration was completed in the fall of 1968, the year of Dr. Woods' retirement.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Dr. Woods saw this when Murray had 4,874 students in 1965.

Using a formula based on factors in high schools and colleges, he predicted that Murray would have 5,742 in 1965 and missed by only 14 in calculating the total number of students that would come to Murray in the fall of that year.

Given university status in 1966 by the Kentucky General Assembly, Murray State today is made up of six schools — the School of Fine Arts, the School of Applied Science and Technology, the School of Business, the School of Education and the Graduate School.

Mrs. Woods is the former Miss Elizabeth Harlow of Wickliffe. They met when Dr. Woods was teaching at La Center. Her father was John R. Harkless, a well-known Wickliffe contractor.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods have one daughter, Mrs. David Varble, Jr., of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have three grandchildren.

Although retired, Dr. Woods still maintains an office in the Administration Building at Murray State, where he is president — emeritus.

In 1944, he was "Man of the Year" in service to Kentucky agriculture. He was given a distinguished service award by the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts in 1952.

A distinguished service award was made to him in 1965 by the Murray State faculty.

In 1959, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Murray Chamber of Commerce, and in October, 1968, he received the first honorary degree ever conferred by Murray State.

Mrs. Woods is the former Miss Elizabeth Harlow of Wickliffe. They met when Dr. Woods was teaching at La Center. Her father was John R. Harkless, a well-known Wickliffe contractor.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods have one daughter, Mrs. David Varble, Jr., of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have three grandchildren.

Although retired, Dr. Woods still maintains an office in the Administration Building at Murray State, where he is president — emeritus.

In 1944, he was "Man of the Year" in service to Kentucky agriculture. He was given a distinguished service award by the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts in 1952.

A distinguished service award was made to him in 1965 by the Murray State faculty.

In 1959, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Murray Chamber of Commerce, and in October, 1968, he received the first honorary degree ever conferred by Murray State.

Mrs. Woods is the former Miss Elizabeth Harlow of Wickliffe. They met when Dr. Woods was teaching at La Center. Her father was John R. Harkless, a well-known Wickliffe contractor.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods have one daughter, Mrs. David Varble, Jr., of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have three grandchildren.

Although retired, Dr. Woods still maintains an office in the Administration Building at Murray State, where he is president — emeritus.

In 1944, he was "Man of the Year" in service to Kentucky agriculture. He was given a distinguished service award by the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts in 1952.

A distinguished service award was made to him in 1965 by the Murray State faculty.

In 1959, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Murray Chamber of Commerce, and in October, 1968, he received the first honorary degree ever conferred by Murray State.

Mrs. Woods is the former Miss Elizabeth Harlow of Wickliffe. They met when Dr. Woods was teaching at La Center. Her father was John R. Harkless, a well-known Wickliffe contractor.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods have one daughter, Mrs. David Varble, Jr., of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have three grandchildren.

Although retired, Dr. Woods still maintains an office in the Administration Building at Murray State, where he is president — emeritus.

In 1944, he was "Man of the Year" in service to Kentucky agriculture. He was given a distinguished service award by the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts in 1952.

A distinguished service award was made to him in 1965 by the Murray State faculty.

In 1959, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Murray Chamber of Commerce, and in October, 1968, he received the first honorary degree ever conferred by Murray State.

Mrs. Woods is the former Miss Elizabeth Harlow of Wickliffe. They met when Dr. Woods was teaching at La Center. Her father was John R. Harkless, a well-known Wickliffe contractor.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods have one daughter, Mrs. David Varble, Jr., of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have three grandchildren.

Although retired, Dr. Woods still maintains an office in the Administration Building at Murray State, where he is president — emeritus.

In 1944, he was "Man of the Year" in service to Kentucky agriculture. He was given a distinguished service award by the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts in 1952.

A distinguished service award was made to him in 1965 by the Murray State faculty.

In 1959, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Murray Chamber of Commerce, and in October, 1968, he received the first honorary degree ever conferred by Murray State.

OF THE MANY AWARDS Dr. Ralph H. Woods has received in his lifetime one of the most cherished is the Distinguished Alumni Award he received from the University of Kentucky in its centennial year, 1965.

THIS PORTRAIT OF DR. RALPH H. WOODS hangs in the lobby of Woods Hall, a residence hall for women on the Murray

State University campus and named for the president emeritus. At the left is Miss Lillian Tate, dean of women at the University. Mrs. Marie Holton, the artist, and Dr. Woods.

FORMER GOV. EDWARD T. BREATHITT, right, presents Dr. Ralph H. Woods with the pen with which he signed the 1966 legislation which elevated Murray State from a state college to the status of a university.

Dr. Robert Martin, president of Eastern Kentucky University and former superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, is at the left.

LAST MINUTE PLANS ARE CHECKED IN 1956 by Murray's President Dr. Woods and several members of his staff as construction started on Woods Hall, a residence hall for women now located on the corner of Olive Boulevard and 14th Street. The two

construction officials on the left are unidentified. Starting with Dr. Woods, third from left, the others are, left to right: Public Relations Director Marvin O. Wether, Dean of Students J. Matt Sparkman, and Dean of Women Lillian Tate.

PRENTICE THOMAS, a member of the first Board of Regents at Murray State University, served from 1924 until 1930.

SECTION F — Jackson Purchase Edition — December 27, 1969

Jackson Purchase Historical Society PRESENTS THE

SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

PUBLISHED BY THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY



OF THE MANY AWARDS Dr. Ralph H. Woods has received in his lifetime one of the most cherished is the Distinguished Alumni Award he received from the University of Kentucky in its centennial year, 1965.



ANOTHER BUILDING started upward on the Murray State campus shortly after this picture was made in 1960 showing then president Ralph H. Woods speaking during ground breaking ceremonies for the Business and Education Building.



THIS PORTRAIT OF DR. RALPH H. WOODS hangs in the lobby of Woods Hall, a residence hall for women on the Murray State University campus and named for the president emeritus. At the left is Miss Lillian Tate, dean of women at the University. Mrs. Marie Holton, the artist, and Dr. Woods.



FORMER GOV. EDWARD T. BREATHITT, right, presents Dr. Ralph H. Woods with the pen with which he signed the 1966 legislation which elevated Murray State from a state college to the status of a university.



Dr. Robert Martin, president of Eastern Kentucky University and former superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, is at the left.



LAST MINUTE PLANS ARE CHECKED IN 1956 by Murray's President Dr. Woods and several members of his staff as construction started on Woods Hall, a residence hall for women now located on the corner of Olive Boulevard and 14th Street. The two



SHORTLY AFTER becoming President of Murray State Teachers College in 1945, Dr. Woods posed with this picture on the steps of the Administration Building with Dr. John W. Carr, president emeritus and first president of the institution. Dr. Carr died in 1960 at the age of 100.



construction officials on the left are unidentified. Starting with Dr. Woods, third from left, the others are, left to right: Public Relations Director Marvin O. Wether, Dean of Students J. Matt Sparkman, and Dean of Women Lillian Tate.

PRENTICE THOMAS, a member of the first Board of Regents at Murray State University, served from 1924 until 1930.

Dr. James H. Richmond Was The Third President Of MSU



DR. JAMES H. RICHMOND was the third president of Murray State University, serving for nine years before his death in 1945.

Named To State Post

Dr. James H. Richmond, third president of Murray State University, was a native of Ewing, Va., who became one of Kentucky's foremost and most distinguished educators. The son of a physician in a reasonably progressive community, attended elementary schools at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and completed his high school years in the Murray High School.

In 1907, he received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Tennessee after attending Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., from 1898 to 1900.

He did graduate work at Lincoln Memorial, the University of Kentucky, and the University of Louisville, each of which conferred upon him in later years the honorary degree of LL.D.

Taught in Texas

He taught school in Texas for four years and at the University School in Nashville, Tennessee, from 1907-1914.

In 1914, he organized and, as principal, successfully conducted the "Richmond Training School for Boys" in Louisville, Ky., until 1928, when he entered the Kentucky Department of Education at Frankfort as the state high school supervisor.

On December 15, 1917, Dr. Richmond was married to the former Pearl F. Thompson of Louisville, and they had two daughters: Ruth Morrison and Anne Howell.

Mrs. Richmond and both daughters currently are living in St. Petersburg, Fla. Anne Howell, who has not married, is teaching English, and Ruth, who is now Mrs. Trigg and has a 21-year-old daughter, is the registrar of the Vocational School in St. Petersburg.

Named To National Group

Later, Dr. Richmond was named chairman of the National Committee for Federal Emergency Aid to Education and served two years in this capacity.

He conducted a 10-weeks hearing before Congress on emergency needs of schools in the United States. As a result of this hearing, a total of more than \$17,000,000 was appropriated for the aid of schools to some 30 states by the federal government in 1934. A portion of the funds came to Kentucky.

During his tenure as superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, the following important school legislation was passed:

- An act providing for an Educational Commission.
- An act requiring superintendents to hold a superintendent's certificate.



The first three presidents of Murray State are shown standing beside the University Library. Left to right, they are: Dr. John Wesley Carr, first president; Dr. Rainey T. Wells, second president and founder of the university; and Dr. James H. Richmond, third president.

- An act providing for college elementary certificate.
- An act requiring boards of education and boards of trustees to elect a treasurer or depository.
- An act setting out qualifications of school board members.
- An act guaranteeing all children a minimum term of school.
- An act permitting a child to attend the most convenient high school.
- An act providing for the extension of grades school district boundaries.
- An act permitting the consolidation of grades school districts.
- An act providing for the election of the county school superintendent by popular vote, and, among others,
- An act providing for the appointment of county school superintendents in counties having cities of the first and second class.

The coming of Dr. Richmond marked the starting point of a new era in Murray's history. It was the first time in the school's history that a man who was not involved in the founding of the college was chosen as its president.

In 1936, he was sent to Washington, D. C., as representative of the Lower Tennessee Valley Authority on the Kentucky Dam project, the largest development of the government.

He also served as president of the Murray Chamber of Commerce and, as chairman of a committee member for practically every "drive" for the welfare of the county or nation.

College Farm Purchased

During his presidency, the Board of Regents established the 318-acre college farm and constructed the Warren S. Swann Memorial Dormitory and Workshop on the campus.

Textbook Legislation

In an extra session of the legislature in 1934, Dr. Richmond was instrumental in the passage of a bill which provided a \$500,000 appropriation for free textbooks for Kentucky children.

During the first year of the operation of the textbook law, more than 1,337,400 books were purchased for use by more than 300,000 children.

On September 16, 1935, Dr. Richmond was inaugurated as the third president of Murray State Teachers College.

More than 2,500 people, including college officials and educators from all over the state, attended the inaugural ceremonies. On Monday, January 6, 1936, at high noon he officially became the president of Murray State.

CHAIRMAN: Judge E. C. O'Rear, prominent Frankfort attorney and a Republican, was chairman of the eight-member Normal School Commission, which in 1922 selected Murray as the location of the institution we know today as Murray State University.



FACULTY — MURRAY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL — Faculty for the second semester, 1923-1924. The school opened its doors for students in September 1923. Left to right, front row — E. H. Smith, mathematics; Miss Stella Pennington, music and art; Dr. John W. Carr, president; G. A. Murphey, secretary and palmer; James Herbert Hutchinson, school superintendent; English: Mrs. J. W. Carr, then Miss Mary Moss, English; back row: left to right — Ed Filbeck, science and English; Miss Emma Lynn Carter, education; W. M. Caudill, geography and acting dean; Mrs. Della Walker, science; Miss Katherine Hodge, history and political science; Irby H. Koffman, education; English, athletics, and coaching.

<p>SIX-WEEKER CALENDAR Opens Monday, April 4, 1937 Length of half semester: nine weeks. Minimum: seven week semester hours.</p>	<h1>BULLETIN</h1>	<p>SUMMER SCHOOL CALENDAR Opens Monday, June 8, 1937 Length of Summer School: six weeks of six days each or six school days. Minimum credit: four semester hours.</p>
--	-------------------	--

Murray State Teachers College

Entered as Second Class Matter August 18, 1903, at Post Office Building, Murfreesboro, Under Act of August 16, 1912. Published Quarterly by The Murray State Normal School and Teachers College. No. 3

Vol. 3 Murray, Kentucky, April, 1927
FACULTY NUMBER : MURRAY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



RAINEY T. WELLS, A. B., M. A., President



JOHN W. CARR, A. B., M. A., Ph. D., First



WILLIAM J. CAPLINGER, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Superintendent of Teachers Training



WILLIAM J. CAPLINGER, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Superintendent of Teachers Training

THE SUMMER SCHOOL—1927

The session of the Summer School for 1927 opens on Monday, June 8, at 10:00 a. m. in the history of this institution. The regular faculty will be in charge, assisted by a number of prominent educators of Kentucky.

TEN WEEKS SESSION
Beginning June 8, the Summer School will be in session for ten weeks, or fifty school days, or for sixty teaching days. In those instances, August 15, it will therefore have exactly the same number of days of instruction as a twelve week summer school of six days per week. Students should send for the entire term if possible. They may attend for either term. The second term begins Monday, July 15.

The charges for a twelve week session are \$10.00. A large number of rural teachers whose schools begin early in July. They will therefore be able to reside in the town of the first term. The expenses for room and board will be less on account of the change.

COURSES OFFERED:
Approximately two hundred fifty classes will be conducted during the summer session. These will include all required courses and many new courses. The elective courses will appeal not only to rural teachers, but to superintendents, high school and grade teachers as well.

TRAINING SCHOOLS:
The training school will be in session during each week of the summer school. It will therefore be possible for students to do their practice teaching during the summer school at each elementary and high school.

STUDENT LOAD:
The maximum number had in previous summer hours for the entire session of sixty teaching days or eight semester hours within the first or second term. If they wish to carry the maximum load, they should send for the entire term. The maximum load for high school teachers is two units for the entire session of six weeks for either term.

EXCURSION RATES:
Special reduced rates of a fare and a half for round trip on the transportation facilities plan have been obtained for students. These rates apply in Kentucky and Tennessee, including river excursions by boat and in all railroad zones.

FIRST TERM **SUMMER SCHOOL** SECOND TERM
Begins June 6 Begins July 11
Ten Weeks --- Six Days per Week

SPOTLIGHT
On The
PAST

Jackson Purchase
150 Years
SESQUICENTENNIAL

LOOKING
AT
FUTURE
TOGETHER

**Barton's Mens and Boys Wear
and the Jackson Purchase**

We've celebrated a lot of birthdays together — the store next door and the Jackson Purchase. We're rather proud of the 45 years we have been a part of the Purchase. From one store, which was opened in 1924, we've grown to two stores for the fashion-minded families who find Barton's the fashion place to be. And exciting as it's been so far ... the best is yet to be!

OUR SLOGAN IS, "IF WE CAN'T FIT YOU TASTEFULLY AND PROPERLY, NO ONE CAN."

Barton's
MEN BOYS WEAR

Court Square Downtown Mayfield Shopping Plaza

SERVING THE PEOPLE OF THE
JACKSON PURCHASE

from **MAYFIELD**
HEART OF THE PURCHASE

Dr. M. O. Wrather Contributes To Growth Of MSU



DR. MARVIN O. WRATHER, Executive Vice-President of Murray State University, as he appeared in June, 1959, after delivering the principal address at the annual Murray State Alumni Association banquet.

Wrather also holds a master of arts degree from George Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn. Actually, Dr. Wrather began his long, illustrious career in the field of education in July, 1913, when he began teaching at the old Kelly School in the southwestern section of Calloway County.

This was a simple, one-room, country school which offered only six months of school each year for youngsters in the first eight grades.

The following fall, in 1920, he moved to Lynn Grove to teach briefly before resigning to return to continue his college work, returning as principal for two years in the fall of 1922.

In the fall of 1924, he became principal at New Concord, serving there for one year before enrolling at Murray Normal School where he received his bachelor's degree in 1926.

Principal At Hazel

He became principal at Hazel High School in the fall of 1926 and taught there for four years before becoming superintendent of the Calloway County schools in July of 1930, serving in this capacity until he joined the Murray State staff on July 1, 1938.

Dr. Wrather has spent almost half of his life on the Murray campus and his years of service span all but 16 years of its existence.

He has served under every president Murray State has had, and on three occasions was named acting president—the most recent, in the summer of 1967 when Dr. Ralph H.

Woods, president at the time, was stricken with a heart attack.

The first of these occasions was in 1945 when Dr. James H. Richmond became fatally ill, and Dr. Wrather was asked to serve as the acting president until Dr. Woods was named to the presidency.

The second time he was asked to take the reins at Murray was in 1947 when Dr. Woods was asked by the U. S. government to go to Okinawa to help with the agricultural rehabilitation of that country following World War II. This period as acting president covered a three-month period.

Before being elevated to the new position of Executive Vice-President, Dr. Wrather has been called upon to serve in many different administrative capacities during his 31 years at Murray State.

Founded Many Services

His accomplishments in each area have been outstanding.

He also has been the motivating force behind the establishment and development of many of the school's present administrative services.

Among these are public relations, public information, placement, alumni affairs, field services and the extension office.

He helped organize the Murray State Foundation and until July, 1968, served as its secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Wrather is a member of the National Education Association, the Kentucky Education Association, the American Alumni Council and

the Southern Placement Officers Association.

Held Form Alumni Council Honored With Portrait

He also helped organize the Joint Alumni Council of Kentucky and the Kentucky Institutional Placement Officers Association and was the first president of both organizations.

Following graduation of the first class from Murray State in 1926, Dr. Wrather took a leading role in the organization of the Murray State Alumni Association and served as its secretary for 19 years. Today, there are more than 15,000 graduates of the institution in all walks of life across the world.

In July, 1961, Dr. Wrather resigned as secretary of Kentucky's First District Education Association after 30 years of faithful service in the office.

Following his resignation as executive secretary of the First District Education Association, the Paducah Sun-Democrat in an editorial had this to say of Dr. Wrather's work with the association:

"He made a steady and often life-saving contribution in leadership and plain hard work to an organization which, so many times, sorely needed him."

"During the changing times of depression, war and boom, he has met head-on most of the difficulties school people encounter. Consistently, by his alertness, quickness of mind and knack of providing the right leadership at the right time, contributed immensely to the progress of the organization and, thereby, to

the progress of public education itself."

Shortly afterwards, the organization commissioned Mrs. Christine Pogue, wife of Dr. Forest C. Pogue, director of the George C. Marshall Foundation in Arlington, Va., to paint a portrait of Dr. Wrather and it was presented to him in the fall of 1968 in appreciation of his many years as the group's secretary.

The portrait will hang in Wrather Hall, the first building built on the campus, when re-modeling of the structure is completed within the next few years.

Incidentally, Mrs. Pogue is the artist who painted the portrait of the late Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff during World War II and former secretary of state, which hangs in the offices of the Marshall Foundation in Lexington, Va.

He also was honored in 1967 by the University of Kentucky for 58 years of service as regional director of the state-wide speech festival.

and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Murray.

Mrs. Wrather is the former Libbie V. Grogan, a member of one of the pioneer families of the southeastern section of Calloway County. They have one daughter, Mrs. Charles Hoke, of Murray, and one grand-daughter, Ann Marie Hoke.

When he isn't involved in University community affairs, Dr. Wrather is either following play of a Murray State football, basketball or baseball team or pursuing his hobby of genealogy, an activity he terms "most interesting."

Purchase Edition—Mayfield Messenger—Dec. 27, 1960—Page 3

It is conceivable to say that Dr. Wrather knows as much about Murray State University and more alumni on a first-name basis than anyone on the campus today.

He has seen the student body expand from 87 in 1923 to its present mushroomed enrollment in excess of 7,400. He has seen the faculty grow from four teachers to more than 600.

Although in the twilight of a long and illustrious career, Dr. Wrather still is one of the first to reach his office on the fifth floor of the University's new administration building in the morning and among the last to leave at the end of the day.

It is only appropriate that the oldest building on the campus — Wrather Hall, the administration building for 45 years — bears his name, so designated by the University in recognition of his dedication, loyalty and tremendous contribution to the institution during its greatest academic and physical plant growth.

By M. C. GARROTT
Director, Public Relations
Murray State University

MURRAY, Ky. — The history of Murray State University and the Jackson Purchase area would be complete without recognition of the many contributions made to their growth by Dr. Marvin O. Wrather.

This was partially recognized officially by the University on August 8, 1969, when he was awarded the fifth honorary doctor's degree ever presented by the University.

The presentation, climaxed the summer commencement exercises at the University, was

made by Murray State President Harry M. Sparks.

Dr. Wrather has been on the staff at Murray State since 1938, when he was named assistant director of extension services. Since then, he literally has "grown up" with the institution.

And, it was only natural that he was named to the position of Executive Vice-President when the position was created by the Murray State Board of Regents in the spring of 1968.

In Murray's First Class

One of the 12 members of the first graduating class at Murray State in 1926, Dr.



THE FIRST BUILDING constructed at Murray State University was the Administration Building. Completed in 1923, it housed the school's auditorium, chemistry and biology laboratories,

administrative offices, register's office and classrooms. Two years ago, it was renamed Wrather Hall in honor of M. O. Wrather, executive vice-president and who has been with the institution since 1938.



IN EARLY 1931, this was the scene as the first residence hall for men was being constructed at Murray State University. Located at the corner of 15th Street and Olive Boulevard, it

was later named Ordway Hall in honor of G. P. Ordway, a member of the Board of Regents and father of Preston Ordway, since 1946 business manager of the institution. Today, the dormitory houses women students.

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

WE SALUTE YOUTH

who will build a better tomorrow

Selected As A Best All Round Kentucky Community Newspaper

- Boy Scouts
- Girl Scouts
- Tri-Hi-Y

- F. F. A
- F. H. A.
- Hi-Y

- 4-H
- FTA
- FBL

The Primary Source of News In Murray and Calloway County

THE BEER TIME

Largest Paid Circulation Both In City And In County

United Press International

In Our 94th Year

Murray, Ky., Saturday Afternoon, July 19, 1969

10¢ Per Copy

Vol. LXXXX No. 170

Sun Seldom Sets on The Same Campus At Murray State As Far As School's Physical Facilities Are Concerned

The sun seldom sets on the same Murray State University campus as far as its physical facilities are concerned.

With 57 major buildings already dotting its 100-acre main campus, the mushrooming Jackson Purchase Institution continues to build at a rapid pace to meet higher education needs of an ever-increasing number of Kentucky young people.

One major building will be used for the first time this fall at the University. Three others, costing in total more than \$9,700,000, are under construction, while five other major construction projects are scheduled for completion by late 1971.

Recently completed was a 48,450-square-foot addition to the University's Laboratory School, costing \$1,517,000.

The three buildings currently under construction include an addition to the Fine Arts Building, a new classroom building and the University's seventh residence hall for women.

West Ky.'s Tallest

Slated to become the tallest building in Kentucky west of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, the addition to the Fine Arts Building will tower over the Murray campus from a

height equivalent to that of a 14-story building, although it will contain only six main floors.

Among its total 112,000 square feet of additional educational facilities will be a theater, drawing rooms, recital hall, band and chorus rooms, lecture rooms, classrooms, art gallery, studios and related storage areas.

There also will be television and radio studios with related control booths and work areas.

Six-Story Classroom

Located between Wells Hall, the University's first dormitory, and the University School, the six-story classroom building will contain more than 111,500 square feet of floor space and include 53 classrooms, 122 private offices and eight reception areas.

It will house several departments—English, history, mathematics, biology, communications and foreign languages. It is expected to be completed by the beginning of the 1970-71 school year.

The new residence hall for women will be the second in a complex of four being constructed on the eastern side of the campus near Cutchin Stadium.

It will be 10 stories high and will house 396 women

students, grant rooms for four and a staff of eight. It is scheduled for completion in September of next year, and will be the seventh residence hall for women on the campus.

Of the five projects scheduled for the next two years, perhaps the most anxiously-awaited is the new academic-athletic complex, planned for the northeastern corner of the campus and the center of which will be a 20,000-seat stadium.

This will replace the old stadium, which has been in use since 1934 and which is named for the late Carlisle Cutchin, one of the University's early football coaches and for many years coach of the basketball team.

The new stadium is expected to be named Roy Stewart Stadium, in honor of the man, who, until his retirement in 1966, was athletic director at the university.

In addition to its football stadium facilities, the complex will house the University's ROTC program, including six classrooms and a rifle range, and will provide parking space for 1,000 cars.

Scheduled for completion in late 1971, the facility also is expected to include three practice fields adjacent to the stadium.

It also will be used for intramural activities, soccer and football. They will be equipped with an underground irrigation system.

Married Student Housing

Work is expected to start soon on an additional 96 units for married students at the University. The facility, scheduled for completion next year, will be located on a portion of the University Farm just west of the campus.

This will bring the total of married student units at the University to 240. Today, many of the married students attending Murray State are housed in 144 apartments, 12 of which are two-bedrooms, and 32 pre-fab houses.

Also scheduled for completion in 1970 is a General Services Building to provide facilities for the University's printing shop, purchasing offices, warehousing and central stores storage.

This will be a three-story building with a total area of 58,000 square feet.

New University Center

In 1971, a new University Center is scheduled for

completion. To be located where the parking area just west of Cutchin Stadium is today, the new center will provide additional recreational areas, snack bar, enlarged bookstore facilities, post office and ballroom.

It will be four stories high and is estimated to cost \$4,000,000 with financing to come from a government grant and the sale of Housing and Dining System bonds.

Mail And Overpass

Also scheduled for completion in 1971 is a mail and overpass to provide a pedestrian walkway through the heart of the campus and connecting the University housing complex with the academic campus.

The proposed overpass will be over Chestnut Street, one of the main east and west arteries of Murray and which divides much of the University's on-campus housing area from the academic campus.

The program also will close North 15th Street, Olive Boulevard and at Chestnut Street, as this area will be converted into a pedestrian mall with fountains and special landscaping.



THIS AERIAL VIEW of the Murray State University campus was taken about 1950, shortly after completion of the Science

Building, upper center. By that time, total enrollment had grown to about 1,425 students.



Dr. Rainey T. Wells, at left, was founder of Murray State University and attorney for Nathan D. Stubbiefields in whose honor the monument was dedicated March 30, 1930. Pictured at right is Dr. L. J. Mortin, head of

Journalism at Murray State, who led the movement for erecting the marker to the "inventor of Radio." The photograph was made a few days before the dedication in March, 1930.

Two Calloway Men Amass 85 Years Of Military Service

Broodius Creekmuir and Brown C. Tucker, who presently reside at Kirby, in Calloway County, claim some sort of record by a small town of less than 200 people for accumulated years of service in the United States Air Force. Tucker, a retired Chief Warrant Officer, entered the United States Army Air Corps in 1926, while Creekmuir, who is also retired and now in the rank of Master Sergeant, followed about one year later. Both men took part in the great Air Corps maneuvers held in 1951, when 691 planes were flown all around the U.S. This exercise which was carried on and completed within the time of a single life, terminated in Washington, D. C., passing the review stand of the President of the United States. The men also had a part in a number of long-distance flights, and are veterans of World War II. Besides the forty years spent on active duty, the Kirby man has added an additional forty-five years since retirement, for a grand total of 85 years.

In 43 Years Of Football, MSU Teams Have Won 208



CUTCHIN STADIUM, completed in 1934, is shown in this mid-1930's picture. Seating 6,000 in concrete stands on both sides of the

During the 43 years that Murray State University has played varsity football, Thoroughbred teams have won 208 games, lost 163, and tied 29—the winning percentage of .524.

Coach Carlisle Cutchin led the Thoroughbreds to a 6-0-1 record that first varsity season and his first season as coach. He was to have another undefeated season in 1928 when the Thoroughbreds won 9, lost 0, and tied 1 and won their first championship (Mississippi Valley Conference).

his efforts on the other two sports. His record for the six seasons was 36-11-2, the best winning percentage for any Murray coach.

Coach Cutchin was succeeded by Rex Martin, who held the post only one year but compiled a 5-3-1 record.

Roy Stewart took over the post in 1932, and took Murray into one of the college football powerhouses in the South.

In his second season, 1933, the Racers were 7-0, the only Murray team to be undefeated and untied, and champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference (SICAC). His 1937 team was also SAA champion.

Playing one of the strongest college schedules in the nation, Murray has won only one losing season under Coach Stewart, whose teams won 60 games, lost 34, and tied 11 for a winning percentage of .638.

Coach Stewart turned over the head coaching reins to Jim Moore in 1941 to devote more time to directing all Murray athletics, but coached three more seasons during World War II when Coach Moore was in service.

Coach Moore was in charge of the Thoroughbreds for three seasons and compiled a 15-11-2 record for a winning percentage of .576.

Fred Faurot began an eight-year tenure as head coach in 1949, and in his first year, won an Ohio Valley conference championship with a 9-1 season.

That team became the only one from Murray to play in a bowl game when they appeared in the Tangerine Bowl and tied Sul Ross College 21-21.

Coach Faurot guided the Thoroughbreds to two other OVC championships, one in 1950 when they compiled a 7-2-1 record, and the other in 1951 when they were 8-1-0. Coach Faurot's career record at Murray was 42-29-3 for a winning percentage of .597.

Jim Cullinan coached the Racers from 1956 through 1959 and compiled a 12-26-1 record and Don Stallion was at the helm from 1960 through 1966 and had a record of 26-41-3.

Bill Purgerson took over as coach in 1967, and in his two seasons, has a record of 11-9-1. Last fall, in his second season, his team was 7-2-1 and missed the OVC championship by only two points, and the Racers were ranked by Eastern Kentucky, who won the championship, 21-0.



THE 1929 FOOTBALL TEAM at Murray State looked like this. Back row, left to right: Boyd Newman, Phillip Weagener, Marshall Bradley, Clovis Wallis, Dwight Norman, Auburn Wells, Robert Chambers, Harry Heath, Rubie Thurston, Hillard Orr, O. B. Springer (captain member of Board of Regents), Burkett and Edwin Siger. Middle row, left to right: Coach Carlisle Cutchin, Jim Kenney, Jim Miller, Harlan Brodie,



THE 1924 FOOTBALL SQUAD OF MURRAY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Pictured is a reproduction of the squad photograph as it appeared in the 1925 yearbook, "The Shields." Several players were not in the photograph, including Preston "Ty" Holland and "Doc" Adams. Front row, seated left to right: Jesse Holland, Chappell Wells, Durward Hawker, "T" Slead, Burgess Parker, Cromer Arnett, Lindsay "Bo" Edwards, and Clovis Wallis. Middle row, left to right: Coach I. H. Koffman (standing), Auburn Wells, Verlo Utley, Ernst Starks, Joseph Rains, Robert Chambers, Gayton Lamb, Robert Reed, Dick Melugin, and August Thromington. Back row, standing, left to right: Clifford Holcomb, A. T. Thompson, Gilbert Graves, Vernon James, Dr. John W. Carr (principal), Henry Chambers, Thomas Chambers, Willis Lip, Hyland

Walter (Butt) Wells, John Miller, Hugh May, Jess Haynes, Lex May, James Bowman, Stamper, Joe Munger, and Manager John Samuels. Front row, left to right: Harold Byrd, Paul Perdue, Bill Rowe, Washington, Gattaguer, William Smith, Brandon, (unidentified player), Dunn, Hunter, Dennington and an unidentified player. At the time, the Thoroughbreds were playing on a field where the School of Applied Science and Technology currently stands.

Boyd, Tracy Kenney, and Theodora A. Sanford, assistant coach. Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1924, Gilbert Graves, 21-year-old son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Widdy H. Graves of Murray, received a broken neck while playing quarterback for Murray Normal School. He died December 5, 1924. A plaque in his honor will be placed in the new stadium now being built at Murray State. "T" Slead, who was a cousin and teammate of Gilbert Graves, provided much of the information and material including identification of the squad members. Dr. John W. Carr, standing in the exact center of the photograph, was the first president of Murray State University. The university opened as a state normal school on September 24, 1923, with 179 students and three faculty members.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF KENTUCKY

Has Put It All Together

Kentucky is the only state in the nation where five important and necessary business service organizations have been brought into one tent ... where a single payment of dues covers the whole bill of war!

This eliminates the duplication of service we bear so much about. It insures a high degree of coordination, sound management, and maximum of efficiency—all at the same time, at least cost.

AIK HAS PUT IT ALL TOGETHER. Here's the story of five organizations blended into Associated Industries of Kentucky. Five-for-one is an outstanding buy in any league ... And a decided "plus" factor in the state's economic growth plan.

Down through the years, West Kentucky business leaders, like those from all across the state, have played a prominent role in AIK affairs.

KENTUCKY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

- Created to work on the special problems of Kentucky industry. Both legislative and executive.
- AIK entry dates back to 1911 and one of its first acts was setting up the state's Workman's Compensation system. Its horizons have expanded over the years.

KENTUCKY EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION

- Created to provide a full range of labor and industrial relations services to Kentucky employers—those who have unions, and those who do not. Arbitration information, wage surveys, union elections, employee relations and related services are handled here.

KENTUCKY TAX AND ECONOMIC LEAGUE

- Created to carry on for Kentucky a full time program in behalf of tax fairness, tax equity, and economy in government. The old Kentucky Taxpayers Association is a part of this package. AIK is the only business group in the state with such a full-time program.

KENTUCKY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

- Created to provide a program of continuing education for managers and supervisors. Primary emphasis is placed on the practical, but college level courses are included for the more ambitious. More than 6,000 supervisors have attended in the last 18 months.

KENTUCKY SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

- Created by Associated Industries of Kentucky to serve the small business man in matters affecting the business, tax, and labor climate ... and to demonstrate a deep and sincere concern for owner-managers, proprietors, entrepreneurs, and the enterprise system.

AIK IS THE TEAM. The organization, the staff, the blue chip backing and the grass roots backing to be a viable part of the Kentucky scene. That's why AIK really gets things done!

And Its Affiliated Groups
700 WEST CLAYTON STREET — LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40202

16 Ex-Thoroughbreds Make Up MSU Athletic Hall of Fame Membership

MSU Greatest Success In Spring Sports Is Recent



MURRAY STATE HALL OF FAMERS: Seven of the 16 members of the Murray State University Athletic Hall of Fame and a representative of another hold their certificates of membership before a huge "M" displaying pictures of them and others in their playing days. Left to right, shown are: Harlan Brodie, Auburn Wells holding the certificate presented

for Walter Wells, John Powless, Joe Fuiks, Floyd (Red) Burdette, Willard Bagwell, Howard Allen and Hugh May. A Murray athlete must have been out of school at least five years before he becomes eligible for membership in the coveted Thoroughbred stable of stars.

GAGE LED TRACKMAN

In the summer of 1965, five former Murray State athletes were inducted into the newly established Athletic Hall of Fame.

Today, 16 former Thoroughbreds are members. Eight were football players, six basketball players, two baseball players, one tennis player and one track man.

The first five men to be honored by Murray were Harlan Brodie and Walter (Bud) Wells, football players; Joe Fuiks, a basketball player; Marshall Gage, a track man; and John Powless, a tennis player.

During three years of play from 1927-1930, Brodie scored 241 points. In 1928 he set a Murray record by scoring 115 points in leading the Breds to an undefeated season.

Wells began his football career in 1925 and ended it six years later in 1930, after he had scored 196 points, second only to Brodie in Murray's records.

43 Extra Points

As a place kicker, Wells established a school record by kicking 43 extra points. In 1928, he had his finest season scoring 77 points. Wells died in 1965.

Fuiks had two good years for Murray in 1941 and 1942 before entering the service. After his service time, he signed a pro contract with the Philadelphia Warriors.

In his first year with the Warriors, Fuiks led the league in scoring with 1389 points, a 23.2 average.

The following year he finished second in scoring with 949 points, and in 1948-49 he led the league again with a 24-point average and 1560 points.

He also set a record that stood for ten years when he scored 63 points in one 1949 game.

Powless never lost a regular season tennis match three years of varsity play at Murray State.

In NCAA tournament play, he defeated some of the finest netters at the country.

Powless was the nucleus of two Ohio Valley Conference champions and a conference runner-up.

Since graduating, Powless has been coach of the United States Junior Davis Cup team, assistant basketball coach at Florida State University, freshman basketball coach at the University of Cincinnati, and tennis coach at University of Wisconsin. He is now head basketball coach at Wisconsin.

SIMMONS PLAYED TWO POSITIONS

Simmons played two positions during his career at Murray—end and guard—and made the all-conference team at both. He also played three varsity seasons at Murray and was a member of the record-making 73 team.

1957 Pitching Ace

Wells was the pitching ace for Coach Johnny Reagan in 1957 when Murray won its first OVC baseball championship. Following the season, Wells signed a bonus contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Bagwell Is '32 Capt.

Bagwell, captain of the 1932 Murray team, was twice a unanimous choice for the all-star basketball team of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. His career total of 936 points was a school record until the 1950's.

In 1932 and 1933, Bagwell was the second most prolific scorer in Murray's basketball history. He scored 1,798 points in 117 games for a career average of 15.4. He still holds a Murray State record for his 23.8 season scoring average in 1932-33. In back-to-school games he scored 40 points a game.

At his death, he was basketball coach at University School, a position he had held since 1954.

First To Score 600 Pts.

Purcell, who played in every game for four years, was the first Murray player to score 600 points in one season. He accomplished that feat in 1952.

In 1952, Purcell was named the NAAU's "Most Valuable Player." He was named to its Hall of Fame last March.

Purcell was named to the Converse, United Press, and Associated Press All-America teams after the '52 season. He returned to Murray in 1963 to become assistant coach.

In 1948, 1950 and 1952, Mains played on Murray's three OVC championship football teams. He was an all-conference tackle in 1950 and 1951.

After discharge from the service in 1953, Mains joined the Detroit Lions. He was injured on the opening kickoff in his first game and was out of action for the rest of the season.

Mains returned the next year and continued playing for the Lions until 1961, when a serious knee injury forced his retirement. He played on the 1957 Lion team which won the world championship.

2nd. Highest In Nation

Kent, a halfback, played three varsity seasons for Murray. He was second highest scorer in the nation in 1933 with 90 points. He was named to the All-SIAA and All-KIAC teams and received honorable mention in All-America.

McKenzie played three varsity seasons for the Thoroughbreds. He was alternate captain of the 1933 team and was an All-SIAA star.

Although Murray State fielded teams in baseball, track, and tennis sporadically throughout its history, its greatest success in these sports has come in the last decade.

Murray had never won an OVC baseball championship until Johnny Reagan became coach in 1958.

Since that time, Racer teams have won six championships and have won the Magna Western Division championship every year but three. His teams have won 211 games while losing 94.

Track is a similar story. The Racers won their first league championship in 1958, and that was the first in a string that was to stretch to six.

All six championships came under the direction of Bill Ferguson, who gave up the job three years ago to become head football coach. Bill Cornell is coach of the Racers now, but he has guided the Racers to a second place and a third place in the OVC.

Perhaps the greatest Racer tennis player during the era was John Powless, who won the conference No. 1 singles championship three years in a row (1955-57) and represented Murray in the NCAA Tournament.

Coaches during the era, all of whom won at least one OVC championship, were Alex Alexander, Jim Harris, Chad Stewart, and Jesse Spencer.

Murray has never won an OVC golf championship since fielding its first team in 1961, but the Racers have finished second five times, third once, and sixth twice.

Three Racers have been individual OVC champions, Bill Graham in 1961 and 1963 and Ron Acree in 1965.

The 1967 Racer team finished second in the NCAA College Division Tournament. Buddy Hewitt has been golf coach since Murray began the sport.

Murray has won three OVC cross-country championships since the sport became a league event in 1962. The first two championships came under Coach Bill Cornell. In '62 and '63, the third came out fall under coach Bill Cornell.

Two Murray trackmen, Jim Freeman and Tommie Turner, have been named All-America. Freeman was twice 100-yard dash champion in the United States Track and Field Federation Meet and finished third in the NCAA meet once.

Turner finished second in the NCAA 600-yard dash last year and fourth in the NCAA outdoor 440.

This season, he placed second in the 440 in the National AAU Meet and was a member of the United States team that ran against the Soviet Union and Great Britain. In that meet, he placed second to teammate Lew Evans in the 400 meters, and turned in the fastest leg for the winning U.S. 1600 meter relay.

All six championships came under the direction of Bill Ferguson, who gave up the job three years ago to become head football coach. Bill Cornell is coach of the Racers now, but he has guided the Racers to a second place and a third place in the OVC.

Perhaps the greatest Racer tennis player during the era was John Powless, who won the conference No. 1 singles championship three years in a row (1955-57) and represented Murray in the NCAA Tournament.

Coaches during the era, all of whom won at least one OVC championship, were Alex Alexander, Jim Harris, Chad Stewart, and Jesse Spencer.

Murray has never won an OVC golf championship since fielding its first team in 1961, but the Racers have finished second five times, third once, and sixth twice.

Three Racers have been individual OVC champions, Bill Graham in 1961 and 1963 and Ron Acree in 1965.

The 1967 Racer team finished second in the NCAA College Division Tournament. Buddy Hewitt has been golf coach since Murray began the sport.

Murray has won three OVC cross-country championships since the sport became a league event in 1962. The first two championships came under Coach Bill Cornell. In '62 and '63, the third came out fall under coach Bill Cornell.

Murray has won three OVC cross-country championships since the sport became a league event in 1962. The first two championships came under Coach Bill Cornell. In '62 and '63, the third came out fall under coach Bill Cornell.

History Of MSU

1918 Survey Of Educational Needs In Kentucky Resulted In Founding Of Today's Murray State University

By MRS. SANDY LAWRENCE, Graduate Student in Journalism, Murray State University

The eventual founding of the west Kentucky institution of higher learning, known today as Murray State University, was one of the practical results of a survey of the educational needs of the state, requested in 1918 by George Colvin, superintendent of public instruction at the time.

Governor Edwin P. Morrow, a native of Somerset and a Republican, appointed a special commission to make the study. The sole west Kentuckian on the group was Tom Turner of Cadiz.

From this study came one significant recommendation: That two new normal schools be created in Kentucky, one in western Kentucky and one in eastern Kentucky.

Their work finished, members of the special commission were then discharged, and the recommendation referred to the General Assembly which in 1922 enacted a law which made it possible to establish the two schools.

A stipulation was that the community chosen as the location of the school would furnish a suitable site and provide at least \$100,000 in cash or acceptable buildings for the school. An appropriation of \$10,000 annually was authorized for the maintenance of each school.

Next came the selection of the sites for the two new institutions. A Normal School Commission of eight members was appointed—five by the Speaker of the House and three by the president of the Senate—to do this job.

Named to the commission by the Speaker of the House were four Democrats and one Republican, Judge E. C. O'Brien of Frankfort, a distinguished attorney, the four Democrats were Judge Earl W. Senn, Mt. Sterling; Thomas A. Combs, Lexington; W. S. Wallen, Prestonsburg; and Sherman Goodpastor, Frankfort.

Three Republicans were named by the president of the Senate: Judge Alex G. Barrett, Louisville; J. L. Harman, Bowling Green; and Arthur Peter, Louisville.

Judge O'Brien was named the commission chairman with Judge Senn its secretary, and Moorehead was selected as the location of the eastern Kentucky school.

Rainey T. Wells, a successful and distinguished attorney in Murray, is credited with much of the leadership which resulted in the new school being located in Calloway County. He later served as the school's second president.

More than 1,100 residents of the county contributed from \$5 to \$2,500 to the campaign to raise the required \$100,000 and by the end of March, less than one month after the bill was signed creating the two new schools, the amount had been subscribed and exceeded by \$16,000.

The \$116,000 raised was then placed in the hands of the commission, \$16,000 to provide for the site and \$100,000 for the erection of a new normal school building.

At the time, Murray was a small, agricultural-orientated community of some 3,000 people, and Mr. Wells' spacious Colonial home was considered "out in the country" although less than a mile from the heart of town.

The main street of town was gravel and ran east and west from the front of the Wells home, which was to become "Oakhurst," home of the institution's presidents and today one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT Considerable time had been consumed in determining the location of the normal school and the selection of its first president.

There was no faculty and no students at the time. The school was to be opened in September 24, 1923, in the auditorium of the Murray High School Building. The Murray State Normal School was formally opened.

The building was filled to capacity with prospective students and friends of the new school. Principal addresses were made by the superintendent of public instruction, George Colvin; J. L. Harman, a

It was not until November 24, 1922, that a president was chosen. In the forenoon of that day, two presidents were chosen: Dr. John W. Carr, a native of Indiana living in Frankfort, by the State Board of Education, and Robert P. Green by the Normal School Commission.

This led to litigation which was not finally settled until the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in the summer of 1923.

The Court of Appeals decided that the law creating the two new normal schools was constitutional. It also held that the Normal School Commission had the right to locate the school and to erect the new building; that the State Board of Education had the right to choose the president and faculty and to make necessary rules and regulations for its government in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1922.

On June 28, 1923, the State Board of Education elected Dr. Carr president of Murray State Normal School for a term of four years, and on Monday, July 30, 1923, he assumed his official duties.

THE SCHOOL OPENS The period between July 28 and September 24, 1923, was a strenuous one for the new president.

There was no building for the normal school. The Murray Board of Education generously offered the use of a part of the City School Building on West Main Street.

This building was used for the normal school until the close of the summer session of 1924.

There was no course of study and one had to be improvised.

There was an effort made by some out influences to make the new school an institution of only high school rank, but this proposition was never seriously considered by the president and the State Board of Education.

The first course of study provided for two years of college work and four years of high school work.

There was no faculty and no students at the time. The school was to be opened in September 24, 1923, in the auditorium of the Murray High School Building. The Murray State Normal School was formally opened.

accurate way of estimating how many members of faculty should be chosen.

The first faculty consisted of three full-time members: Miss Mary W. Moss, who was to teach English and become an advisor to women; E. H. Smith, to teach mathematics, and William M. Candler, a history and geography teacher.

Two part-time teachers also were named: James Herbert Hutchison, a supervisor of teaching training, and G. A. Murphy, a penmanship teacher and who was to serve as secretary to the President.

Text books and a few supplies were provided and a definite time set—Monday, September 24, 1923—for the opening of the Murray State Normal School. Advertising matter was sent out through a part of western Kentucky.

THE OPENING DAY At 10 a.m. on September 24, 1923, in the auditorium of the Murray High School Building, the Murray State Normal School was formally opened.

The building was filled to capacity with prospective students and friends of the new school. Principal addresses were made by the superintendent of public instruction, George Colvin; J. L. Harman, a

It was not until November 24, 1922, that a president was chosen. In the forenoon of that day, two presidents were chosen: Dr. John W. Carr, a native of Indiana living in Frankfort, by the State Board of Education, and Robert P. Green by the Normal School Commission.

This led to litigation which was not finally settled until the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in the summer of 1923.

The Court of Appeals decided that the law creating the two new normal schools was constitutional. It also held that the Normal School Commission had the right to locate the school and to erect the new building; that the State Board of Education had the right to choose the president and faculty and to make necessary rules and regulations for its government in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1922.

On June 28, 1923, the State Board of Education elected Dr. Carr president of Murray State Normal School for a term of four years, and on Monday, July 30, 1923, he assumed his official duties.

THE SCHOOL OPENS The period between July 28 and September 24, 1923, was a strenuous one for the new president.

There was no building for the normal school. The Murray Board of Education generously offered the use of a part of the City School Building on West Main Street.

This building was used for the normal school until the close of the summer session of 1924.

There was no course of study and one had to be improvised.

There was an effort made by some out influences to make the new school an institution of only high school rank, but this proposition was never seriously considered by the president and the State Board of Education.

The first course of study provided for two years of college work and four years of high school work.

There was no faculty and no students at the time. The school was to be opened in September 24, 1923, in the auditorium of the Murray High School Building. The Murray State Normal School was formally opened.

IN A VIEW from the roof of the Liberal Arts Building (now Wilson Hall) this 1933 photograph depicts the growing Murray State University campus. At the left is Wells' Colonial home. At the right center, with Ordway Hall, a man's dormitory at far left, a residence hall for women. Beyond it

is the Training School, with the Auditorium in the center background. The newly-completed Library is at right center, with Ordway Hall, a man's dormitory at far left.



Fulton's Oldest and Largest Bank -- Established in 1897

CITY NATIONAL BANK

"Over 70 Years of Continuous Service"

Fulton, Ky.

Member: Federal Reserve System Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Jackson Purchase 150 Years SESQUICENTENNIAL

1918 Survey Of Educational Needs

Continued From Page 5

Of This Section
member of the Normal School Commission and Rainey T. Wells, a member of the State Tax Commission.

President Carr spoke briefly and presented the initial members of the faculty, and that afternoon 178 students were enrolled for the first class.

Class work began Tuesday morning, September 24, 1923, and the new school actually was in operation.

A week later, three music teachers were employed: Miss Stella Pennington, to teach public school music and art; Mrs. Belle McManis, to teach piano; and Irby H. (Shorty) Koffman, to teach education, English and to do some coaching in athletics.

By the third week, more than 200 students had been enrolled with 87 of college rank. Total enrollment for the first year was 365 college rank and 311 high school rank. Three additional teachers—Edward Filbeck, Miss Catherine Coleman Hodge and Mrs. Emma Lynn Carter—were added at the beginning of the second semester.

Problems And Triumphs

The attendance for the first year exceeded all expectations and the rapid growth of the school during the year created a serious problem.

At the opening of the second semester, approximately 150 new students enrolled and there was still a further increase in enrollment at the opening of the summer school.

The total enrollment for the first year was 365 students of college rank and 311 of high school rank, or a total of 676 students exclusive of the pupils in the training school.

Three Government Boards

Three governing boards ruled the Murray State Normal School during its first year of existence.

The State Board of Education that elected Dr. Carr president first held the reins in January, 1924, the state group consisted of McHenry Rhoads, superintendent of schools, chairman; Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, secretary of state, and Frank E. Daugherty, attorney general.

Then the 1924 General Assembly established a Board of Requests for the school, consisting of the superintendent of public instruction as chairman and four members appointed by the governor. The members were asked to serve for four-year terms and to receive no compensation for their services.

First Board of Regents

Making up the first Board of Regents to serve Murray State Normal School were McHenry Rhoads, Frankford, chairman; Thomas H. Stokes, Murray, vice-chairman; Mrs. Laurine Wells Lovett, Benton, secretary; G. Frenchie Thomas, Cadiz; and James F. Wilson, Mayfield.

First Building

Ground was broken for the erection of the Normal School Building in October, 1923-69, a \$18,000 site also was purchased. The building is now known as Wether Hall in honor of M. O. Wether, executive vice-president and a member of the first graduating class. Mr. Wether also was secretary of the Alumni Association for 30 years.

It contained an auditorium, the central heating plant, chemical and physical laboratories, classrooms, administrative offices, locker rooms and storage rooms.

During the first summer session, the Training School (now Murray University School) was organized. Murray University was temporary principal; Miss Ada T. Higgins and Miss Bertie McManis were permanent teachers; and Mrs. Clyde Vaughn was a temporary teacher. The eight elementary

grades were taught, and second semester sophomore of the normal school were allowed to practice teach in the training school.

Fourteen in First Class

The first commencement exercises were held June 1, 1924, with Gov. William J. Fields delivering the address. Sixteen of the normal school's first junior college rank, no degrees were awarded.

Fourteen members constituted the class of '24. They were:

Mayme Bagwell, Murray; Bernice Boughter, Smithland; Kathleen Boyd, Murray; and the President Carter, Wingo; Mattie Lou Chambers, Murray; Irene French, Uta, May Park, Farmington.

Clarence Gentry, Paducah; Lucille Hicks, Fulton; Joe Innes, Almor; Lillian Jones, Benton; Roxie Sparkman, Murray; and Margaret Woodruff, Hanat.

Twelve degrees were conferred in 1926 to:

Martha Swanson Carter, Murray; Margaret Lucille Glasgow, Murray; Emma J. Helm, Mayfield; Evelyn Linn, Murray; Blanche Martin, Owensboro; and Clara Brown Miller, Murray.

Miss K. Moody, Fulton; W. E. Morgan, Benton; W. Moser, Murray; Robbie Tinsley, Murray; Mary Campbell Williams, Murray; and W. O. Wraether, Murray.

Each of these received a bachelor of science degree.

Football Started in 1923

During the first year, the football team, organized in the fall of 1923, won two games and lost two. The basketball team won four games. An orchestra, men's gym club, chorus, and men's quartet were organized, as were the World's Affairs Club, English Club, and Audebon Club.

The first play was staged in the spring of 1924, and the first school catalogue published in the summer of 1924. The first yearbook, "The Shield," was published by the senior class, and the College "News," the school newspaper appeared on June 24, 1927 with Charles Kyle Whitehead, editor.

During Dr. Carr's administration from August 1, 1923, to May 1, 1926, two other buildings were added to the campus, and the enrollment increased to 417.

The Liberal Arts Building (now Wilson Hall) was completed in May, 1925. The three-story structure housed the library, gymnasium, agricultural, biological, and home economics laboratories, demonstration school, 20 classrooms, offices, showers and locker rooms, book store, and store rooms.

Wells Hall Constructed

The Rainey T. Wells Hall, a residence hall housing 308 coeds, was completed in September, 1925.

First Building

Dr. Wells served the institution as the second president from May 1, 1926, to December 31, 1932. At this time, Dr. Carr became dean of the school.

During Dr. Wells' administration the physical plant increased, and the enrollment increased to 1,022 in 1931 before the depression dropped the enrollment to only 687 in 1937. In 1940, 1,132 students registered, then the enrollment tumbled to 322 in 1943 as the nation focused its attention on World War II.

The College High School Building (now the Murray University School Building) was added in 1928, along with the University Auditorium.

Within this arrangement 27 departments and 12 divisions offering 19 degrees.

The three-story brick library with stone trimming and non-removable bronze doors and stairways was completed in 1933. Grayway Hall, the first men's dormitory, was added this same year and later used in housing of G. P. Onway, former member of the Board of Regents and father of Preston Onway, who has been associated with the university since 1931 and since 1947 its Business Manager.

Then on January 1, 1933, Dr. Carr again became president and served in this capacity until January 6, 1936. They were:

The physical plant continued to increase as Carlisle Cutchin Stadium was first used in the fall of 1934, and the President Carter "Oxburgh" was acquired in 1938.

Richmond President

Again the presidency changed hands as James H. Richmond assumed the reins of the school on January 6, 1936. His administration ended in 1945.

The campus continued to expand as the John Wesley Carr Health Building was erected in 1937 honoring the first president.

During the same year the Home Management House was occupied, and 134 acres of College Farm was acquired in the fall of 1938. The Warren S. Swann Memorial Dormitory for men was added in 1941 to honor a former member of the Board of Regents. The Agricultural Engineering Building was constructed in 1941, and the Price Doyle Fine Arts Building in 1944.

Woods Becomes President

When Dr. Ralph H. Woods became president in 1945 upon the death of Dr. Richmond, the college had 565 students and 62 faculty members. Under his administration, the campus continued to expand.

The Maintenance Building was constructed in 1946; Technical Training Building, 1947; Science Building, 1950; Heating Plant, 1951; Annex to the Health Building, 1952; Ralph H. Woods Hall, 1957; Henry Lee Waterfield Student Union Building, 1959; James H. Richmond Hall, 1961; Winston Cafeteria, 1962; Lee Clark Hall, 1962; Business Hall, Education Building, 1962; Hollis C. Franklin Hall, 1962; D. R. Springer Hall, 1964; Elizabeth Hall, 1964; George Hart Hall, 1965; Applied Science Building, 1966; R. H. White Hall, 1966; Hester Hall, 1967; Ora K. Mason Hall, 1967; and Administration Building, 1967.

Enrollment steadily increased to 7,017 by the end of Dr. Woods' administration in December, 1967.

7,334 Enrollment

As Dr. Harry M. Sparks took the reins of president in 1968, enrollment was 7,334 with 344 faculty members. Construction has begun on the six-story addition to the Fine Arts Building, a six-story general classroom building, and a new dormitory.

Along with the growth and development of the campus, the name of the institution also changed. In 1926, the Murray State Normal School became Murray State Normal School and Teachers College. Then in 1930, the name was changed to Murray State Teachers College, and in Murray State College in 1948. On July 1, 1968, the institution became Murray State University.

The University curriculum is divided into six schools—the School of Applied Sciences and Technology, School of Arts and Sciences, School of Fine Arts, School of Business, School of Education, and the Graduate School.

The curriculum departments include: agriculture, home economics, industrial education, nursing, biology, chemistry and geology,

communications, English, fine arts, health, physical education, recreation, and athletics, history, mathematics, military science, modern foreign languages, physics, social sciences, accounting and finance, business, and office administration, economics, management, marketing, educational services, school administration, supervision, secondary education, elementary education, library science, and psychology.

Curriculum divisions include: journalism, radio-TV, speech, art, drama, music, philosophy, political science, sociology, geography, economics, and astronomy.

Degrees conferred are: Associate of Arts, Associate in Science, Associate in Science in Industrial Education, Bachelor

of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Music Education, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education, Master of Arts in Education, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Business Administration, Master of Music Education, and Master of Arts in Teaching.

Pre-professional courses are offered in medicine, dentistry, engineering, forestry, law, pharmacy, medical technology, veterinary, and optometry.

Students wishing to be certified for teaching complete a course of study required by the State Department of Education.

Murray State Basketball Teams Have Been In Top Contenders Since 1926

Since fielding the first basketball team in 1926, Murray State University has won 676 games and lost 891 for a winning percentage of .533.

Carlisle Cutchin, who coached the Thorntons for 16 years won 320 games and lost 131. His 1930 team won the Mississippi Valley Conference championship, his '36 team the Southern Interscholastic Championship, and his '41 team the Kentucky Intercollegiate championship.

His 1938 team finished third in the N.A.A.U. tournament, and his '41 team was beaten by one point in the semifinals of the national tournament.

Coach Cutchin retired from basketball coaching in 1942. His replacement, Rice Mounjoy, was coach for only one year and completed an 18-9 record.

John Miller, who had been freshman coach during much of Coach Cutchin's tenure, was named to succeed Mounjoy, and he had a record of 75-58 in six seasons. His 1943 team finished fourth in the N.A.A.U. tournament, and his '45 team won the Mid-West Invitational Tournament at Indiana State.

Hartan Hodges was head coach of the Racers from 1949 until 1954, and his teams won 159 games and lost 65. His 1951 team was Ohio Valley Conference champion and

finished the season ranked 15th in the National Associated Press poll. His '52 team was runner-up in the N.A.A.U. Tournament.

Rex Alexander was coach from 1955 until 1958, and his teams won 45 games and lost 54. His 1956 team won the Kentucky Invitational Tournament.

Cal Luther took over the head coaching job in 1959, and his teams have won or shared three OVC championships while winning 161 games, and losing 108. His teams have been 91-58 against OVC competition.

The first OVC championship for Luther came in 1963. That team played in the NCAA tournament, losing by 10 points to defending NCAA champion Loyola in a first round game.

The next season the Racers won the OVC Christmas Tournament, but failed in their bid for a second straight regular season championship. The second championship for Luther came in 1968 when the Racers tied East Tennessee but lost a play-off to the tournament for the league's NCAA berth.

Last season, the Racers became the first Murray basketball team to win back-to-back conference championships when they tied Morehead for the league title and then beat the Eagles in the play-off game at Bowling Green. The Racers again lost in the first round of the NCAA, this time to Airquette in a game played at Carbondale, Ill.



FIRST BASEBALL SQUAD AT MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY (1924)—This photograph was probably the first official photograph of the first baseball squad at Murray State Normal School in 1924. According to "T" Stied who played football and baseball for the first athletic teams at Murray State, this picture was probably made at the Murray High School. Mr. Stied was unable to identify all the persons in the photograph. Those he remembers were as follows: Front row, seated left to right: Will Miller Sparkman, Matt Sparkman, Walter "Bull" Wells, Ty Holland, Charles Hay, Wayburn, Ed Bradley. Second row, seated left to right: Jesse Holland Phillips, Oren Wells, Redden, Standing, left to right: Dr. John W. Carr, president, I. H. Koffman, coach, Hart, Duran Fair, Floyd Hall, Woodall, Lee Crass, Claude Miller, Vernon Stubbfield, Gilbert Graves, Dewey Crass, Dillard Holcomb.



Dr. John W. Carr
First President of MSU



THE FACULTY STRING QUARTET at Murray State University in 1936 was composed of, left to right: Prof. W. H. Fox, Claire R. McCaven, Mrs. W. H. Fox, Miss



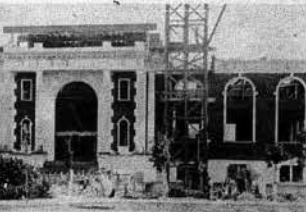
UNDER CONSTRUCTION in 1931, the Library at Murray State University began to take shape. One of the most beautiful buildings on the campus, the structure was greatly enlarged in 1967 with the completion and dedication of the C. S.



A MODERN, completely-equipped Science Building was built at Murray State University in 1950 to house its biological and chemistry laboratories, replacing this lab in the basement of the original building built on the campus, the Administration Building. Identifiable among the five students shown in this 1937 photograph are David Booker, foreground on the stool, and James Hostick, holding up bottles in right background. Booker, from Kevil, now is a practicing physician in North Wilbraham, Mass., while Hostick, from Dawson Springs, currently is in the wholesale tobacco business in Xenia, Ill.



THE LATE CONGRESSMAN Robert A. (Fats) Everett, center, is prominent in his early Murray State "dramatic" suit. The man at the far left is unidentified, although the



Lowry Addition to the original building, Dr. Lowry, who retired in 1968, was chairman of the Department of Social Sciences from 1925 to 1968 and served on the Library Committee of the University throughout that period.

Cayce People Are Proud Of Those Who Helped Make It What It Is

When You Think Of History You Think Of People. Cayce Folks Proud Of The People Who Made It

An Editor's Note

Mrs. DuEhal (Weir) Ammons and Mrs. Maye (Abell, Hampton) live in Cayce, Kentucky who have watched the world go by in the pleasant, little community alongside the Ohio Railroad. While Cayce is an enthusiastic and modern place in which to live, and where people talk of events of the day, perhaps one of the greatest sources of pleasure is to recount the events of gay days and the people who made them interesting.

In 1963 these two lovely ladies put on paper the history of Cayce, but mostly, the history reveals, they recorded the names of the people who lived there past and present, and their whereabouts and accomplishments as of 1963.

The reader must remember that the names of people and places are current as of 1963. Some of them have moved away, some have gone to their final resting places and still others have changed residences.

At any rate if you like local history, and the people who made the news, the following article by the two "historians" of Cayce will be mighty interesting reading and remembering.

First we will give you a brief history of Cayce as of January 1966. Then flip back the pages of time to other interesting reading.

Brief History Of Cayce, Kentucky

Cayce, Kentucky, is centrally located in the state's most westerly county. Cayce - on a rightfully boast of its being the boyhood home of Luther "Casey" Jones, an engineer of railroad and folk song fame. It is a small village in a progressive farming community. It now has two churches, two groceries, U. S. Post Office, a grain company, three filling stations, cafe, two beauty parlors, and a barber shop. It is located about midway between Fulton and Hickman on 94 highway, at the G.M. and O railroad. Part of the town, however known as the Junction, is at the junction of highways 94 and 239; this is the location of the filling stations and cafe.

Cayce elementary school, is one of large up-to-date Fulton County schools, located in the former High School building. It was constructed in the year 1935. This was also the site of the first High School of the community, constructed about the year 1916.

History shows that some of the first settlers around Cayce were John and Ben Menees, Hugh Sparkman, Mr. Drummond, Martin Oliver, William Bonner (father of Elizabeth and Martha Nichols), Jerry Mitchell and William Bynum, father of Reverend Finley Bynum.

The newly elected County Judge - John Cruce.

The newly elected County Sheriff - James Menees.

Now here is the story: The little town was named for James Hardie Cayce, who was born in Graves County, Kentucky in 1850 and moved with his parents in 1846 to Columbus, Ky., where later he was engaged in the business of general merchant and trader. He also established stores in Moscow, Clinton and Cayce.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which later became the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio was one of the oldest in the south and first in Kentucky. Trains with dump-carts made the road-bed. By 1856 it had been completed as far north as Columbus, Ky.

At this time some of the other settlers nearby were William Campbell, Lewis Secore, Dr. Samuel Luten, Aaron Abell, Andrew Shuck, David Maye, James Cason, Hamilton Attebery, Samuel J. Noonan, Joshua Naylor, Richard Cruce, Albert Edmiston, John Burns, W. B. Goss, Joseph Roper, Frank Wall Sr. and Mr. Attebery owned the land adjoining Cayce. Frank Wall gave the land for the Methodist church ground.

evacuated Columbus and Belmont. A man named Berry, who was a robber, was captured near Cayce during this time.

Cayce vicinity has experienced some destructive tornadoes. On Christmas day 1875 one passed over the county from south-west to north-east, inflicting heavy losses to people in its path. The house of Andrew Shuck was completely demolished, inflicting a loss of \$2500, and severely injuring Mr. W. M. Bacon, a son-in-law. A large trunk in the living room was found open and the contents scattered far and near. A contract between neighbors, left in the house for safe keeping was blown to Mayfield, Ky. and not afterward returned. Bank notes amounting to \$180, were carried through fields and woods and but half of them recovered from limbs and weeds around which they had been wrapped. One Negro woman was killed and until this day there is a place near the Finley Bynum home, called "Over in the Hurricane."

On the 27th of August, 1877, Samuel E. and his brother George Johnson established a business that grew to such proportion that they were compelled to build an extensive brick stonemason to accommodate his trade. In 1885 they were engaged in shipping livestock and produce, having shipped in one year 100 cars of livestock. Also Mr. Herold Johnson was a big stock dealer over a long period of years.

Some of the other merchants were Bill Reeves Furniture Store, Carlo Cass John Mayfield, Albert (Buck) Secore, Frank Wall Sr., Albin Campbell, Dr. John Naylor and Charlie Bondurant, Henry Campbell, Tommy Roper, Tom Hanes, Jack McClellan, Jim and E. B. Jones, Rob Roper, Ernest Mayfield, Bill Abell, Joe and Joe Allen, Charles Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell, Mr. Mack Graham, Mr. Roy Cruce, Mr. Arthur Burns, Mr. Buford Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cruce, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (64 years), Mr. and Mrs. Murrell Williams, Mr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Arrington, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Harrison.

Blacksmiths were W. A. Abritton, Jesse Reeves, Will Lanson, Bill Cloyne, Jack Burns, Wesley Cloyne was a Gunsmith.

Walter, Elbert and Cornelious Bondurant had a flour mill. Jack Burns and John McClellan had a planer mill. Mr. Simpson from Mississippi had a cotton gin. Mr. C. R. (Jack) Johnson had a saw mill, a new business that he has operated for several years.

The Postmasters have been Samuel E. Johnson and daughter, Pearl, for many years. Rob Roper, Mayne (Abell) Secore from about 1922 to 1939. Mr. Tom Attebery, with assistant Miss Clarice Bondurant, Mrs. Maye (Abell, Hampton) Wall from 1942 to 1957. Bill Gadsberry from 1957 to 1962. At present Mr. Earlene Tibbs with assistant Mrs. DuEhal (Weir) Ammons.

Ed's note: The postoffice was closed last year.

Mr. S. E. Johnson was a mail messenger. He took the mail from the postoffice to the depot to meet the train. For many years he and the mail messengers that followed met the night train around eleven P.M. Mr. Will Taylor also held this job for some time, as did Guy Johnson while he was assistant postmaster. In the early fifties the passenger trains were discontinued on the G. M. & O. and mail has been transported by Post Office bus since. For several years a public passenger bus from Hickman to Fulton served Cayce, now the only public transportation is a bus from St. Louis to Mobile.

The old "state" road from Hickman, which became impassable for cars in winter began to take on a new look in about 1926. Work continued on until early thirties. The highway (299) from Union City, Ky. finished through Cayce in 1934. The right-of-way was changed near "Uncle" Jack Burns's blacksmith shop (about a mile south of Cayce) and has changed Cayce considerably. Not a house was on the road from Hickman's (known as David Maye's place) to Justin Attebery's place. Fields, Brose, gas station and James McClure's home were the first built. The service stations, cafe, beauty

salon and many homes have been built since.

Around 1904 or later rural telephones were put in most of the homes. Some of the presidents of the company were Jim Thomas, Tom Attebery, Harry Sublett Sr. and Lather Hampton. Telephone operators were Winnie and Lucy Murchison, Edna and Lillian Edmiston, Etta and Gertrude Abell, Mrs. Clara Carr and Mrs. Inez Menees and "Nannie Bell Menees. Now we have dial system phones.

The following are registered nurses from Cayce: Mary Ella (Jones) Walnwright, Mangum, Okla.

Lois (Mayfield) DePasquale, Hutchen, N. J. Haze (Mayfield) Brooks, Webster Grove, Mo. Wilmar (Overby) Burrow, Webster Grove, Mo. Lois Nell (Overby) Burrow, Leontic City, Tenn. Hilda (Olliver) Haskell, Arcadia, Calif. Margaret Ann (Sue) Ammons, Memphis, Tenn.

Marta Sue Jenkins. Mrs. Kathleen (White) Kearby (Practical nurse), Fulton, Ky. Some of the doctors are: Dr. Sam Luten, Dr. Joe Luten, Dr. John Naylor, Dr. Leo Naylor and Dr. Chester Wright (all deceased). Dr. Drew Luten, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. James Ray Ammons, Murray, Ky. Cayce schools have progressed over the many years, from a one room school building about 1900. It has grown to a large elementary school at Cayce and a county-wide High School between Cayce and Hickman.

Following is a partial list of teachers: Lucy Hagrove, Willie Wall, Willie Underwood, Nina (Kinbo) Arrington, Joe Wall, Kenda Wade, J. C. Soggs, Mr. Murphy (these are deceased). Mrs. Ollie (Richardson) Verhine, Mrs. Pat (Newton) Scott, Miss Annie Laura Turner, Miss Clara Williams, Mr. A. J. Love (Principal for many years), Mr. Hawthorn Wallace, Mrs. Alice Lucille (McGhee) Wallaw, Mrs. Mary Joe (McNeil) Fields, Cecil Cruce, Wilmer Cruce, Kenneth Oliver, Mrs. Evelyne (Bondurant) Oliver, Mrs. Myra Belle (Carr) Bondurant, Mrs. Louise Wade McClure, Miss Susie and Wilma Surf, Misses Alice and Mary Traber, Miss Christine Jones, Mrs. Mary Evelyne (Johnson) Kerwin, Mrs. Letitia May (Miller) Luten, Mrs. Margaret (Hammond) Sloan, Mrs. Jane Garrigan Sloan, Mrs. Joe Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Rains, Mr. Joe Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Cumber, Mr. E. Clark, Mr.

Farley, Mr. Darnell, Mr. Winston, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Garrison, Mrs. Jennie (Wall) Atwell, Mrs. Margaret (McClellan, Workman) Wade who is now librarian at Hickman Elementary school. J. C. McClellan, Mrs. Daphne (Mabry) McClellan, Mrs. Ruth (Wade) Baker, Miss Mary Ann Simpson, Mrs. Gertrude Vaughn, Mrs. Martha Roper, Mrs. Margaret Shuck, Home economics teachers were Misses Agnes Sublett and Pauline Waggoner and Mrs. Robert Thompson - Mrs. Hubert Williams, Mrs. Opal (Bryant) Russell is fourth grade teacher at Hickman, Ky.

Joe Wall was County Superintendent of schools. Some members of the school board have been Charlie Bondurant, Tom Attebery, Ray Thomas, Roy Wade, Raymond Champion and Tommy Jones.

Some of the County officers have been County Judge William Naylor, later was Deputy Sheriff and was killed while in office, Charlie

Murchison was Deputy Sheriff. Buford Campbell has been Deputy and Joe Campbell is Deputy Sheriff. John Ross has been Sheriff. Ernest Murchison is Tax Commissioner now and has been for about 22 years. Justin Attebery was elected for three consecutive six year terms as Circuit Court Clerk. He died in office April 1954.

Magistrates have been James Menees (around 1905) John Williams, Bradford Attebery, Will Fields, Tom Attebery, Tom Stallins, Alton Campbell, Hugh Garrigan, Clyde Corum (died in office and Jack Austin finished his term), Hubert Wilkins is now serving. E. A. Mabry and Howard Campbell from Cayce are now farm agents.

Hazel (Campbell) Hutchens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell and Roscoe her husband, in partnership with his brother and his wife are now operating their new modern Parkway Rest Home at Fulton, Ky. C.M. Sloan is the present

berber. Others have been Tom Undergrad, W. A. Campbell and Luten Hampton. One thing we don't want to fall to mention is the first mill west of the Tennessee river which was built on Bayou-du-Chien Creek near here at Moscow in 1826. It was horse drawn, at first and changed to a water mill in 1827. It was built and operated by David Meneer. Also of interest was a brick yard operated right here in the midst of Cayce, owned by E. E. and George Johnson. Brick homes built for them are still standing in fair shape. Mr. J. W. Ammons Sr. was manager of the brick yard.

On highway 239 the following have built new houses - Jim Harrison, John Harrison, W. B. Fuller, J. C. Meneer Jr., house on school ground for teachers, Lewis Barnes, Earl Tibbs, Bobby Curlier, Harry Tucker Jr., Billy Litter, Joe Fred Litter, Olen

Goodwin trailer house, Walter Bequette new house, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Williams have a nice new trailer house and Mrs. Lurline Cruce also has one. John Elmer Cruce, Grover Wright and William Leary have new homes, also Lewis Secore. Some of the descendants of the pioneers are still in Cayce. Mania Menees, Irene Fuller, Elmer Cason, J. W. Ammons and Sallie Ammons are descendants of Jas. Nathan Hammond. Louis and Mack Secore are descendants of Lewis Secore Sr. Some of the Richard Cruce descendants are Roy, John Elmer and Keith Cruce, Elsie Bequette (Tucker), Dorothy (Tucker) McCannahan, Harry Tucker Jr., Alvin Graham, Helen Ruth

Continued On Page 10 Of This Section

THINKING... of the future

Congratulations TO THE Jackson Purchase 150 Years SESQUICENTENNIAL

WAL TERRY CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.

BENTON, KENTUCKY



SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

PUBLISHED BY THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

George Bingham's "Hogwallow Happenings" Brainchild of Mayfield's Humor-Journalist

Reference Map of Hogwallow, Ky., and Vicinity



By Virginia Bingham Carrott (Mrs. Dan Carrott)

You won't find the town of Hogwallow on any maps of the Jackson Purchase. However, this town, which was the journalistic brainchild of one of the South's most unique humorists, was for many years better known than any real town in Kentucky.

George Bingham was founder of Hogwallow, and through a syndicated column, he daily recorded the Hogwallow happenings which were read throughout the United States and Canada during the 1920s and 1930s.

Mr. Bingham was born at Wallonia, near Cadiz, and entered the newspaper business early. In fact he first began setting types at the age of 10, in a shop at Eddyville, when he was so small he had to stand on a box to reach the type case.

The family moved to Mayfield in 1891, when Mr. Bingham was a lad of eleven, and when he was sixteen he began to conceive the idea of paragraphs telling of rural life.

The first of these paragraphs were published in the Mayfield Mirror and the Monitor. All the time he was writing for papers in California, he kept the idea of his rural writings in mind.

Returning to Mayfield in 1912, he began editing the Hogwallow Kentuckian, in the only feature of its kind in America.

Editor and Publisher magazine wrote of Mr. Bingham's work in 1914: "George Bingham, who is one of the most fanciful paragraphers this or any other age has produced, put the imaginary town of Hogwallow on the map a few years ago, and now it is one of the most famous villages in the country."

Taking an imaginary journey through the mountains of Kentucky, George selected a lot of characters with which to work, and from time to time increased the population of Hogwallow, in his mind, until it was quite a thriving place. When he established his imaginary town, he had to make it complete, and so he established the Dog Hill Church, the Wild Onion Schoolhouse, Glimlet Creek, the Moonshine Still, post-office, blacksmith shop, and such neighboring communities as Rye Straw, the Calf Ribs district, and Thunderdome.

After the town was built in his imagination, he had to populate it. Consequently, Raz Barlow, Tobe Moseley, Yam Sims, Dock Hocks, Fletcher Henstap, Luke Mathewals, Atlas Peck, Slim Pickens, Cricket Hicks, the Misses Fruzze Allsop and Rosyola Mosey, the postmaster, the deputy constable, the Hog

Food preacher, mail carrier, and a hundred others were brought into editorial existence.

His Hogwallow Kentuckian, published weekly, gave a graphic account of the happenings of his thriving community, and residents of Hogwallow became very real to his readers, who were scattered throughout the country.

When asked where he got his characters, out of books, real life, or entirely from his imagination, George once explained: "My characters all live within twenty miles of Mayfield. Of course, I don't use their exact names. Sometimes I make combinations of several names in the community. For instance, I knew a pump-foot kind of fellow who lived out a couple of miles from town. He Barlow. Tobe Mosey, Yam Sims, Dock Hocks, Fletcher Henstap, Luke Mathewals, Atlas Peck, Slim Pickens, Cricket Hicks, the Misses Fruzze Allsop and Rosyola Mosey, the postmaster, the deputy constable, the Hog

attending school. Somehow, when they mentioned meades, just the sound of the word suggested the name which I had chosen to accept them. But for the next 16 years, the George Matthew Adams Syndicate, New York, sent out the paragraphs to two hundred newspapers throughout the United States, and they were quoted in publications in several countries. At one time Mr. Bingham told an interviewer he had written sixteen thousand paragraphs and never duplicated an idea.

As a public speaker, George was unique. He held an audience to rapt attention with a few gestures, a low moderate voice, and a slow vocabulary. He was not a fluent speaker, but the many pointed nature of his wit kept the minds of his audience busy although he moved very deliberately from story to story. During the 1920s, he lectured throughout the South and Southwest, and became well-known for his lecture entitled "Rucks." He was much in demand as a speaker

Included on the back cover of each edition of the Kentuckian was a hand-drawn map, on which Mr. Bingham located for his readers the exact location of the communities in which he had his characters living.

After several years the Kentuckians ceased publication, as George became associated with the Mayfield Daily Times. The idea of syndication, "paragraphs" and what happenings in his Hogwallow, was with him through these years, and he wrote nine thousand

"Hogwallow" paragraphs (also known as Dog Hill paragraphs), over a period of thirteen years, before he was successful in getting a syndicate to accept them. But for the next 16 years, the George Matthew Adams Syndicate, New York, sent out the paragraphs to two hundred newspapers throughout the United States, and they were quoted in publications in several countries. At one time Mr. Bingham told an interviewer he had written sixteen thousand paragraphs and never duplicated an idea.

As a public speaker, George was unique. He held an audience to rapt attention with a few gestures, a low moderate voice, and a slow vocabulary. He was not a fluent speaker, but the many pointed nature of his wit kept the minds of his audience busy although he moved very deliberately from story to story. During the 1920s, he lectured throughout the South and Southwest, and became well-known for his lecture entitled "Rucks." He was much in demand as a speaker

Mr. Bingham's widow, the former Ella Gregory, resides in Mayfield. A son, Danny Bingham, was a newspaper man before his death in 1960. A daughter, Mrs. Randolph Galloway, is associated with an Arlington, Texas, newspaper, and another daughter, Mrs. Dan Carrott, has done fine lance writing and was formerly on the editorial staff of the Mayfield Messenger.

Graves County was established a year following Calloway County and named after Capt. Ben Graves, a native of Fayette County. Organization of McCracken County followed that of Graves by two years, being organized January 17, 1825. Marshall County became the twenty-second county in the state with its organization in 1842 out of parts of McCracken and Hickman Counties. Although Ballard County also was organized in 1842, its establishment was not recognized until following the organization of Marshall

and teamster in Western Kentucky, and averaged a speaking engagement two nights a week after he ceased the lecture circuit.

Mr. Bingham was co-owner of the Mayfield Messenger in the late 1920s and later published a weekly newspaper in Mayfield. For several years before his death in 1938, George wrote the popular "Around Town" column for the Mayfield Messenger, and contributed Dog Hill Paragraphs to the Louisville Times.

Although he died in 1938, Mr. Bingham is still quoted frequently by those who remember him and his writings, and although the community of Hogwallow is not on any map now, its residents are still remembered fondly, as Mr. Bingham's contemporaries have handed down stories he told about "his" town and its inhabitants.

Typical of the news items from Hogwallow were: The Rye Straw storekeeper set a mousetrap in his cracker box and caught Raz Barlow.

Old Man Kildew, who lives on the other side of Musket Ridge, has been a widower now for going on six months, and was observed at church last Sunday with his whiskers dyed.

Yam Sims is now thinking about marrying a red-headed girl near Rye Straw. But she has a good farm.

Dock Hocks had a chill the other day. This is the first chill that has been had in this vicinity this season. Dock may therefore be considered as one of our most progressive citizens.

The Old Miser wrote a letter yesterday, but tore it up before mailing it. Every time he does that he saves two cents.

The Dog Hill church bell that came up missing a few days ago has been noticed on one of the covers owned by Washington Hocks.

The curtain at the Tickville Open House is worn out, and until a new one can be bought, the audience will have to keep its eyes shut between acts.

Sile Kildew was being to watch his pig pen, but he was patted so long his hogs have outgrown most of the cracks. Poke Easy attended the big rain at Rye Straw Monday.

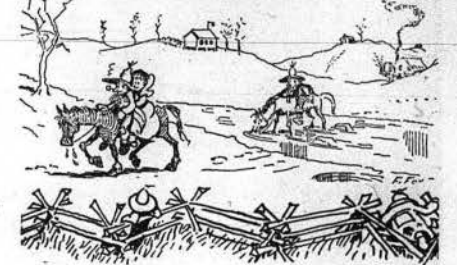
Sile Kildew went to the public speaking at Bounding Billows next before last. He had one ear stuffed full of cotton, and had heard one side of the question.

Slim Pickens heard a noise at the door right before last, but was too sleepy and tired to get up and see what it was. After it ceased he got to thinking that it might have been Opportunity.

Mr. Bingham's widow, the former Ella Gregory, resides in Mayfield. A son, Danny Bingham, was a newspaper man before his death in 1960. A daughter, Mrs. Randolph Galloway, is associated with an Arlington, Texas, newspaper, and another daughter, Mrs. Dan Carrott, has done fine lance writing and was formerly on the editorial staff of the Mayfield Messenger.



Down Town in Hogwallow, Ky.



Complete Census of Hogwallow, Ky.

Below we give a list of the inhabitants of Hogwallow, compiled after making a careful search of the jails at Tickville and Rye Straw, all briar patches and moonshine still houses:

- Raz Barlow
- Atlas Peck
- Sim Plinders
- Luke Mathewals
- Sap Spradlen
- Pit Smith
- Fletcher Henstap
- Tobe Moseley
- Poke Eazley
- Bat Smith
- Dock Hocks
- Ellick Hellwanger
- Sidney Hocks
- Salem Barlow
- The Deputy Constable
- The Dog Hill Preacher
- Hog Ford Preacher
- Frisby Hancock
- The Horse Doctor
- Yam Sims
- Flim Dillard
- The Assistant Coroner
- Sile Kildew
- Isaac Hellwanger
- Little Fiddly Flinders
- Jefferson Potlocks
- Columbus Allsop
- Washington Hocks
- The Mail Carrier
- The Post Master
- The Blind Man
- The Tin Peddler
- Rye Straw Storekeeper
- Cricket Hicks
- The Old Miser
- Slim Pickens

Miss Rosy Mosey
Miss Fruzze Allsop
Miss Frizy Dillard
Miss Gondola Henstap
Miss Agnesia Flinders
Miss Flutie Belcher
Miss Cordelia Hellwanger.

Among the important points nearby are:
The Wild Onion School House.
The Hog Ford Still
The Dog Hill Church
Rye Straw.
Bounding Billows
Tickville.
Hog Ford.
The Calf Ribs Neighbor-hood.

The most important organization is the Excelsior Fiddling Band, which plays leading parts at all dances and graveyard gatherings. It was organized about eleven years ago with only one member, but is now composed of six fiddles and one accordion. The fiddles are all sizes, from the big bass fiddle to the little fiddle.

Raz Barlow is the recognized leader of this community, and has the Deputy Constable and Assistant Coroner bluffed. He is also popular with the ladies and can go with any of them he wants to.

Among the unimportant citizens are Poke Eazley and the Hog Ford Preacher. The Dog Hill Preacher is liked by most of his congregation.

Bolser Tells Story Of "Jackson Purchase"

By HARRY BOLSER
One hundred and eighteen years ago the Government of the United States, eager to complete its conquest of the West, purchased approximately 500 square miles of desolate wilderness from the Chickasaw Indians for \$240,000, the payment of which extended over fifteen years, with an annuity of \$20,000.

Today that same territory comprises eight counties in the westernmost section of Kentucky and twenty counties in Tennessee and represents one of the richest sections of the two states.

To Western Kentuckians, that portion of the friendly Chickasaw's happy hunting ground now in Kentucky, is known as the "Jackson Purchase." The name "Jackson Purchase" is a familiar one to practically every person in Paducah, metropolis of the "Purchase," but apparently few know the history surrounding the territory.

After dickering with the Chickasaws, nearly four months, General Jackson and Chief Paducah, head of the

Chickasaw tribe, after whom the city of Paducah is named, reached an agreement. Assembled with his tribe on the banks of the Tombigbee River in Mississippi, and in the presence of General Jackson, Chief Paducah on October 19, 1818, signed a treaty whereby his tribe would sell the "white man's" wilderness for \$300,000 and would relinquish all rights to the land.

On January 7, 1819, President James Monroe confirmed the deal at the same time Congress ratified the sale.

That same year, 1819, saw the Chickasaw Indians, led southwest toward Mississippi, and the pioneers pushing into the new territory from the east.

After his death at the age of 66, Chief Paducah's body was returned to his ancestral home, and according to Paducah historians, was buried at a point 200 feet east of what is now the east side of South Third Street, fifty feet north of Hubbards Street.

The portion of the territory in Kentucky originally was composed of seven counties: Ballard, McCracken, Hickman, Fulton, Graves, Marshall and

Calloway. After 1805 a portion of Ballard County was formed into Carlisle County. The eight counties that now comprise the "Jackson Purchase" represent approximately 2,000 square miles, with population of considerably more than 100,000.

The "Jackson Purchase" of Kentucky is bounded on the west by the Mississippi, on the north by the Ohio River, and on the south by the State of Tennessee.

Shortly after the territory was acquired, the Government offered the land at sale at 12 1/2 cents an acre. Today much of the same land hardly could be bought for \$200.00 an acre.

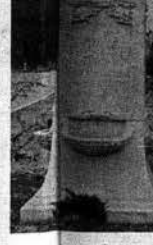
A geological map, the only one ever drawn of the Kentucky territory to the "Purchase" was issued by the State Department of Geology in 1895. One of the few remaining copies of the map is in the possession of the McCracken County Farm Bureau.

Four of the eight "Purchase" Counties got their names from officers of the Colonial Army. Hickman was

the first county established in the "Jackson Purchase." Hickman was organized in 1821 from parts of Caldwell and Livingston Counties, and was named after Paschal Hickman. Hickman County was the seventy-first organized in the State.

Calloway was the second county established in the "Purchase." It followed Hickman county by one year, being established in 1822. It became the seventy-second county in Kentucky, and was named after Col. Richard Calloway.

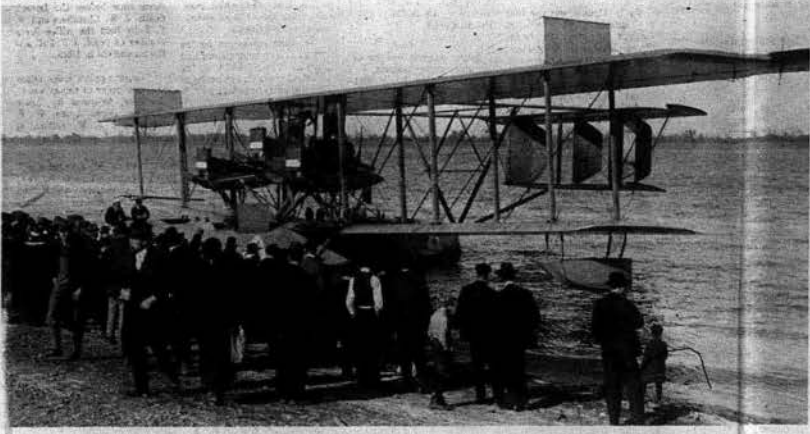
Graves County was established a year following Calloway County and named after Capt. Ben Graves, a native of Fayette County. Organization of McCracken County followed that of Graves by two years, being organized January 17, 1825. Marshall County became the twenty-second county in the state with its organization in 1842 out of parts of McCracken and Hickman Counties. Although Ballard County also was organized in 1842, its establishment was not recognized until following the organization of Marshall



County, Fulton County was organized in 1845, from a portion of Hickman County, Carlisle County was established



in 1889 from a portion of Ballard County. Kentucky Progress Magazine v. 7, no. 2, Winter 1936



FAMOUS PLANE VISITS PADUCAH — During September, 1919, a recruiting flight was made over the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers by the U.S. Navy seaplane NC-4, under Commander Alfred C. Read, after his success-flight across the Atlantic.

A small amount of mail was carried by the crew for postmarking at the cities visited. Letters bear a cachet, "carried by U.S. Navy seaplane NC-4." The plane landed in Paducah in September. Photo Courtesy of Euria Paul Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.



DE HAVILLAND OBSERVATION PLANE — Pictured is one of the famous planes in the area.



TOMMY MORSE FIGHTER — The aircraft was standard equipment in the Army during the 1922-1923 period.



FORD TRI-MOTOR — Pictured is one of the aircraft in 1927. The plane is making a parachute drop.



JENNY MAIL PLANE — The aircraft distinguished itself in delivery of the air mail. The plane is pictured taking on a load of mail to be flown to delivery points.

Aviation Had Milestones In West Kentucky

BY BROWN TUCKER

It would be next to impossible to pinpoint the exact site where the first pioneering pilot landed an airplane in the Jackson Purchase. Barnstormers were very active in 1912, making a number of flights at several towns in Southern Illinois, Indiana, Western Kentucky, and Tennessee. These old stick and wire "crafts" were flown by a number of "early bird" pilots, including Max Lillie, Lincoln Beachey, and Horace Kearney.

Pilot Kearney attended meets in Bedford, Booneville, Ruckport and Evansville, Indiana, in June, 1912, and also made several flights at Providence, Kentucky, July 22-27 of the same year. The Post Office Department cooperated with the pilots and local citizens, and assigned route numbers to some of the towns visited. Mail flown was dropped at other towns and designated sites where it was recovered and sold to the

public to help defray the expense of the stators. The Post Office Department kept records of all arial routes assigned, and for this reason, the location of early flights in the area has been preserved.

These pioneer flights could have provided citizens in the Purchase area with their first glimpse of a curious-looking contraption passing overhead.

World War I provided training for many pilots, and with surplus planes available, after the war some flights were made over and to towns in the Purchase. One of these flights resulted in a fatal crash when a pilot carrying a newspaper man attempted to land at the Paducah Country Club.

The U. S. Navy Seaplane NC-4 visited the Paducah waterfront in September, 1919. Sovereign-historical mail was carried on the flight and became the first airmail flown from the Purchase. (The first airmail flown in Kentucky approved by the U. S. Post Office was carried by Pilot Clifford Turpin at an area meet in Louisville, November 3,



Lincoln Beachey was a daredevil pilot who performed aerial feats in West Kentucky in 1912. He was uncrashed as a stunt pilot. He was killed in an air show only four years after he began the aerial tour.

1911. A mutation designated as U. S. Aero Mail Station Number 3 applied special markings to mail flown.)

The early 1920's brought the famous Curtis Seamy to several towns, including Murray, Mayfield, and Paducah. Most of these flights were made at county fairs where passengers were taken on short flights for a view of the countryside, at a reported rate of one dollar per minute.

With the opening of the Trans-continental airmail routes, the U. S. Army flight around the world in 1924, and the further publicity given the airplane by long distance flights in 1926-27, the aviation boom began and reached into many towns across the U. S.

In 1927, Mr. Charles Iseman, a Paducah businessman, established a Dying field on the southern outskirts of the city. The field created intense interest in aviation locally. Mr. Iseman narrowly escaped death when

his plane tangled with high voltage wires of a local power company. The Fedeoch crashes did not dampen the spirit of local aviation enthusiasts, and plans were completed for a municipal airport which was formally dedicated June 27, 1934. This airport was later sold to Mr. Dexter Howell, and was sometimes referred to by pilots as Howell Field. Mayfield opened a new field known as Otto Burnett Flight located northeast of town the following day, and Murray followed suit on the 28th. The Murray Port, located adjacent to the college campus, was later abandoned.

With the efforts of civic minded Paducahans, the Paducah-McCracken County Airport, located twelve miles west on U. S. Highway 60, was formally opened November 8, 1942. The Army used the facilities during the latter part of the war. The field received the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board, extensive improvements followed, and on August 14, 1949, was re-dedicated Barkley Field in honor of Vice-President Alben W. Barkley.



BROWN TUCKER
STUDENT PILOT
USAF (Retired)

Other airports officially opened to the public at which dedication ceremonies were held are: State Dam Airport, Gilbertville, May 15, 1949, renamed Kentucky State Dam Airport, September 15, 1953; Mayfield-Graves County, November 2, 1952; Fulton (Twin Cities Airport) October 28, 1961; Murray-Calloway County (Kyle Field) October 28, 1961.

An airport that had a part in the history of the Purchase was Midway, located south of Murray. Mr. Thomas Knapp operated a charter service, but the field was primarily used in connection with the Naval cadet training program at

Murray State College during World War II. Following the War the facilities were used extensively for pilot training under the G. I. Bill. The field is no longer in operation.

A number of private strips have at one time or another been used by pilots through out the Purchase. These strips were, in many cases, large meadow fields located near small towns or along highways where paying passengers could be attracted on Sunday afternoons. One of the better-known strips, located on the Calloway-Graves county line, was operated by Gaylord Harvort. The small flight hangar was still standing at last report.

Barkley Field provides the only regularly scheduled passenger and airmail service in the Purchase. Initial service was inaugurated by Chicago and Southern Airlines April 1, 1946. Inbound mail was from Evansville, outbound to Memphis. A number of prominent Paducahans were onboard for the initial flight. Inaugural pilots were R. C. Granberry and C. C. Haas. The route was designated A M 54.

Quark Airlines began airmail and passenger service over their St. Louis-Memphis route segment number S A M 107, January 9, 1951. Pilots were Walter S. Blandford and Edward Shine. Service was later extended to Nashville and Louisville. Chicago and Southern Airlines is no longer operative, having merged with Delta. A Civil Air Patrol group is also located on the field.

"Many were in the water struggling and pleading for help, to whose rescue the brave and noble people of Hickman, aged with every conceivable craft, also to those on the burning steamer. The remembrance of this sad accident as a tortion to all who beheld it, turned to the eye witnesses have said to us, that the scalded mangled forms of the unfortunate victims were constantly before them.

"The selection of county officers took place on the 7th, and the excitement was at its highest pitch at about three o'clock when the Steam Gold Dust was seen to give a shrug, sending pilot house and cabin into fragments. From this on no further interest was taken in the election at the Hickman precinct."

Note* A well publicized balloon ascension took place in Mayfield about 1910. Elder citizens still living who remember the flight say that the city of Mayfield was jammed with huggies and wagons, with a tremendous crowd on hand for the event. The name of the balloonist is not known.

A good bank has more answers than it has questions

PEOPLES BANK has been the best of all possible banks in answering Purchase Area questions for the past thirty-nine years.

Peoples Bank is the best of all possible banks.

MEMBER F.D.I.C. © Copyright 1968, Loan Study Service, Inc.

PFNB Peoples First National Bank & Trust Company

300 Broadway MEMBER FDIC
Kentucky Avenue at 4th 2929 Broadway 2400 Bridge Street
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Fulton Dates Back To Wayside Post Office On State Line Road

By OUIDA JEWELL

Fulton was born a railroad town. The main lines of the Illinois Central Railroad converge here and radiate from Fulton to five directions, and the rail junction has been the main reason Fulton since 1869 has grown to a population of about 3,365.

The railroad has also given the town an unusual nickname, "The Banana Center of the Nation." That's because a large percentage of bananas, entering this country through Mobile and New Orleans, the two biggest receiving ports, pass through here to beiced on their way north.

Fulton is also the hub of covering north-south tourist and transport traffic over Highway 48 and 51. Because of the town's outstanding restaurant and motels it has become a favorite stop-over for tourists.

Paducah Post Office Murals Are Historical Picture Of West Kentucky



More than 500 are employed at the Henry I. Siegel clothing factory which provides a million-dollar a year payroll. Several hundred more persons are employed at Ferry-Morse Seed Company here.

Dairying in West Kentucky and Northwest Tennessee is a \$750,000 industry.

There are three schools located in Fulton, and numerous churches.

Fulton's Mayor is Gilbert DeMyer, who is also acting city manager. The Commissioners are Bill Scott, Charles Gregory, Dr. Shelton Owen and Bob Graven. James Warren is City Attorney and Mrs. Barbara Rice is City Clerk.

Fulton goes back to a wayside post office established in a little cabin on the long road from now-dead Paducah in Graves County and Jacksonvile (near Harris) in Tennessee.

The post office was called Pontotoc.

Dr. V. A. Hawkins became postmaster of Pontotoc and then of Fulton, which grew on and from the site on the line

between Kentucky and Tennessee.

About that time there were about three families living in Fulton (or what is now the site of the town). They consisted of R. P. Carr, F. C. Hard and Noah Norman. Carr had settled in what is now West Fulton.

The first store of any kind was owned and conducted by Messrs. B. F. Carr and Fernando Roods in the depot building, and embraced dry goods, notions and groceries.

Later the firm changed to Carr & Eddings.

About May 30, 1865, Dr. S. G. Patterson moved to the new settlement and opened a physician's office in a small house on State Line Road that was formerly used as a saloon.

Coln store, Mr. Collins paid Mr. Carr \$100 for the lot. That was in 1867.

The first residence built after the survey was by Dr. G. Paschall, and the second by F. M. Thomas. The first brick house was built by W. T. Carr (the Carr block) on Lake St.

The first lot sold was to William Woodbridge for a store house, A. D. Collins being given as reference.

Dr. T. C. Parker was the first police judge, and Flem Sellers the first marshal.

Mrs. A.D. Collins and James Harvey Gardner taught school in the first seminary - then a fine frame house on the lot just west of Fisher & Reed's first store (no longer in existence).

The public school house was a small structure situated on Gospel Hill, and taught by James Cady.

Plak Silley was the first man killed in the new town, having been murdered by a railroad man named Belta.

Mrs. Wes Childers was the first hotel keeper, and ran the Childers house.

G. W. Thomas erected the first brick hotel at the railway crossing having paid \$225 for the lot one hundred feet square. Later it was Fleming Hotel, when it gave way in 1897 to the fine building known as Knight's Hotel, which is no more.

Uncle Charley Knight opened the first restaurant at the crossing, while Henry

Knigh bore off brick at Allen's brick yard at 50 cents a day.

A. D. Collins was the first dry goods clerk, Dr. Gid Paschall, the first physician, Stacker Taylor (later of Paris, Tenn.) was the first to write newspapers in the new town; Judge R. S. Murrell, the first lawyer; R. A. Browder, Dr. Paschall and R. S. Murrell had the first butcher shop, which was on the Paschall hill.

D. L. Norman was the oldest man raised in the territory of Fulton; Levy Collins the first blacksmith.

The first newspaper in the town of Fulton was the "Times," long since dead.

The first bank was the Fulton Bank, (not the existing one) with A. T. Mitchell as first cashier.

The first drug store was put up by Drs. G. W. and N. J. Paschall, with R. M. Bullock first drug clerk.

James Roberts was the first manufacturer of buggies, T. T. Twig the first heavy stableman, William Hall the first tinner, N. C. Webb established the first foundry, A. P. Coe the first grain dealer, Dr. S. G. Patterson the first resident minister.

Kennedy, Whiteside and Paschall started the first grist mill in 1868. Before that time the people had to send to Paducah for flour and meal.

R. W. Barcliff was the first photographer. One of the first and most extensive stock and poultry dealers was J. C. Williams.

The first white child, born soon after the railroad survey, was Mrs. Fred Coover.

The first ordinances for the city of Fulton were framed and adopted May 20, 1874, by the board of trustees, consisting of the following councilmen: T. C. Parker, chairman; G. W. Paschall, R. M. Bullock, J. A. Wyatt and A. D. Collins.

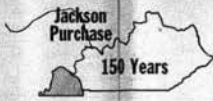
The council in 1899 was composed of the following gentlemen: W. H. Powers, W. W. Meadows, F. S. Knouse, C. E. Weldon, G. H. Bransford and E. M. Taylor.

Judge Ed C. Starks was the first mayor and served for nearly 20 years, with the intermission of one term, when B. H. Freeman occupied the position; Sam Bedford defeated Starks in 1893, only a

short time before the latter's death. J. W. Chambers and W. F. Feltz held the office for a number of years. J. F. Fall was the incumbent in 1899.

The first police judge under the new order of things was C. E. Rice, followed by Bruce Eddings, Matt Ayres, W. F. Nolen and J. W. Sellers, in 1899.

The first city marshal was T. H. Boaz; then Albert Huddleston, Green Neely, John Pullen, Frank Retzendorf, Fate Rameo and Albert Huddleston, officer in 1899. (Fate Rameo was the father of the late Burton Rameo, well-known writer and literary critic.) John Tyler was city clerk in 1899, John Huddleston, water works superintendent, Billy Harpole, street commissioner.



SESQUICENTENNIAL

*Roberts Funeral Service
Is Proud Of ITS
Nearly 40 Years of Service
To The People Of
The Jackson Purchase*



ROBERTS FUNERAL HOME



From A P... Showing General Jackson Signing The Treaty... Chickasaw Indians in 1819.

The staff of Roberts Funeral Service joins with other citizens of our great Jackson Purchase in observance and celebration of the 150th anniversary year of the growth and progress of our 8 county Kentucky Jackson Purchase.

Bill Peak, Mildred Peak, Charlene Clark, Tony Beck, Carlos Blalock, Jr., Herbert Givens, Ruth Bowden, Dorthea Covington.

ROBERTS FUNERAL SERVICE
Since 1930
MAYFIELD, KY.

Gireand Iron Furnace Was Located In Calloway County Remains Of The Old Operation Are Still Preserved

In years past the proximity of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, both heart streams of the central South, caused the area between them to be a focal point of activity. In fact, the region is so fertile in its resources, especially in the heavily wooded area hunting, fishing, and gathering wood for the winter. The westward movement brought pioneers who settled along the fertile flood plains of the two rivers.

On either side of the wooded ridge the two rivers acted as natural barriers to the land and people between the rivers. It was a secluded ridge accessible only by the river barges that brought men and supplies to the interior. However, the discovery of iron ore deposits in the area brought more settlers and stimulated activity throughout the region. Thirsting communities soon spring up as commerce and trade increased. With the advent of this local iron ore, men began to place more demands on the natural resources of the region. In the early 1800's the woodlands began to glow from furnace fires melting iron ore obtained from the nearby hills. During the 1830's the Kentucky ranked third in iron ore production in the United States. It was in this region that William Kelly developed a process of injecting cold air into molten iron to make steel. His process, and one patented by Sir Henry Bessemer of England opened the door to the "Age of Steel."

Both processes were the subject of patent litigation for many years. Although Kelly won patent rights in this country, he died in relative poverty and obscurity in 1888 while Bessemer's name has become a household word. Bessemer's process was the Great Western Furnace at Model, Tennessee, was among the best preserved remains in this region of the once flourishing iron industry in western Tennessee and Kentucky. While the Great Western Furnace is in better physical condition than Center Furnace, Center has a much richer and more colorful history. The Great Western Furnace was closed after only two years of operation because of a lack of iron ore and a sure insurance by the furnace crew. Center Furnace operated intermittently for a period of some 65 years. As more efficient methods of iron production were developed and better ore fields found, the furnace fires flickered and died and many of the incidents of the area moved on.

Within the past 25 years the two rivers have been impounded, forming Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley, and transforming this sparsely settled, wooded area into an isthmus ideally suited for outdoor recreation and conservation education. The Tennessee Valley Authority is developing this resource as a pilot project to show how a large area of relatively unproductive and unexploited land may be used to meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities. Facilities are being provided for fishing, swimming, boating, hunting, bird watching, hiking, picnicking, and studying in the out-of-doors.

Center Furnace The ruins of Center Furnace mark the end of the local iron epoch. All that remains of this once bustling enterprise is a portion of the brick stack and the best-preserved remains where molten iron once welled.

Center Furnace was built during the late 1840's by Daniel Hillman on land purchased from Thomas T. Watson. It was located between the previously constructed Empire and Fulton Furnaces also owned by Hillman. Center Furnace probably obtained its name from its central location between these two other furnace operations. The physical evidence remains of the Fulton Furnace, and the ruins of Empire Furnace are the work of the miners of Lake Barkley.

Center Furnace had at least three distinct periods of operation. The first period of operation coincided with the booming iron industry throughout this area from the mid 1840's after the Civil War. Operation of Center Furnace throughout this period may have been for a few years. Operations were continuous. Operations were continued at the furnace from 1879 until 1883. During this second period of operation business was conducted by Arthur Hillman. The last period of operation was from the mid 1890's after the Civil War. Operation of Center Furnace was carried on by the firm of White and Dixon who leased the furnace and land from the Hillman. Land and iron ore were obtained from the nearby hills. During the 1830's the Kentucky ranked third in iron ore production in the United States. It was in this region that William Kelly developed a process of injecting cold air into molten iron to make steel. His process, and one patented by Sir Henry Bessemer of England opened the door to the "Age of Steel."

Both processes were the subject of patent litigation for many years. Although Kelly won patent rights in this country, he died in relative poverty and obscurity in 1888 while Bessemer's name has become a household word. Bessemer's process was the Great Western Furnace at Model, Tennessee, was among the best preserved remains in this region of the once flourishing iron industry in western Tennessee and Kentucky. While the Great Western Furnace is in better physical condition than Center Furnace, Center has a much richer and more colorful history. The Great Western Furnace was closed after only two years of operation because of a lack of iron ore and a sure insurance by the furnace crew. Center Furnace operated intermittently for a period of some 65 years. As more efficient methods of iron production were developed and better ore fields found, the furnace fires flickered and died and many of the incidents of the area moved on.

Center Furnace was built during the late 1840's by Daniel Hillman on land purchased from Thomas T. Watson. It was located between the previously constructed Empire and Fulton Furnaces also owned by Hillman. Center Furnace probably obtained its name from its central location between these two other furnace operations. The physical evidence remains of the Fulton Furnace, and the ruins of Empire Furnace are the work of the miners of Lake Barkley.

Center Furnace had at least three distinct periods of operation. The first period of operation coincided with the booming iron industry throughout this area from the mid 1840's after the Civil War. Operation of Center Furnace throughout this period may have been for a few years. Operations were continuous. Operations were continued at the furnace from 1879 until 1883. During this second period of operation business was conducted by Arthur Hillman. The last period of operation was from the mid 1890's after the Civil War. Operation of Center Furnace was carried on by the firm of White and Dixon who leased the furnace and land from the Hillman. Land and iron ore were obtained from the nearby hills. During the 1830's the Kentucky ranked third in iron ore production in the United States. It was in this region that William Kelly developed a process of injecting cold air into molten iron to make steel. His process, and one patented by Sir Henry Bessemer of England opened the door to the "Age of Steel."

Both processes were the subject of patent litigation for many years. Although Kelly won patent rights in this country, he died in relative poverty and obscurity in 1888 while Bessemer's name has become a household word. Bessemer's process was the Great Western Furnace at Model, Tennessee, was among the best preserved remains in this region of the once flourishing iron industry in western Tennessee and Kentucky. While the Great Western Furnace is in better physical condition than Center Furnace, Center has a much richer and more colorful history. The Great Western Furnace was closed after only two years of operation because of a lack of iron ore and a sure insurance by the furnace crew. Center Furnace operated intermittently for a period of some 65 years. As more efficient methods of iron production were developed and better ore fields found, the furnace fires flickered and died and many of the incidents of the area moved on.

operated on small profit margins. The operations of numerous furnaces in the area caused the gradual depletion of the timber. The forested area in Land Between the Lakes today is second growth timber which grew up after the furnace operations had ceased. Manufacture of Charcoal The charcoal hearth, also referred to as "charcoal pits," were located in thickly wooded areas so that enough timber would be available for at least three burnings. Fifty cords of wood was required for each burning. From this 50 cords of wood the maximum yield was of 13 bushels of charcoal for every cord of wood. The amount of charcoal produced from the wood varied considerably, depending on the length of the cordwood and the skill and care of the worker. All varieties of wood could be used in the process; however, hardwood was most desirable.

In the preparation of a charcoal hearth the ground was cleared in a circle about thirty feet in diameter. In the center of the circle a three-cornered pen was built out of small, dry wood. This was called the "cross nest," and actually served as a chimney. Around the three-cornered pen, cordwood usually cut into four-foot lengths, was placed on and around the circle two lengths high. This was then roofed with another length of wood called the "hog" and with a small circular opening at the top.

The next step in preparing the charcoal hearth was to load the hearth. Leaves were stacked by wagon from the woods to the hearth and used to cover the stack. The depth of about eight inches on the top and six inches on the side. After the leaves had been dumped to insure proper packing, they were covered with clay. This layer of clay was "piled" and "ramped" in depth from four to six inches on the sides and from eight to eighteen inches on the top.

To the east of the furnace, a small stream was located on the hill to the rear of the furnace. During one operation of Center Furnace and the other were issued metal tokens as an advance against future wages, by the local business. These tokens would be cashed in at the company store.

However, many of the workers used these tokens to buy locally made whiskey. When considerable quantities of tokens were presented by the local business, the company store was closed after only two years of operation because of a lack of iron ore and a sure insurance by the furnace crew. Center Furnace operated intermittently for a period of some 65 years. As more efficient methods of iron production were developed and better ore fields found, the furnace fires flickered and died and many of the incidents of the area moved on.

Center Furnace was built during the late 1840's by Daniel Hillman on land purchased from Thomas T. Watson. It was located between the previously constructed Empire and Fulton Furnaces also owned by Hillman. Center Furnace probably obtained its name from its central location between these two other furnace operations. The physical evidence remains of the Fulton Furnace, and the ruins of Empire Furnace are the work of the miners of Lake Barkley.

Center Furnace had at least three distinct periods of operation. The first period of operation coincided with the booming iron industry throughout this area from the mid 1840's after the Civil War. Operation of Center Furnace throughout this period may have been for a few years. Operations were continuous. Operations were continued at the furnace from 1879 until 1883. During this second period of operation business was conducted by Arthur Hillman. The last period of operation was from the mid 1890's after the Civil War. Operation of Center Furnace was carried on by the firm of White and Dixon who leased the furnace and land from the Hillman. Land and iron ore were obtained from the nearby hills. During the 1830's the Kentucky ranked third in iron ore production in the United States. It was in this region that William Kelly developed a process of injecting cold air into molten iron to make steel. His process, and one patented by Sir Henry Bessemer of England opened the door to the "Age of Steel."

Both processes were the subject of patent litigation for many years. Although Kelly won patent rights in this country, he died in relative poverty and obscurity in 1888 while Bessemer's name has become a household word. Bessemer's process was the Great Western Furnace at Model, Tennessee, was among the best preserved remains in this region of the once flourishing iron industry in western Tennessee and Kentucky. While the Great Western Furnace is in better physical condition than Center Furnace, Center has a much richer and more colorful history. The Great Western Furnace was closed after only two years of operation because of a lack of iron ore and a sure insurance by the furnace crew. Center Furnace operated intermittently for a period of some 65 years. As more efficient methods of iron production were developed and better ore fields found, the furnace fires flickered and died and many of the incidents of the area moved on.

Center Furnace was built during the late 1840's by Daniel Hillman on land purchased from Thomas T. Watson. It was located between the previously constructed Empire and Fulton Furnaces also owned by Hillman. Center Furnace probably obtained its name from its central location between these two other furnace operations. The physical evidence remains of the Fulton Furnace, and the ruins of Empire Furnace are the work of the miners of Lake Barkley.



IRON FURNACE COOKING VESSEL: Brown Tucker, left, and J. H. Perkins of Murray examine solidified byproducts of the old Gireand Iron Furnace in Calloway County and a pot used in the camp's cooking shack. The furnace, located six miles east of New Concord on Shannon Creek, operated in the 1850's. Its function was to melt one day at the scene to get iron, which was shipped out on the Tennessee River nearby.



SITE OF OLD IRON FURNACE: J. J. Perkins, left, and Brown Tucker, Murray, view the site of the old Gireand Iron Furnace, which operated in the 1850's six miles east of the scene to get iron, which was shipped out on the Tennessee River nearby.

And an experienced "coal drawer" took the coal out of the pit with a long-handled shovel. Water was poured on the charcoal as soon as it was taken out of the pit to make sure the fire was hot. The charcoal was then placed in baskets and loaded onto wagons to be hauled to the furnace. Along the route to the furnace, barrels filled with water were kept at one-quarter mile intervals to extinguish any fire remaining in the coal.

Preparation of Iron Ore Iron ore for the furnace operation was obtained by pick and shovel from the surface deposits or shallow pits in the surrounding hills. The ore from the pits was loaded into a wagon and pulled the slag away from the opening and allowing a continuous flow and cooling of other impurities. When the slag cooled, it was broken up with sledge hammers and carted away. Many of the roads in this region still show evidence of having been paved with this greenish material.

The furnace master determined the time for tapping, or "casting," at the peak of the molten metal. The pig iron for each 12-hour period was 8 tons, depending on the quality of the ore. Ten thousand cords of wood was required for one blast cycle, which was the annual operation of the furnace. As the hot intensified, the pond of molten metal collected in the "pot" at the bottom of the furnace, and the "slag," or glass impurities, floated on top. A hole remained open through the stack a few feet above the hearth or "pot" as it was called. Through this opening ran a large iron chain from the top of the pot to a pulsed treadmill wheel, thereby pulling the slag away from the opening and allowing a continuous flow and cooling of other impurities. When the slag cooled, it was broken up with sledge hammers and carted away. Many of the roads in this region still show evidence of having been paved with this greenish material.

The furnace master determined the time for tapping, or "casting," at the peak of the molten metal. The pig iron for each 12-hour period was 8 tons, depending on the quality of the ore. Ten thousand cords of wood was required for one blast cycle, which was the annual operation of the furnace. As the hot intensified, the pond of molten metal collected in the "pot" at the bottom of the furnace, and the "slag," or glass impurities, floated on top. A hole remained open through the stack a few feet above the hearth or "pot" as it was called. Through this opening ran a large iron chain from the top of the pot to a pulsed treadmill wheel, thereby pulling the slag away from the opening and allowing a continuous flow and cooling of other impurities. When the slag cooled, it was broken up with sledge hammers and carted away. Many of the roads in this region still show evidence of having been paved with this greenish material.

Center Furnace was built during the late 1840's by Daniel Hillman on land purchased from Thomas T. Watson. It was located between the previously constructed Empire and Fulton Furnaces also owned by Hillman. Center Furnace probably obtained its name from its central location between these two other furnace operations. The physical evidence remains of the Fulton Furnace, and the ruins of Empire Furnace are the work of the miners of Lake Barkley.

molten stream and the iron guides down the center were called the "sow." The side channels were known as the "pigs." After cooling for approximately one hour the pigs were broken loose from the center mold and stacked nearby workmen wearing wooden-soled shoes using hammers and tongs. Each casting yielded approximately 34 of these pig bars, weighing 150 pounds each.

The pig iron was sorted into eight grades — hard and soft, numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 of each. After grading, the iron was hauled by wagon to the Cumberland River where it was conveyed down river by barge to the railroad to Kuttawa. While some of the iron was used locally to make tools and other implements, most of it was shipped by rail to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where it was sold by commissioned merchants. The price of pig iron during the Dixon-White operation ran from \$30 to \$50 per ton and occasionally reached \$60 per ton for the best grade.

The operation of Center Furnace was terminated for the last time at the end of the 1912 blast cycle. The principal reason for the final termination of the operation of Center Furnace was the depletion of timber for the manufacture of charcoal in the immediate vicinity of the furnace and the competition of more efficient processes for the melting of Center Furnace marked the end of efforts to utilize the iron resources of the area between the rivers, cow lakes.

Carlos Brewer Was General In Army; From Graves Co.

Carlos Brewer was born in Graves County near the northwest corner of Calloway County, December 5, 1890. He lived near Kirksey and Haden and attended Calloway Normal College at Kirksey, graduating with the class of 1908-07.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy and upon graduation was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery, June 12, 1913.

He was assigned to many stations in the United States and overseas and rose through all the commissioned grades to Major General.

In 1927 he graduated from the Field Artillery School, 1929 the Command and General Staff School, 1940 the Naval War College. On January, 1951, he was placed on retired list as Major General. Decorations include the Legion of Merit and several other awards and citations.

His last address of record is Columbia, Ohio.

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY BROWN TUCKER FOR JACKSON PURCHASE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Columbus Will Always Remember The Red Cross

The Red Cross has a very special personal appeal to residents of Columbus, for many of them vividly recall a time when the national humanitarian organization literally plucked their town up and moved it to higher ground to escape the hungry jaws of the greedy Mississippi River.

A whole new generation of Columbus has arisen to hear from their parents the story of how two floods — one in April and another in June of 1927 — practically wiped out the little town which was then located beneath the bluff on the river banks.

Here along the water's edge — a crumbled section of sidewalk and there — an abandoned cistern serve to remind them of another era when Columbus was a prosperous river town served by three railroads, 80 mercantile establishments, six churches, and two schools — a principal steamboat landing.

Known as "Ironbanks" in pioneer days because of the peculiar brown appearance of the bluffs, the little settlement was re-named Columbus in 1821, when, according to well-founded tradition, it was considered as a site for the nation's capital.

The same Father of Waters which helped build Columbus into the town it was also spelled its destruction, for the waters which were never found to contain a trace of that mineral, started to crumble as the vicious river changed its course and began to cut away the bank of the town, eroding in one two-year period as much as 350 feet.

Great floods had for many years jeopardized the community but the resolute citizens had on every occasion battled the waters until they became subdued. Even so, every passing flood, Columbus shrank in wealth and at the time of the 1927 disaster had a population of only 600.

With the river current gnawing directly at the front of the town and with two merciful floods striking in the spring of 1927, the people were left without defense.

Red Cross headquarters which had been set up in April for emergency relief soon was faced with rehabilitating a town almost wiped out. In charge of this restoration was the late F. Madison Rust, national Red Cross representative, who later became principal of Columbus School and secretary of the Clinton Chamber of

Commerce. Mr. Rust summed up the grave situation in the following manner: "To repair buildings and furnishings and replace stocks of merchandise on the old sites in the face of a rapidly carving bank but a hundred feet from the business street seemed foolhardy. To have spent the necessary \$25,000 for the work would have lost it."

So, according to Mr. Rust, the American Red Cross, upon the recommendation of then Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, decided upon the removal of the city to a nearby bluff, one-half mile from the old site and 140 feet higher. The Red Cross bought the 80-acre bluff top site. Lot owners deeded their property in the old town to the city in exchange for lots which they would select in the new town.

A city-planning expert was employed to plan a new city, streets were laid out, and house-moving companies were engaged for the removal of the buildings. In the autumn of 1927 a melancholy procession which was nevertheless hopeful and thankful started up the long steep narrow upland hill road to New Columbus. Houses and churches began to roll at the rate of one a day and at an average cost of \$1,000 each. It was necessary to raise many of the buildings and reconstruct them. Some were involved but the bill which the Red Cross footed was more than \$100,000.

Many of the streets are named for famous persons in history but two streets of the new Columbus probably have an appeal closer to the hearts of its residents. One is "Hoover Parkway" named for Herbert Hoover who guided the colonial task of Mississippi River flood relief in that eventful year of 1927. And the other is "Rust Avenue" honoring the man who provided much of the enthusiasm, courage and inspiration needed in an almost hopeless situation to lift Columbus out of the mud to higher ground. Indirectly the selection of that name pays tribute to the American Red Cross which area Madison Rust as its emissary of hope to a people in peril.

—Virginia Jewell

Two Old Friends

and JACKSON PURCHASE

Celebrate Together

Just forty years after the Jackson Purchase was established the first A & P Store was built.

Now we serve thousands in the Purchase who depend upon A & P for the finest quality products at the greatest possible savings.

Here in Mayfield we're proud to have been a part of the growth of this area and are looking forward to continue to serve in this great city.

AP John E. Walker, Manager
Mayfield, Kentucky

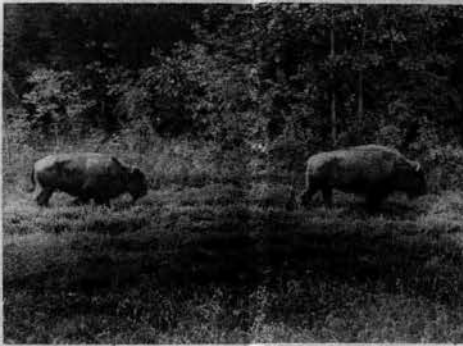
REMAINS OF THE IRON FURNACE: Brown Tucker and J. H. Perkins, Calloway County, examine solidified byproducts of the old Gireand Iron Furnace, which operated in the 1850's six miles east of New Concord on Shannon Creek. Only the base

of the chimney and a few stones mark the site of the furnace operation, which was operated by slave labor. They were quarried in a camp some 100 yards east of the site.



Barkley Canal, an open waterway 1.6 miles in length, connects Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley near the little town of Grand Rivers in western Kentucky. Kentucky Lake (in the upper portion of picture) and Lake Barkley, with over 3,300 miles of shoreline, are two of the world's largest man-made lakes and offer unlimited opportunities for fishing, boating, and other water sports. Barkley Canal is the northern gateway of the Land

Between the Lakes, a 170,000-acre recreation area between the two lakes being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Land Between the Lakes is a 6-mile wide peninsula that stretches almost 40 miles through western Kentucky and Tennessee. Camping, fishing, boating, swimming, hunting, birdwatching, and sightseeing are major recreational activities in Land Between the Lakes.



A herd of buffalo (American bison) now roams a 100-acre pasture near the former site of Model, Tennessee, in Land Between the Lakes. TVA's 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley. Buffalo once traveled

through the rugged hills between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The herd is located alongside The Trace (Kentucky 453 and Tennessee 49) about 14 miles south of U.S. Highway 68.



An aerial view of the trailer circle in Hillman Ferry Campground, one of three big family campgrounds located on Kentucky Lake in Land Between the Lakes. Land Between the Lakes is a 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee that is being developed by the Tennessee

Valley Authority. Hillman Ferry has 310 tent and trailer sites, electrical outlets, trailer dumping station, picnic tables and grills, boat launching ramps, playground, assembly area, shower and rest room buildings, and a supervised recreational program during the summer season.



Family camping is one of the biggest recreational activities in Land Between the Lakes. TVA's vast outdoor recreational complex located between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee. Kentucky Lake and Lake

Barkley, with a combined shoreline of over 1,200 miles, are two of the world's largest man-made impoundments and have some of the top boating and fishing water in America.



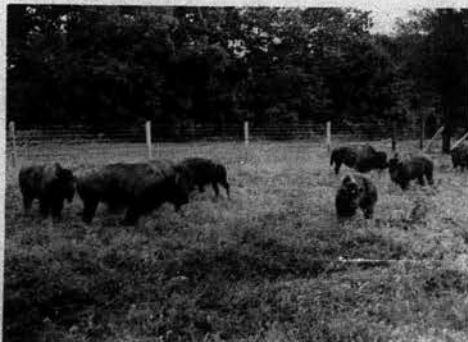
Trailer camping is a popular family activity in Land Between the Lakes. Three major family campgrounds, a group camp, and twenty lake access areas are available for tent and trailer campers in this big, 170,000-acre recreation area between

Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee. Piney Campground, which opened in 1969, is open year-round and has electrical outlets at all the campsites and heated shower and rest room buildings.



One of the boat launching facilities within the three family campgrounds in Land Between the Lakes, one of Mid-America's most popular water playgrounds. Land

Between the Lakes, being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at a national demonstration in outdoor recreation and conservation education, is located between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.



A herd of buffalo (American bison) now roams a 100-acre pasture near the former site of Model, Tennessee, in Land Between the Lakes. TVA's 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley. Buffalo once traveled through

the rugged hills between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The herd is located alongside The Trace (Kentucky 453 and Tennessee 49) about 14 miles south of U.S. Highway 68.



Land Between the Lakes, a 40-mile long peninsula between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee, has more than 300 miles of shoreline. The area has a variety of tent and trailer campsites ranging from the primitive lake

access areas to the developed family campgrounds at Hillman Ferry, Rushing Creek, and Piney. Fishing, boating, swimming, hunting, hiking, and sight-seeing are the major recreational activities in Land between the Lakes.

From Moonshine To Recreation In The Land Between Lakes

The heavily forested ridges between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in western Kentucky and Tennessee received national notoriety in Prohibition days from the bootlegging of quality moonshine that exuded from the green-capped hills. The name "Golden Pond" (now "Golden Pond") (now "Land Between the Lakes headquarters") became synonymous with good moonshine wherever illegal whiskey was mentioned in the Midwest.

Today the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers from Lake Barkley and Kentucky Lake, two of the world's largest man-made lakes. And now these same rugged hills where buffalo and moonshiners once roamed are famous for a national product that serves a much wider clientele — outdoor recreation.

Land Between the Lakes is a narrow, 170,000-acre strip of land between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority as an outdoor recreation and conservation education center. It's a new type recreation area being developed for maximum public use: a place not only to see and visit, but to do things — to camp, hunt, fish, boat, hike, bird-watch, study nature, or just enjoy a quiet drive on one of the many shaded, back-country drives.

Land Between the Lakes is 6 to 8 miles wide and extends more than 40 miles north to south from Barkley Canal (connecting Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley) in Kentucky to near U. S. Highway 79 in Tennessee. Already there are three major family campgrounds along the Kentucky Lake shoreline, and one — Piney — is open year-round. The other two, Hillman Ferry and Rushing Creek, are open from early spring to fall. Two family campgrounds are now in the planning stages for Lake Barkley, and construction is expected to start on the first sometime in 1970. The family campgrounds have modern central service buildings, boat launching ramps, electrical outlets on some sites, cooking grills and tables, playgrounds, and supervised recreational programs during the summer season.

Camp Energy, a group camp facility, is located alongside Energy Lake, a subimpoundment of Lake Barkley midway in Land Between the Lakes. Energy is available to groups

are among the species on the nesting season in Land Between the Lakes, and Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley produce some of the best bass and crappie fishing of the year in October, November, and December. The fall and winter seasons are also ideal times to see the buffalo herd that lives in a big pasture near the Tennessee-Kentucky line. Buffalo were once native to the rolling country 'tween the rivers.

One of the favorite "get-together" places in Land Between the Lakes is the Conservation Education Center, a 5,000-acre wooded area near the Lake Barkley shoreline. Here visitors can enjoy a sweeping view of Lake Barkley from atop the Silo Overlook; picnic and hike around Homestead Lake, a small 90-acre lake where wildlife and plant life are plentiful; see films and interpretive displays about Land Between the Lakes at Center Station; visit Center Furnace, a remnant of the iron industry that once flourished here; browse through Reelby farm, a fun-type educational farm where children of all ages can see farm animals and tools, implements and household furnishings that were used in this area many years ago; and explore miles of trails in an area of quiet beauty.

Also in the Conservation Education Center is the Youth Station, an outdoor education facility where classroom groups can come to study and learn in the out-of-doors. Dormitories and a cafeteria are provided for user groups, although most of the study situations are in the out-of-doors.



Ruins of the historic Center Iron Furnace are being preserved in the Land Between the Lakes. The area was a pioneer center of the early U.S. iron industry in the 19th century before better ore deposits were discovered elsewhere.



The Silo Overlook, with its sweeping view of Lake Barkley, is one of the many popular visitor attractions in the Conservation Education Center of Land Between the

Lakes. The silo is a popular spot to observe the wintering flock of Canada geese and other wildlife.



One of the swimming areas in Hillman Ferry Campground, located on Kentucky Lake

three miles south of Barkley Canal in Land Between the Lakes.

Land Between Lakes Developed National Recreation, Conservation Demonstration

The Land Between the Lakes is being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) as a demonstration in how the resources of an area can best be used for outdoor recreation and conservation education for the people of the region and the United States, and at the same time give impetus to the economic growth of the surrounding area. The project serves as a model for similar areas throughout America.

Size and Location
Land Between the Lakes is a wildlife preserve covering 170,000 acres (265 square miles) in western Kentucky and Tennessee, between TVA's Kentucky Lake on the Tennessee River and the Corps of Engineers' Lake Barkley on the Cumberland River. This area covers approximately 80 miles wide and 40 miles long, over 80 percent wooded, with 300 miles of shoreline on winding coves of the two bordering lakes.

Facilities and Amenities
Camping, fishing, hunting, boating, hiking, bird watching, nature study, and wildlife observation are the major recreational activities in Land Between the Lakes. There are three major family camps along the Kentucky Lake shoreline and two are in the planning stages at Lake Barkley. Camps Energy, the first group camp developed in Land Between the Lakes, is located on Energy Lake in western Kentucky and Lake Barkley in western Tennessee. A major group camp with indoor housing has been planned for Lake Barkley. Another sub-impoundment of Lake Barkley, Twenty lake access areas along the Kentucky Lake-Lake Barkley shorelines provide additional camping, boat launching, and day-use facilities.

One of the major new attractions in Land Between the Lakes is the head-of-buffalo that live in a 100-acre pasture near the former site of Model, Tennessee. The 19 buffalo were shipped here from the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park near Medora, North Dakota. Buffalo were once native to the woodlands and bottom lands between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

Although the entire Land Between the Lakes project is an experience in conservation education, the focal point of this phase of the demonstration is the Conservation Education Center, a 5,000-acre wooded area near the Lake Barkley shoreline. Among the most interesting features in the center are the Conservation Education Center Station, an interpretive center where displays, films, and a high platform overlooking Lake Barkley; Hematite and Gold Mines; and a small fishing lake; miles of trails in an area that abounds in wildlife and plant life; Empire Farm, where children of all ages can see farm animals and learn

about life on the farm; and the Youth Station, where classroom groups can come to live and study the life sciences in the out-of-doors. The Youth Station has dormitories, cafeteria, restrooms, mail, and other educational facilities, including an Adult Station, and is planned for use by the Conservation Education Center.

There are many miles of trails, old logging roads, and scenic drives. Hiking and camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

May 1966—Millman Ferry Campground opened for public use.

July 1, 1966—Twelve informal use areas opened for public use.

August 15, 1967—U. S. Overlook in the Conservation Education Center opened for public use.

September 1967—Five informal use areas opened for public use.

July 1968—Camp Energy Group Camp, providing camping facilities for organized groups by reservation only, open for public use.

Summer 1968—Nine additional informal use areas, including picnic areas, overlooks, and lake access, opened for public use.

February 1969—Empire Farm, an educational farm in the informal use areas at 20 lake access areas, opened to public.

Summer 1969—One informal use area opened for public use, making a total of 27 now in use in Land Between the Lakes. Included in the informal use areas are 20 lake access areas, 5 overlooks, and 2 wildlife areas. Most of the lake access areas have concrete boat launching ramps, picnic tables and grills, camp pads, and chemical toilets. Six of the areas have drinking water.

July 1, 1969—Play Campground opened for public use. Play, the first year-round family campground in Land Between the Lakes, is the first section of the Fort Henry recreational complex.

Fall 1969—A herd of buffalo, once native to this area, introduced near the former site of Model, Tennessee.

Land Acquisition
TVA has acquired all land between the two reservoirs from the connecting Barkley Canal near Grand Rivers, Kentucky, to a south-the boundary in Tennessee based generally on U. S. Highway 79 and Bear Creek.

January 28, 1964—Field office opened by TVA at Golden Pond.

February 18, 1964—Reforestation work started in area.

March 19, 1964—First privately owned land purchased for Land Between the Lakes project.

March 30, 1964—Construction of recreation facilities began.

June 1, 1964—First facility, Rushing Creek Campground, opened to public.

July 2, 1965—Center Station and trails in the Conservation Education Center (CEC) opened to public.

April 18, 1966—Youth Station, a resident outdoor education facility in CEC designed for use by classroom groups seeking education opportunities in the out-of-doors, opened for use.

Administrative and Information offices for Land Between the Lakes are located on U. S. Highway 68 near the former site of Golden Pond, Kentucky. For additional information please write Land Between the Lakes, P. O. Box 37, Golden Pond, Kentucky 42231.

Many of the campsites in the three family campgrounds in Land Between the Lakes are located on the Kentucky Lakes shoreline. In addition to the family campgrounds there are 20 lake access areas along the Kentucky

Lake and Lake Barkley shorelines, most of which have concrete boat launching ramps, picnic tables and grills, and chemical toilets. Six of the areas have drinking water.

A view from a looking west across Kentucky Lake and Eggers' Ferry Bridge on U.S. Highway 68. Just across the bridge is the entrance to Kenlake State Park, one of Kentucky's popular resort parks. Just below this overlook is a paved airstrip that serves

both Kenlake and Land Between the Lakes. Land Between the Lakes is a 170,000-acre isthmus between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority as an outdoor recreation area and conservation demonstration.

Land Between The Lakes Tops Outdoor Recreation

Take a long, narrow strip of land and wrap two of the world's largest man-made lakes around it; cover it with green, forested canopy, and sprinkle it liberally with campgrounds, hiking trails, picnicking areas, small fishing lakes, scenic overlooks, and an abundance of wildlife—you have LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES, one of America's newest and most exciting outdoor recreation areas.

Land Between the Lakes is a 40-mile long isthmus that is between TVA's Kentucky Lake and the U. S. Corps of Engineers' Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee. It stretches from Barkley Canal, the open waterway that connects the two lakes near Grand Rivers, Kentucky, to near U. S. Highway 79 in Tennessee, between the Scott Fitzhugh Bridge across Kentucky Lake and Dover, Tennessee. Approximately two-thirds of the land has been wooded since the Tennessee River.

The 170,000-acre wooded area is being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority as a national demonstration in outdoor recreation and conservation education. More simply, Land Between the Lakes is a place for doing things in the out-of-doors, a place where vacationers from over Mid-America can be a part of the out-of-doors—a place to camp in quiet solitude overlooking the lake, to study, observe, and enjoy nature in a natural outdoor setting, to fish, hunt, boat, hike, and take part in a multitude of other outdoor activities.

Family camping is one of the biggest recreational activities in Land Between the Lakes, and there are three popular family campgrounds located along the Kentucky Lakes shoreline. Rushing Creek Camp is the first campground to open in Land Between the Lakes and is located on the Rushing Creek embayment near the Kentucky-Tennessee line. Hillman Ferry Campground is located in Kentucky about four miles south of Barkley Canal on Pagan Bay. Piney Campground in Stewart County, Tennessee, is the first year-round family campground to be developed in Land Between the Lakes. All of the facilities in Piney have been winterized and are available for those hardy members of the camping fraternity who like to take advantage of the good hunting and fishing that is available in the area. The fact that Piney is located on the southern point of Piney Bay on Kentucky Lake about three miles south of Dover, Tennessee, is the first completed portion of the Fort Henry recreational complex that will have 600 to 800 campsites when completed. Fort Henry was a famous Confederate entrenchment along the Tennessee River during the Civil War.

All of the family campgrounds in Land Between the Lakes have modern sanitary facilities, boat launching ramps, playgrounds, assembly areas, and supervised recreational programs during the summer season. Campsites are \$1-per-night, with 25 cents additional for electricity. Camping is on a first-come, first-served basis.

For those campers, fishermen, and boaters who like to "rough it" there are 20 lake access areas located along the Kentucky Lake-Lake

Barkley shoreline in Land Between the Lakes that provide family limited camping facilities. Most of the lake access areas have concrete boat launching ramps, picnic tables and grills, and chemical toilets. Six of the areas have drinking water. These access points are located on some of the best fishing bays in the twin lakes area. There are 60 campgrounds for using these access points.

Camp Energy, located on Energy Lake, is the first group camp in Land Between the Lakes and is the only camp that is available on a reservation basis. Heated shower and rest room buildings make Energy a headquarters for groups of campers who like to have campouts throughout the year. The camp is designed primarily to serve tent camping groups, although a limited number of camping trailers can be accommodated. Camp Energy is a favorite with scouts and other youth groups. Facilities include service buildings, open-sided shelter or buildings, swimming beach, fire canoes, picnic tables and grills, and activities area. Energy Lake, 370 acres in size, is one of the three sub-impoundments on Lake Barkley in Land Between the Lakes that provide a stable water level and calm fishing waters year-round.

Although all of a place between the Lakes is Land Between the Lakes, it is a multitude of other outdoor activities.

Family camping is one of the biggest recreational activities in Land Between the Lakes, and there are three popular family campgrounds located along the Kentucky Lakes shoreline. Rushing Creek Camp is the first campground to open in Land Between the Lakes and is located on the Rushing Creek embayment near the Kentucky-Tennessee line. Hillman Ferry Campground is located in Kentucky about four miles south of Barkley Canal on Pagan Bay. Piney Campground in Stewart County, Tennessee, is the first year-round family campground to be developed in Land Between the Lakes. All of the facilities in Piney have been winterized and are available for those hardy members of the camping fraternity who like to take advantage of the good hunting and fishing that is available in the area. The fact that Piney is located on the southern point of Piney Bay on Kentucky Lake about three miles south of Dover, Tennessee, is the first completed portion of the Fort Henry recreational complex that will have 600 to 800 campsites when completed. Fort Henry was a famous Confederate entrenchment along the Tennessee River during the Civil War.

All of the family campgrounds in Land Between the Lakes have modern sanitary facilities, boat launching ramps, playgrounds, assembly areas, and supervised recreational programs during the summer season. Campsites are \$1-per-night, with 25 cents additional for electricity. Camping is on a first-come, first-served basis.

For those campers, fishermen, and boaters who like to "rough it" there are 20 lake access areas located along the Kentucky Lake-Lake



A view from a looking west across Kentucky Lake and Eggers' Ferry Bridge on U.S. Highway 68. Just across the bridge is the entrance to Kenlake State Park, one of Kentucky's popular resort parks. Just below this overlook is a paved airstrip that serves both Kenlake and Land Between the Lakes.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

A sheer rock cliff forms a striking background for this lone angler casting the Kentucky Lake shoreline within Land Between the Lakes. TVA's big outdoor recreation playground between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

charge by preventing your license at the information stations in the area. Only state fishing licenses are required for fishing in Land Between the Lakes. In addition to canoeing, fishing, boating, and hunting activity in Land Between the Lakes, there are hundreds of

of the Lakes. Among the species hunted in Land Between the Lakes are deer, wild turkey, squirrel, rabbit, quail, dove, meadow, opossum, ducks and geese. A state hunting license and a Land Between the Lakes permit can be acquired free

Clark Became The Owner Of Lands Around Paducah

The Purchase (Jackson's Purchase, or the Purchase District) is so called from the fact that on October 19, 1818, the United States through its commissioners, General Andrew Jackson and Governor Isaac Shelby, purchased the land west of the Tennessee River in both Kentucky and Tennessee, we are concerned primarily with the former. So from the buying of a part of the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above.

One of the great things about the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above. One of the great things about the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above.

One of the great things about the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above. One of the great things about the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above.

One of the great things about the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above. One of the great things about the land in the First Congressional District, the whole has taken names as above.



There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

There are many marked trails in the 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center in Land Between the Lakes, the 170,000-acre outdoor recreation area being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Excerpts Of Early Hickman History Recorded

The following excerpts of the early history of the county were taken from the book "Kentucky—A History of the State" by Battle, Ferrin, and Koffin.

"Capt. Paschal Hickman, in honor of whom the county was named, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky when very young with his father, Rev. William Hickman, and settled in Franklin County, served in most of the campaigns against the Indians, and was distinguished for his activity, efficiency and bravery. In 1812, he was commissioned captain in the 10th Kentucky Regiment, and was in the memorable battle of River Raisin, where he was severely wounded, and, like many kindred Kentucky spirits, was butchered in cold blood by the savage allies of his Britannic Majesty.

It is impossible to determine at the remote period the exact year in which white men first visited the present territory of Hickman County, but from the most reliable information accessible, it appears to have been as early as the summer of 1780, the same year that witnessed the construction of Fort Jefferson on the Mississippi River, in what is now Ballard county. It will be remembered that before the admission of Kentucky as a State, its territory formed a part of Virginia, although the country at that time was the undisputed possession of Indian tribes, who used it for a hunting ground. As early as 1783-84, the Legislature of Virginia authorized the laying of land warrants along the Missouri, Ohio and other rivers for the benefit of soldiers of that State who served in the Revolutionary war, and immediately thereafter surveyors were sent into the country for the purpose of "locating" said warrants; but owing to the hostility of the Indians they carried their operations no further than "establishing corners" at various points along the river. The first of these warrants was laid on the Mississippi River, in what is now Hickman County, and embraced an area of 4,000 acres, which served as a basis for all warrants subsequently located in this part of the State. A subsequent act provided for the division of this tract into town lots and the appointing of trustees to control and sell the same, and it was the cherished dream of the projectors of the enterprise to found here a large city, which should not only become the commercial center of the United States, but eventually the seat of national government as well. At the suggestion of the governor of Virginia, the new city was named Columbus.

The first building on the town site was a block-house, erected in 1804, and used as a fort by United States troops during Aaron Burr's conspiracy against the government. In the same house eighteen years later were held the first county and circuit courts in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River.

About 1818 William Tipton came to Columbus and purchased the old block-house, which he fitted up for a residence, and in which he lived until 1828.

The Moscow settlement, so called from Moscow village in the county, was perhaps the next oldest community in the county.

An early settlement was made in what is known as the Rock Spring neighborhood, Alexander precinct, and among the first comers there was Douglas's father, Dr. Willis White. (Rev. White played a major role in the establishment in 1873 of Clinton College under the auspices of the Baptist Church.)

In 1827 occurred the great plague of squirrels, which swarmed over the country like the locusts of Egypt, utterly destroying the corn, and doing serious damage generally. They came from the West, swam the Mississippi, and remained in the county several months. There was a lady washing clothes on the banks of the river at Mills' Point, near Hickman, on the day the little pests crossed, and with her clothes paddle she killed over seventy of them.

The cause of Christianity was not tardy of introduction into the new country, though preachers were not so numerous then as now. The first church house built in the county was at Mount Pleasant, erected as early as 1826, by the Methodists. Among the first preachers were Rev. William Hollifield, Rev. John Cole, and Rev. Joshua Cole, all of whom came to the county about the year 1824. These old pioneers were earnest and faithful ministers, particularly Mr. Cole. Through the efforts and influence of these grand pioneers of the cross, the Mobley Camp Ground near Water Valley was established, where hundreds of persons were converted to God. They also "bladed" Oliver's Camp Ground, in Fulton County, and one near Benjamin Station, on the Mobile road, in this county, called Scott's Camp Ground. These stations were instrumental in doing much good in toning the morals of the people.

The Presbyterians followed the Methodists. Other early societies are Scotch, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal Church, and Baptist and Methodist churches of Clinton and the various congregations of Columbus.

The early roads of Hickman County were mere by-ways, or Indian traces, which being traveled for a number of years were afterward regularly established. In 1824 there was one public road in the county, and that ran from Columbus to where the town of Millburn now stands.

There was not a bridge of any kind in the county, and it will be readily seen that travel exceedingly difficult in fact impossible, during high water.

In February, 1822, Hickman County was established by a special act of the Legislature with jurisdiction over the entire Purchase.

The justices of the peace were John Anderson, of Mayfield; Andrew Bell, Arthur H. Davis, of Marshall County; William Titworth, who lived near Paducah, and Samuel Wilson, who resided near the village of Lovelaceville in the present county of Ballard.

At the spring term of 1823, the court appointed Richard Taylor, Samuel Gibson and William Edwards commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of a court house, to be constructed of logs. A site for the building was fixed on a bluff, a little south of the fortifications built during the late war. The house was built of hewn logs, and was to be 22 x 18 feet, one story and a half high, with an upper room divided by a partition so as to form two jury rooms. The commissioners did not authorize them to prosecute the work further than to erect the building and have it covered, but after the house was erected there was an order of the March term appointing the same committee as commissioners to have it chinked and dashed.

At the October term of 1823, the court appointed J. B. Gibson, Samuel Lucas and Benjamin B. Barrett commissioners, to superintend the building of a jail in Columbus. The jail was to be built of hewed logs, fifteen inches square, and the arches was to be sixteen feet square and eight feet high, with three windows, each 10 x 10 inches. The door was to be made of two oak planks, well nailed together, and hung with iron hinges, with a bar extending across the door. In 1826 the county let a contract for the building of a bridge across Obion Creek, on the road leading from Columbus to Moscow. This was the first bridge built in the county by order of the court.

The first deed recorded after the county organization was made by John Clark and wife to John Clark, conveying fifty-two acres of land, lying on the north side of the Cumberland River, for the sum of \$400, bearing date of March 14, 1822.

The first will probated was that of Frederick Slaggs, giving to his wife and children all of his personal and real estate. The date of this instrument is October, 1822.

The first marriage license was granted March 3, 1822, to Samuel Lancaster and Nancy McClendon.

The county seat remained at Columbus from 1822 until 1829. The Legislature, at its session in the winter of 1827-28, passed an act granting the citizens the right to favor a poll and take the vote in favor of a removal of the seat of justice from Columbus to the center of the county. . . . and after mature deliberation chose Clinton as the proper place. The land which was selected belonged to Stephen Ray, and was at that time covered with a dense forest of large trees. Ray donated to the public square to the county.

[There was a three-way battle for choice as county seat between Columbus, Moscow and Clinton.]

The first court house in Clinton was a trade log structure erected on the public square the year after the county seat was relocated. It served its purpose until 1832, at which time an order for a new building more in keeping with the increasing wealth and

and supported by private subscription.

In 1846, the first high school in Kentucky, west of the Tennessee River, was established at Clinton, and a frame building erected on the ground later occupied by the Clinton Academy.

In 1854, the legislature authorized the sale of certain lands in Hickman County belonging to the State, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of a female college in Clinton. The sale was effected, and there being nothing in the charter prohibiting the attendance of male pupils, the institution was established as a mixed school under the name of Clinton Academy. The first session was taught by Prof. G. W. Ray.

Clinton College was established in 1873 under the

supervision of the West Union Association of the Baptist Church. This is the same area now occupied by Central School and the white columns on the front of the school came from the original Clinton College.]

Marvin College was erected in 1884 under the auspices of the Paducah District of the Methodist Church South.

[Former Vice-President Alben Barkley graduated from the college in the class of 1897; while a student he served as janitor to help defray expenses, giving rise to the expression, "Barkley Swept Here." A brick dormitory which was part of the college campus is still in good condition and has served for many years as Hotel Jewell. Also the president's home still exists and serves as a residence.]

Virginia Jewell

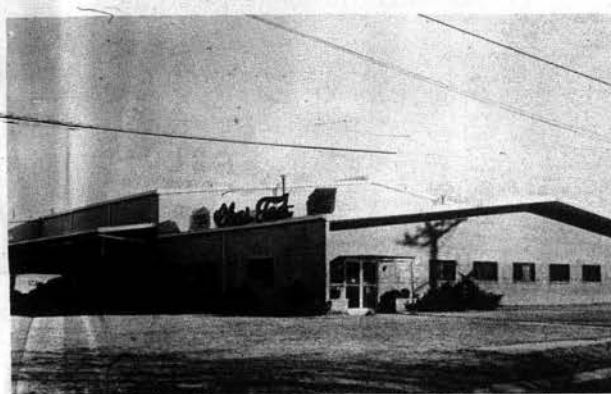
Clinton's First Factory—Until the advent of a garment factory in December 1895, the principal industries in Hickman County had been a milling company and two cotton gins. Shown here is the steel structure for the factory which first produced men's heavy jackets and was known as the Clinton Garment Manufacturing Co. The factory is now leased by Clinton Development Foundation to the Clinton Shirt Corp., division of Garan, Inc. The factory each week produces 7,000 dozen knit shirts, mostly for men and boys. Employing 245, the factory has an annual payroll of about \$750,000.

MEMBERS OF THE CALLOWAY COUNTY RETIRED TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION are making plaques of the left-over hand-hewn cypress shingles used in covering the restored first courthouse of Calloway. These plaques, holding a charcoal drawing of the old building are sold as money-making project for the endeavor. Mrs. Charles D. Milliken, standing, former president of the Kentucky Historical Society, and president of the local

Art Guild, directs the making of these plaques. Retired teachers at work are, left, A. A. Carman, former head of Murray State University's agriculture department; Mrs. Reba Miller, former teacher in Paducah's Tipton High School; and L. R. Putnam, former member of Murray State University's music department. Workers are in the office of the county judge.



SESQUICENTENNIAL



NEW MODERN HOME OF CHAS. TODD IN MAYFIELD

We Are Proud Of Our Growth In The Purchase

Chas. Todd, Inc.
Serves Kentucky, Tennessee,
Illinois, Missouri, And Indiana. . .

Every Year, This Plant
Now Brings Over
\$300,000.00
EXTRA DOLLARS
Into Mayfield and
Graves County.
As We Grow, These Dollars Grow.



SUPPLIERS OF RENTAL

- Pants • Shirts • Coveralls • Shop Coats
- Shop Towels • Glove Renovating • Sale of Rags
- Dust Control Service • Mats • Dust Mops

CHAS. TODD UNIFORM RENTAL SERVICE OF KENTUCKY

FOUNDED IN 1882

Doug Gossum, General Manager

MAYFIELD, KY.

Serving The Jackson Purchase
Since 1950 ...From Mayfield, Kentucky
Heart of the Purchase



Slavery In Kentucky's Jackson Purchase From 1825 To 1865

FORTY YEARS IN BONDAGE

Slavery in Kentucky's Jackson Purchase 1825-1865

BY DANNY R. HATCHER

The pioneers came, in 1821, to the new frontier beyond the "Blaines." With them came in "American" heritage of some two hundred years. They came primarily from Virginia, the Carolinas, and East Tennessee. They brought with them a way of life. They sought the "freedom" of the new land. With the pioneer came the Black man. He entered the virgin land of West Kentucky and Tennessee almost on the 200th anniversary of his ancestor's arrival on the shores of North America. Here he served his last forty years in bondage and then he, too, sought the "freedom" of the new land.

Kentucky had little to say about the question of slavery in her early history. Virginia, her mother-state, was the oldest slaveholding area in the country. Kentucky was a county of the "Old Dominion" and when she became a State in 1792, much of her laws were derived from the old Henning Statute. In 1790 Kentucky had an estimated 12,430 slaves while Virginia had nearly 300,000. Virginia's total number of slaves represented 42% of all the slaves in the United States. Thus the pioneer work was for Kentucky's emergence as a prominent slaveholding state. Slaves were used in Virginia primarily in the cultivation of

tobacco. As the land became more important over the years the center of tobacco production moved into the new and more profitable areas of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Thus slavery moved with tobacco production into the West and Southwest and the slave population began its shift. The new area also provided the South with new cotton fields. Between 1790 and 1800, the slave population more than tripled in Kentucky as more than 40,000 were imported to the State in the Second Census. The total number of slaves doubled over the next ten year period and by the time of the Jackson Purchase in 1818 there were over 125,000 slaves in the State. In 1830, the new counties in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River were included for the first time in a United States Census. That year there were 185,213 slaves in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Twenty years later slavery was well headed into this country and Kentucky was very much interested in the outcome of that law because of her 211,200 slaves. The slave population grew very little over the next ten years and as the Civil War approached, Kentucky had 225,483 slaves to enumerate in 1860.

When the "Purchase" was opened for settlement in 1821, there was little question but that slavery would be a part of its culture. Since the importation of slaves into the country had been prohibited after 1808, the only way slaves could be obtained was through the slaveholders. Marshall County was lowest with 9.8% this same year, the State of Kentucky ranked 28% of all families within the State as slaveholders.

During the early history of slavery in the Kentucky Purchase, the slaves were used primarily as domestic servants and "handymen" on small farms. By 1840, the slave force was used for the production of tobacco and cotton. The major crops of the Kentucky Purchase and the total production for that year, were: Calloway Co.—Cotton (lbs) 93,471, Tobacco (lbs) 143,192, Corn (bushels) 107,818. Graves Co.—Cotton (lbs) 123,332, Tobacco (lbs) 464,372, Corn (bushels) 386,840. Hickman Co.—Cotton (lbs) 57,624, Tobacco (lbs) 1,410,438, Corn (bushels) 465,700. McCracken Co.—Cotton (lbs) 9,638, Tobacco (lbs) 88,643, Corn (bushels) 198,227. Ky. Purchase—Cotton (lbs) 284,065, Tobacco (lbs) 2,093,645, Corn (bushels) 1,246,588. State of Ky.—Cotton (lbs) 691,456, Tobacco (lbs) 53,486,909, Corn (bushels) 1,246,588. Graves County was the county in the State. In 1840 Graves County produced nearly 18% of all cotton produced in Kentucky. Calloway County ranked second by producing 13.5% of Kentucky's cotton and Hickman County ranked third. It is highly probable that 1840 is the only year for which dependable cotton statistics are available for this area.

It is assumed that over the years tobacco replaced cotton as the primary crop in the Kentucky Purchase by 1861 the counties in the Kentucky Purchase were producing 13% of all tobacco produced in Kentucky.

Slaves were successfully used in the production of these crops in the Purchase and they became a valuable asset to their owners. In 1845 the average value of a slave in the Kentucky Purchase was \$206.87 or nearly two dollars more than the average value per slave for the State (See Table III). From this date until the Civil War, slaves were more valuable in the Purchase than in the remainder of the State. By 1860 the average value of a slave in the Purchase was over \$80 more than the State average, indicating the

importance of the slave to the economy of the Purchase. At that time there were nearly 10,000 slaves beyond the Tennessee River in Kentucky at an assessed value of almost 6 million dollars. (See Table II) As the shadow of the Civil War moved across the land in 1861, the Purchase area became known for its Southern sentiment. Many historical sources state that few Union soldiers were contributed by this area while at the same time a large number of men were furnished for the Southern "Cause." Perhaps it was due partially to slavery and partially to the Southern

heritage of the inhabitants and perhaps there were many other reasons but it was apparently true.

According to the tax books there were 10,050 slaves in the Purchase in 1861. (See Table IV) There value had dropped a million dollars from that of 1860. The Confederacy was still at high tide as the year ended. In 1862 the value dropped sharply by two million dollars and the total number of slaves dropped by some 800. This was a time of uncertainty for slave owners who sympathized with the South. Fort Henry and Fort Heiman on the Tennessee River

and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River fell to Union forces in February of 1862. The Confederate line from Columbus to Bowling Green crumbled and the area was left to the Union Army. This contributed to the uncertainty of the future of slavery and was undoubtedly a major cause for the slave decrease and price drop.

In 1863 the decrease in slaves and value was not as sharp as the year before. President Lincoln had indicated that his "Emancipation Proclamation" would not apply to the Border

States. This eased the minds of many and eased the tension on the slave markets.

In 1864, the Confederacy was near its end and so was slavery. In the Kentucky Purchase the total number of slaves had dropped to 7,631 and their combined value to less than a million dollars. The average value per slave dropped to \$120.00, the lowest value in the Purchase's history. The war ended in 1865 and with it closed the chapter on slavery in America. The Kentucky Purchase had 6,700 slaves worth only \$683,000. When the tax books closed in early 1865, the average value per slave in the Purchase was \$94.00, over five hundred dollars less than it had been in 1860.

The following year the tax books listed "total number of sheep killed by dogs" in the column where slaves had been listed. A separate tax list was prepared and called "people" after that date. The slave had finally found his "freedom in the new land."

Interesting Facts About Columbus

Columbus' greatest claim to fame was its designation as the geographical center of the United States after the Louisiana Purchase and a move in Congress to shift the nation's capital there.

Columbus is the oldest town in the Jackson Purchase and Hickman, the county in which it is located, is the oldest town in the Purchase. It was laid out on a 4,000-acre tract set aside by an act of the Virginia General Assembly. Many of the early settlers were Revolutionary War soldiers who were given land grants in payment for military service.

Named for the discoverer of America, it was a thriving settlement on the Mississippi River bank long before it was incorporated as a town in 1821. The first building in Old Columbus was a "block house" erected in 1803 by William Tipton. It served as a residence, tavern and courthouse.

The community served as county seat from 1822 to 1829 but during a squabble between Columbus and the hamlet of Moscow over the county seat site it was shifted to Clinton. The first newspaper in Hickman County started publication in Columbus in 1854 as the Columbus Enterprise. Its name was changed to Daily Confederate News when the Civil War started in 1861. In 1863 the newspaper was published as the War Eagle.

In the early days the Mobile & Ohio Railroad trains were ferried across the Mississippi from Columbus to Belmont, Mo. There they connected with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.

Once a flourishing river community of some 2,000 people, Columbus today has a population of about 350. The area has long looked for a miraculous industrial change recently when the G.M. & O. Leitch Company, a subsidiary of the railroad, whose line runs just east of town, announced acquisition of a 1,000 acre natural site nearby. To date nothing has developed.

Miss Wilena Shaw of Columbus reminisced, "I recall the old boat that transferred the train across the river at Columbus. I never grew tired of watching the train go on the boat. I also remember the show boats that used to land there. The calliope would play the music from the boat as it came in sight, then the band would come ashore and march through town. The excursion boats from Hickman which landed at Columbus to 'take on passengers were swarmed eagerly."

"The 4th of July was celebrated with a parade of floats, a barbecue in the 'Crow' followed by a dance in the sawdust."

"My maternal grandfather, William 'Buck' Shaw, who operated a peddling store in the hill (old Columbus) made crocks, chert, an, jug, etc."

Table IV -- Slaves And Their Value During Civil War Period 1861-1865

TABLE II: THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1861-1865. A TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SLAVES AND THEIR VALUE FOR EACH COUNTY, THE KENTUCKY PURCHASE, AND THE STATE OF KENTUCKY. (Source: Tax Books of Ky., 1861-1865.)

County	1861		1862		1863		1864		1865	
	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value
BALLARD	1,517	\$ 684,984	1,674	\$ 416,975	1,504	\$ 438,633	1,176	\$ 177,710	984	\$ 62,674
CALLOWAY	1,532	\$ 732,525	1,321	\$ 499,045	1,471	\$ 499,588	1,400*	\$ 211,400*	1,371	\$ 207,690
FULTON	1,009	\$ 467,955	1,009**	\$ 467,955**	835	\$ 220,350	763	\$ 74,100	793	\$ 99,450
GRAVES	2,662	\$1,365,973	2,343	\$ 815,300	2,480	\$ 781,700	2,045	\$ 283,165	1,726	\$ 91,780
HICKMAN	1,309	\$ 536,000	1,070	\$ 283,950	976	\$ 146,230	711	\$ 71,900	691	\$ 51,610
MARSHALL	460	\$ 276,360	439	\$ 136,260	454	\$ 144,725	421	\$ 35,917	378	\$ 29,681
MCCRACKEN	1,071	\$ 777,950	1,410	\$ 481,480	1,472	\$ 447,830	1,135	\$ 95,460	793	\$ 77,900
KY. PURCHASE	10,590	\$4,811,377	9,286	\$3,193,665	9,372	\$2,679,096	7,651	\$1,919,252	6,496	\$303,940
STATE OF KY.	217,724	\$88,704,648	213,247	\$77,998,448	203,715	\$79,511,770	***	***	153,514	\$ 7,424,810

*1864 Tax Book for Calloway County is missing. This is an estimate.
**1864 Tax Book for Fulton Co. returned for Fulton Co. in 1862 but the 1861 Tax Book was substituted by an Act of the Legislature.
***These figures are unavailable at this time.

Table V -- Information From 1830-1840 Federal Slave Census

TABLE V: STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM THE 1830 AND 1840 FEDERAL CENSUSES RELATING TO SLAVERY IN THE KENTUCKY PURCHASE.

Area	Census Year	POPULATION			FAMILIES			Average # Slaves per Family
		Free	Slave	Total	Total Number	Slaveholding	% of Total	
BALLARD*	1830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1840	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CALLOWAY	1830	479	427	906	222	123	55.0	1.5
	1840	885	911	1796	**	**	**	**
FULTON*	1830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1840	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GRAVES	1830	2215	271	2486	380	78	20.5	3.6
	1840	1667	217	1884	**	**	**	**
HICKMAN	1830	4124	970	5094	686	200	29.0	4.4
	1840	7153	1615	8768	**	**	**	**
MARSHALL*	1830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1840	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MCCRACKEN	1830	1248	130	1378	305	43	14.0	3.0
	1840	4091	654	4745	707	165	23.0	4.5
KY. PURCHASE	1830	12,458	1706	14,164	2096	442	21.2	3.8
	1840	26,975	2997	29,972	**	**	**	**

*County not formed until after 1820.
**Family statistics for Calloway, Graves, and Hickman in 1840 are not yet available.

Table VI -- Information From 1850-1860 Federal Slave Census

TABLE VI: STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM THE 1850 AND 1860 FEDERAL CENSUSES RELATING TO SLAVERY IN THE KENTUCKY PURCHASE.

Area	Census Year	POPULATION			FAMILIES			Average # Slaves per Family
		Free	Slave	Total	Total Number	Slaveholding	% of Total	
BALLARD	1850	4654	842	5496	735	180	23.3	4.7
	1860	6974	1718	8692	1195	316	26.4	5.9
CALLOWAY	1850	7194	392	7586	1194	248	20.8	4.9
	1860	8423	1432	9855	1543	333	21.6	6.5
FULTON	1850	3503	943	4446	588	203	34.5	4.6
	1860	4239	1078	5317	725	211	27.2	5.1
GRAVES	1850	9916	1439	11,355	1694	344	20.3	4.2
	1860	11,388	2845	14,233	2410	569	23.6	5.0
HICKMAN	1850	3910	841	4751	682	226	33.1	4.7
	1860	5759	1240	7000	1008	290	28.2	4.2
MARSHALL	1850	3220	249	3469	469	85	18.0	2.9
	1860	6011	351	6362	1181	113	9.6	3.1
MCCRACKEN	1850	3259	808	4067	562	217	38.9	3.7
	1860	4643	7238	11,881	1559	366	23.2	4.7
KY. PURCHASE	1850	39,448	6114	45,562	6669	1602	22.5	4.1
	1860	56,036	10,571	66,607	9672	2203	27.8	4.9

*Fulton County was formed from Hickman in 1860.

Table I -- Total Slaves in Each County of Purchase 1822-1840

TABLE I: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SLAVES IN EACH COUNTY OF THE KENTUCKY PURCHASE, 1822-1840. (Source: Kentucky State Tax Books, 1822-1840.)

County	1822	1823	1825	1830	1835	1840
CALLOWAY	*	276	300	4361	626	849
GRAVES	*	**	116	274	563	729
HICKMAN	393	224	223	4580	1204	1421
MCCRACKEN	*	not formed.	73	87	349	549
KY. PURCHASE	393	---	712	1302	2742	3548

*Hickman County constituted the entire Purchase in 1822.
**Graves County for 1823 is unavailable at this time.
*The 1830 Tax Books are missing for these counties - 1829 substituted.

Table II -- Total Slaves And Total Value For Each County

TABLE II: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SLAVES AND THEIR TOTAL VALUE FOR EACH COUNTY, THE JACKSON PURCHASE, AND THE STATE OF KY., 1840-1865. (Source: Tax Books of Kentucky, 1840-1865.)

County	1840		1850		1855		1860		1865	
	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value	Slaves	Value
BALLARD	681	\$ 186,736	750	\$ 228,930	1,025	\$ 419,550	1,565	\$ 837,405	984	\$ 102,674
CALLOWAY	805	\$ 228,370	977	\$ 327,960	1,199	\$ 591,060	1,432	\$ 940,700	1,371	\$ 207,690
FULTON	*	*	850	\$ 321,100	981	\$ 411,825	1,081	\$ 572,200	793	\$ 99,450
GRAVES	1,022	\$ 312,700	1,186	\$ 414,875	1,470	\$ 846,990	2,444	\$1,697,590	1,726	\$ 91,780
HICKMAN	1,439	\$ 395,251	749	\$ 277,975	957	\$ 405,335	1,178	\$ 668,446	691	\$ 51,610
MARSHALL	426	\$ 317,215	203	\$ 72,730	319	\$ 149,575	385	\$ 461,695	378	\$ 29,681
MCCRACKEN	457	\$ 133,390	773	\$ 246,450	1,044	\$ 456,245	1,631	\$ 868,390	793	\$ 77,900
KY. PURCHASE	4,632	\$1,338,862	5,543	\$1,898,780	7,139	\$3,380,582	9,746	\$5,840,588	6,496	\$303,940
STATE OF KY.	183,762	\$52,372,138	196,841	\$65,109,832	202,290	\$86,129,278	209,001	\$108,876,402	153,514	\$ 7,424,810

*Fulton County was formed from Hickman in 1860.

Table III -- Average Values For Slaves in 1845-1865

TABLE III: THE AVERAGE VALUE PER SLAVE FOR THE KENTUCKY PURCHASE AND THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1845-1865.

Year	1845	1850	1855	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
KY. PURCHASE	\$ 96.87	\$ 94.37	\$ 97.01	\$ 80.13	\$ 477.74	\$ 345.30	\$ 291.46	*	\$ 36.23
STATE OF KY.	\$ 285.03	\$ 331.18	\$ 420.68	\$ 420.94	\$ 415.04	\$ 322.37	*	*	\$ 47.66

*All needed statistics for this year are unavailable.



CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL — Built in 1937 this school is one of three elementary schools in Hickman County, there being schools in Fulham and

Columbus. Enrollment is approximately 600. The columns were once part of Clinton College which stood on the same site. Woris Clark is principal.

Moscow Is Second Oldest Town In Hickman County

Moscow Published in Fulton Co. News

Local Lady Writes Sparkling History With Memory Of Happier Day

By Ruth R. Williamson

Kentucky! Most people think of it in terms of fast horses, prize-fighters, and Bourbon whiskey. Occasionally some persons think of it in terms of uncouth, uneducated individuals like the character in Tobacco Road.

Let us draw a different comparison which links the State map to a hickory-smoked country ham, for which it is also famous. The hock crosses Kentucky Lake and forms the Jackson Purchase, the region farthest west and south in Kentucky. There, black-eye peas, "poke salad", tumpit greens, and corn pone among other things are usually found on the restaurant menu.

In 1820 and earlier there was a stream of settlers that trickled into the region and in 1823 the little town of Moscow, second oldest in Hickman County, was established. While DeWitt Clinton was pushing work on the Erie Canal and James Monroe was expounding his "Doctrine", Moscow was growing in size and importance. In 1834 the original plot, consisting of 128 lots and a public square was surveyed. It had become a thriving town when the Legislature gave the people permission to vote on whether the County Seat should be moved from Columbus to a new site. Moscow made a supreme effort to gain that honor but the prize went to Clinton, where the seat of government remains today.

To further clarify the location of this almost vanished town: A narrow black-top road leads off Kentucky Highway No. 238, once No. 127, which, at present is being considered for a North-South main artery for U.S. Highway No. 51, from Clinton, Kentucky to Union City, Tennessee. Also, on this road is the town of Clayce, home of the famed Railroad engineer, Casey Jones. Some of the first settlers were Griffiths, Bartlett, Stubb, Webb, Mogow, and Samuel McFall of whose land was the first hotel and one of the first stores. Solomon Neville was direct ancestor of Neville

Shackelford, Judge of West Kentucky District, and later well-known Judge of U. S. District Court, Cincinnati.

The Illustrated History of Kentucky by Battle, Perrin, and Kniffin has biographical sketches of some early settlers of Moscow as follows:

Sam W. Laten, born in Moscow August 30, 1841; son of Dr. Sam B. Laten, born in North Carolina. Sam W. settled in Moscow to practice medicine. John J. Little, born March 6, 1843 in Moscow, married Kate Browder of Fulton County.

Drew Laten, born in Moscow and practiced medicine there; married Inez G. Stevens. John T. Little, born November 12, 1850 in Tennessee, came to Moscow 1872. Married Susan A. Milner. To them were born two children Nina, Mrs. Fred Worthe, and Ira W. Little, who was associated with his father in general merchandising business as "J. T. Little and Son".

Mrs. Martha V. Griffey, born in Moscow April 22, 1840. Daughter of Dr. Samuel B. and Mary Abburn Laten. Thomas A. Roberts born in Weakley County Tennessee, August 10, 1835, where he resided until he came to Moscow in 1872. He was engaged in general merchandising and produce business associated with Charles Worthe in the milling business.

Rev. Willis White is also listed. He was born in Halifax, North Carolina, February 26, 1805. He spent his later life in Hickman County and was instrumental in preserving for posterity much of the history of all that area.

Dr. Wat Hayes was the first doctor to practice in Moscow, and is buried on the west side of the highway in the old cemetery. Business places, around the turn of the century, in addition to those already mentioned, include a sawmill, owned and managed by R. L. Seacore, two drug stores operated by H. B. Ferguson and Charles B. Morris, a furniture and undertaking establishment, in charge of W. B. Atherton, a livery stable, a tannery, owned by Willis White and Merritt Stephenson (later by Conrad Huns), several barber shops, Lee Rogers' grocery, and Kimbro and Youner General Store west of the railroad.

After the death of Charles B. Morris his drug store was

There was once a large freight depot near the point where the road turns west, after crossing the railroad. Passengers alighted at Clinton or Rock Springs. Because of the fact that Little Bayou de Chien empties into Big Bayou de Chien, nearby, parts of the town were often flooded during heavy rains, water frequently covering the first floor of the business houses.

W. T. Allen went into the lumber business with Louie Waldemith in 1928. He once owned the J. T. Little farm and the home which burned in 1901. However, at the time of the fire it was the property of

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Cildwell. They have replaced it with a nifty, ranch-type, brick residence near the site of the old house. They also own the land East of the highway where part of the old cemetery is located. It is said that in his heyday of business it was hard to find a place in Moscow to hitch a horse on Saturday. The problem was something like that of finding a parking place for a car, today.

The elementary school of Moscow was moved in 1949 and the children transported by bus to Clinton. The Post-Office was established at Moscow January 13, 1829 with Howard Casidy

as the first postmaster. After many changes of location and personnel, the patrons began receiving their mail on Route No. 4, Clinton, Kentucky. On September 10, 1926 Irene Roach became postmistress. She changed her name by marriage to Mrs. Inez Goodrum on April 2, 1927, and remained in charge of the mail until the Post-Office was discontinued February 15, 1956.

Around 1900, according to the best sources available, there were about 600 people in Moscow. There is no record of how it got its name but it is supposed to be of Indian origin. While business was good in


each of the general stores, J. T. Little and See had the widest variety to merchandise of superior quality the pigeon-hole used for mail may still be seen in the backroom. As I have already mentioned, Highway No. 238 divides the old cemetery where markers date back to 1800. It is between the grocery and the first bridge to the north.

About fifteen houses still stand in the town, nearly 1-8 miles off the highway. Some have burned, some have fallen into decay, and the hotel was torn down and moved to Cayce. Much of the land once occupied by homes and business houses is now overgrown with weeds and

saplings. Approximately 30 people live there, now. Some of the old family names still seen on the mail boxes are Morris, Mahan, Goodrum, Campbell, Staley, Forsythe, and Bragg, as well as newer ones such as Hutcherson, Crider, Gibson, Saw, Reilly and Bostick.

The Mobile and Ohio R. R. is still used for freight but passenger service has for some time been a matter of history. When the people of Moscow Precinct voted in P.T. Allen's grocery November 8, 1962 they marked another milestone. They voted as Clinton, using a voting machine

for the Election in May, 1963. We must conclude that this, like other ghost-towns, is a martyr to Progress and hope that a better one will rise from its ashes. However we fear that some of the old-fashioned courtesy and friendliness from those with whom we talked, may be lost in the transition to an age of a more rapid tempo. Foot-note: Besides the people mentioned here, we are indebted for information to Mr. and Mrs. Lon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Lewis, Mrs. E. E. Pittman, Mrs. Willie Hall, Miss Jenny Rogers, Messrs. Tom Arrington, Jake Smith, Tom Mahan and Fred Brock, Jr.



Congratulations

We Salute The Jackson Purchase

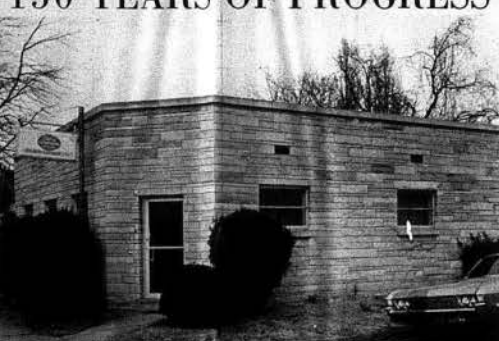
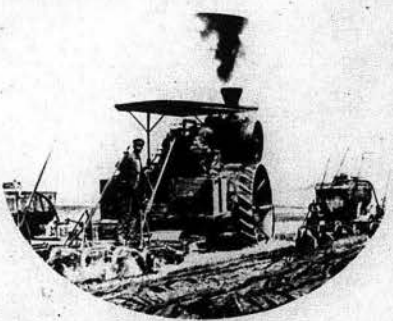
On The Occasion Of Its 150 Anniversary

Jackson Purchase

SESQUICENTENNIAL

1819 1969

150 YEARS OF PROGRESS





Steam tractors were still in common use when the Federal Land Banks were established in 1917.

WE CAN LOOK BACK WITH PRIDE ON OUR ACHIEVEMENTS


Growing With The Purchase

Shown above is the headquarters of Federal Land Bank Association, located at 302 North Seventh Street in Mayfield, Kentucky. Totally owned by their member-borrowers, the twelve Land Banks and seven hundred local Land Bank Associations across the nation, provide approximately \$5 billion of the real estate credit for agriculture in America. The banks comprise the senior elements of the extensive Farm Credit System, a unique mechanism for transforming privately invested capital into agricultural production. All of this has evolved, in the past half century, since the President signed into law the Federal Farm Loan Act in July, 1916. By the time the Purchase was nearly a century old, and agricultural progress had been slow. In the past 50 years great progress has been made, and we are pleased to be growing with the agricultural progress in The Jackson Purchase.



MEMBER OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE

WE LOOK FORWARD TO UNDREAMED OF PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE YEARS

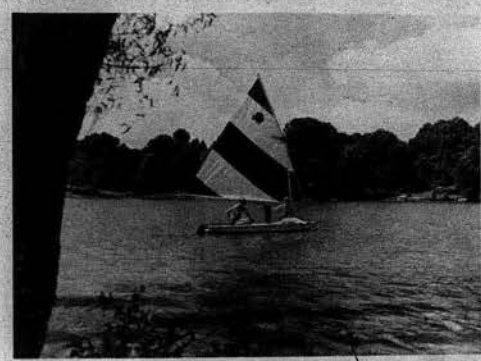


302 North 7th St. Mayfield, Kentucky Dial 247-3650

FOLSOMDALE SCHOOL — Pictured is the class of the old school. The teacher was a

Mr. McFadden. Photo Courtesy of Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel Collection, Paducah.

Kentucky Dam Was Started in 1938; TVA Project Affected Most Of West Ky.



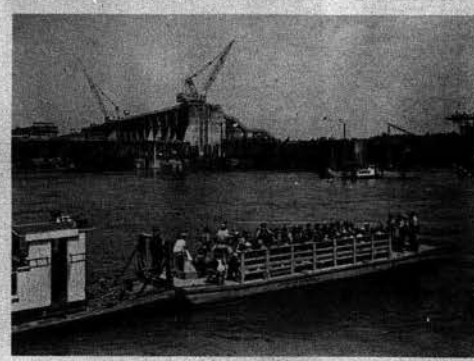
VISITORS TO LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES enjoy many opportunities for outdoor recreation. The 170,000-acre area being developed by TVA offers a wide

variety of recreation activities including all types of camping, hunting and fishing, water sports, hiking, wildlife conservation and nature study, conservation education programs and others.



SHOWN IS TVA'S KENTUCKY DAM Work on the dam, located on the Tennessee River in western Kentucky, was started on July 1, 1938, and the reservoir began filling on August 30,

1944. With a height of 206 feet, Kentucky Dam stretches 8,422 feet long. At the peak of construction, TVA had nearly 5,000 men at work building the dam and preparing the reservoir area.



TVA'S KENTUCKY DAM, SHOWN UNDER CONSTRUCTION during World War II, was one of the largest construction projects in Kentucky history. Nearly 5,000

men were employed on the project at the peak of activity. The dam required 1,356,000 cubic yards of concrete and nearly 5,600,000 cubic yards of earth and rock.

KENTUCKY DAM

On July 1, 1938, at a site about 30 miles northeast of Mayfield, work began on a project that would directly or indirectly affect the lives of most of the people in the surrounding area.

On that date the Tennessee Valley Authority began construction of a dam that would create the largest man-made lake in the eastern United States, backing up the Tennessee River for 184 miles across the western tip of Kentucky and nearly the whole width of Tennessee.

The construction job was a huge one. At the peak of activity TVA had nearly 5,000 men at work building Kentucky Dam and preparing the reservoir area. Some 1,356,000 cubic yards of concrete and 5,600,000 cubic yards of earth and rock went into the structure, which reaches a height of 206 feet above foundation rock and a length of more than a mile and a half.

The job took six years to the start of construction until the reservoir began to fill on August 30, 1944.

There is more than this project's size, however, are the jobs it has accomplished. Kentucky Dam is the subject in TVA regulation of floods on the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the gateway to the Tennessee River barge waterway, and a major generating plant in the TVA power system.

Electricity

The five turbine generators in Kentucky Dam powerhouse have a total capacity of 160,000 kilowatts. They harness the river's flow to generate 1,300,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. Some of this water is rain from the river's headwaters which already has been used to spin turbines at a dozen other TVA dams as it flows a thousand winding miles down the Tennessee Valley.



SECTION II - Jackson Purchase Edition - December 27, 1969
Jackson Purchase 150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

PUBLISHED BY THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

FLOOD CONTROL

The Tennessee is the nation's fifth largest river in terms of flow. Kentucky Dam is just 22 miles upstream from Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee River flows into the Ohio, so water from almost the entire 41,000-square-mile Tennessee Valley passes through this dam. This strategic location, and the vast flood storage capacity of Kentucky Lake, make it possible for Kentucky Dam to reduce or even temporarily shut off the flow of water from the Tennessee when flood crests pass on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. With the aid of the TVA system, it provides flood protection to six million acres of land in the lower Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and reduces the frequency of flooding on another four million acres. In the 22 years since Kentucky Dam was completed, this flood regulation has reduced damages in those areas by an estimated \$40 million.

Total volume of the reservoir is 6 million acre-feet, including useful control storage of 4 million acre-feet. In simpler terms, the amount of water which can be stored behind Kentucky Dam during an extreme flood would be enough to cover an area roughly the size of Massachusetts one foot deep.

Recreation

Kentucky Lake is a magnet for vacationers and fishermen from a wide area of Mid-America, with recreation use amounting to some 12 million visits a year. Along its nearly 2,400 miles of cove-studded shoreline are more than a hundred boat docks and resorts, eight state and local parks, the Tennessee National Refuge for Waterfowl, and two state wildlife areas.

Kentucky Lake itself attracts about 1 1/2 million visitors a year. Displays describe TVA's river control system and other programs, and a balcony offers a dramatic view of the lake below.

JOINT OPERATION OF KENTUCKY AND BARLEY

In selection the location for Kentucky Dam, TVA took into account the fact that the Cumberland River swings very close to the Tennessee at this point. This created an opportunity for a short canal to dam nearby to impound a similar lake on the lower Cumberland, which would be connected by a short canal to Kentucky Lake to give both projects greater value.

Barley and the 1 1/2-mile Kentucky-Barley Canal were completed in 1966 by the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Now 16 million acre-feet of Lake Barkley storage and the 4 million in Kentucky Lake serve together to regulate floodwaters on either of these two major rivers. Generating capacity at both dams can be used more effectively because of the connecting canal.

River lows traveling between Cumberland River have a faster route via the canal. They also have an alternate route to flow either Kentucky lock or Barkley lock must be closed for maintenance or repair.

NAVIGATION

Projects to improve navigation conditions on the lower Tennessee River began shortly after the Civil War, but it was Kentucky Dam and lock which finally provided a first-order channel for today's big inland towboats and barges. Kentucky Lake is the first step in a stairway of navigable TVA lakes that allow modern 9-foot-draft vessels to travel the 650-mile-long main river the year round. Since 1945, completing this waterway and linking the Tennessee Valley with the 20-state inland waterway system, freight traffic on the

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

TRUMAN DEDICATES KENTUCKY DAM

Photo shows the dedication by President Truman on October 10, 1945, of Kentucky Dam, located in the Jackson Purchase on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Kentucky. Seated back of President Truman, to the right, is the Honorable Noble J. Gregory, who was at that time U. S. Congressman of the 1st District. Mr. Gregory led the fight in the House of Representatives for funds to start construction of Kentucky

Ky. Dam Creates Largest Man-Made Lake In World

Kentucky Dam, biggest Federal project ever completed in Jackson's Purchase, creates the largest man-made lake in the eastern United States. It backs up the Tennessee River for 184 miles from the dam south across the western tip of Kentucky and nearly the whole width of Tennessee. At maximum normal operating level the area of Kentucky Lake is 158,300 acres.

Shawnee Steam Plant

Both the history of western Kentucky and its role in modern America are reflected in TVA's Shawnee Steam Plant west of Paducah. Named for the area's Indian heritage, the big power plant was built because of the huge electric power requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission's uranium enrichment facility nearby.

Construction of the Shawnee Plant began in January 1951, and was pushed on a rush schedule to meet the AEC's needs. Only 27 months later the first of the plant's generating units had joined the TVA system. Eight more units went into operation during the next 27 months, by July 1955. The tenth and last unit started

Construction On Page 2 Of This Section

The huge job of building Kentucky Dam took six years from the start of construction on July 1, 1938, until the reservoir began filling on August 30, 1944. At the peak of construction TVA had nearly 5,000 men at work building the dam and preparing the reservoir area. Length of the dam is 8,422 feet, more than a mile and a half. Height is 206 feet - as tall as a 20-story building - but less

Construction On Page 2 Of This Section

than half this height is visible above the river. Construction required 1,356,000 cubic yards of concrete and 5,682,000 cubic yards of earth and rock fill. The project cost about \$17 million.

Construction On Page 2 Of This Section

Kentucky Dam is just 22 miles upstream from Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee River flows into the Ohio, so water from almost the entire 41,000-square-mile Tennessee Valley passes through this dam. This strategic location, and the vast flood storage capacity of Kentucky Lake, make it possible for Kentucky Dam to reduce or even temporarily shut off the flow of water from the Tennessee when flood crests pass on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In the nearly 25 decades since Kentucky Dam was completed, this flood regulation has reduced damages on lower Ohio and Mississippi Valley lands by some \$42 million.

Construction On Page 2 Of This Section

Kentucky Lake is the first step in a stairway of navigable TVA lakes that allow modern 9-foot-draft vessels to travel the 650-mile-long main river the year round. Since 1945, completing this waterway and linking the Tennessee Valley with the 20-state inland waterway system, freight traffic on the Tennessee has grown from two million tons a year to more than twenty-two million. The lock at the eastern end of the dam handles up to a thousand barges a month. This can require lifts of as much as 75 feet between the river below the dam and the lake behind it.

Construction On Page 2 Of This Section

The five turbine generators in Kentucky Dam powerhouse have a total capacity of 160,000 kilowatts. They harness the river's flow to generate up to 1,300,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. Some of this water is rain from the river's headwaters which already has been used to spin turbines at a dozen other TVA dams as it flows a thousand winding miles down the Tennessee Valley.

Dam-Shannee

Continued From Page 1
Of This Section

beginning in October 1956. Although it was begun nearly two decades ago, the Shawnee Plant's 1,750,000 kilowatts of generating capacity make it one of the largest steam-electric plants in the world even today. The ten-unit powerhouse including service bay is as long as two city blocks, 1061 feet. The portion of the powerhouse that contains the ten boilers is as tall as a ten-story building. Ten outside stacks in single file (currently being equipped with electrostatic ash-collectors) rise 250 feet into the sky along the river side of the boiler room. The powerhouse width, including stacks, is 386 feet.



SHOWN IS THE CANAL WHICH CONNECTS TVA'S KENTUCKY LAKE shown on the left to Barkley Lake on the right located on the western tip of Kentucky.

When all ten units are in operation, water from the Ohio River flows through condensers in the powerhouse basement at the rate of more than a million gallons a minute to condense steam exhausted from the plant's turbines. When operating at 90 percent plant load factor, Shawnee burns about 4,500,000 tons of coal a year, producing up to a million pounds of steam an hour at a temperature of 1,000 degrees and pressure of 1,800 pounds per square inch. The steam spins big turbines at a speed of 3,600 revolutions per minute to drive the generators. This plant produces as much as 12 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year—more than the entire TVA system generated in 1945.

IN THE EARLY 1950's West Kentuckians helped build one of the world's largest power plants, TVA's Shawnee Steam Plant near Paducah, to meet urgent and immense electric power requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Man Has Turned Area's Soil To His Advantage

BY John W. Ray

To pick a point in history and say: from this time on is progress, is an impossibility. Knowledge, experimentation, learning and experience are an advancing process, and each step is a building block to the preceding years; generalizations are certainties since the beginning of time. No one period may take full credit for its advancement.

Perhaps the discovery of fire, whether by accident, design, or divine guidance, was the forerunner that cleared the way for so many advances over the years.

The Indian squaw with her sharpened stick with which she plucked a grain of corn here and a grain there, felt far above the people who roamed the field in search of the fruits that nature provided.

When mankind found that he could turn earth's natural resources to ally his needs, another great step was taken.

I remember the songs of yesterday, like "Tippecanoe, and the Great War," when prices, productivity and consumption were more nearly equal than at any period before or since, and upon which the parity formula was based.

I remember the depression years, when people were hungry because there was not enough capital to support the knowledge we had gained by experience.

I bought my farm during these years, and made a promise that one day this farm would not only support my family, but many more besides.

A piece of ground that, in 1933, produced 25 bushels of corn per acre, one year later won for me the world's strawberry production record.

I remember World War II, coming in on a wing and a prayer, when America's agriculture was called upon to furnish food, feed and fiber for most of the world. It was necessary that enabled the American farmer to meet this challenge. Agriculture, in the next 20 years from 1950 to 1970, has outgrown itself.

To define the progress of the next 40 years, one must look both ways. He must look at the great bounty that has been stored at such expense to your government. Surpluses that support the technical advances created by the farmers are created by the knowledge, experience, mechanical and technical advances over these years. The production of food, feed and fiber has advanced far beyond the needs of our immediate family, and the plight of the American farmer may be blamed only upon our system of distribution.

As long as there are hungry people in the world, there can be no surplus. We are now producing food far more surplus than ever before because of food testing and the addition of nutrients that make the product more palatable and nourishing.

1926—Congress authorized TVA to build dams for 9-foot channel from Paducah to Knoxville, Tenn.

1936—March—After 2 1/2 years of explorations, drillings, surveys, etc., TVA submitted a comprehensive report to Congress recommending Gilbertville as site. Aurora and other sites were rejected.

1937—Congress appropriated additional sums for more investigations.

1938—Congress appropriated \$2,613,000.00 for starting actual construction of the Dam, July 1.

1945—October 10—President Truman dedicated Kentucky Dam.

The use of hybrids and cross-breeds has increased productivity beyond belief. The use of chemicals has replaced the plow and hoe in the production of our needs. Where we once sprayed insecticides by hand to control the pests that consumed our crops, we now spray by plane. We now instead of seeding by hand, call upon the airplane to do in a few hours what it did take days.

Advancement in the research of plant foods has further increased the productivity of our soil. Knowledge at hand this day assures our world of sufficient food, feed and fiber for many years to come.

My greatest fear is that the vast increases in production and the potential advance may depress the price as to discourage the raising of too many of our young in the field of agriculture. We face an era where fewer and fewer people are called upon to furnish the food of the future, and that at greater expense.

Meanwhile, Aurora Dam Clubs, forerunners of the Lower Tennessee Valley Association, were being formed. The LTVA was an independent organization of businessmen and community leaders in 40 counties of Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and Southern Illinois. It was organized in its final form in 1933 to aid in securing the dam and the development of the valley.

In 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority was created. Waldo's preliminary permit was allowed to expire, and the Federal Power Commission settled the Waldo-TVA controversy by awarding several hundred thousand dollars for private explorations, drillings and surveys. In 1935, Congress authorized the TVA to build dams for a nine-foot channel from Paducah to Knoxville, Tenn. On July 1,

HE LIKES DOUGH WATERTOWN, N.Y. (AP)—One doctor in Watertown apparently likes the feeling of dough. Dr. John E. Scanlon, an oculist, won blue ribbons in white and black when he recently, at the Jefferson County Fair,

Thus it becomes the duty of man to preserve that which he has, and to improve that which he leaves behind, so that future generations may have their beginning on an even footing and that they may reverse the memory of their heritage.

DEATH IN JANUARY 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they

When Kentucky Dam was dedicated October 10, 1942, President Truman was the principal speaker. Presiding over the entire program was LTVA president, Luther Draffen of Calvert City, whose valiant group had fought for the dam for so many years. Also on the program were Sen. Barkley and Congressman Noble J. Gregory. The building of the Kentucky Dam has been described as the biggest project ever accomplished in the Purchase.

Today, some of the LTVA members have gone. Most are alive, however, to marvel at the industrial might that has been wrought upon Calvert City. The "Exec" Committee of the LTVA remembers the vision of A. B. Logan, first chairman of the TVA, who prophesied in 1933 that some day there would be another dam built on the Cumberland River.

He mentioned to some unbelieving hearers that a canal would be built to join the two beautiful lakes, creating the longest and mightiest man-made lake in the world.

At the Barkley Dam dedication, the executives of the old LTVA came back for a reunion. The old plum thicket is still standing—near the site of a significant inn—and they went back to that thicket and took a picture again. They also took a picture of the canal joining "their" lake with the new one. Somehow, it symbolized the union of the two big projects in the valley—Kentucky and Barkley Lakes!

No man in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys did more for the two great projects than Luther Draffen of Calvert City. Quiet, unassuming, and modest, Draffen contributed money, time, effort, and sleepless hours to his beloved "dam."

Death in January 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they

DEATH IN JANUARY 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they

DEATH IN JANUARY 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they

Lower Tennessee Valley Group Celebrated When Barkley Dam Dedicated

by L. J. Horton

When the Barkley Dam dedication took place on August 1, 1966, the old Lower Tennessee Valley Association did a bit of celebration, too. Some of the executives held a reunion so they could talk about old days when the development of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers was just a dream. To them, the Barkley Dam represented the completion of a development that set a pattern for rebuilding valleys and watersheds all over the world. Their dream came true when the giant Kentucky Dam was built on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Ky. About 1928, five years before the TVA was created, a dam at Aurora Landing was recommended by Army engineers for navigation, flood control, and power development. In August of that year, a preliminary permit to construct the dam was applied for by Southern Utilities and Industries, Incorporated, with W. D. Waldo as president. The site recommended was at Aurora Landing, at the corner of Calloway and Marshall counties. It was to be an electric power and navigation dam, and a temporary permit was granted by the government to the Waldo interests in 1931.

Meanwhile, Aurora Dam Clubs, forerunners of the Lower Tennessee Valley Association, were being formed. The LTVA was an independent organization of businessmen and community leaders in 40 counties of Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and Southern Illinois. It was organized in its final form in 1933 to aid in securing the dam and the development of the valley.

In 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority was created. Waldo's preliminary permit was allowed to expire, and the Federal Power Commission settled the Waldo-TVA controversy by awarding several hundred thousand dollars for private explorations, drillings and surveys. In 1935, Congress authorized the TVA to build dams for a nine-foot channel from Paducah to Knoxville, Tenn. On July 1,

When Kentucky Dam was dedicated October 10, 1942, President Truman was the principal speaker. Presiding over the entire program was LTVA president, Luther Draffen of Calvert City, whose valiant group had fought for the dam for so many years. Also on the program were Sen. Barkley and Congressman Noble J. Gregory. The building of the Kentucky Dam has been described as the biggest project ever accomplished in the Purchase.

Today, some of the LTVA members have gone. Most are alive, however, to marvel at the industrial might that has been wrought upon Calvert City. The "Exec" Committee of the LTVA remembers the vision of A. B. Logan, first chairman of the TVA, who prophesied in 1933 that some day there would be another dam built on the Cumberland River.

He mentioned to some unbelieving hearers that a canal would be built to join the two beautiful lakes, creating the longest and mightiest man-made lake in the world.

At the Barkley Dam dedication, the executives of the old LTVA came back for a reunion. The old plum thicket is still standing—near the site of a significant inn—and they went back to that thicket and took a picture again. They also took a picture of the canal joining "their" lake with the new one. Somehow, it symbolized the union of the two big projects in the valley—Kentucky and Barkley Lakes!

No man in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys did more for the two great projects than Luther Draffen of Calvert City. Quiet, unassuming, and modest, Draffen contributed money, time, effort, and sleepless hours to his beloved "dam."

DEATH IN JANUARY 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they

SHOWN IS THE CANAL WHICH CONNECTS TVA'S KENTUCKY LAKE shown on the left to Barkley Lake on the right located on the western tip of Kentucky.

Lower Tennessee Valley Group Celebrated When Barkley Dam Dedicated

by L. J. Horton

When the Barkley Dam dedication took place on August 1, 1966, the old Lower Tennessee Valley Association did a bit of celebration, too. Some of the executives held a reunion so they could talk about old days when the development of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers was just a dream. To them, the Barkley Dam represented the completion of a development that set a pattern for rebuilding valleys and watersheds all over the world. Their dream came true when the giant Kentucky Dam was built on the Tennessee River near Gilbertville, Ky. About 1928, five years before the TVA was created, a dam at Aurora Landing was recommended by Army engineers for navigation, flood control, and power development. In August of that year, a preliminary permit to construct the dam was applied for by Southern Utilities and Industries, Incorporated, with W. D. Waldo as president. The site recommended was at Aurora Landing, at the corner of Calloway and Marshall counties. It was to be an electric power and navigation dam, and a temporary permit was granted by the government to the Waldo interests in 1931.

Meanwhile, Aurora Dam Clubs, forerunners of the Lower Tennessee Valley Association, were being formed. The LTVA was an independent organization of businessmen and community leaders in 40 counties of Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and Southern Illinois. It was organized in its final form in 1933 to aid in securing the dam and the development of the valley.

In 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority was created. Waldo's preliminary permit was allowed to expire, and the Federal Power Commission settled the Waldo-TVA controversy by awarding several hundred thousand dollars for private explorations, drillings and surveys. In 1935, Congress authorized the TVA to build dams for a nine-foot channel from Paducah to Knoxville, Tenn. On July 1,

When Kentucky Dam was dedicated October 10, 1942, President Truman was the principal speaker. Presiding over the entire program was LTVA president, Luther Draffen of Calvert City, whose valiant group had fought for the dam for so many years. Also on the program were Sen. Barkley and Congressman Noble J. Gregory. The building of the Kentucky Dam has been described as the biggest project ever accomplished in the Purchase.

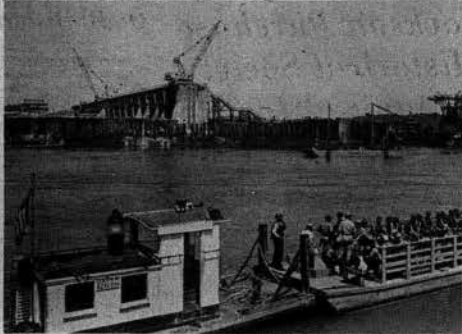
Today, some of the LTVA members have gone. Most are alive, however, to marvel at the industrial might that has been wrought upon Calvert City. The "Exec" Committee of the LTVA remembers the vision of A. B. Logan, first chairman of the TVA, who prophesied in 1933 that some day there would be another dam built on the Cumberland River.

He mentioned to some unbelieving hearers that a canal would be built to join the two beautiful lakes, creating the longest and mightiest man-made lake in the world.

At the Barkley Dam dedication, the executives of the old LTVA came back for a reunion. The old plum thicket is still standing—near the site of a significant inn—and they went back to that thicket and took a picture again. They also took a picture of the canal joining "their" lake with the new one. Somehow, it symbolized the union of the two big projects in the valley—Kentucky and Barkley Lakes!

No man in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys did more for the two great projects than Luther Draffen of Calvert City. Quiet, unassuming, and modest, Draffen contributed money, time, effort, and sleepless hours to his beloved "dam."

DEATH IN JANUARY 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they



TVA'S KENTUCKY DAM (built 1933-1944) is of tremendous value in helping regulate floods on the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Located on the Tennessee River near its mouth in Kentucky, the dam creates a reservoir 184 miles long with a volume of more than 4,000,000 acre-feet, two-thirds of which is useful controlled storage. By regulating the flow of

the Tennessee River at Kentucky Dam, crests on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at Cairo can be lowered as much as four feet. In 1966 the impoundment of Barkley Reservoir and opening of a canal between it and Kentucky Lake allowed the two large reservoirs to operate as one. This operation is conducted cooperatively by TVA and the Corps of Engineers.



LOCATED ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER in western Kentucky, Barkley Dam was built by the Corps of Engineers and

completed in 1966. A canal which connects Barkley Lake and the adjacent "Kentucky Lake" on the Tennessee River allows the two reservoirs to operate jointly.

Jackson Purchase

SESUICENTENNIAL

150 Years

SINCE 1864

DEATH IN JANUARY 1937, deprived Warren S. Swann of seeing his fondest dream realized—the starting of the Kentucky Dam. Many times he would say to Duffen as they

We've only been in The Jackson Purchase for five years, BUT we certainly expect to be around for a good long time. We like to feel that we exemplify the spirit of warmth and friendliness of those who foresaw the future of this eight county area we call home. Our rustic location in beautiful woodlands and rolling hills is probably very much like one of the first taverns in The Jackson Purchase. However, we boast of easy accessibility, a wide and varied list of liquors, beers and wines, modern, comfortable appointments and adequate and friendly service.

BEN WOODS No 2

LEEDER BOTTOM U.S. HWY 48
BETWEEN MAYFIELD AND PADUCAH

THE OLD GANG—Pictured above are members of the executive committee of the Lower Tennessee Valley Association as they were inspecting the site of the proposed Kentucky Dam near the "old plum thicket" at the edge of Gilbertville. The time was probably in 1928. Left to right, they are: John Kirksey, Paducah; L. J. Horton, Murray, secretary of LTVA; Vernon Lynn, TVA engineer; Luther Draffen, Calvert City, president of LTVA; Herb Lackey, Paducah; W. G. Swann, Murray; Cox Crain, Paducah; George Torrance, TVA engineer; Kirksey, Horton, Draffen, Lackey, and Swann were members of the LTVA Committee.

Felix Holt, Man Who Told The Purchase Story

FELIX HOLT
The Man Who Told
Our Story
by
Danny R. Hatcher

Many of us possess this nostalgic desire to write about our part of the country, especially its past. We find some distant identity, some longing to return, some feeling of pride in our heritage and our ancestors who struggled to

settle the area we now call home. We make excursions and the job remains undone. Then someone tells the story in the romantic fragrance of Southern folklore and we thus give them due praise.

Perhaps our praise, in the Jackson Purchase, should be directed toward a native son who wrote about the Kentucky Country he knew and loved so well. It was indeed Felix Holt who wrote and told our story.

Felix Holt was born in Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky in 1898. From his father, he learned to appreciate great literature, but was destined to complete his formal education with high school. It was perhaps experience rather than education which proved to be the most valuable asset to Felix Holt.

He was a cartoonist for *Stars and Stripes*, the Army newspaper in Paris, during World War I. This led him to serve as a cartoonist and later as a reporter for the newspapers in Chicago following the War. In the 1920's there was an opening

for a reporter on the "Detroit News" and Holt moved to that city. He later moved to the "Detroit Times."

Holt began his career in radio in the 1930's when he became news editor of radio station WJLK in Detroit. He soon began to find acclaim when he moved to station WXYZ in that city and served as editor and chief writer for the "Lone Ranger" serial, which had originated from Detroit. In 1946 he moved east and continued to write for radio and television. He wrote the radio script for "Oranman Tavern" for CBS and later wrote scripts for "Studio One," "Big Town" and other television shows.

He drew on the family reminiscences and legends handed down from his pioneer ancestors in Kentucky to produce his first novel, "The Gabriel Horn." This novel appeared in 1951 and was published by the E. P. Dutton Company. The Gabriel Horn is the story of "the last immense wilderness of western Kentucky — the Jackson Purchase country." Orville Prescott of "The New York Times" said in 1951 that "The Gabriel Horn was 'One of the five novels of the year . . . There is humor here — the lusty, rambling humor of the pioneers . . . And there is a glow of emotion, a sincere

feeling for men and women and children and even for dogs that warms the heart." The book presents a realistic novel of the American frontier of 1818 told with authentic detail and a knowledge of the period in which the author felt so thoroughly at home and at ease. Holt received even wider acclaim when the novel appeared in the movie version entitled *The Kentuckian*.

His second and last novel appeared in 1954 just a few days before his death. This book, entitled *Dan'l Boone Kinsed Me* received almost as much critical acclaim as the first novel. It is the story of the Jackson Purchase country of

Kentucky in the 1840's. This novel, as described as an "authentic voice of America speaking with American speech and telling us that ambition is good when it is not coupled with self-pride, that bearing must be applied to life and the understanding of life, that love transcends all economic castes and barriers."

It was on June 4, 1954, that Felix Holt died in his home in Bucks County, Pennsylvania after a short illness. He was only 56 years old but he left behind a mark on the memories of the people of Kentucky's Jackson Purchase for it was he who told our story.



FELIX HOLT was the author of *The Gabriel Horn* and *Dan'l Boone Kinsed Me*, novels about early life in Kentucky's Jackson Purchase. This native son of Calloway County, Kentucky, wrote about the country he knew and loved so well. Photograph taken during the 1920's. Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Louise Holt Dick of Murray, Kentucky.

FERRY KEEPERS HAD TO POST BOND in order to run a ferry. The state laws of Kentucky were very explicit about the obligations and responsibilities of Ferry owners. They were liable for all accidents and all damages to property which might occur on or around their ferry. This is a reproduction of an old bond which was posted in 1863 by Nathan Bowman of Calloway County. Photograph by Danny R. Hatcher.

Physicians Of Early Calloway County Named

- County Court Clerks
Register of Physicians:
1868 - 1897. A
- By Danny R. Hatcher
- Calloway County has always been fortunate in having a sufficient number of qualified physicians. In 1850 there were 17 in the county and as the turn of the century neared there were 39 registered at the county court clerks office. They ranged in age from 23 to 71 and were scattered throughout the county. The following information was extracted from the Register of Physicians in Calloway County, Kentucky, 1868-1897:
- (The towns listed below were given as the place of residence of the physicians listed under each one and they are assumed to have practiced in that general vicinity.)
- Aurora, Kentucky
 - Winters, S. D., age 62, born in Robertson County, Tennessee. Dated March 22, 1869.
 - Becksburg, Kentucky
 - Danaway, Enoch T. age 34, born in McCracken County, Ky. Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Crugett, A. G., age 57, born in Hardin County, Ky. — Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Wyatt, William D., age 30, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Blood, Kentucky
 - Skagg, A. F., age 46, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated March 6, 1869.
 - Calloway County, Kentucky
 - Mason, W. M., age 44, born in Wake County, N.C. (Post office - Conynsville, Tenn.) Dated March 23, 1869.
 - Coldwater, Kentucky
 - Stokes, William B., age 28, born in Graves County, Ky. Dated March 10, 1869.
 - Wrather, Devenaux C., age 23, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated July 11, 1869.
 - Wrather, James R., age 24, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated March 2, 1869.
 - Crossland, Kentucky
 - Alexander, Luther L., age 38, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated March 28, 1869.
 - Williams, Richard C., age 42, born in Montgomery County, Tenn. Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Dexter, Kentucky
 - Puckett, Wiley, age 44, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated Nov. 29, 1869.
 - Hamlin, Kentucky
 - Ferrell, D. E., age 50, born in Livingston County, Ky. Dated April 1, 1869.
 - Harris Grove, Kentucky
 - Sherman, Enoch C., age 62, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated Dec. 3, 1868.
 - Kirsey, Kentucky
 - Davenport, Henry L., age 32, born in Trigg County, Ky. Dated March 22, 1862.
 - Gingles, John T., age 45, born in Marshall County, Tenn. Dated February 25, 1869.
 - Leonville, Kentucky
 - Crawford, Charles N., age 30, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated February 25, 1869.
 - Lynn Grove, Kentucky
 - Scholes, D. E., age 38, born in Humphreys County, Tenn. Dated March 17, 1867.
 - Murray, Kentucky
 - Coleman, John R., age 29, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated December 30, 1868.
 - Eaker, M. H., age 71, born in Trigg County, Kentucky. Dated January 10, 1869.
 - Murray, Kentucky
 - Graves, T. M., age 64, born in Bedford County, Tenn. Dated January 10, 1869.
 - Hart, James G., age 39, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated December 18, 1868.
 - Winters, J. T., age 28, born in Choctaw County, Miss. Dated April 1, 1869.
 - Kesel, Herman M. (DDS), age 27, born in Gillespie County, Texas. Dated June 3, 1863.
 - Prince, Thomas M., age 39, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated December 18, 1868.
 - Phillips, James R., age 34, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated April 11, 1862.
 - Sale, James H., age 55, born in Todd County, Ky. Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Walt, J. T., age 40, born in Christian County, Ky. Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Yongue, Willie P., age 40, born in Sunflower County, Miss. Dated March 28, 1869.
 - New Concord, Kentucky
 - Bravell, J. C., age 60, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated June 24, 1869.
 - Wilson, Margie P., age —, born in Marshall County, Tenn. Dated March 28, 1869.
 - Winchester, Kentucky
 - Curd, Edmond B., age 46, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated March 25, 1869.
 - Wilson, A. G., age 52, born in Marshall County, Tenn. Dated March 29, 1869.
 - Winchester, Albert Newton, age 25, born in Henry County, Tenn. Dated April 28, 1861.
 - Fortertown, Kentucky
 - Shick, Kentucky
 - Bradson, W. T., age 30, born in Stewart County, Tenn. Dated March 22, 1869.
 - Grogan, J. J., age 27, born in Arkansas. Dated February 1, 1869.
 - Wadesboro, Kentucky
 - Covington, Gustavus H., age 45, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated December 24, 1868.
 - Kays, Thomas L., age 33, born in Calloway County, Ky. Dated March 22, 1862.



Jackson Purchase Sesquicentennial

Gibson's is some ninety years younger than the Purchase, but we look forward to serving the needs of this expanding area for many years in the future. We welcome all the people of the Purchase Counties to make their shopping headquarters for thousands of items at the very lowest prices. We are pleased to join with other businesses in the recognition of this memorable occasion.

The Gibson Story

In 1911, a ten-year-old boy climbs into an auction ring where a pen of 36 pigs are about to be sold. When the bidding starts he says, "I'll bid two dollars." The other buyers are amused by the lad and refuse to bid against him . . . so the auctioneer tells him to pick out his pig. "I want them all," he replies. Amid the chuckles of the crowd young Herb Gibson walks away with 36 pigs for only \$72. Thus began the business career of H. R. Gibson Sr., the chairman of the board and founder of Gibson's Discount Centers.

At fourteen, he was buying furs for a St. Louis fur company. At seventeen, he opened a barber shop specializing in boyish-bud haircuts for ladies and girls. Within 2 years he had a chain of four such shops but the depression and the demise of the boyish haircuts for ladies put an end to that.

In 1932, the strapping 6-foot, two-inch man opened a "hole-in-the-wall" wholesale operation in Little Rock, Ark. There he met and married his charming wife Belva, who, besides presenting him with five children, began to work closely with him to make their business a success.

The couple moved their headquarters to Dallas, Texas in 1934 and slowly developed a 34 outlet wholesale chain dealing in much the same merchandise that the vast chain of Gibson's Discount Centers carry today.

During the early and mid-1950's an idea began to form in Mr. Gibson's mind. If he could sell to small retail stores at wholesale prices, why not sell to the general public at the same prices? The way he figured it, he could probably sell a lot more that way. Then he could buy in larger quantities, at lower prices and sell to the public for even less than he had been charging retail dealers.

In April of 1958, Mr. Gibson opened the doors of his wholesale house in Abilene, Texas and invited the public to come in and buy at his wholesale catalog prices. That was the beginning of Gibson's Discount Centers. He started an association of "real" discount houses which buy in bulk, directly from the manufacturer and provide the best possible merchandise at a substantial savings to the consumer. Within 16 weeks there were 12 Gibson stores in operation.

See the Gibson Way of Savings For Yourself . . . Everything for Your Home . . . Your Family and Your Car.

Here are the basic reasons why Gibson's Discount Centers will save you more. Today there are over 260 in operation across the country.

- Gibson's buys direct from the manufacturer and YOU pocket the profits of the middle man.
- Gibson's buys in truckload, pool car, and box car shipments and YOU get the big quantity discounts.
- Gibson's stocks some 15,000 famous Nationally Advertised Brand Name Items, the kind of merchandise that you know and trust.
- Gibson's always has plenty of free parking for YOU.
- Gibson's is a new one-stop shopping concept where you can

browse around and make your own selection. You can take a shopping cart and wander up one aisle and down another without being pressured to buy!

Gibson's has a consistently low-price policy. We do NOT try to draw you in the store with one item priced below cost in order to make it back on everything else you buy.

Gibson's has a DOUBLE GUARANTEE on everything. Gibson's guarantee that you will be satisfied or you money back. Gibson's carries only merchandise that is backed 100% by the manufacturer.



Where People Of "THE PURCHASE" SAVE

Railroads Played Important Purchase Development Role

By DR. STANFORD HENDRICKSON

Railroads played an important part in the history and development of the Purchase Area. The early roads were tied to Memphis and were the object of destruction during the Civil War. Columbus, a thriving river crossing of more than two thousand persons, was a large western town and eventually became the "Gibraltar of the West."

merchandise was transferred to the railroads at Cairo, Illinois. In 1871 a transfer Ferry Boat was established, called the Columbus Car Ferry Exchange. Cars were ferried across the river from Columbus to Belmont on a transfer Ferry Boat. The St. Louis (The Transfer Ferry Boat) was used longer than any other transfer ferry on the Mississippi. Its use continued until 1911 and it could accommodate four freight cars or three passenger cars.

Illinois Central Grew Rapidly

At the same time as at the Mobile and Ohio was serving the early pioneers, the Illinois Central Railroad was expanding and ultimately gained control over most of the rail systems in western Kentucky. The growth of the Illinois Central lines with Cairo as its center contributed to the decline of Columbus and its rail connection. The floods of 1883, 1884 and 1885 also washed out most of the facilities at Columbus. The ferry crossing site was moved to higher ground and abandoned as a rail center.

On January 9, 1852, the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad was incorporated to connect Paducah with the proposed Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio railroads. Construction was completed in 1854. The panic of 1857 retarded progress, but by 1860 it was completed to the Kentucky-Tennessee line, where a station was erected at the junction of the Cairo extension of the Mississippi Central Railroad. This station was called Fulton.

The New Orleans and Ohio was virtually destroyed in the war between the states. In 1869 the line was auctioned off to the highest bidder and was purchased by Eckstein Norton, former clerk in a Paducah store and later an agent for the Illinois Central. His purchase of the bankrupt New Orleans and Ohio Railroad was followed by the purchase of the Mississippi River Railroad Company which was formed to build a railroad from Memphis to Cairo. The

Paducah and Gulf Railroad was formed February, 1869, as successor to the New Orleans and Ohio. The route of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad was organized. The Paducah and Gulf and the Mississippi River railroads were consolidated with it in 1872. Following the panic of 1873, the system was reorganized in 1878 as the Memphis, Paducah and Northern.

Columbus became a gateway to the great Southwest. The Mobile and Ohio extension was opened to Cairo and St. Louis. From Union City the Nashville and Chattanooga, called the "Green Line," ran its freight trains over the M and O tracks to Columbus. From 1854 to 1881 all freight for a northern destination had to be taken via River Steamboat, plying northward. Much of this

The July Heath or Othello Peach Is Special Variety

Acknowledgment is made of the contribution of the Extension Service, University of Kentucky, in providing portions of the above copy.

By BROWN C. TUCKER

Likely not long after 1900, the Jackson Purchase area of Kentucky became the birthplace of a promising, single, different peach tree purchased by Collis P. Huntington and were merged into the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern. Shops were completed at Paducah in 1884. The Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern was acquired by the Illinois Central in 1896.

The line extending through Hickman County was constructed by the Mississippi Central and opened for operation in 1872. The Mississippi Central was chartered in 1853 and later merged with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern in 1874 to form the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad which was acquired by the Illinois Central in 1882. The present station building at Clinton was erected in 1897.

The Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama Railroad was incorporated in 1889 and later became the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. This line passed through the Purchase Area from Paducah through Benton and Murray and thence on to Nashville. In 1901-1902 the Paducah-Cairo line was built by the Illinois Central Railroad system. The latest line was built by the Illinois Central directly south from Paducah to Fulton in 1927.

In the last forty years we have seen a decline in railroad transportation and a distinct increase in automobile and truck transportation. Interestingly, the railroad transportation pattern appears to be oriented in a north-south direction. The improved highways and interstates have an east-west orientation.

Paducah won its fight to survive and has become an important focal point for railroad transportation between the eastern area, St. Louis and west. Truly the Purchase Area was the crossroads of America and still maintains its position even today.

This material was extracted from The Hickman County Gazette 100th Anniversary Edition, 1953, and The Paducah Sun-Democrat July 7, 1956.

Prepared by Professor Stanford Hendrickson, Ed. D., Geography Department, Murray State University.

budded and sold came into bearing it soon became a favorite in Western Kentucky. Mr. Harris preferred the peach to be called July Heath, because of its similarity to the old White Heath variety, which ripened much later. Mr. Piper also named the peach "Othello" after his mother's daughter of the same name. Mr. Piper promoted the peach widely and it became quite a favorite for canning and picking peach as well as for eating fresh.

The July Heath or Othello variety likely reached its greatest popularity in Graves County, where such well known fruit growers as Dr. D. W. Doran, Mr. Sid Holloway, Mr. Leonard Holloway, Mr. Mark Ligon, Mr. Leonard Overby, and others found it a favorite among their customers. Mr. Claxton Holloway and C. B. Mathis of Graves County, Mr. Brown Tucker of Calloway County, and Mr. Ross Harris of McCracken County are presently producing the peach.

The variety is still called by both names in Western Kentucky, but the name July Heath is favored, due to its descriptive nature. The variety has not been promoted strongly by a nursery since Mr. Piper's retirement, and trees have been grown by only a few nurseries. Though there is usually no great demand for a clingstone peach, there are many housewives over Kentucky who virtually demand the July Heath peach each year and a number of Kentucky growers find their trees very profitable. Brown Tucker, owner of Clear Creek Farms near Kirksport, recently said, "The July Heath peach was the best seller in our orchards this year. In fact, the demand was such that rationing the fruit to customers was the order of the day."



EARLY DOCUMENTS READ — Mrs. Velma Virrette, County Court Clerk of Hickman County, looks over entries made in the official registers of her office nearly 150 years ago.

Jackson Purchase 150 Years SESQUICENTENNIAL



WE STAY YOUNG

BY

CHANGING WITH

THE TIMES



When we opened for business, back in 1947, we were dedicated to the proposition that all men in the Jackson Purchase were entitled to huge selections of the very latest in men's wear ... all from nationally known manufacturers ... and at affordable prices. For the past twenty-two years we have maintained this ideal. We pledge, as we grow with the Jackson Purchase, to continue this dedication.



Since 1947

THANK YOU!

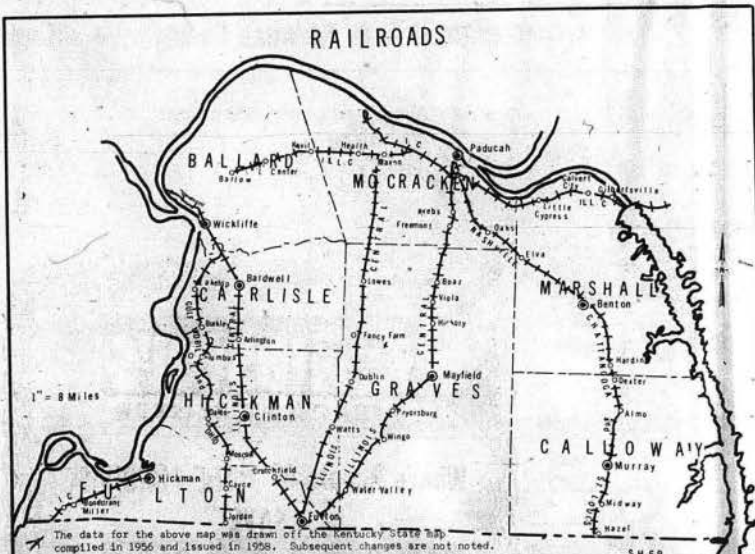
Our most sincere thanks to all of the people of the Jackson Purchase for your loyal support in our first twenty-two years. We hope you will continue to allow us the opportunity to try to serve you. Our thanks also to Andrew Jackson for his far-sightedness in the purchase of this land we love so well. May we all strive for further development and assure growth and economic prosperity in future years for The Jackson Purchase.

MEYER & Hart Schaffner & Marx



ORIEN C. BARTON President, General Manager

Reece's 7TH & BROADWAY MAYFIELD, KY.



The data for the above map was drawn off the Kentucky State Map compiled in 1956 and issued in 1958. Subsequent changes are not noted.

A Study Of Growth And Development Of The Jackson Purchase Counties

By DR. STANFORD HENDRICKSON
RICHARD A. MARRAZZO
Co-Author

Before 1819, the land today known as the Jackson Purchase was owned by the Chickasaw Indian Nation. It was a part of their vast hunting grounds. The entire Jackson Purchase area is composed of the land which lies between the Tennessee River on the East, and the Mississippi River on the West, and from the Ohio River on the North, to the Northern limits of present-day Mississippi. It embraces what today is generally known as Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee. This is an area of 5,100 square miles, or

5,184,000 acres. Kentucky's portion is 2,100 square miles, or 1,344,000 acres and it is this portion of the Jackson Purchase with which we are concerned. (map No. 1)

In 1818, President James Monroe sent Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky and General Andrew Jackson to bargain with the Chickasaw Indians over territorial disputes. On October 19, 1818, agreement was reached. For the sum of \$20,000 per year for fifteen years, plus some other minor fringe benefits, the U. S. acquired the

forementioned territory. On January 7, 1819, the treaty was ratified by the Senate and signed by President Monroe. The name Jackson Purchase comes from the fact that the Indians, due to an extreme hatred of Governor Shelby, made Jackson the leading agent in the treaty talks by dealing only with him. Hence the name Jackson Purchase.

Many people of the Purchase wanted to keep it entirely a part of Tennessee, but despite this, in 1820, a survey team was appointed to survey an extension of the 36 degree 30' N parallel which supposedly divided Kentucky from Tennessee. This strong feeling for union with

Tennessee continued, and grew very strongly late in the Civil War. In May of 1861, a convention was held in Mayfield for the purpose of seceding from Kentucky, to join Tennessee. It went on further no materialized into anything more.

The Kentucky Purchase Area was initially (1818) made a part of Christian County, which lay east of the Tennessee River. Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian County, was not the administrative center or capital of the Purchase Area, however. Old Wadesboro, in present Calloway County, due to its having the first land office in the Purchase Area, was designated the capital of

the entire Purchase Area. (map No. 2)

In 1821, the entire Purchase Area was designated as Hickman County, the 71st in order of formation in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Hickman County had complete jurisdiction over the entire Kentucky Jackson Purchase Area. Columbus was made the first county seat of Hickman County in 1822. By the 1830 census, Hickman County had 5,198 people. Columbus in the same year had 186 people. Two other leading towns of Hickman County, Moscow and Clinton, had 400 and 82 people respectively. There is no accurate way to tell where the

rest of the people were distributed. (map No. 3)

In 1822, Calloway County was carved from the entire Eastern portion of Hickman County, to become the 72nd county in order of formation. Wadesboro, the old capital of the Purchase was made, in 1822, the county seat of Calloway County, again by virtue of its land office and court house. By 1830, Calloway County had 4,901 people, and Wadesboro had a population of 163 people. (map No. 4)

On December 19, 1821, the boundaries of Graves County were established. By virtue of

the same act, the city of Mayfield was established and designated as the county seat. On December 17, 1823, the permanent organization was effected, making Graves the 73rd county in order of formation. By the 1830 census, Graves County had 2,457 people, and Mayfield had a population of 44 people. Graves County, today still her original size, is the largest county by area in Kentucky. In 1827, by 1830, McCracken County had 1,178 people, Wilmington had 12 people, and Paducah, destined to be the next county seat of McCracken County and eventually the fifth largest city in Kentucky, had 105 people. (map No. 6)

On February 12, 1842, the act was approved which separated from the north of Calloway County, Marshall County, the 92nd in order of formation. By June 1, 1842, the act was finalized. Marshall County is 328 square miles, or 209,920 acres. Benton was designated as the county seat and incorporated in 1845.

Previous to that, court was held in various places but records were destroyed by fire in 1848. By 1850, Marshall County had 5,269 people.

Also in 1842, Ballard County was carved from McCracken County's entire western section. Ballard became the 93rd county in order of formation. Blandville, founded as early as 1822, and the oldest city in Ballard County, was made the county seat in 1843. By 1850, Ballard County had 5,496 people, and Blandville had 210 people. (map No. 7)

The formation of Ballard County and the approaching formation of Fulton County date back to events in Hickman County 1829. In 1829, the county seat of Hickman County was moved from Columbus to Clinton. There was a great deal of controversy over the event because Moscow was also a leading town of the county and also wanted the title of the county seat. Naturally, Columbus did not want to relinquish the title either. Clinton eventually won West of the Tennessee River, with 540 square miles. (map No. 5)

On December 19, 1821, the same act that established the boundaries for Graves County, did so for McCracken County. This section of the act received final approval on December 17, 1824, establishing McCracken County as the 78th county in order of formation. Wilmington was designated as the county seat and laid out in 1827. Paducah was also laid out. This blow helped contribute to the decline of Columbus. Columbus would rise and fall in population due to economic events and several great floods. In 1910, the original site of Columbus was abandoned for higher ground. Moscow's population also fluctuated for some years to come. Clinton, though small when designated the new county seat, boomed when the Illinois Central Railroad was completed through there in 1874. In 1860 Columbus had 265 people. In 1870 she had 272 people, but by 1875 in a special census she had 1,200 people.

In McCracken County, the county seat was moved from Wilmington to Paducah the second time in 1850. Paducah had 2,428 people.

In 1843, Fulton County was cut from the southern part of Hickman County, to become the 99th county in order of formation. Hickman became

the Fulton County seat in 1845. Hickman is the oldest permanent settlement in Fulton County. Hickman was founded in 1819 through 1834 and was incorporated in 1837. By 1850, Hickman had 401 people. Fulton County had 4,446 people.

In Calloway County, the county seat had been moved from Wadesboro to Murray. Murray was founded in 1843 for the purpose of becoming the county seat. Murray was located near old Pleasant Hill (formerly Pool Town), and Pleasant Hill was soon absorbed by fast growing Murray. This moving of the county seat was the death blow to Wadesboro. In 1855 Wadesboro had a population of only 75 people, while Murray had a growing population of 1,000 people. (map No. 8)

Finally, on April 3, 1866, Carlisle County was formed from the southern portion of Ballard County. Carlisle County is 196 square miles in area. Bardwell, the county seat was originally called Crittenden. It was surveyed in 1876, and lies between Wickliffe and Clinton. In 1855, its population was 400. In the 1900 census, Carlisle County had a population of 10,195.

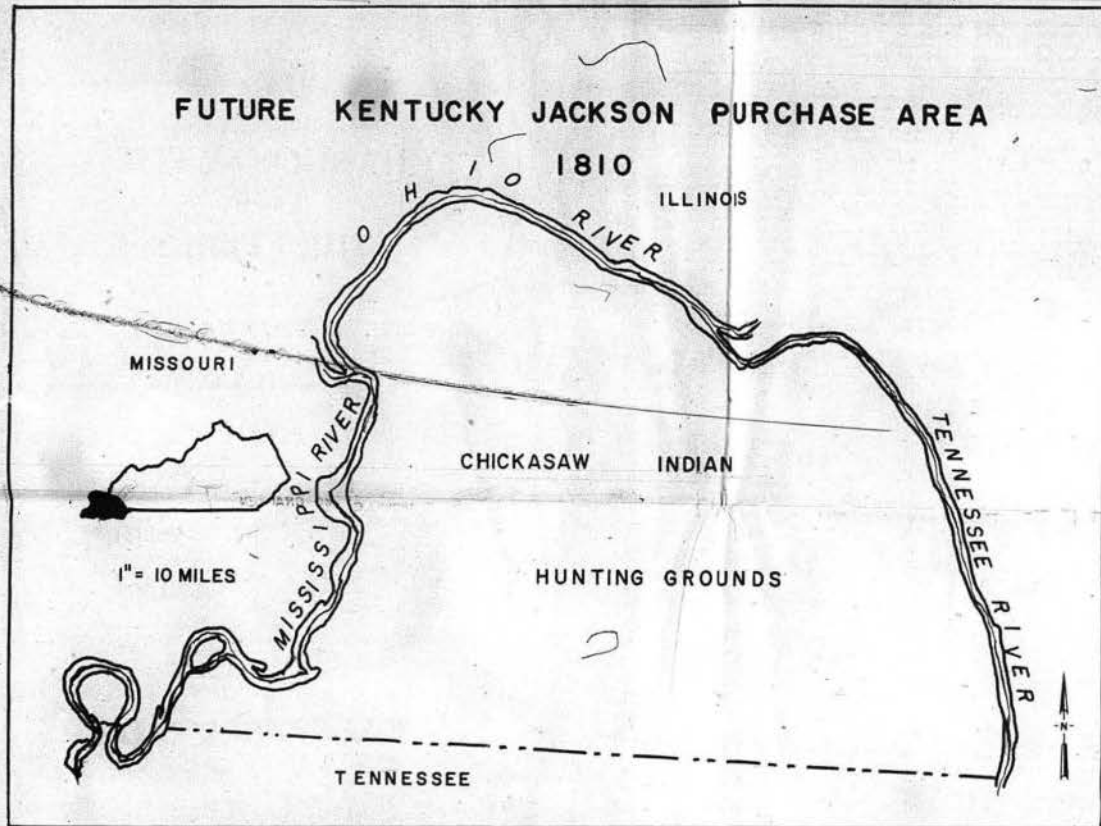
In Ballard County, the county seat had been moved from Blandville to Wickliffe (formerly of Barlow) in 1882. Blandville in 1880 had a population of 476 people, while Wickliffe in 1885 had 800 people. (map No. 9)

Since this time, the Purchase Area has not changed geographically, or have any of the county seats changed. Yet there have been other changes.

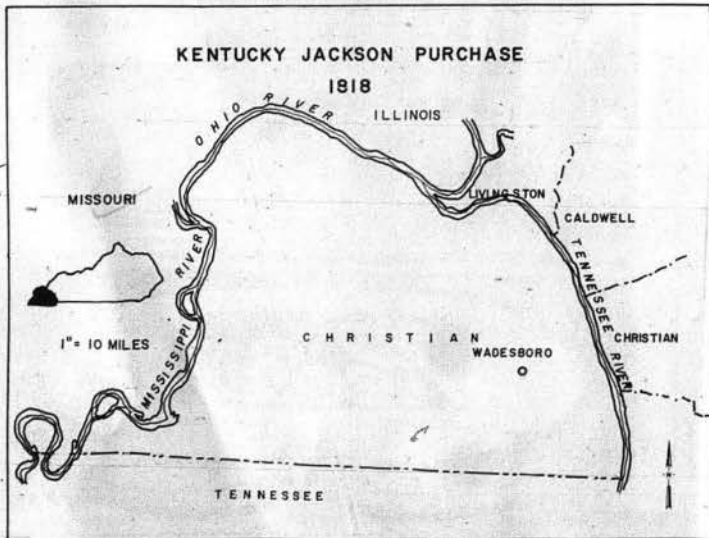
For a long time, each city and county seemed to compete with each other, not acting like a part of the same county or state. Each seemed to have its own identity, even to the feeling of separation by the Purchase Area as a whole. This was due mainly to distance and poor methods of transportation and communication. Today however, this has changed to a certain degree. Transportation and communication have improved, and the Purchase Area is more closely tied together, but some feeling of difference as a section as a whole still remains.

SHIP FOOD
MASERU, Leotoh (AP)—The United States will ship 17,000,000 pounds of food commodities to this impoverished African kingdom during the second half of 1969 and the first half of 1970, the American Embassy announced. An estimated 76,650 people will benefit from the "Food for Peace" shipment, to be distributed by the Catholic Relief Services agency.

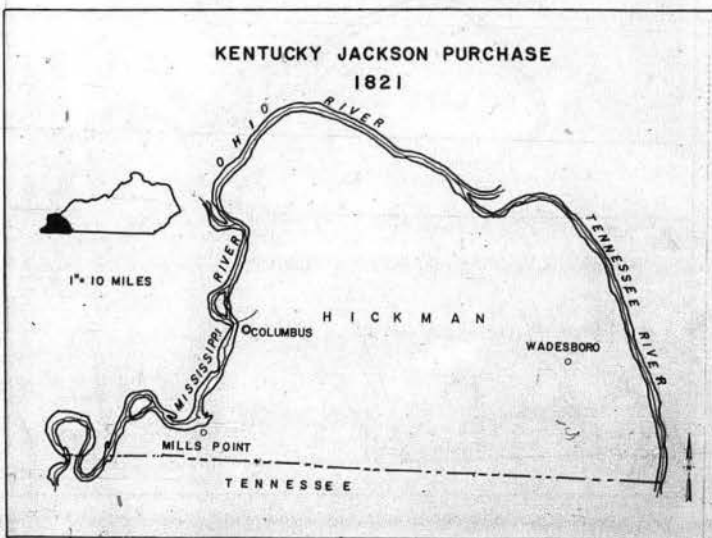
Map No. 1 -- Indian Hunting Grounds



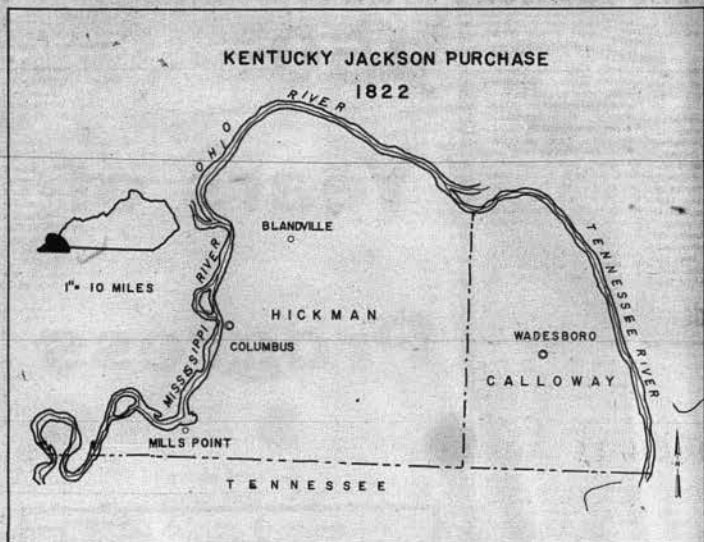
Map No. 2 -- As Part of Christian County



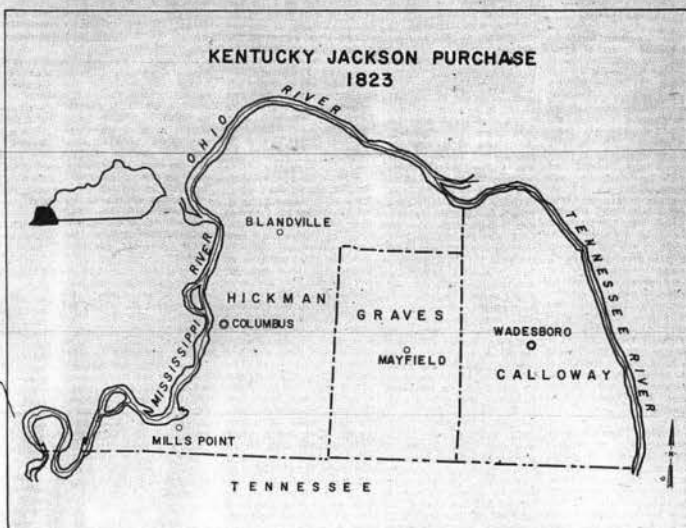
Map No. 3 -- As Hickman County



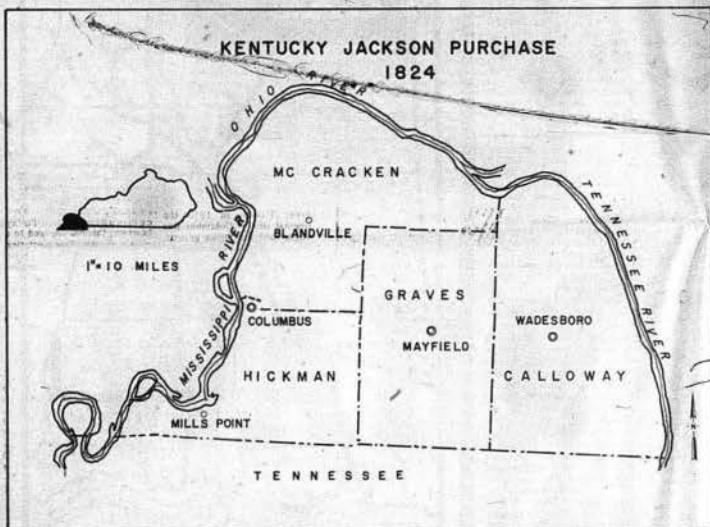
Map No. 4 -- Purchase Becomes Hickman And Calloway



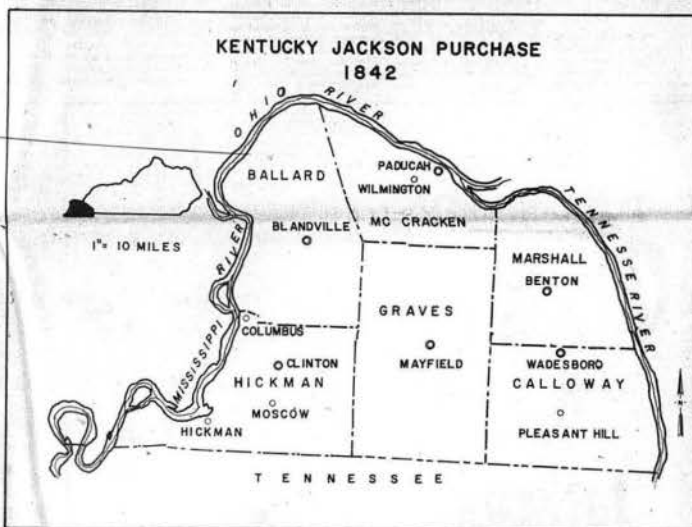
Map No. 5 -- Graves Is Carved Out Of Hickman Co.



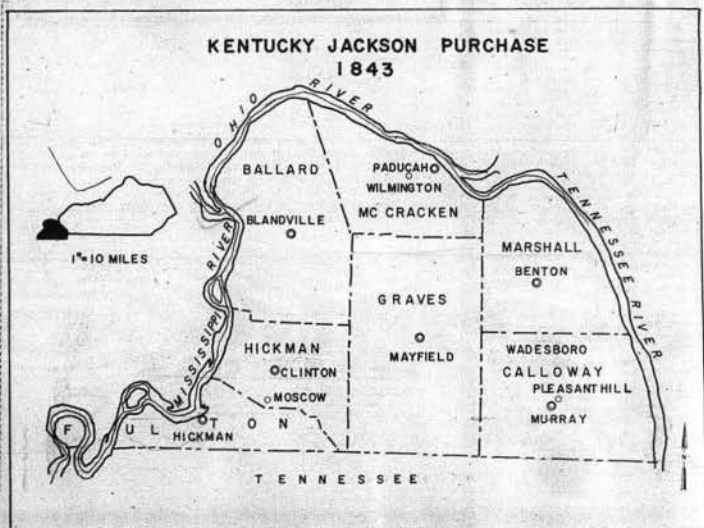
Map No. 6 -- McCracken Co. Added To Purchase



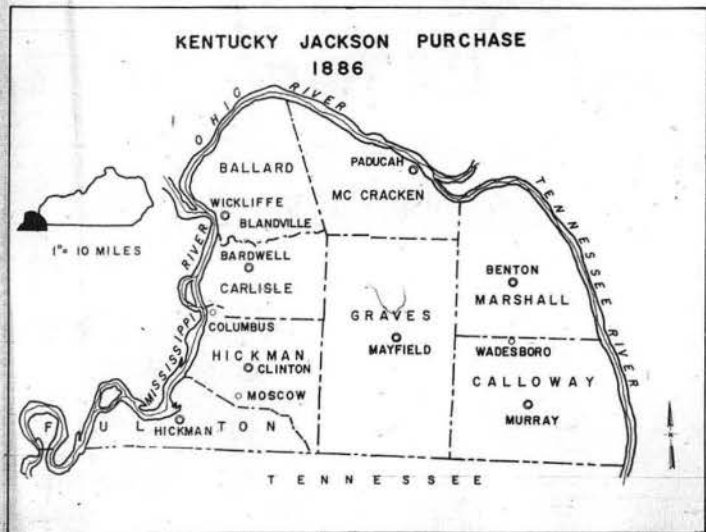
Map No. 7- Ballard From McCracken; Marshall From Calloway



Map No. 8 -- Part Of Hickman Co. Taken For Fulton Co.



Map No. 9 -- Ballard Divided From Carlisle Co.



Southern Harmony Had Decline After The Civil War

SOUTHERN HARMONY
By Ray Moffett

The American wilderness has become a land of farms, towns, and cities. The oxcart has been superseded by the railroad, the automobile, the airplane, and the space rocket. The packhorse messenger has been discarded in favor of the telephone, telegraph, radio, and television. The log cabin has been replaced by the frame house, brick mansion, and service apartment. The well and the old oaken bucket have given way to plumbing fed by purified water from a central reservoir. Billy Ray Wheeler is now singing a lament for the demise of the old outdoors which has been replaced by the average system. These and other changes wrought by modern science have come to Benton, Kentucky. But in this old western Kentucky town there lingers undisturbed a traditional festival known as "Benton's Big Singing" — said to be the only celebration in the world that remains to preserve that brand of vocal music known as "Southern Harmony."

Southern Harmony, once the only type of religious singing in most of the South, had gone into a decline after the War Between the States. The type of songs went back to Shakespeare's day, but the name Southern Harmony came from the name of Billy Walker's songbook of 1835, and published last in 1854.

James Lemon Was Founder Of Benton's "Big Singing"

The originator and founder of Benton's Big Singing was James R. Lemon, publisher of the Benton Tribune-Democrat, a weekly newspaper still going

strong. Lemon was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, April 10, 1848. In the summer of 1852 he came with his parents in a covered wagon across the Appalachian Mountains to Marshall County, Kentucky. The county had been carved out of Cadoway County in the famed Jackson Purchase of 1815 which took ten years before. Tucked away in the wagon along with the children and household goods was a copy of "Southern Harmony," the remarkable old songbook written and published in 1835 by "Singing Billy" Walker. The Lemons were a singing family and the book was doubtless one of their highly-prized possessions. The elder Lemon settled on a farm in Marshall County and sent their children to the rural school to be educated. James R., the oldest of the six Lemon children, possessed an exceptionally fine tenor voice and early became a "singing master" or teacher of singing schools, popular throughout the rural regions of the South at that time. He used the Southern Harmony book both in the singing schools and in the "literary" schools which he taught for many years. In 1874 he entered the drug business at Benton, the county seat, and still later, became a "drummer," or traveling salesman. Lemon was married to Cora A. Wilson in 1873, and after her death, to Lucretia C. Thompson. He was the father of six children — four sons and two daughters — all but one of them into the 1940's. In 1890 he became proprietor and editor of the Tribune-Democrat. A few years later he died in 1919. A son, Scott, became mayor of Mayfield, Kentucky. Daily Messenger, which he operated until his death in 1919. A son, Scott, became mayor of Mayfield.

By 1884 the book "Southern Harmony" was little used and the song

father having emigrated from Wales the 18th Century, when William was 18, the family moved to a place near Spartanburg. It was there he made good use of his educational advantages, which, however, were of an elementary kind. Though it is uncertain when he first earned his sobriquet, "Singing Billy," Walker, it must have been when he was quite young, as he very early became affiliated with the Web-Baptist Church of his ancestors. Continuously thereafter, he was exposed to the tradition of religious folk songs with which that church endowed early America — songs that were to become the chief glory of Southern Harmony.

Through his youthful piety and fervor, he was imbued with the ambition to perfect the vocal methods of praise, which he deemed an essential part of religious worship. To this purpose he devoted his entire life gathering and arranging into meter and melody, songs which his biographer, Landrum, says were created out of the "deep ministrals of his own bosom." As a result of his labors he published in 1835, a musical work entitled, "The Southern Harmony," which soon became a household word in every hamlet in the Southeast.

Congregational singing in the churches and singing schools, without instrumental accompaniment, constituted the musical life of those times in the inland upland region of the Southeast — in fact, in rural America as a whole. Then, the Baptists and other groups known variously as Churches of Christ, Christian Churches, and sometimes as "Campbellites," favored the instrument. Even John

Let us now look at some of the background to Southern Harmony and to its author, William Walker, author of the songbook Southern Harmony, was born May 6, 1809, on the Tyger River near the village of Cross Keys, South Carolina. He was of Welsh descent, his

father having emigrated from Wales the 18th Century, when William was 18, the family moved to a place near Spartanburg. It was there he made good use of his educational advantages, which, however, were of an elementary kind. Though it is uncertain when he first earned his sobriquet, "Singing Billy," Walker, it must have been when he was quite young, as he very early became affiliated with the Web-Baptist Church of his ancestors. Continuously thereafter, he was exposed to the tradition of religious folk songs with which that church endowed early America — songs that were to become the chief glory of Southern Harmony.

When he was 24 years old, Walker married Amy Goughly, and 10 children, five boys and five girls, were born of this union. Walker is described as a rather complex man of fine physique and tremendous energy who possessed a boy's heart, happy disposition. He always signed his name, "William Walker, A.S.H." (author, Southern Harmony). He is said to have told his friends, "I would rather have A.S.H. after my name than F.R.E.S. in front of it."

Illness and age finally put an end to the musical career of the venerable master of song. His gravestone in the Magnolia Cemetery of Spartanburg reads: "In memory of William Walker, A.S.H. Died September 24, 1875 in the 67th year of his age. He was a devoted Husband and kind Father. A consistent Baptist 47 years. Taught music 35 years. The Author of four books of sacred music. He rests from his labors, but he shall live in the triumphs of faith. Sing praises unto the Lord."

The Southern Harmony was written by Walker primarily to provide his singing schools with a book of his own compositions. Despite the practical reasons for its production, in its incorporation of racial and traditional songs, and the complete absence of all the banalities of individual taste tainting Southern Harmony was an outstanding achievement whose author was little short of a musical genius. In buying 500,000 copies over a period of 25 years southern rural folk seem to have agreed with this appreciation of its value. Prior to the War Between the States, it was so popular that it had to be kept in stock in the general store along with groceries and tobacco. A number of the songs were from other authors and are still popular in other books today, generally under different names. For example "Sollicitude" is today ordinarily called, "How Firm a Foundation," while "New Britain" is "Amazing Grace." Others such as "Rock of Ages," retain the oldest titles.

The "Ganot of Rudiments of Music" with which the book opens is found in slightly varying form in songbooks of this sort from Shakespeare's time until now. It was an important part of the book since it was the only printed instruction used in the singing schools. The "introductory Remarks" on page 29 were borrowed, Walter states, from Columbian Harmony, a similar book compiled in 1825 by William Moore of Wilton County, Tennessee.

The peculiar solimitation system shown on page four of the book reaches back to the seventeenth century, actually back to the early 1600's. It came later to the English Isles about the same time as the King James Bible of 1611. The major diatonic scale was sung as "fa sol la fa sol la mi fa." The notes with which we are more or less familiar today, "do re mi fa so la ti do," had been imported into Colonial America by foreign musicians; but it had not supplanted the old English system in the rural regions of the Southeast, in which Walker's day. Today this solimitation system, long since forgotten in Old England, and in most of America, is followed in the one Southern Harmony singing still surviving at Benton, Kentucky. These western Kentuckians, are determined to remain true to their own musical tradition.

anyone who could sing the scale, could read notes. This system was introduced in 1800 by two singing masters, William Little and William Smith of Albany, New York. The idea was to associate each of the four notes with a shape: fa was a triangular note head, so and round; la was square; and mi had a diamond shape. Within a few decades, the "patent notes" had been adopted by all songbook makers, save those who sold only to the coastal areas and New England. The use of this notational system is now largely confined to the South. While four note singing has died, all over the South there remains a vestige of the shape note system, brought up to date by the selection of a distinctive shape for "do re mi fa so la ti do." All of the songbooks generally used by Churches of Christ are available in shape notes even in 1969. On the title page, Walker takes exclusive credit for the compilation of Southern Harmony although there is some evidence that he had help from his brother-in-law Benjamin Franklin White of Spartanburg. Ben White had married Thura Goughly, and apparently he and Walker worked on the Southern Harmony script which Walker had published at New Haven, Connecticut in 1835 without mention of White. According to Joe S. James in his Brief History of the Sacred Harp, (Douglasville, Georgia, 1904, p. 29ff) when Walker arrived at the printers he seemed to forget about his brother-in-law's contribution. At any rate, White then moved with his family to Hamilton, Georgia, where he edited a newspaper and began work on a new song collection published in 1846 as the original Sacred Harp. This book was reprinted in 1968 by Broadman Press of Nashville, Tennessee along with its history written in 1944 by Dr. George Fullen Jackson of Vanderbilt University.

Both Walker and White seem to have been influenced by Annas Davidson's Kentucky Harmony of 1815 and James Carrell's Virginia Harmony of 1831. Davidson was a Presbyterian elder, a Methodist preacher. All of them recorded the unwritten folk songs they heard on the frontier. Many of the tunes were such worldly ballads such as "Barbara Allen" and "Captain Kidd."

The list of contents on the title page promises "hymns, psalms, odes, and anthems." It is the same as that found on many book covers of that day. It does not, however, list the facts entirely, as the 335 songs in the book, there are practically no "psalms" and only a very few "odes and anthems" selected from popular 18th century American composers. The type of song being by far the largest representation is the folk hymns of the Web-Baptist stock songs found by Walker in such books as The Kentucky Harmony and The Baptist Harmony, and in the oral traditions of song of different denominations. The tunes of the folk hymns were borrowed by secular songs and ballads. The folk hymns, "Captain Kidd," even borrowed its title from the ballad. The first 15 songs in the book are of this variety — others are scattered throughout the work.

By far the most popular type and the liveliest is the fuguing songs, such as "Jerusalem," "Whitstown," "Evening Shade," and a score of others. The revival songs, not listed on the title page, may be recognized by the repeating use of line and chorus. These traits developed in the camp meetings of the South and were afterwards borrowed wholesale by the Negroes and today are called "Negro spirituals." Of this class, "Come and Taste With Me," "The Good Old Way," and "Hebrew Children" are typical.

Of the Welsh songs, the most famous, and the one that always opens Benton's "Big Singing" is "Holy Mansa." Of those that remain the same in word and in tune, "Amazing Grace" is the most noted. Others, often sung with slightly different words and titles, are "Disciple," "Filiboggy," "Swan River," "Loose Pilgrim," and "Green Fields."

William Walker's name appearing frequently on the song pages does not mean that

anyone who could sing the scale, could read notes. This system was introduced in 1800 by two singing masters, William Little and William Smith of Albany, New York. The idea was to associate each of the four notes with a shape: fa was a triangular note head, so and round; la was square; and mi had a diamond shape. Within a few decades, the "patent notes" had been adopted by all songbook makers, save those who sold only to the coastal areas and New England. The use of this notational system is now largely confined to the South. While four note singing has died, all over the South there remains a vestige of the shape note system, brought up to date by the selection of a distinctive shape for "do re mi fa so la ti do." All of the songbooks generally used by Churches of Christ are available in shape notes even in 1969. On the title page, Walker takes exclusive credit for the compilation of Southern Harmony although there is some evidence that he had help from his brother-in-law Benjamin Franklin White of Spartanburg. Ben White had married Thura Goughly, and apparently he and Walker worked on the Southern Harmony script which Walker had published at New Haven, Connecticut in 1835 without mention of White. According to Joe S. James in his Brief History of the Sacred Harp, (Douglasville, Georgia, 1904, p. 29ff) when Walker arrived at the printers he seemed to forget about his brother-in-law's contribution. At any rate, White then moved with his family to Hamilton, Georgia, where he edited a newspaper and began work on a new song collection published in 1846 as the original Sacred Harp. This book was reprinted in 1968 by Broadman Press of Nashville, Tennessee along with its history written in 1944 by Dr. George Fullen Jackson of Vanderbilt University.

Both Walker and White seem to have been influenced by Annas Davidson's Kentucky Harmony of 1815 and James Carrell's Virginia Harmony of 1831. Davidson was a Presbyterian elder, a Methodist preacher. All of them recorded the unwritten folk songs they heard on the frontier. Many of the tunes were such worldly ballads such as "Barbara Allen" and "Captain Kidd."

The list of contents on the title page promises "hymns, psalms, odes, and anthems." It is the same as that found on many book covers of that day. It does not, however, list the facts entirely, as the 335 songs in the book, there are practically no "psalms" and only a very few "odes and anthems" selected from popular 18th century American composers. The type of song being by far the largest representation is the folk hymns of the Web-Baptist stock songs found by Walker in such books as The Kentucky Harmony and The Baptist Harmony, and in the oral traditions of song of different denominations. The tunes of the folk hymns were borrowed by secular songs and ballads. The folk hymns, "Captain Kidd," even borrowed its title from the ballad. The first 15 songs in the book are of this variety — others are scattered throughout the work.

By far the most popular type and the liveliest is the fuguing songs, such as "Jerusalem," "Whitstown," "Evening Shade," and a score of others. The revival songs, not listed on the title page, may be recognized by the repeating use of line and chorus. These traits developed in the camp meetings of the South and were afterwards borrowed wholesale by the Negroes and today are called "Negro spirituals." Of this class, "Come and Taste With Me," "The Good Old Way," and "Hebrew Children" are typical.

Of the Welsh songs, the most famous, and the one that always opens Benton's "Big Singing" is "Holy Mansa." Of those that remain the same in word and in tune, "Amazing Grace" is the most noted. Others, often sung with slightly different words and titles, are "Disciple," "Filiboggy," "Swan River," "Loose Pilgrim," and "Green Fields."

William Walker's name appearing frequently on the song pages does not mean that

Continued On Page 10 Of This Section

Jackson Purchase 150 Years

150 Years of Progress

TEXAS GAS

Serving the Big River Region

MISSOURI KENTUCKY TENNESSEE ARKANSAS MISSISSIPPI ALABAMA LOUISIANA GULF OF MEXICO

For years, we've been the major supplier of natural gas energy to the Big River Region — via our pipelines. Now, we're providing much of this same gas — embracing the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers — with barge and truck and dredging services through our new subsidiary, American Commercial Lines. It's nice to grow with this region ... and with other vibrant areas of the country we serve.

TEXAS GAS
TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
General Offices Owensboro, Kentucky

Believers in the Commonwealth Of Kentucky

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

Mayfield, Kentucky

WESTERN KENTUCKY GAS

Kentucky's Democratic Gibraltar Fathered By Andrew Jackson Still Struggles For Political Maturity

Isolationism Is Still A Factor In The Area

(Condensation of a thesis, *A Struggle For Maturity In The Jackson Purchase Of Kentucky, 1935-1964*, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Kentucky.)

By Hal O Griffin

Birmingham, Alabama
September 2, 1969

Isolationism, long a factor in the foreign policy of the United States, still is a major factor in the political life of the Jackson Purchase of Kentucky.

The isolation of the lands gained for Kentucky by the treaty signed on the banks of the Antiope River in October 1818 was a geographical fact. So isolated was it from the remainder of the state that Indians freely roamed its hills and fished its streams on the day the treaty was signed. At this point in time, all other sections of Kentucky were sending elected representatives to the General Assembly in Frankfort.

Two rivers, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, contributed heavily to this isolation of the Purchase area. They cut the Purchase off from the rest of the state, and made it geographically a peninsula of Tennessee. They also channeled many southern families looking for new homes into the Purchase area.

As one might suspect, the history of this region has contributed heavily to its political life. Without a doubt, it is the "southernmost" section of Kentucky in temperament as well as geography. The

general dislike of the Union soldiers, in addition to steady immigration from the western South, resulted in the area's resemblance to the deep south politically, culturally, and economically.

The southern agrarian background of the people has had more influence upon the life and pursuit of happiness of the people of the Purchase than any other single factor. From the very beginning, these people of the Jackson Purchase have voted as the South votes—Democratically.

Representative Lon Barton of Mayfield, says there might be more to the Democratic voting than the tie-in with the South.

Purchase Bears Jackson's Name

The Purchase bears the name of one of the first "Democratic" leaders, Andrew Jackson. General Jackson, from Tennessee, played a strong hand in acquiring the Purchase area from the Indians. The area was given his name, the Jackson Purchase. He became the champion of the "small man" which included a majority of the people in the Jackson Purchase.

Representative Barton reasons that perhaps the early people of the Purchase identified themselves with this man who had so much influence in their early lives and that this identity has been handed down from generation to generation. The Civil War, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, and Albert Barkley served to strengthen that identity.

The Presidential election in 1824 gives some veracity to Representative Barton's thinking. The distribution of the opposition to Henry Clay in this election is of considerable interest. Three of the eleven Kentucky counties voting for one Jackson, were in the Purchase, which, at that time, had only four counties.

"The behavior of Calloway (78.6%), Hickman (58.4%), and Graves (59.0%), may be explained by their positions in the Jackson Purchase adjacent to Tennessee, closer to Nashville than to Lexington and by Jackson's prominent role in acquiring the region from the Indians. A pattern of political behavior was set for this area, which was to persist for at least a century and a quarter."

From what present political leaders say, that political pattern established in 1824 is so firmly entrenched in the Purchase its end is not in sight.

"So strong and consistent has been the Democratic vote of the Purchase that Kentucky's politicians today recognize it as the Democratic 'Gibraltar.'"

"I expect the Republican Party to show gains, but doubt that it will be able to experience any significant victories at the polls for some time to come."

State Commissioner of Highways Henry Ward said he thought Barkley Lake would produce more small businessmen and these votes would tend to be toward the conservative side and thus perhaps more Republican.

"I seriously doubt that the Republicans will ever be strong in the Purchase unless this area is industrialized over a period of years." is the way Railroad Commissioner Wayne Freeman expresses his thoughts on the two-party system within the Purchase.



Andrew Jackson
Courtesy of Ladies
Hermitage Association
Hermitage, Tennessee

The industrialization of which Mr. Freeman spoke had officially begun in 1941. That year, the federal government made a survey of the Purchase area and as a result, two defense plants were established. These government industries were the "pioneers" which almost forced industrialization upon the people of the Purchase. Naturally, there were a few persons who actively sought industrialization, but in the main the Purchase people were content to eke out an existence on the family farm.

Drafts Helped

Luther Draffen, a Calvert City general store owner, and his brother, Art, were determined to get power for industry in Calvert City. Power for industry in Calvert City was Draffen's dream. United States Senator Albert Barkley and Congressman Noble Gregory were tremendous assets. Senator Barkley was the key figure in the long battle to get a high dam erected on the Tennessee River, four miles above Calvert City.

The \$115,000,000 project was dedicated by President Harry Truman in October 1946. With the completion and full operation of the dam, the Purchase began to feel its impact. The main contribution it has made is cheap electric power, and not only is the power cheap, it is accessible to all.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company became the first private industry "setter" when it built a two billion dollar plant on a riverfront site near Calvert City. Then came Air Reduction Company, Inc. and B. F. Goodrich Company.

The cry, "let's industrialize," was beginning to be heard all over the Purchase now. These "pioneer" industries had done their job well. They showed the old time farmer, as well as other citizens, what a tremendous industrial potentiality the Purchase possessed. Also, they disciplined the mass of people into a manner conducive to the entrance of private industry.

A most important prerequisite for an area before the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society can be made is that the people are ready for the change. People who are unskilled for employment, skilled or unskilled, are a fundamental new material for an industrial society. The transition is a difficult one.

A person who has been born and reared in agricultural surroundings is accustomed to an unscheduled life. When this same person is subjected to the rigors and schedule of an industrial society, his nature rebels. The farmer likes to feel free and opposes the idea of working at the same job day in and day out. Yet, with a job in an industrial plant, he must become accustomed to such. An industrial system imposes a discipline of its own.

This discipline was not easily accepted by the people of the Jackson Purchase. In fact, it took the shocking experience of World War I and the industrial boom thereafter to convince the average citizen that something had to be done to halt the migration of young people out of the Purchase. Private industry held the key to more jobs and better opportunity. In spite of the large influx of industry in recent years, the area still has its unemployment problems.



Andrew Jackson
Courtesy of Ladies
Hermitage Association
Hermitage, Tennessee

Many people, including some of the political leaders, expect some of the unemployment slack to be taken up by the tourist industry which continues to grow each year. The tourist business is built around the facilities at Kentucky and Barkley lakes and its development should be especially fitting to the nature

of the Purchase people. The tourist business is a free-wheeling industry. It does not require a large number of management people to hire and train people to "manufacture" products. What is done is pretty much left up to the individual community and its initiative. The tourist industry is not highly susceptible to the "opinion of the home office," organized labor unions, and mass hiring and firing.

Organized labor unions, a by-product of industrialization, have not fared well with the average Purchase. The longest standing unions in the area are those connected with the railroad operations in Paducah and Fulton. These people early became accustomed to the duties and benefits of membership in a labor organization. In other sections of the Purchase, the people seeking jobs in the construction of the dam and the government plants were the first to become involved with labor unions. When a person applied for a job at one of the plants, he was told he would have to join a labor union in order to qualify for the job. He joined — for the sake of getting the job.

The Purchase became highly labor conscious during the time. But when the construction ended and the workers returned home to seek employment or to give all their time to the farm, the organized labor ties were broken. Three counties, Ballard, Carlisle, and Hickman have no active unions. There is a distrust which has grown out of the labor union's tactics.

Harry Lee Waterfield expressed the idea when he said most of the trouble the Purchase has experienced in adapting to industrialization has been caused by the rural leaders themselves. He said the labor leaders made the rural people join the union and then conducted the union's business the way they wanted to. "Our people didn't like that type of operation," he said.

The transformation which has taken place in the Jackson Purchase is rather remarkable. From a sleepy-eyed region to an area in which business leaders report "rigorous growth" — a decade is where the Purchase finds itself today. There is no doubt about it the attitude of the Purchase citizen and leader has changed and is continuing to change in this era of industrialization.

Mr. Freeman said he doubted that the Purchase voting behavior would change unless the area was industrialized over a period of years. It appears industrialization is in the Purchase to stay. Without exception, however, the Democratic political leaders interviewed said the two-party system in the Purchase is a long way off. Newspaper and radio people were not so positive in this thinking. One of them said:

Education And Death Making Changes In Area

"Education and death are the two things that can change this 'Gibraltar.' It is changing slowly. More people are becoming aware that they are Democrats in name only. Their philosophy is in direct conflict with the philosophy of the Democratic Party. Others hold on because their fathers and grandfathers voted straight Democratic ticket. Political competition is necessary for the nation and vital also to the Purchase."

Samuel Lubell describes what is happening in the South, especially in the cities, when he says:

"As the mechanization of agriculture drives more and more people off the farms into the cities, the Southern legislatures are becoming ever more unrepresentative. And as the South's industrial development quickens, the urban middle class becomes increasingly restless in a one-party system which denies them effective political voice."

"The very fact that there are so many Republican voters in the middle-class districts in Southern cities is evidence of how far these areas have moved from the Old South. While most Southerners still vote as their fathers did, the growing urban middle class feels sufficiently emancipated to break with the one-party tradition. In the North, revolt against tradition tends to make one a Democrat. In the South, it tends to make one vote Republican."

Do the voting results in the Jackson Purchase show any of this tendency to vote Republican?

Yes, they do. A quick look at the voting results in recent elections will give graphic proof of the trend. In the 1936 presidential election, the Republican

received 18.4 per cent of the Purchase vote; in 1940, 19.3 per cent; in 1944, 23.3 per cent; in 1948, 16.7 per cent; in 1952, 26.2 per cent; in 1956, 25.3 per cent; and in 1960, 40.7 per cent.

So, the presidential election results show a steady increase in the percentage of votes the Republicans polled in the Purchase. The one exception is the year Alben W. Barkley was on the Democratic ticket for vice president.

Barkley always received a strong vote in the Purchase. His 1954 race for the Senate against John Cooper is a shining example of his Purchase popularity. Cooper, a Purchase Republican, who supports the Tennessee Valley Authority, was expected to give the "Old West" a tough race. In previous races, Cooper had received strong support in the Purchase.

In 1954, Barkley overwhelmed Cooper in the Purchase. He received 41,025 votes to Cooper's 11,312. Cooper's vote represented his career low in the Purchase.

In senate races not involving either Barkley or Cooper, a steady increase in the Republican percentage is evident. In 1938 the percentage was 12.2; in 1940, 19.1; in 1942, 20.8; in 1950, 13.7; in 1956, 24.2; and in 1960, 36.8.

Republican returns in the race for governor do not show any significant trend. Their average percentage for the eight elections studied is 24.8.

Many of the Purchase leaders are capable of seeing "some change in sentiment" or "some shifting" but they are not willing to agree to the capturing of votes by the Republicans as a "trend." They attribute the Republican gains to all sorts of political wording. They say the vote is more independent, against rather than for, against power, emotional or prejudiced. Harry Waterfield said, "If the people don't like the Democratic candidate or platform, they just stay home rather than vote Republican."

It is pretty obvious that the Purchase leaders are not willing to concede the Republicans a thing because of their recent higher vote-getting ability. This compulsion to rationalize the Republican gains brings into

Continued On Page 10
Of This Section

WARRANTY CONTRACTS

RCA **MAYTAG** **Frigidaire**

STORES IN

MURRAY, MAYFIELD,
PADUCAH AND PARIS, TENN.

100% Service on Everything Sold

FRIGIDAIRE
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS
GM
MARK OF EXCELLENCE

Southern Harmony

Continued From Page 8

he was the composer, but merely indicates that he harmonized the songs in question. His harmony is called bad by musical purists, but unfettered musicians find it a definite character — one which seems consistent with the time, the folk, and their religious concepts. Many musicians say it is almost impossible to play on an instrument and at first hearing, it strikes most listeners as "odd." Dr. Jackson recently discussed the reasons in his *The Story of the Sacred Harp*, the chief one being that all four parts were composed in such a manner that each voice part is equally essential and interesting to the singer. In present day usage, all other parts play second-fiddle to the soprano which has the melody. Thus they are made up of long strings of monotonous notes.

The book also looks "odd" to the modern singer since it is printed in a 7 by 10 oblong shape. It shares this with *The Sacred Harp* and other singing school manuals of its time made necessary by the notation (one voice on each staff) and by placing the four voices one directly above the other.

The first edition of the *Southern Harmony* appeared in 1855. Walker had it printed by the New Haven printer Nathan Whiting, evidently because there was no printing shop in his section where such work could be done. During the following year, edition after edition appeared on the market, the last one in 1854.

One reason why this immensely popular book was not reprinted after 1854 was probably the War Between the States and the disaster it brought to the South. Another and even more potent reason is that Walker himself deserted the four shape note notation with which *Southern Harmony* had become synonymous, and went over to the seven shape note party. When he published his *Christian Harmony* in that form after the War Between the States, he probably believed his clientele would shift their loyalty with him. But his hopes were in vain.

they cling to their old four shape note 1854 copies or switched to other publishers. Walker's failure to provide them with further editions of the *Southern Harmony* ended the fate of that book, it seemed, forever.

While the *Southern Harmony* had not been printed after 1854, a large part of its song treasure found a place in the *Sacred Harp*, a book originally compiled as we have said, by Walker's brother-in-law, B. F. White in 1844. Not only is it still available but in 1967, there were 370 singing involving 403 days devoted to the singing in such a manner as the *Sacred Harp*, mostly in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Other songs preserved in Walker's pages have gone over into the songbooks of the Primitive Baptists. Several are found in works commonly used by Churches of Christ such as *Christian Hymns* by Gospel Advocate Publishing Company, Nashville, Tennessee, and several others from such Texas Publishers as *Firm Foundation*, Tillet S. Teddlie, and Will Slater.

In the Southeastern scene of Walker's life work, his book is now merely a treasured relic on the shelves of the god. Hence it is still in active use by a singing group in a region which was, when the book was born, almost on the Western frontier.

The "Big Singing" is always held in Benton on the fourth Sunday in May, making it usually the last Sunday of the month. This year it is the 25th. While the first one was held in Benton it has not always been there. A few were held in other sections. Squatry towns, most notably in *Hittoria*, after the courthouse burned in 1915. Benton may be reached by the Jackson Purchase Parkway, US 641, or Kentucky highways 58 and 403. Nearby in the same county are two state parks, Kentucky Dam Village and Kenlake on the Kentucky Lake embayment of the Tennessee River. Adjoining this is Barkley Dam and the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

When the annual celebration opens in the Circuit Courtroom at 10:00 a.m., the first number is "Holy Mania," and up to 10,000 homescomers and tourists will have mingled with Benton's normal population of some 4,000 souls. A few may eat their lunch on the courthouse lawn but their custom is fast dying too. The afternoon session is the big one, running from 1:00 to about 4:00 p.m. The last number sung will be the final song in the book, number 334, "The Christian's Farewell."

One other word about the singing which may sound a bit strange to the visitor... the notes are always sung through first before the singing of the words begins. They are called by name in the proper tone and rhythm. Not only is the singing "A capella," but the leader starts his song by muttering the aid of pitch pipe or tuning fork.

You may also catch a glimpse of a snow-dusted singer or listener with tears streaming down his cheeks as he contemplates life as a "Thorny Desert," or traces the steps of a "Disciple" through "Green Fields" to make an "Indian Convert," using all who are "Bound for Canaan" to "Come Come Away" to the "Happy Land" across the "Sweet River" which is "Jerusalem" or the "Long Sought Home."



A. CLINTON COLLEGE — Established in 1873 under the auspices of the West Union Association of the Baptist Church. The main part of the building was erected in 1874 at an expenditure of \$12,000. It was a two-story brick structure and stood in the

Ky. Democratic

Continued From Page 9

sharp focus the political dilemma faced in the Purchase.

Democrats Search For New Outlet

The people are struggling for more recognition politically and in many cases have become disillusioned by the Democratic Party and are searching for an outlet. The Democratic and Republican leaders are striving to maintain the status quo—the Democrats because it means winning elections, and the Republicans because it means controlling patronage.

One immediately feels the two-party system would offer immediate relief to the Purchase voter. To use any voting results available and say a two-party system is a sure thing for the Purchase is to be over optimistic. However, the figures do show a "trend" toward a Republican vote. Should the leadership recognize this trend to the point of nurturing its growth, the resultant atmosphere would be one in which a two-party system could prosper.

The closest thing the Purchase has to a two-party system is the factionalism within the Democratic Party. Henry Waterfield says, "The upper state politicians take us for granted. They know we'll not vote Republican, so they make no effort to keep the

section happy. Instead, they concentrate on just enough individuals to split our vote, thus neutralizing our overall effect in the state-wide primary elections."

And Waterfield is not the only one, by any account, who feels this way. In talking with the political leaders of the Purchase one immediately hears Waterfield's sentiments echoed and re-echoed from one end of the Purchase to the other.

Over the years, the vote of the Purchase has been so effectively neutralized that the section has never given, to her than to Alben Barkley, a resounding victory to the winner of a holy contested primary. Nor has a "Purchase" been able to get himself elected to the state's highest office.

Alben Barkley is the only native Purchase son who has been able consistently to poll a big vote in his home district. The other leaders have charted no definite course, have given no consistent direction to the electorate and, in return, have received no tremendous response from the voters throughout the Purchase.

When the Purchase, the hunger for state-wide prestige and recognition became acute. The people felt the power that be in Frankfort had forgotten the Purchase, they had been neglected, had not received their "fair share" of governmental services and had been taken for granted by the Democrats and even up as hopeless by the Republicans.

A kind of negative attitude developed toward state government as the only way of getting across any of the river. The Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi, was by ferry.

Most of the political leaders agree that the Purchase may not have received its "fair share" from Frankfort until about ten years ago, but that now it is getting its due share.

Professor A. J. Wells says the Purchase was somewhat like the South in relation to the Democratic Party. It was taken for granted. The party got a solid block of votes without giving any political compensation.

Representative Barton explains his feelings. "The very fact that the voters from Frankfort, we don't get remembered. We get overlooked."

"There is absolutely no question but what the Purchase voter's 'inferiority complex' shows through in this attitude toward politics. This complex is real and although it may exist in every other section of Kentucky, it definitely contributes to the political temperment of the Purchase."

Henry Ward said, "Every section left out; I used to feel like that myself."

Professor Wells said, "I live here but have spent fifteen to twenty years in Central Kentucky, and the feeling that this area is 'isolated' is evident, not in just one area, but both."

Dr. C. S. Lowry expresses much of the same thought.

"Yes, I feel the Purchase is isolated geographically and psychologically from the remainder of Kentucky. Or maybe the rest of the state is isolated from us. The Purchase has a different basic culture from the rest of the state. Its larger shopping centers, Memphis, Nashville, and St. Louis are closer than Louisville."

A newspaper article gives a little different slant in the isolation idea of the Purchase, when it speaks of the bridges which made automobile traffic possible into the Purchase from the rest of Kentucky.

In the 1920's the automobile age made it appear that highway transportation was becoming a vital link between the commercial centers of the state and nation. The Purchase was

becoming isolated from the rest of the state and nation because the only way of getting across any of the river. The Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi, was by ferry.

A group of Paducah businessmen formed a corporation to build a bridge across the Ohio. This would connect the area with St. Louis and Chicago. On the night before this bridge was dedicated, a telegram was read which said the state was building two bridges across the Tennessee River and two across the Cumberland. Even with these bridges, it wasn't until 1945, when the last of the state-owned bridges was made to free, that the people in the Purchase felt the barriers and really been the broken between them and the remainder of Kentucky.

Paul Westphal, Jr., of Fulton, goes a step further when he says the Purchase today is "isolated" psychologically more than geographically.

"Most of our Purchase wholesale services come from St. Louis, or Evansville, or Memphis, most of the out-of-the-area shipping gravitates to these points, and only with the opening of the Western Kentucky Parkway has the Purchase had a ready access to Louisville. There is no better example I can give than the absurdity of wire service produce and weather reports to our radio station from Louisville. We want Memphis and Cairo produce prices around Fulton."

This isolation complex; the solidly Democratic vote; the breach the Republicans are making in that solidarity; and the reaction of the political leaders to this activity constitute the big political attitude formers in the Purchase today. Specifically, the electorate appears to make decisions based not upon any valid concern of political leadership, but rather on factors such as, "I got my road built," or "my brother was given a job teaching during this administration," etc. It is a selfless and mine situation atmosphere. What is in it for me personally?

The attitude of seeking favors is common now in the Jackson Purchase of Kentucky. It is a factor in the whole political structure of our society, but it does seem to be a "special tinge" in the southern atmosphere.

In summary, the Republican trend in the Purchase cannot be refuted. Neither can it be called monotonous indication that a two-party system is in the immediate future of the Purchase. The trend is evident, but it is not one of sufficient volume to make it significant for present political operations. It indicates the people of the Purchase are searching just as Samuel Lubell said people in other areas of the South are searching for a more effective political voice.

Purchase political leaders express dissatisfaction with the manner in which the area's

It leads to strong sectionalism and individualism within a single party when there is little two-party competition. This is as true in the South as it is in the Purchase. There is no deep cleavage between the two factions of the single-dominating party other than that which causes individuals to align themselves with a politician friend who, when in office, will see that his supporters are rewarded for their efforts to have him elected.

Simply, it makes those who are in office the "administration" and those who are out of office the "anti-administrators." After a primary election is held and one of the factions has received its "clinton call" from the people, the two factions hold hands and get the party's candidate in office — then return to the game of seeking in the light of favors or withdrawing and turning green with envy.

This is the shallow pattern in which the political attitudes and voting habits of the people of the Purchase have been molded. This is the pattern in which the political leaders have acquired and from which they "show no indication of shifting." This is the pattern which has molded in the Purchase an isolation complex and negative resentment toward the political domination of the upper Kentuckians.

It is this pattern of political existence upon which the Republicans have made small but evident inroads in recent years. The erstwhile "Rock of Democracy" shows signs of cracking because the people are not satisfied. Thus the political leaders are challenged to lead the area's political maturity to a plane relative to that achieved in the social and economic realms.

In summary, the Republican trend in the Purchase cannot be refuted. Neither can it be called monotonous indication that a two-party system is in the immediate future of the Purchase. The trend is evident, but it is not one of sufficient volume to make it significant for present political operations. It indicates the people of the Purchase are searching just as Samuel Lubell said people in other areas of the South are searching for a more effective political voice.

Purchase political leaders express dissatisfaction with the manner in which the area's

vote is "neutralized" in primary elections. They, and the people, believe that the Purchase is taken for granted and perhaps, just now is beginning to receive a "fair share" from Frankfort.

Feeling Of Neglect Expressed Itself

This feeling of neglect has expressed itself in several ways in the Purchase. The people have made no concerted effort in any direction, politically. They tend to be favor seekers, against power, independent in their voting behavior and vote against something before they vote for something.

In its struggle for political maturity the Purchase must produce leaders who can rally the people to a political cause such as Luther Hefflin rallied them to an industrial cause. Leaders must help the people overcome their "inferiority complex" which has developed over the years. Already the Purchase makes many notable contributions to the state.

Purchase farms and their products are as good to the state. Purchase industry continues to expand and draw new capital and new people into the state. The Purchase is making a definite bid to become a mid-America vacation-recreation area. The Purchase people are searching for a more realistic position in the political life of their state. When industrialization becomes more widespread and thus a more important economic factor, the struggle for political maturity will gain momentum and eventually overcome the restrictive patterns recognizable in the present political attitudes and voting behavior.

Andrew Jackson
Courtesy of Ladies
Heritage Association
Heritage, Tennessee

This picture was shot about 1922 — southwest corner of 11th and Main, where the Bank of Marshall County began serving this area in 1903. Its modern structure was erected in 1909; a year later the Gilbertsville Branch was opened.

A FULL SERVICE BANK

Jackson Purchase
150 Years

FDIC

BANK of MARSHALL COUNTY

Two locations to serve you:

Benton **Gilbertsville**

BANK OF MARSHALL COUNTY

Harry Lee Waterfield "Stands Tail" In The Purchase; Six Terms In The House And Lt. Governor Two Times

Editor's Note:
Alan M. Trout, political writer and folk columnist for the Courier-Journal, retired December 31, 1967, after 39 years of service. Man and boy, he had been in the newspaper business 50 years. Since retirement, he has been director of company relations for Investors Heritage Life Insurance Company.

Sketch in depth of Harry Lee Waterfield, written by Alan M. Trout for the Jackson Purchase Historical Society's semi-annual edition of The Mayfield Messenger.

The 150-year shadow that Jackson's Purchase casts across Kentucky has been, and is, an extension of the composite spirit of able men and women rooted to the fertile soil west of Tennessee River.

Harry Lee Waterfield of Clinton stands tall in this company of sons native to the Purchase whose names are in public and private life have transcended regional boundaries for significant impact upon their state and nation.

In his 30-year public career, 1937-67, Waterfield was a member of the House of Representatives six terms, two of them as speaker.

Twice he was elected Lieutenant Governor, in 1944 and 1953. Gov. Gabriel Slaughter, 1816-20, was the only other man twice elected Lieutenant Governor in this state.

As Lieutenant Governor, Waterfield was President of the Senate eight years, director of Legislative Research Commission four years, and its chairman eight years. He served as presiding officer of both branches of the Legislature two years longer than any other man since statehood in 1792.

He was chairman of the Disabled Service Men's Board, 1950-53. For eight years he was a member of the State Property and Buildings Commission, and for four years was a member of the Turnpike Authority and vice chairman of the Agricultural Commission.

He ran in the Democratic primary for Governor in 1947, 1953, and 1967, but was defeated, successively, by Eddie C. Clements, Bert T. Combs, and Henry Ward.

Waterfield was chairman of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors in 1967. He served two three-year terms as secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, 1944-47, and 1956-59.

He was state manager of Ben Kilgore's primary campaign for Governor in 1943, then became publicity chairman of J. Lyter Dobbins' fall campaign for Governor the same year. In 1944 he was state manager of the campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President and Padua's Alben W. Barkley for the United States Senate.

In private life, Waterfield has published newspapers in the Purchase since 1932. He was president of Kentucky Press Association in 1942.

Since 1944 he has bred registered Shorthorn cattle on Hickmanville, his north of a 400-acre farm at the shore city limits of Clinton.

Waterfield Now Resides in Frankfort

Today, he is president and chairman of the boards of Kentucky Investors, Inc., and Investors Heritage Life Insurance Company, Frankfort, and chairman of the board of Investors Heritage Life Insurance Company of Ohio, Columbus.

Since the inception of this insurance complex in 1960, Waterfield has been the chief executive of a growth that currently totals \$300 million in assets, including \$118 million in combined assets.

In warp and woof, and design of pattern, the fabric of Waterfield's life in the Purchase, his paternal line settled west of the Tennessee six generations ago, his maternal line five generations ago. He embodies the conservative regional ethos of hard work, stern rectitude in personal affairs, open-handed dealing in business, and dedication to high purpose in public life.

Of the eight counties in The Purchase, only Graves and McCracken have not figured prominently in his family background. He has lived in Lincoln County, Ballard, Marshall and Hickman, 3-22, owned and operated a sawmill near Hickman, Carlisle and Ballard.

Except for the seventh and eighth grades at Hardin, in Marshall County, Waterfield was educated from the first grade through college in Calloway County. His alma mater, Murray State University, awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on August 8, 1969. He was also second alumnus, so honored.

For 13 years Waterfield has lived in Lexington or Frankfort, but his voting residence, and membership in the Christian Church, remain at Clinton. He maintains his home at Hickmanville in livable condition for frequent weekend visits. His home at Frankfort is on the four-acre grounds developed and landscaped by the late Earl Wallace, State Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

His picture-book establishment at Hickmanville was known as the McPeckers Place when Waterfield bought and restored it to prime condition. The massive two-story dwelling, with high columns and solid brick interior walls, is reminiscent of antebellum architecture of the deep South, although it was not built until 1900.

Waterfield was the second breeder of coonhounds to start a Shorthorn herd in The Purchase. He was among the first in his section to reclaim rowdown land with modern conservation practices and cover crops of clover, orchard grass and Kentucky 31 fescue.

Waterfield was born January 19, 1911, at Totom, a community south of Murray that, later, became known as Midway. His father was Grover

B. Waterfield, his mother the former Lois Burton. January 19 being Robert E. Lee's birthday, he was named after the General's father, (Lighthorse) Harry Lee.

Mrs. Waterfield had started teaching in 1902, at age 17. She taught in Calloway County schools until 1936, then embarked upon a managerial and selling career in insurance. She retired at age 70, but when her son started his insurance venture she began to sell for him as a consistently good producer.

Waterfield obtained his elementary and secondary education at Haze, Hardin, and Murray. He was a member of the seventh graduating class at Murray State University, receiving his B.S. degree in 1932.

As a boy, he often visited friends living on the Dr. Rainey T. Wells farm that is now the campus of MSU. There, he'd help his friend, the late Dr. Hal Houston, milk cows in the barn where he'd be the original administrator building status. He played clarinet in the high school band at the dedication of Wells Hall by Gov. C. B. Fields in 1926. As a college student during the Great Depression, he helped pay his way with work on the campus at 10 cents an hour.

Thirty-four years later, as President of the Senate, he signed the bill upon which his alma mater from college to university. And, 37 years later, he was the library of MSU two truckloads of the papers, books, documents, correspondence, pictures, tape recordings, movie reels, memorabilia related to the three decades of his public service.

Meanwhile, during his first term as Lieutenant Governor, MSU had named the new student union in his honor. Obviously, admiration is mutual between the senior institution of higher learning in The Purchase and its graduate who participated in his 10-cent-an-hour college labor into a career reflecting so much credit to his native environs.

Soon after graduation in 1932, Waterfield borrowed money to lease The Weekly Advertiser, a hand-set weekly at LaCenter. In 1934, he bought The Hickman County Gazette, of which he is still publisher and, until 1962, was editor.

In 1936 he acquired The Courier in Arlington, the last hand-set weekly in The Purchase. The Carlisle County news in 1938, and the Pullton Daily Leader in 1946, completed his acquisitions in the fourth estate, all of which were subsequently merged or resold except The Hickman County Gazette.

Married To Daughter Of Garth Ferguson, LaCenter, Kentucky

On June 1, 1933, Waterfield married Laura, the daughter of Garth K. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, of LaCenter. Their romance had ripened on the campus of MSU, where she studied three years. She went to Western Kentucky University to obtain library

As Speaker in 1944, he promoted the first conciliatory clause in the appropriation to public schools, a clause that since then has given added support to education when income exceeds estimates. The same session he initiated added state support for rural highways.

Waterfield was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1955 on the ticket headed by Albert E. Chandler. His majority was 145,307, Chandler's 128,976.

He was the first in that office to occupy, as official residence, the restored mansion at Clinton and High Streets that, for 110 years since the late Eighteenth Century, has been the home of Kentucky Governors.

State University named in his honor.



DR. HARRY M. SPARKS, left, president of Murray State University, is shown awarding to Waterfield the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Waterfield Loses Governors Race To Bert Combs In 1959

He made his primary race for Governor in 1959 with support of the Chandler administration. But anti-administration forces rallied behind Combs to defeat him 292,462 to 259,461.

Retiring to private life, in 1960 he headed as president the organization of National Investors Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, based in Lexington. The fledgling company experienced phenomenal growth. In 1963, Waterfield was named president and chairman of the board of Kentucky Investors, Inc., the holding company that later bought controlling interest in National Investors.

The First District, comprised of Hickman and Fulton Counties, elected Waterfield to the House of Representatives in 1937. He was re-elected for the sessions of 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. He was Speaker at the 1944 and 1946 sessions.

Waterfield, as Speaker, and Clements, as Speaker and Leader in the Senate, utilized the TRF statute as guiding board for the gubernatorial primary Clements was to win in 1947 by 158,196 to 123,276.

He was elected to his sixth House term in 1949. He ran in the 1951 primary for the State Senate but was defeated by Wayne Freeman, Mayfield, in the district comprised of Hickman, Fulton, Graves and Marshall Counties.

Waterfield was Speaker of the Democratic House in both sessions of the Republican administration of Gov. Simon Willis. As such, he was titular leader of the majority. But in the broader sense, throughout his 12 years of House service, Waterfield was identified with the dissent minority, the cautious minority known, from time to time, as the rebels, or the young Turks.

He stood with B.E.A. in the historic struggle of that era between public and private power. For three sessions, before his enactment in 1948, he sponsored the bill to repeal the tax on gasoline used in farm machinery. As Speaker, he pioneered the concept of legislative research in Kentucky.

In the House, Waterfield helped Ward, then Representative from Paducah, to lay the statutory base under what now is considered the best system of state parks in the nation. He and Ward and other Purchase legislators led the successful fight for TVA payments in lieu of taxes to the counties and school districts.

His first term as President of the Senate was under favorable conditions for a session study and action on a number of adverse. The adversity of 1963-67 drove him to intensify the drive he had made in 1956-59 for legislative maturity, competence, and responsibility. Upon every appropriate occasion for eight years he vigorously urged the Legislature toward better pay, better working conditions, better attention to duty and, above all, independence from pressures by the executive branch, inside government, and special interests, outside government.

Today, the seeds he sowed are coming up. The Legislature has resolved itself into committees for session study and quasi-annual between biennial sessions. Members draw decent pay, have more room, better food, and streamlined procedures. Finally, voters in November will be asked to ratify or reject a constitutional amendment to permit annual sessions.

Waterfield was elected to the office of Speaker in 1944, and served two terms as Speaker and Leader in the Senate, utilizing the TRF statute as guiding board for the gubernatorial primary Clements was to win in 1947 by 158,196 to 123,276.

Waterfield Loses Governors Race To Bert Combs In 1959

He made his primary race for Governor in 1959 with support of the Chandler administration. But anti-administration forces rallied behind Combs to defeat him 292,462 to 259,461.

Retiring to private life, in 1960 he headed as president the organization of National Investors Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, based in Lexington. The fledgling company experienced phenomenal growth. In 1963, Waterfield was named president and chairman of the board of Kentucky Investors, Inc., the holding company that later bought controlling interest in National Investors.

The First District, comprised of Hickman and Fulton Counties, elected Waterfield to the House of Representatives in 1937. He was re-elected for the sessions of 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. He was Speaker at the 1944 and 1946 sessions.

Waterfield, as Speaker, and Clements, as Speaker and Leader in the Senate, utilized the TRF statute as guiding board for the gubernatorial primary Clements was to win in 1947 by 158,196 to 123,276.

He was elected to his sixth House term in 1949. He ran in the 1951 primary for the State Senate but was defeated by Wayne Freeman, Mayfield, in the district comprised of Hickman, Fulton, Graves and Marshall Counties.

Waterfield was Speaker of the Democratic House in both sessions of the Republican administration of Gov. Simon Willis. As such, he was titular leader of the majority. But in the broader sense, throughout his 12 years of House service, Waterfield was identified with the dissent minority, the cautious minority known, from time to time, as the rebels, or the young Turks.

He stood with B.E.A. in the historic struggle of that era between public and private power. For three sessions, before his enactment in 1948, he sponsored the bill to repeal the tax on gasoline used in farm machinery. As Speaker, he pioneered the concept of legislative research in Kentucky.

In the House, Waterfield helped Ward, then Representative from Paducah, to lay the statutory base under what now is considered the best system of state parks in the nation. He and Ward and other Purchase legislators led the successful fight for TVA payments in lieu of taxes to the counties and school districts.

His first term as President of the Senate was under favorable conditions for a session study and action on a number of adverse. The adversity of 1963-67 drove him to intensify the drive he had made in 1956-59 for legislative maturity, competence, and responsibility. Upon every appropriate occasion for eight years he vigorously urged the Legislature toward better pay, better working conditions, better attention to duty and, above all, independence from pressures by the executive branch, inside government, and special interests, outside government.

Today, the seeds he sowed are coming up. The Legislature has resolved itself into committees for session study and quasi-annual between biennial sessions. Members draw decent pay, have more room, better food, and streamlined procedures. Finally, voters in November will be asked to ratify or reject a constitutional amendment to permit annual sessions.

Waterfield Loses Governors Race To Bert Combs In 1959

He made his primary race for Governor in 1959 with support of the Chandler administration. But anti-administration forces rallied behind Combs to defeat him 292,462 to 259,461.

Retiring to private life, in 1960 he headed as president the organization of National Investors Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, based in Lexington. The fledgling company experienced phenomenal growth. In 1963, Waterfield was named president and chairman of the board of Kentucky Investors, Inc., the holding company that later bought controlling interest in National Investors.

The First District, comprised of Hickman and Fulton Counties, elected Waterfield to the House of Representatives in 1937. He was re-elected for the sessions of 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. He was Speaker at the 1944 and 1946 sessions.

Waterfield, as Speaker, and Clements, as Speaker and Leader in the Senate, utilized the TRF statute as guiding board for the gubernatorial primary Clements was to win in 1947 by 158,196 to 123,276.

He was elected to his sixth House term in 1949. He ran in the 1951 primary for the State Senate but was defeated by Wayne Freeman, Mayfield, in the district comprised of Hickman, Fulton, Graves and Marshall Counties.

Waterfield was Speaker of the Democratic House in both sessions of the Republican administration of Gov. Simon Willis. As such, he was titular leader of the majority. But in the broader sense, throughout his 12 years of House service, Waterfield was identified with the dissent minority, the cautious minority known, from time to time, as the rebels, or the young Turks.

He stood with B.E.A. in the historic struggle of that era between public and private power. For three sessions, before his enactment in 1948, he sponsored the bill to repeal the tax on gasoline used in farm machinery. As Speaker, he pioneered the concept of legislative research in Kentucky.

In the House, Waterfield helped Ward, then Representative from Paducah, to lay the statutory base under what now is considered the best system of state parks in the nation. He and Ward and other Purchase legislators led the successful fight for TVA payments in lieu of taxes to the counties and school districts.

His first term as President of the Senate was under favorable conditions for a session study and action on a number of adverse. The adversity of 1963-67 drove him to intensify the drive he had made in 1956-59 for legislative maturity, competence, and responsibility. Upon every appropriate occasion for eight years he vigorously urged the Legislature toward better pay, better working conditions, better attention to duty and, above all, independence from pressures by the executive branch, inside government, and special interests, outside government.

Today, the seeds he sowed are coming up. The Legislature has resolved itself into committees for session study and quasi-annual between biennial sessions. Members draw decent pay, have more room, better food, and streamlined procedures. Finally, voters in November will be asked to ratify or reject a constitutional amendment to permit annual sessions.

Waterfield Loses Governors Race To Bert Combs In 1959

He made his primary race for Governor in 1959 with support of the Chandler administration. But anti-administration forces rallied behind Combs to defeat him 292,462 to 259,461.

Retiring to private life, in 1960 he headed as president the organization of National Investors Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, based in Lexington. The fledgling company experienced phenomenal growth. In 1963, Waterfield was named president and chairman of the board of Kentucky Investors, Inc., the holding company that later bought controlling interest in National Investors.

The First District, comprised of Hickman and Fulton Counties, elected Waterfield to the House of Representatives in 1937. He was re-elected for the sessions of 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. He was Speaker at the 1944 and 1946 sessions.

Waterfield, as Speaker, and Clements, as Speaker and Leader in the Senate, utilized the TRF statute as guiding board for the gubernatorial primary Clements was to win in 1947 by 158,196 to 123,276.

He was elected to his sixth House term in 1949. He ran in the 1951 primary for the State Senate but was defeated by Wayne Freeman, Mayfield, in the district comprised of Hickman, Fulton, Graves and Marshall Counties.

Waterfield was Speaker of the Democratic House in both sessions of the Republican administration of Gov. Simon Willis. As such, he was titular leader of the majority. But in the broader sense, throughout his 12 years of House service, Waterfield was identified with the dissent minority, the cautious minority known, from time to time, as the rebels, or the young Turks.

He stood with B.E.A. in the historic struggle of that era between public and private power. For three sessions, before his enactment in 1948, he sponsored the bill to repeal the tax on gasoline used in farm machinery. As Speaker, he pioneered the concept of legislative research in Kentucky.

In the House, Waterfield helped Ward, then Representative from Paducah, to lay the statutory base under what now is considered the best system of state parks in the nation. He and Ward and other Purchase legislators led the successful fight for TVA payments in lieu of taxes to the counties and school districts.

His first term as President of the Senate was under favorable conditions for a session study and action on a number of adverse. The adversity of 1963-67 drove him to intensify the drive he had made in 1956-59 for legislative maturity, competence, and responsibility. Upon every appropriate occasion for eight years he vigorously urged the Legislature toward better pay, better working conditions, better attention to duty and, above all, independence from pressures by the executive branch, inside government, and special interests, outside government.

Today, the seeds he sowed are coming up. The Legislature has resolved itself into committees for session study and quasi-annual between biennial sessions. Members draw decent pay, have more room, better food, and streamlined procedures. Finally, voters in November will be asked to ratify or reject a constitutional amendment to permit annual sessions.

Waterfield Loses Governors Race To Bert Combs In 1959

He made his primary race for Governor in 1959 with support of the Chandler administration. But anti-administration forces rallied behind Combs to defeat him 292,462 to 259,461.

Retiring to private life, in 1960 he headed as president the organization of National Investors Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, based in Lexington. The fledgling company experienced phenomenal growth. In 1963, Waterfield was named president and chairman of the board of Kentucky Investors, Inc., the holding company that later bought controlling interest in National Investors.

The First District, comprised of Hickman and Fulton Counties, elected Waterfield to the House of Representatives in 1937. He was re-elected for the sessions of 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946. He was Speaker at the 1944 and 1946 sessions.

Waterfield, as Speaker, and Clements, as Speaker and Leader in the Senate, utilized the TRF statute as guiding board for the gubernatorial primary Clements was to win in 1947 by 158,196 to 123,276.

He was elected to his sixth House term in 1949. He ran in the 1951 primary for the State Senate but was defeated by Wayne Freeman, Mayfield, in the district comprised of Hickman, Fulton, Graves and Marshall Counties.

Waterfield was Speaker of the Democratic House in both sessions of the Republican administration of Gov. Simon Willis. As such, he was titular leader of the majority. But in the broader sense, throughout his 12 years of House service, Waterfield was identified with the dissent minority, the cautious minority known, from time to time, as the rebels, or the young Turks.

He stood with B.E.A. in the historic struggle of that era between public and private power. For three sessions, before his enactment in 1948, he sponsored the bill to repeal the tax on gasoline used in farm machinery. As Speaker, he pioneered the concept of legislative research in Kentucky.

In the House, Waterfield helped Ward, then Representative from Paducah, to lay the statutory base under what now is considered the best system of state parks in the nation. He and Ward and other Purchase legislators led the successful fight for TVA payments in lieu of taxes to the counties and school districts.

His first term as President of the Senate was under favorable conditions for a session study and action on a number of adverse. The adversity of 1963-67 drove him to intensify the drive he had made in 1956-59 for legislative maturity, competence, and responsibility. Upon every appropriate occasion for eight years he vigorously urged the Legislature toward better pay, better working conditions, better attention to duty and, above all, independence from pressures by the executive branch, inside government, and special interests, outside government.

Today, the seeds he sowed are coming up. The Legislature has resolved itself into committees for session study and quasi-annual between biennial sessions. Members draw decent pay, have more room, better food, and streamlined procedures. Finally, voters in November will be asked to ratify or reject a constitutional amendment to permit annual sessions.



Waterfield and his son, Harry Lee Waterfield, II.

Jackson Purchase SESQUICENTENNIAL

1819 — 1969

150 Years

FOR 24 YEARS

Driver Motor Company is pleased to make this participation in the 150th Anniversary of the Purchase. The Jackson Purchase Historical Society is to be commended for gathering and editing the valuable data making possible this vital contribution to the welfare of the people of the Purchase.

Driver Motor Company has served the people of the Purchase for 24 years. We are proud of our service and look forward to many years of progress in bringing to the people of the Purchase the finest automobiles made.

DRIVER MOTOR COMPANY

Paducah Road, U.S. 45 Mayfield, Kentucky

AUTHORIZED DEALERS CHRYSLER MOTORS CORPORATION

MRS. WATERFIELD AND HER HUSBAND in front of the Student Union at Murray.

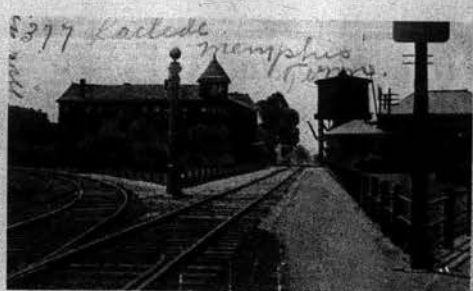
Isaac Shelby Was First Governor Of Kentucky

was a lieutenant in his father's command at the mouth of the Kanawha, October 10, 1774. In that engagement the officer in command was killed, when his father, Gen. Evan Shelby, took command of the troops, and both his father and himself were conspicuous in the battle. He first came to Kentucky in 1778, and was employed as a surveyor by Henderson & Co., who had established a land office in that territory under their purchase from the Indians, but in the following year he returned to Virginia, having been appointed captain of militia in the same company; in 1777, he was appointed, by Henry, of Virginia, as commissary of supplies for militia in different parts of the frontier; was the commissary department of the army for several years, and was appointed, in 1780, as an expedition against the Indians on his individual responsibility. In the spring of 1779, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature from Washington; in the same year was appointed, for determining the line between Virginia and North Carolina. By that survey his own land was found to be within the boundary of North Carolina. He was then a citizen of that State, and was soon afterwards elected to the new county of Sullivan, formed by the territory added to the State by the expedition. In 1780, he came to Kentucky to look

after the lands located for himself, and his family, on his return home he was requested by Gov. Charles McDowell to furnish all the possible, and march to check the progress of the British, then overflying the South. He soon gathered a considerable force, and displayed great skill in conducting his retreat after two brilliant engagements, against great odds, at Cedar Spring and Musgrove's Mill. He originated the pursuit of Ferguson, which terminated in the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, in which he was one of the commanders, and in which he was killed, and new zeal added to the Republican cause. In account of this battle the Legislature of North Carolina voted thanks to him and other officers, and ordered a medal to be presented to each; which resolution was carried out in his case in 1810, when he was leading his troops from the State of which he was then Governor to participate in the second war with Great Britain. In the Fall of 1781, he served under Gen. Marion, and during that campaign the British poet at Falders surrenders to him. He was at that time a member of the North Carolina Legislature, formed by sitting in the Winter of 1781, highly commended by Gen. Marion. In 1782 he was again a member of the Legislature, and

was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the pre-emption claim on the Cumberland river, and lay off the lands allotted the North Carolina soldiers, south of Nashville. He returned from that service, and in the spring of 1783 settled in Kentucky on the first pre-emption granted in the state, and he continued to live until his death. At Boonborough he married Susannah Hart, second daughter of Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, one of the land proprietors called Henderson & Co., and one of the early distinguished settlers of Kentucky. He was a member of the various conventions held at Danville, looking to separation from Virginia, was a member of the Convention of 1792, which framed the Constitution by which Kentucky was made a State, and in May, 1792, was elected the first Governor of the State, serving four years with great distinction, both as a State and National official. At the close of his gubernatorial term he retired to his farm, where, as public affairs were conducted in his judgment and success. He was several times chosen Presidential Elector, and voted for Jefferson and Madison. In 1812, he was again elected Governor, and, after sending supplies and aiding in every possible way to put the army of the North-west in a good

condition, the Legislature requested him to lead the additional troops of the State. Accordingly, four thousand men were called to arms thirty days, with their own horses, and with them he marched to the aid of Gen. Harrison. Although his authority as Governor ceased after crossing the Ohio at the head of his volunteer army, yet he was regarded by Gen. Harrison as the senior General of Kentucky troops, the two divisions of his forces being commanded by Gen. Henry and Deha. The Legislature of the State and the Congress of the Nation expressed their sense of his gallant and patriotic conduct, and Congress voted Gen. Harrison and himself each a gold medal on account of the victory of the Thames. Throughout the war he was active in the Council, Chief of Government, using great exertion for the defense of the country in the North, and at the same time sending troops to the aid of Gen. Jackson at the South. In 1816, at the expiration of his term of office, he again retired to his farm; and although in the following year President Madison offered him the position of Secretary of War in his Cabinet, he declined. In 1818 he was commissioned, with Gen. Jackson, to treat with the Chickasaw Indians. This mission was conducted with great satisfaction to the Government, and he had public service. Gov. Shelby's career was marked by great wisdom, justice, economy, skill; and he was one of the best Governors, and one of the most able, upright, patriotic, and valuable men Kentucky has ever had. In 1820, he was attacked by paralysis, which closed his right leg and arm, but his mind remained unimpaired to the last. He died July 18, 1826. For this event he was paid a pension of \$20,000, which was paid to his family. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and having lived a Christian life conscientiously and faithfully. He had a vigorous constitution, was symmetrical in person, dignified bearing; was a man of great natural ability, and his great energy and perseverance were his chief merits in making him one of the first and most successful men of his time.



Picture showing old Ujona Hotel and Illinois Central Railroad tracks and office in Fulton, Kentucky as they appeared in 1912.



The Illinois Central Railroad Station in Wingo (built on land donated by the Wingo family for that purpose) in 1913.



Broadway in Paducah, looking west, as it appeared in 1913.

GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY
This photograph is a portrait of Isaac Shelby done by Matthew H. Joust. Courtesy of the Kentucky Historical Society.

The following is a short biographical sketch of Isaac Shelby taken from the Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky, pp. 11-12:
SHELBY, GOV. ISAAC, Farmer, Soldier, and Patriot, son of Gen. Evan Shelby, was born December 11, 1750, near the North Mountain, a few miles from Harpersburg, Maryland, where his father and grandfather had settled on their emigration from Wales. He received quite an ordinary English education, and, like his father, was reared to labor, and taught the use of firearms and the pursuit of game. He learned surveying later at the age of twenty-one settled in South-western Virginia, where he engaged in farming, and feeding and herding cattle. He

AND CHICKASAWIA PASSED
An Historical Narrative of the Chickasaw Treaty of 1818
By Dorothy McWhinny Bryn
AND CHICKASAWIA PASSED
Published by THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Historical Narrative of the Chickasaw Treaty of 1818

AND CHICKASAWIA PASSED
An Historical Narrative of the Chickasaw Treaty of 1818
By Dorothy McWhinny Bryn
AND CHICKASAWIA PASSED
Published by THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER, MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

They had found the "Land of Life." The place was east of the Mississippi River on the Tennessee River, northern Alabama. The first Chickasaw town was built there by their forefathers. Later at the age of twenty-one settled in South-western Virginia, where he engaged in farming, and feeding and herding cattle. He

As while men came, they sought control of the Chickasaw Bluffs establishing many camps there during the years of Chickasaw ownership. Spanish and French colonists from the bluffs who insisted they were for control of the Mississippi River and its surrounding lands. Later, the fourth bluff became the site of Memphis.

Here and De Soto supposedly saw the Chickasaw Bluffs in 1541 searching for treasure. Manuel Gasayo built Fort San Fernando in 1795 to further Spanish claims, but ambitious against the United States. Governor Blount sent a letter to General Gasayo concerning the Spanish fort on the Chickasaw Bluffs. Tragedy filled the years between De Soto's time and the abandonment of Fort San Fernando for the wrath of the Chickasaws was fierce. They repeatedly resisted the Spanish attempts to colonize "Chickasawia."

In 1672, the French Father Marquette wrote of the majestic height and coloring of the Chickasaw Bluffs and the "Iron Bluffs" which were seen near the present site of Columbus, Kentucky in the Chickasaw lands. Among the other Frenchmen supporting their interests were La Salle, who built the first fort (Ferdinand), Diron and others. These men were successful in conquering the lands of the Chickasaws.

The first American flag flew on the spot. Spain had ceded the land to the United States in 1797 after being badly mauled on the spot. Spain had ceded the land to the United States in 1797 after being badly mauled on the spot. Spain had ceded the land to the United States in 1797 after being badly mauled on the spot.

Plenipotentiary of all the Chickasaws. In 1788 establishing clearly the Chickasaw Bluffs Region from the Chickasaw. Colonel George Rogers Clark established the ill-fated Fort Jefferson which was destroyed in 1783. Repeated attacks and slaughter by the Chickasaws. With the exception of the outlaws who attacked the boats around New Orleans, the Indian lands lay dormant in the northern section.

Later Washington confirmed the Chickasaw boundaries in a letter to Pinckney in 1794. United States citizens could not legally settle within the Chickasaw boundaries. One Chickasaw chief, however, any settler in the Indian lands could be punished as the Chickasaws saw fit. The Chickasaw policy of isolation brought down on them destruction as complete as the Virginia policies of their neighbors. The Chickasaws were numerically small, their military capacities were second only to the Iroquois. Their record indicated extraordinary success in war with the Spanish and French.

The policy of our insecure central government was to appear with in bar. As the central government became stronger, a program seeking relinquishment of the Indian claims evolved. A plan to get the Chickasaw leaders to cede lands was promoted by Virginia and North Carolina both had interests in these lands. The present states of Kentucky and Tennessee, Kentucky was honor-bound to respect the military warrants of Virginia. In 1807, Kentucky emerged from Virginia aware of these restraints on her territory which were held by the Indians. These conditions retarded the state's growth somewhat. North Carolina also had within Tennessee. Also, to aid the recently organized University of North Carolina

warrants for Tennessee lands to Revolutionary Soldiers who died without heirs. Since West Tennessee had no representatives in their Legislature, all these University lands came from that section. Tennessee assumed the North Carolina authority to claim lands for the benefit of the Chickasaw Indians.

As nations and states competed for property in this area, individuals schemed to benefit from these lands years before the Chickasaw Treaty was made. In Tennessee, Judge John Overton bought from the estate of John Rice of North Carolina, a tract of 5,000 acres on the fourth Chickasaw Bluff in 1804. Two years later Overton sold one of the tracts to Andrew Jackson for \$100. In eighteen months Jackson more than tripled his money selling an eighth of his interest. Overton knew he was making a mistake, but very valuable when the Indian claims were relinquished. General James Winchester acquired parts of the interest. Jackson originally sold and bought an eighth of his remaining holdings for \$5,000. The Chickasaw Treaty was signed. These negotiations were not considered immoral at that time. Winchester immediately began laying off the town of Memphis.

Williams says Kentuckians had clamored from an early date for the removal of the Indian claims, but they were not removed until the Chickasaw Treaty. Their loyalty they did not press for removal, but had been so heavily deceived by the Indians. Evidence is contrary to the statement. Two years after the Chickasaw Treaty, a staunch supporter of the Chickasaw cause, a memorial was presented to Congress for the removal of the Indian claims. Congress took the necessary steps accordingly on April 3, 1818.

Presently, the Honorable Secretary of War, and suggests the principal chiefs be given the opportunity to accompany the party and to fortify their

to Nashville for the funds due the Indians.
At the first meeting with the chiefs, the Commissioners were told "until old debts are paid, we will not contract new ones." Presents were given to the money would arrive in a week. During this time all the Chickasaws were informed of the treaty by runners. Previous treaties with Great Britain and the United States, including the land grants given to the Chickasaws, were explained. The gifts given to the Indians which were sent from the Chickasaw lands were rusted or water-logged.

Finally, Smith returned from Nashville with the annuities and a Agent Sherburne distributed them among the Chickasaws.

Twelve days after the negotiation was to have been the Chickasaw spoke to the Indian Nation. Interposing his speech with many "friends and brothers" in Kentucky, he expressed an extreme interest and excitement within Tennessee over the proposed treaty. While mentioning the Indian claims to the land, the editorial praised President Monroe for the fact that the Indian was a varmint to the early Kentucky pioneer. Although the Indian was feared at times, his feeling was ungratified. If killing an Indian was an act highly commendable in itself.

From the Secret Journal of the Chickasaw Treaty Proceedings, October 1818 in Williams' Beginnings of West Tennessee has come much information. The President told us to give you a fair and reasonable price in money for the Chickasaw lands in Georgia we owned by the President and Congress who hold fast to the land. Also, if any of the Indian people among you do violence to you because of the treaty, the President will put him to death.

The Chickasaw withdrew to George Colbert's home to wrestle "white man's law." Jackson had said the United States would pay his annuities. The government, that all the game was gone while the river was in flood and canabakers abandoned in game, and the white men who had paid for the land wanted it. A secret agreement to pay chief personally for a certain annuity was not available; Benjamin Smith hastily went to favor ceding the lands to the government.

Three days after Jackson's proposal to the Council, Chief Levi Colbert told the Commissioners they would not trade their lands for other in the west. "We know nothing about that country. We were not born there. We will have nothing to do with it." The Indians, wanted money in exchange for their land. A proposal of \$20,000 per annum for twelve years was made which the Chickasaws sternly refused.

After considerable discussion and misunderstanding between the Chickasaws and the Commissioners on the price and between the Commissioners themselves, the treaty was signed. A land speculator personally stood for the \$20,000 which separated the Commissioners. The treaty was signed on October 19, 1818, with the following newspaper announcement being made:

Treaty Grounded
October 19, 1818
We have just closed a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians for all their claim in the state of Tennessee and Kentucky containing about seven million acres of the best lands of the western country and washed by the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers for at least three hundred and fifty miles for an annuity of \$20,000, for fifteen years.

I am respectfully
Your most obedient servant,
Andrew Jackson

The Chickasaw Treaty of 1818 was ratified by the United States. The Nashville Wingo notified the public of the action in an announcement which included this letter from their Representative in Congress.

Washington, December 7, 1818
Gentlemen - I have the pleasure to announce to you, the ratification of the treaty lately made with the Chickasaw tribes of Indians; for other news I refer you to the daily papers regularly forwarded.

I am respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Thomas Claiborne

"And Chickasaw Passed" becoming again the property of the United States. Migrating streams of humanity poured into the lands in large numbers increasing greatly the wealth of the two states legally claiming the area. Perhaps, more true of this section than others was the statement by the novelist, Dr. Alfred Leland Crabbe, "The kinship existing between Kentucky and Tennessee since their beginnings has been an organic one, physically and geologically. The two states are most of their physical geography in common. They drew their blood from the same sources. As fifteen and sixteen in the family of our forty-eight states, they have never been far apart in their problems or progress."

Kentucky Historical Society Founded 1837; Over 8,000 Members
This is to acquaint our members and prospective members with the various facts that make up the Kentucky Historical Society.
The Society was incorporated in 1837 and has been located here in the Old State House since 1920. We have over 8,000 members.
Our library of 30,000 volumes is a source of material for many researchers and students and includes a fine genealogical collection.
The museum which we operate is visited by approximately 100,000 persons annually.
The office of the Kentucky Historical Society Highway Markers Program is also here. The state now has over 900 markers at sites of historical significance.
We also have a Microfilm Department which is working to preserve the old records in our courthouses, governors' papers, deeds, land grants, etc.
HERITAGE, the Young Historians' Association works with the public and parochial school children, to stimulate their interest in the history of the state.
Our publications include the REGISTER, a magazine which relates to history; KENTUCKY ANCESTORS, a genealogical publication; and KENTUCKY HERITAGE, the Young Historians' magazine. All of these are published quarterly.
For the benefit of those who might care to visit us, the administrative offices are open five days a week, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The museum is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. This is Eastern standard time during the summer and Eastern daylight time from April to October.



A singing school held in early 1900's at Burlington's Chapel Methodist Church. This group directed by Reese Barton, shown in center of photo.

Military Activities of Fulton Co. In Civil War

By Hunter B. Whitwell

A definitive history of military and naval activities in the Jackson Purchase during the period 1861-1865 can be found in the April, 1963, and April, July and October, 1965, editions of the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. The four mentioned editions contain installments of a single article, which undertook to treat the war from beginning to end in the eight westernmost counties of Kentucky. What follows is a brief resume, chronologically arranged, of the military operations in the Purchase area which dealt with Fulton County.

1861 — 2 September — U.S. Gunboats Tyler and Lexington exchanged fire with Confederate gunboat, the CSS Yankee, and shore batteries at Hickman. Confederate troops were camped along the shore. This incident may well have touched the first "shots in anger" fired at each other by the regular forces of the two warring nations.

1862 — 20 February — Decision was made by Confederates to evacuate their position at Columbus at this time. Camp Beauregard in Graves County had already been fired and abandoned. Bridges in the area were destroyed, and an effort was made to put railroads out of commission. All rolling stock at Fulton Station was destroyed, and provisions stored there were moved south.

1 March — Confederate forces completed their withdrawal from Columbus. Some troop units passed through Fulton County on their way to Union City, Tennessee. Others were transported down the Mississippi to Island No. 10 and New Madrid, Missouri. One of the island's supporting defensive positions was located at Watson's Landing in Fulton County. Watson's Landing was thus apparently the last hold of the Southern Confederacy in the Jackson Purchase Area of Kentucky.

13 March — Rebel forces abandoned their position at New Madrid, Missouri. At about the same time, a Federal naval force under Commodore Forts took possession of an abandoned Hickman.

16 March — Bombardment of Island No. 10 commenced. By this date, 7 April, 1861, Union gunboats had managed to get past the island fortification. Yankee vessels were thus on both banks of the river, and the decision was made, "deliberately," to evacuate the area. Eventually, Confederate forces, eventually,

most of the troops (some 7000) were surrendered at Tiptonville, Tennessee, to Federal Gen. Pope. The loss of Island No. 10 marked the end of major military operations in the Kentucky Purchase area (including Fulton County), with the exception of raids by Confederate Gen. Forrest which would come in 1864. Two of these raids, which would actually constitute little short of a de facto Rebel occupation of the Purchase for some three weeks in March and April of 1864. In addition, in November of 1862, regular Confederate forces of Forrest's command, would enter the Purchase on over a number of occasions.

17 October — The Federal garrison on Island No. 10 was captured by a Rebel force of 300 men. The guerrillas moved under the light of the harvest moon, through the swamps and back roads of the Madrid Bend in Fulton County, and were forming for assault when a suspicious Union sentinel fired a warning shot. The ever present threat to the success of any night attack, confusion, instantly resulted in the regiment of Confederate Partisan Rangers, the 12th Kentucky Mounted. This regiment would be built around the nucleus of many of the men who participated in this abortive Island No. 10 operation. Most of the men were from the Purchase area. Once formally organized (early in 1863), the regiment would be initially referred to derisively as the "Kentucky Confederate rinks. Yankee resistance crystallized, and the Rebel attackers were forced to retire. There were casualties on both sides. The leader of the raiding force was Col. W. W. Faulkner who would later raise "Gordons" because most of its members had been engaged awhile that time almost constantly in operations behind Union lines. Another participant in this raid was Capt. Henry A. Tyler of Hickman. He would become a company commander in the 12th Mounted, and eventually become one of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's most trusted officers when the 12th came under his command in 1864.

18 March — Bombardment of Island No. 10 commenced. By this date, 7 April, 1861, Union gunboats had managed to get past the island fortification. Yankee vessels were thus on both banks of the river, and the decision was made, "deliberately," to evacuate the area. Eventually, Confederate forces, eventually,

23 December — Union City, Tennessee, was captured by a Federal force which had driven into west Tennessee recruiting

them, killing Yankees, and seizing supplies. On the night of the 23rd, an officer and 1200 Kentucky Mounted Regiment (mentioned before) was present, and made one charge upon the Yankee fortifications before the surrender. By the night of this same day, Gen. Forrest's main body had reached Mayfield. This raid went as far north as Paducah, included among it (the 12th Kentucky, were the 3rd, 7th, and 8th Kentucky Regiments, all of which were

February, 1863 — Federal Brig. Gen. Asboth, commanding the District of Columbia, complained that bands of Rebel irregulars infested the country along the M & O Railroad south of Columbus in West Kentucky and Tennessee. He also reported about attacks on river bridges, the supposed existence and support principally from the disloyal citizens of the area. He contended that anyone not belonging to the Confederate Army who showed any sympathy to guerrillas was to be tried by court martial and for every raid "not approved" and by irregular upon the railroad or boats on the river, the families in closest proximity to the scene of the outrage were to be arrested and held as hostages for the return of the real perpetrators.

10 July — Union City, Tennessee, and its garrison again fell to Confederate troops. The men under Col. Jacob Bluff of Forrest's Command. Five days later, a portion of these troops appeared at Hickman, and spent two days there. They moved on to Union City, and Jacob Bluff of Forrest's infantry from Columbus did not arrive until the next day. Yankee reports at this time said that the whole area along the Kentucky and Tennessee state lines was full of guerrillas and conspiring parties, impressing and robbing Union citizens. The Federal colonel (George E. Waring) directed to clear the area was warned that he would be in a country "surrounded by a population generally sympathetic with the rebellion."

4 August — Forty mounted Confederates were reported as having been seen near Hickman in the morning.

4 August — Col. Waring was directed to march from Felician to Union City, Tennessee, "in order to immediately clear" the country around Union City, Tennessee, and Hickman of the "R.V." Richardson's remaining parties, thus securing railroad and telegraphic communications to Columbus and Hickman.

September — Confederate irregular forces were raiding and conspiring in West Tennessee. A large Federal force (817 men and 37 officers) departed from Paducah in search of the Confederates. Near Huntington, Tennessee, they found the camp from which Col. Faulkner (mentioned earlier) had departed some eight hours earlier. From Huntington, the 12th Mounted marched to Dresden. Part of their cavalry was detached there for duty. The main body took up the line of march for Fulton Station. There, on the night of September, the expedition was disbanded, and the infantry embarked aboard trains for Paducah.

16 October — A skirmish was reported near Island No. 10. November and December — Several skirmishes took place in the Madrid Bend area. Yankee patrols were particularly active, competing with Confederate guerrillas in the Bend area for recruits, horses and mules. One Union officer made the practical suggestion that the large quantity of corn in the Bend should be taken possession of for the benefit of the government. The Bend was "pretty effectively" cleaned of male inhabitants, and the corn was therefore "hoaxed" for.

8 March — A squad of Union troops was sent from Island No. 10 to Union City, County to

capture non Joseph Mastry, "a notorious guerrilla and horse-thief" said to be in the area. They were unsuccessful in their effort to catch Mastry, and as they were returning to Island No. 10, they were ambushed by an estimated seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five guerrillas. This was the only incident reported in Fulton County so far in 1863, but there had been numerous reports of guerrillas in other counties near Fulton.

18 March — A guerrilla hunting patrol on Island No. 10 swept through the Madrid Bend area of Fulton County, and on Christmas Eve, and took one prisoner. Intelligence collected by this patrol was to the effect that a band of guerrillas had just departed from the Bend.

24 March — Confederate regular troops from Gen. Forrest's command seized Union City, Tennessee, and captured its garrison of 475 men with their arms, ammunition, supplies, and 300 horses. The 12th Kentucky Mounted Regiment (mentioned before) was present, and made one charge upon the Yankee fortifications before the surrender. By the night of this same day, Gen. Forrest's main body had reached Mayfield. This raid went as far north as Paducah, included among it (the 12th Kentucky, were the 3rd, 7th, and 8th Kentucky Regiments, all of which were

composed mainly of men recruited in the Purchase area of Kentucky. For a period of almost three weeks, Forrest's forces in effect occupied the entire Purchase area. (One Union report, on 2 April, stated that all western Kentucky, with the exception of the rivers, was under "insurrectionary control.")

Union troops were pulled back into Columbus and Paducah, and the Rebels roamed at will in the Purchase, recruiting, collecting horses, and gathering provisions. In the Kentucky troops of the mentioned regiments, it was an opportunity to visit their families. They had joined Forrest just before this expedition, and would remain with him for the remainder of the war.

13 May — Even though Forrest had been back in the state of Mississippi (his then base of operations) since the first week in May, he was still the imagined enemy in the Purchase. A Federal General reported on this date that the Purchase, with the exception of Columbus and Paducah, was in the "possession of Forrest's forces." This same general, in his report, was very much appalled at the organizing which went through West Kentucky into Tennessee, and at the overt partisan activities of the natives. "Great quantities of goods went from

Paducah to Fulton, and of course, into West Tennessee. The anti-unionism is so strong in this district that large bodies of guerrillas, led by men of respectable families, assembled in the best settled parts."

25 May — Confederate cavalry companies were reported to be in Clinton and Hickman. The unit at Hickman was said to have spent the night there.

21 June — Not only in the Purchase, but throughout the entire State of Kentucky, the guerrilla menace to the Federal supplies had reached a crisis stage. Gen. Sherman issued orders to Gen. Burbridge to instruct his subordinate commanders that henceforth guerrillas were to be treated as "not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the wages of war."

5 July — The writ of habeas corpus was suspended in Kentucky, a loyal state, and

the stern counter measures of the Federal authorities were necessary to combat the guerrilla problem, but the consequences felt by Kentuckians would leave scars slow to heal.

17 July — A Federal patrol went into the Bend area in search of a "rebel Captain Campbell." He eluded the Yankees, but two of his men were captured. They said that he had gone to Hickman to meet a Col. Outlaw who was there for the purpose of collecting conscripts and deserters.

18 August — A detachment of fifty Federal troops on patrol from Columbus were ordered "in the direction" of Hickman. There were other encounters north and south of Hickman in the next three weeks between Rebels and Union soldiers.

26 October — Confederate cavalry was reported in the Clinton area. They were Kentuckians of Forrest's command who had been sent out to guard the Confederate flank while the main body conducted a major raid against the Federal supply facility at Johnsonville on the Tennessee River. Federal river traffic was disrupted, boats were sunk, and Johnsonville's stores were

burned. When Forrest's main body returned to Mississippi from this raid, many of his Kentucky troops were permitted to ride north to their homes and visit their families for a few days. There is no doubt but that some of them were in Fulton County.

January, 1865 — The battle of Nashville had ended in disaster for Gen. Hood's Confederates, and Forrest had performed a masterful job as his rear guard during the retreat. When the campaign ended, Forrest granted many of his men twenty day furloughs to permit them to return home, and procure fresh mounts and a fresh supply of clothing. Once his Kentucky troops crossed the state line and entered the Kentucky Purchase area, they set up camps at various places. Part of the troops would remain in the camps and use them as bases for small demonstrations against the Federal army of occupation, while the other Confederate soldiers visited their families. The Yankees were thus held close to their forts while the visiting Rebel look turns at seeing their home folks. This went on for some two weeks, and then, at the appointed time, the several commands involved began to assemble at designated points, such as Clinton and Dukesdom, for

example, some of those troops were, of course, visiting in Fulton County. When these furloughed-by-unit cavalry men rode out of the Purchase, they would never return again as soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States. Not would natives of Fulton County and the rest of the Kentucky Purchase ever again see bodies of Confederate regulars ride through the country side, and upon the streets of the towns of the Purchase as they had done so frequently and so defiantly throughout the war. These horse men of Forrest would return only as the pardoned soldiers of a defeated army. The guerrillas stayed on, though, and there were incidents throughout the Purchase until after the war was over.

9 May — Gen. Forrest delivered his farewell to the troops of his command which by act of fate or geography, contained most of the soldiers there in the confederate army which had been recruited from the Kentucky Purchase counties.

Soon thereafter, Forrest's Kentuckians were moving in squads of twenty-five to one hundred men through West Tennessee, crossing the state line, and returning to their families in Fulton County and the rest of the Purchase.

Congratulations

To The Jackson Purchase

150 Years

CELEBRATING SEQUICENTENNIAL

JACKSON PURCHASE

150 YEARS OF PROGRESS

As we look back over the 150 year history of the Jackson Purchase our hearts are filled with pride and gratitude. We are extremely proud of the outstanding growth and progress made in this century and a half. We remember with deep appreciation the hardship and deprivation of the pioneers who settled and established this area. Without their faith and monumental sacrifices we would not have developed out of the wilderness. We feel that we are pioneers for future generations, and pledge our fair share to do our part to keep the economic growth of this region on the rise to undreamed of progress.

FRIGIDAIRE

COLOR TV, STEREO, RADIO

FRIGIDAIRE

RANGES, REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, AIR CONDITIONERS, WASHERS, DRYERS.

FRIGIDAIRE
A DIVISION OF GENERAL ELECTRIC

MARK OF EXCELLENCE

We are comparatively young in the Jackson Purchase history, but someday we hope to be one of the oldest firms in this area. We pledge, that as we grow older, we will ever keep our ideals young. Showed above is the newly enlarged, remodeled and redecorated Ward-Elkins store in Mayfield. This has been done to accommodate more selection of Frigidaire Appliances and RCA Television and home entertainment equipment. We also feature a complete service department and a fleet of service trucks, radio dispatched, so that we can truthfully say... "We service what we sell!"

FROM MAYFIELD
HEART OF THE PURCHASE

WAR-ELKINS

SINCE 1959

117 W. Broadway Mayfield, Ky. Dial 247-4536

CHARLES HOLLOWAY CO-OWNER, MANAGER



"Lover's Lane", a popular drive of the early 1900's just east of Mayfield, present-day Kentucky Highway 80.



View of Broadway in Mayfield — looking west from near North Seventh Street about 1912.



Mayfield's west side of Court House Square in 1913.

First Tax List From Graves County

The first tax list for Graves County was compiled in the year 1824, one year after the County had been formed from Hickman County. The following names appear on this significant historical document:

Anderson, John
Anderson, Alexander
Alicose, Harris
Anderson, William F.
Alicose, Sarah
Anderson, Crawford
Atterberry, Michael
Adams, Thomas
Aldridge, Jonathan
Adams, Ardick
Adams, Jeremiah
Armstrong, William
Burchum, Allen
Bennet, Elijah
Bennett, Hardin
Bennett, Larkin
Bird, William
Brown, Ansee
Bellows, Henry
Cook, John
Coker, William
Cottlerin, Clarke
Crasin, Elijah
Cartwright, Justineans
Cunningham, John
Cunningham, John B.
Crowley, Charles
Crowley, Eleonor
Crowley, Sarah
Cobb, Rice
Carter, Samuel
Copeland, Abel
Copeland, Thomas
Copeland, Joshua
Daniel, Joseph
Dadds, John C.
Delany, Elijah
Daff, Daniel
Dunn, John
Dunn, Sampson
Dyson, Francis
Eaken, Michael
Edwards, William
Edens, Ezekiel
Edens, Elias
Edwards, Henry M.
Edwards, John, Sr.
Fonville, John
Farmer, Frederick
Ford, Dillen
Ford, Elijah
Farmer, John
Farmer, George
Fuel, Henry
Good, Lewis
Good, James

Goff, Joshua
Goff, Rhoads
Goff, Eli
Gore, Thomas
Hughes, Elizabeth
Hamilton, John
Hoffield, William
Hemby, William
Hayle, Edward
Hosman, John
Hopkins, Rachel
Hopkins, Luke
Hopkins, George
Jones, Henry
Johnson, Solomon
Johnson, Samuel M.
Johns, Evan
Kilbough, Ebenezer
Kilbough, John
Kistner, Peter
Lamb, Cary A.
Larkins, Roger
Loveless, Walter
Larkins, Samuel P.
Larkins, Roger F.
Lafon, Scuitil
McClure, Benjamin
Morris, Thomas
Morse, Obadiah
Morse, Richard
Mitchum, Charly
McClure, James
Miller, Frederick
McNeil, Hector
Mason, Samuel
Martin, John
Mitchell, Jeremiah
Nell, William
Nael, Armstrong
Oliver, Martin
Oliver, William
Pryor, Jonathan
Percefield, Henry
Pryor, James
Robert, John
Shah, Charles
Robson, Joseph
Roberts, Aaron
Robertson, Ebenezer
Stephens, John D.
Shelton, Jeremiah
Story, John
Story, Samuel
Story, Mary
Story, William
Shelton, Joshua
Swain, Charles
Skagg, Anne
Skagg, Frederick
Stokes, Benjamin
Standly, Spencer
Stokes, Thomas
Shields, Josiah
Shelton, Abraham

Sample, John
Shelton, Ralph
Travis, Matthias
Thompson, Wilcoian
Taylor, John
Van Burklow, William
Van Burklow, John
Womack, Green
Wysall, Jonathan
Williams, Wyatt
Williams, Frederick
Williams, Durwell
Williams, Ankenaz
Watson, Thomas
Wyatt, Samuel
Williams, Thomas
Williams, Henry
Woods, John
Williams, Nehemiah
Williams, Robert
Williams, Andrew
Wheeler, Henry
Washam, Lucy

Memento Of A Razoring

By Quida Jewell

Among the novel origins of town names is that of Feliciana, Ky., small community located about three miles southeast of Water Valley, at a crossroad on the old Dukedom Road in Graves County.

Before the town was named there lived in the community two Negro women named Felice and Anns. One day a quarrel arose between these two over a young man, with whom they were both in love. The two rivals, each carrying sharp razors, met at the crossroad and began hacking at each other. In the end both died on the spot from seven injuries. Soon after this a town sprang up at this crossroad, and in memory of the two Negro women who had died there it was named with a combination of their two names — Feliciana.



DSC is pleased to join in the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of The Jackson Purchase. We proudly salute the members of The Jackson Purchase Historical Society for their untiring efforts to compile this history of the land we love so well, and call our home.

Congratulations To The Jackson Purchase From Dairyman's Supply Co.

STEEL PRODUCTS **DSC** BUILDING MATERIALS

We have come a long, long way since General Andrew Jackson signed the treaty with The Chickasaw Indians in 1819, which made our eight counties a part of Kentucky and The United States. From a dense woodland hunting ground The Purchase has evolved into a dynamic, economically progressive agricultural-industrial area.

We are indeed proud to have had a hand in the fantastic growth of this area by supplying, for many years, building materials. There are literally hundreds of homes, schools, hospitals, public buildings which were constructed perhaps years ago or even yesterday that contain materials supplied by DSC. We have seen building materials progress from rough logs and split shingles to the modern steel, glass and plastics used today. As newer materials are introduced, you can be sure that DSC will be among the first to supply it!



Pictured above is just a part of the huge, sprawling complex of buildings that house Dairyman's Supply Company in Mayfield, the heart of The Purchase. From here a fleet of giant trucks carry building supplies into six states!

ONE OF THE OLDEST BUSINESSES IN THE PURCHASE

Serving 6 States

- KENTUCKY
- TENNESSEE
- MISSOURI
- MISSISSIPPI
- ARKANSAS
- ILLINOIS



from **MAYFIELD**
...HEART OF THE PURCHASE

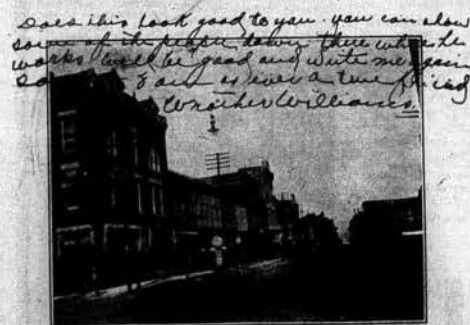
DAIRYMAN'S SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

STEEL PRODUCTS **DSC** BUILDING MATERIALS

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY 42066



Mayfield's south side of Court Square in 1913.



View of East Broadway in Mayfield — looking east from North Sixth Street about 1912.

Historical Markers And Inscriptions Found In Purchase Are Listed By Counties

McCracken County

FORREST'S RAID
McCracken County, Paducah, US 60, 62, 68, Old Mayfield Rd.

Gen. N. B. Forrest with Thompson's Ky. and Bell's Tenn. Regiments raided Paducah on August 25, 1864. Union's Fort Anderson held with aid of gunboats. Guards at USA warehouse captured. Part of town burned. Supplies of food taken by withdrawing CSA forces. Boat in Union newspaper prominent. First county sent Gen. Abe Buford back to capture some overlooked hopes.

GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
visited this spot, 1778.

Paducah Waterfront, US 45,
60, 62, 68

GEN. LYNNES S. GRANT
landed here Sept. 6, 1861 to occupy Paducah for Federal Union.

CAPT. JACK B. SLEETH
laid first successful submarine cable, 1847. It reached from foot of Campbell St. to Illinois shore.

Presented 1963 by Woodmen of the World

IRVING COUNTY

Paducah, McCracken County,
at Irvin Cobb Hotel.

Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, 1876-1944. One of Paducah's famous. "A first-class gentleman with a homelike gesture to a book he made all the world with him. Author of more than sixty books, short story writer, recipient of O. Henry Award, movie actor, lecturer, Cavalier of the Legion of Honor in France, 1918. Paducah Rotary Club sponsor.

WELCOME TO PADUCAH, KY.
Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky

"THE VEEP"
Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of United States, 1949-53. Member U. S. Senate, 1927-49 and 1955-56. Senior Democratic leader. 13 years, 40 days of Representative service, 1913-27. Born Lowes, Ky., 1877. Death came at Washington, D. C. in 1956. Last days of address to students, "I would rather be a servant in the house of the Lord than to sit in the seats of the mighty."

CHIEF PADUKE

Jefferson St., at Chief Paduque Statue, Paducah, McCracken Co.
Chief of sub-tribe of Chickasaw Indians, who lived and hunted in this area until about 1650. Land here then owned by Gen. William Clark, who founded Paducah. He named the friendly chief. Statue sculptured by Lorado Taft, 1909, who combined features of various Indian tribes in his execution. Marker sponsored by Junior Chamber of Commerce.

CHIEF PADUKE

Chief of sub-tribe of Chickasaw Indians, who lived and hunted in this area until about 1650. Land here then owned by Gen. William Clark, who founded Paducah. He named the friendly chief. Statue sculptured by Lorado Taft, 1909, who combined features of various Indian tribes in his execution. Marker sponsored by Junior Chamber of Commerce.

FORT ANDERSON

US 62 about 5 miles west of Paducah, at the new Paducah Junior College campus.

Union fortification built, 1861, by Gen. Charles F. Smith. Manned by 5,000 Federal troops. Fort was Miss. Valley Campaign. Fort was attacked March 25, 1864 by CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's force. Alben W. Barkley killed. CSA burned several warehouses. Next day USA troops under Col. G. H. Hicks burned homes in range of the fort.

BARCKLEY FIELD PADUCAH, KY.

Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky

Birplane author Irvin S. Cobb; home Linin. Speaker (1851-55), sponsor Texas Annexation Resolution. Town was first captured by Union forces. U. S. Grant in Civil War; headquarters for Gen. T. Wallace and Gen. W. L. Sherman. Railroad and river traffic center.

"OLD JUDGE PRIEST"

McCracken County Courthouse lawn, Paducah, Kentucky.

IRON HORSE MEMORIAL

A steam locomotive in Barkley Park, end of 4th St., Paducah, McCracken County.

This Mikado type steam locomotive is dedicated to the Illinois Central men and women, past and present, and to the importance of the railroad to Paducah's history and commerce. No. 1518 is the last "Iron Horse" owned by the ICRR. Engine built or built in the Paducah shops many years until 1960, played prominent role in the age of steam.

IRON HORSE MEMORIAL

A steam locomotive in Barkley Park, end of 4th St., Paducah, McCracken County.

Locomotive donated by Illinois Central Railroad.

Maintenance funds provided under leadership of the City of Paducah.

"DUKE OF PADUCAH"

Paducah, McCracken County, at Irvin Cobb Hotel.

Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, 1876-1944. One of Paducah's famous. "A first-class gentleman with a homelike gesture to a book he made all the world with him. Author of more than sixty books, short story writer, recipient of O. Henry Award, movie actor, lecturer, Cavalier of the Legion of Honor in France, 1918. Paducah Rotary Club sponsor.

WELCOME TO PADUCAH, KY.

Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky

Founded by Gen. William Clark, 1827, at confluence of Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Named for legendary Chickasaw Indian Chief Paduque. County, Home of Vice President Alben W. Barkley, this airport named in his honor. Nearby is Atomic Energy Plant.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

US 62 about 5 miles west of Paducah, at the new Paducah Junior College campus.

McCracken County seat, founded by Gen. William Clark, 1827, at confluence of Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Named for legendary Chickasaw Indian Chief Paduque. Home of Vice Pres. Alben Barkley and birthplace of Irvin S. Cobb. First incorporated in 1827. Gen. S. Grant. Became supply base of his Miss. River campaign. Great Atomic Energy plant nearby.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH (Doubles of Christ)

Signature line - Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Organized, 1849, affiliated with Campbell-Stone Movement in plea for Christian Unity. Located at Seventh and Jefferson. 1895-1965. Tower Bell, cast in 1868, used on area river piers sixty years.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

McCracken County seat, founded by Gen. William Clark of Lewis and Clark Expedition at confluence of Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Name for legendary Indian Chief Paduque. Home of Vice Pres. Alben Barkley and birthplace of Irvin S. Cobb. First incorporated in 1827. Gen. S. Grant. Became supply base of his Miss. River campaign. Great Atomic Energy plant nearby.

McCracken County

Formed, 1824, from Hickman County. Named for Capt. Virgil McCracken of Woodford County, Ky., who was killed in Battle of River Basin near Detroit during War of 1812. Area 237 square miles. Ohio and Tennessee Rivers brought industry depends on river transportation. First county seat at Williamson, 1825, and moved to Paducah, 1832. Government is County Commission.

McCracken County

Formed, 1824, from Hickman County. Named for Capt. Virgil McCracken of Woodford County, Ky., who was killed in Battle of River Basin near Detroit during War of 1812. Area 237 square miles. Ohio and Tennessee Rivers brought industry depends on river transportation. First county seat at Williamson, 1825, and moved to Paducah, 1832. Government is County Commission.

McCracken County

Formed, 1824, from Hickman County. Named for Capt. Virgil McCracken of Woodford County, Ky., who was killed in Battle of River Basin near Detroit during War of 1812. Area 237 square miles. Ohio and Tennessee Rivers brought industry depends on river transportation. First county seat at Williamson, 1825, and moved to Paducah, 1832. Government is County Commission.

BARCKLEY FIELD PADUCAH, KY.

Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky

Birplane author Irvin S. Cobb; home Linin. Speaker (1851-55), sponsor Texas Annexation Resolution. Town was first captured by Union forces. U. S. Grant in Civil War; headquarters for Gen. T. Wallace and Gen. W. L. Sherman. Railroad and river traffic center.

"OLD JUDGE PRIEST"

McCracken County Courthouse lawn, Paducah, Kentucky.

IRON HORSE MEMORIAL

A steam locomotive in Barkley Park, end of 4th St., Paducah, McCracken County.

This Mikado type steam locomotive is dedicated to the Illinois Central men and women, past and present, and to the importance of the railroad to Paducah's history and commerce. No. 1518 is the last "Iron Horse" owned by the ICRR. Engine built or built in the Paducah shops many years until 1960, played prominent role in the age of steam.

IRON HORSE MEMORIAL

A steam locomotive in Barkley Park, end of 4th St., Paducah, McCracken County.

Locomotive donated by Illinois Central Railroad.

Maintenance funds provided under leadership of the City of Paducah.

"DUKE OF PADUCAH"

Paducah, McCracken County, at Irvin Cobb Hotel.

Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, 1876-1944. One of Paducah's famous. "A first-class gentleman with a homelike gesture to a book he made all the world with him. Author of more than sixty books, short story writer, recipient of O. Henry Award, movie actor, lecturer, Cavalier of the Legion of Honor in France, 1918. Paducah Rotary Club sponsor.

WELCOME TO PADUCAH, KY.

Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky

Founded by Gen. William Clark, 1827, at confluence of Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Named for legendary Chickasaw Indian Chief Paduque. County, Home of Vice President Alben W. Barkley, this airport named in his honor. Nearby is Atomic Energy Plant.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

US 62 about 5 miles west of Paducah, at the new Paducah Junior College campus.

McCracken County seat, founded by Gen. William Clark, 1827, at confluence of Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Named for legendary Chickasaw Indian Chief Paduque. Home of Vice Pres. Alben Barkley and birthplace of Irvin S. Cobb. First incorporated in 1827. Gen. S. Grant. Became supply base of his Miss. River campaign. Great Atomic Energy plant nearby.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH (Doubles of Christ)

Signature line - Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Organized, 1849, affiliated with Campbell-Stone Movement in plea for Christian Unity. Located at Seventh and Jefferson. 1895-1965. Tower Bell, cast in 1868, used on area river piers sixty years.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

McCracken County seat, founded by Gen. William Clark of Lewis and Clark Expedition at confluence of Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Name for legendary Indian Chief Paduque. Home of Vice Pres. Alben Barkley and birthplace of Irvin S. Cobb. First incorporated in 1827. Gen. S. Grant. Became supply base of his Miss. River campaign. Great Atomic Energy plant nearby.

McCracken County

Formed, 1824, from Hickman County. Named for Capt. Virgil McCracken of Woodford County, Ky., who was killed in Battle of River Basin near Detroit during War of 1812. Area 237 square miles. Ohio and Tennessee Rivers brought industry depends on river transportation. First county seat at Williamson, 1825, and moved to Paducah, 1832. Government is County Commission.

McCracken County

Formed, 1824, from Hickman County. Named for Capt. Virgil McCracken of Woodford County, Ky., who was killed in Battle of River Basin near Detroit during War of 1812. Area 237 square miles. Ohio and Tennessee Rivers brought industry depends on river transportation. First county seat at Williamson, 1825, and moved to Paducah, 1832. Government is County Commission.

McCracken County

Formed, 1824, from Hickman County. Named for Capt. Virgil McCracken of Woodford County, Ky., who was killed in Battle of River Basin near Detroit during War of 1812. Area 237 square miles. Ohio and Tennessee Rivers brought industry depends on river transportation. First county seat at Williamson, 1825, and moved to Paducah, 1832. Government is County Commission.



JACKSON PURCHASE

8,500 square mile area, former tribal lands of Chickasaw Indians. United States paid \$300,000 for tract in 1818 after negotiations by General Andrew Jackson and Governor Isaac Shelby. Bordered by Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, now comprises Kentucky's eight and Tennessee's twenty westernmost counties.



JACKSON PURCHASE

After Jackson Purchase in 1818 of land west of the Tennessee River, the Chickasaws moved to Mississippi. Traditionally, Chief Paduque, with 80 braves, accepted in 1819 sovereignty of Gen. Wm. Clark, founder of Paducah. Paduque died on way back. The braves returned his body and buried it where his wigwam had stood, 200 feet east of here.

GRANT'S PROCLAMATION

On this spot, September 5, 1861, Gen. U. S. Grant read proclamation to citizens of Paducah announcing that the Union Army was taking possession of town "to defend you" against Confederate attack. The "enemy" had taken "possession of and planted his flag" at Columbus and Hickman on the Mississippi. Union troops moved in and the U. S. occupied city for duration of war.

CHIEF PADUKE'S GRAVE

Paducah, Kentucky.

PADUCAH PICTORIAL

Post Office grounds, Fifth and Broadway, Paducah, Kentucky.

Paducah's colorful history from the time of the Chickasaw Indians through the age of steamboats and steam locomotives is depicted on a mural in Post Office building. History and legend of our city, written by local artists, were presented to the citizens of Paducah, United States, Accepted Officially on October 14, 1967. Marker placed by Paducah, Marker No. JG 285.

TILGHMAN HOME

Tilghman Home, 7th and Kentucky Streets, Paducah, Ky.

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, soldier and rail builder, lived here, 1822-61. Born, Maryland, 1816. Graduated West Point, 1836. In the Mexican War, 1846-48. Chief engineer, Confed. Army, 1861. Killed by F. J. Heary, Feb., 1862. Formed new command at Jackson, Miss. Killed, May, 1863, Champion's Hill, near Vicksburg. May, 1863. (Sponsored by Tilghman High School Class of 1929.)

WILMINGTON

On KY 358 and Wilmington Road.

Site of first McCracken County seat half mile south. Established in 1837, three years after county formed. Town site covered 102 acres, on which there were only eight buildings. First court held here in 1837. The county records had to be moved to Paducah in a skiff.

IRVIN S. COBB

By grave in Oak Grove Cemetery, Paducah, Kentucky.

Native of Paducah, famed wit and humorist, newspaper editor, correspondent and feature writer; author of books, short stories, movie scripts and plays. Started his Houston's appeal for aid in fight for freedom from Mexico. Two weeks after the Alamo, in battle at Refugio, Texas, a Mexican troop captured and executed Capt. King and his men. Many other Americans were killed in atrocious. Over Spanning Co. Paducah Colonial Baking Co.

LIBERTY OF TEXAS 1836

First and Broadway (River front), Paducah, Kentucky.

From here 18 "Paducah Volunteers" led by Capt. Amos B. King embarked for Texas in 1835 in response to Sam Houston's appeal for aid in fight for freedom from Mexico. Two weeks after the Alamo, in battle at Refugio, Texas, a Mexican troop captured and executed Capt. King and his men. Many other Americans were killed in atrocious. Over Spanning Co. Paducah Colonial Baking Co.

IRVIN S. COBB SAID

Paducah, Kentucky.

"Here in Paducah one encounters, I claim, an agreeable blend of Western kindness and northern enterprise, superimposed upon a Southern background. Here, I claim, more chickens are fried, more hot breads are eaten, more corn pone is consumed, and more genuine hospitality is offered than in any town of like size in the commonwealth."

MURRAY'S HOME

Paducah, Kentucky.

"Paducah is a town with a distinct flavor. It was — and is — a good place, an interesting place in which to live. A great part of its personality is derived from such colorful citizens as Judge Shelby, the living prototype of Cobb's fictional Judge Priest), Irvin Cobb and others." Marker placed by Shira Artist, Columbus.

SECOND COURTHOUSE

2nd and Kentucky, Paducah, Kentucky.

First courthouse at Murray, 1824-32. Second courthouse, a two story brick structure, 36 feet square, built near here in 1839. Replaced by Gen. William Clark, founder of Paducah. Courthouse also provided meeting place for various early churches. Replaced after 25 years by third courthouse at 5th and Washington. Marker presented by Harry Harris.

BROADWAY METHODIST

Broadway at Seventh, Paducah, Kentucky.

Paducah's oldest institution. First erected 1823. First edifice erected 1824. Moved to corner Broadway at 4th. Relocated 1875 on southeast corner Broadway at 7th. Moved to 10th and 1895. Destroyed by fire 1925; rebuilt 1930. Judge Wm. Sutton Bishop, the Old Judge Priest of Irvin Cobb's stories, died Vice-Pres. Alben W. Barkley held membership here.

BARCKLEY'S LAW OFFICE

Alben W. Barkley, Congressman, U. S. Senator and Vice President, began practice of law here, 1891. He had had law for two years in offices of Rep. Charles K. Wheeler and Judge Wm. Sutton Bishop, the Old Judge Priest of Irvin Cobb's stories. Barkley supplemented his income by acting as court reporter. Presented by BPO ENo No. 217 Paducah, of which Mr. Barkley was a member.

COOL HICKS' HQRS.

Signature line - Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Here stood the headquarters of Col. Stephen G. Hicks, co-commander of the USA occupation force here during Battle of Paducah March 25, 1864. Next day Col. Hicks ordered private homes that had been used by CSA forces as cover near the fort burned to the ground. Most of these homes were never repaired for their homes. Marker presented by William Clark Market House Museum.

CLARA BARTON'S VISIT

The organizer of the American Red Cross in 1861, Clara Barton, visited Paducah March 13, 1864, on the steamboat "John W. Thorop" to help direct relief work during the Ohio River flood. Relief boats traveled from Pittsburgh to Cairo in first four weeks of operation of American Red Cross. In Memory of Charles and Anna Sullivan.

FIRST FRAME HOUSE

Was built by Albert Hayes in 1820 a few feet west of here. It had three rooms, was "quite attractive in those days and bore the name "Fox House". Tradition is that Gen. William Clark stayed here when he changed its name, Pekin to Paducah, in honor of Chief Paduque. Marker by Greenville Paducah Chamber of Commerce.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Organized in Paducah in 1806 from a six week tent meeting. Oldest of churches of Christ in area. Until one room structure on Coobed Ave. was built in Aug., 1906, meetings held under tree. Second location, 1908 and Broadway, dedicated 1924 and present building Aug., 1959. "Serving God and man in restoring New Testament Christianity."

THE 1937 FLOOD

The 1937 Flood could not happen again in Paducah because of the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, work on the flood wall, the chain of taken by Confederates at TVA dams, in all, flood control built as "monocled," the CSS has cost TVA ALMOST \$200,000,000. Paducah tank two US ships off \$80,000 flood wall built Hampton Roads, Va. Next by the U. S. Corps of

Historical Markers on the Story of the Purchase

GRACE EPISCOPAL

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Consecrated in 1848 in the home of Ann Rankin led by the Rev. N. M. Cowell of Hickman. First service of Communion in Louisville and floated downstream, was located on riverfront near Market Street. Consecrated on April 21, 1851.

During Civil War property was confiscated by U. S. government and church was used as hospital.

GRACE EPISCOPAL

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Coroner's for present Gothic edifice, one of Paducah's oldest landmarks, was laid on April 26, 1873. It is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style. It was built by J. W. Pettis who envisioned a building large enough to serve a growing city. Dedication and first service held June 21, 1874.

Restoration of property after ravages of 1937 flood was led by the Rev. Curtis Fletcher, rector.

LENN BOYD

1800-53

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Home of Lenn Boyd, 1800-53, stood 500 N. south. It is a fine example of the Federal style. It was built by L. Boyd, a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. It was destroyed by fire in 1853.

ST. FRANCIS

DE SALES

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church is the oldest church in Paducah located on original site. Property purchased by May J. 1848, for \$225 by Father Elisha Durbin. First church built 1848 and was enclosed with fence to livestock owned at large at the time. First pastor was Rev. Wm. Oberholman, 1850-54. Second church built in 1870 by Rev. Ivo Schacht 1869-71.

GLUNSMITH FRED HUMMEL

1818-1864

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Site of a one-story frame store, Hummel's Gunshop. He came to Paducah in 1818. Federal soldiers occupying Paducah in Civil War brought their firearms to him for repair. When the soldiers left, Hummel sold the shop, but he had secreted best arms in his home. He was granted a patent on breech-loading firearm in 1861.

ST. PAUL

LUTHERAN CHURCH

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Here the Tenn. River flows into the Ohio. Owen's Island opposite Kentucky Ave. There in 1779 George Rogers Clark's army landed to prepare for its defeat of the British in the Illinois country. In 1780 Col. John Downen landed 30 boats to families that had fled down river from east Tenn. After stopover west to Ohio and Cumberland, founded Nashville.

HISTORIC RIVER

FRONT

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Here Capt. Nicholas Rowan's NEW ORLEANS made port, 1811. First steamer to ply the rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. In 1851 Union troops under Gen. U. S. Grant landed here to occupy Paducah for duration of the war. In 1864, on "Job V. Madison" during American River Cruise, first major blood battle between Union and Confederate forces. Over 1,000 killed. Paducah Riverbank Club.

TEMPLE ISRAEL

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

An organized Jewish community has existed in Paducah since 1864 when 1873. The first Jewish burial society was chartered. The first Jewish house of worship in Paducah was established in 1871, located on the east side of South Fifth between Clark and Adams. In 1873, the first Jewish congregation became charter member. Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

ST. FRANCIS

DE SALES

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Rev. Herman W. Jaenen, pastor from 1882-1909, built present church at cost of \$50,000. He was born in 1839. Rev. Henry Thompson, pastor from 1909-27. Rev. John D. Fallon served 1927-38. Rev. Albert J. Thompson, pastor from 1938-57. Rev. Charles DeNard 1957-63. Rev. Robert T. Wilson named pastor in 1963. Many of his generations under eighteen pastors have worshipped here.

PADUCAH HARBOR

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

The deep protected water between Owens Island opposite and the Kentucky shore has been a major factor for commercial navigation throughout Paducah's history. Every type of large ship has been built, repaired, manned, and supplied here. It was a famous free winter harbor for steamboats from the northern rivers.

PADUCAH'S

INDIAN NAME

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Paducah, only major Kentucky city with an Indian name, was named in honor of George Washington. Gen. William Clark when he landed in 1807. Village first named Pichewa. The Paducah Purchase in 1818. Paducah's original English name, Chickasaw Indians, had lived and hunted in this area until land was taken by Jackson Purchase in 1818. Presented in Memory of Lee Anna Rhodes.

GUNSMITH

FRED HUMMEL

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Site of a one-story frame store, Hummel's Gunshop. He came to Paducah in 1818. Federal soldiers occupying Paducah in Civil War brought their firearms to him for repair. When the soldiers left, Hummel sold the shop, but he had secreted best arms in his home. He was granted a patent on breech-loading firearm in 1861.

UNION CHURCH

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Evangelical and Reformed Churches of German origin came to Paducah in 1817. They merged in 1857. This merger first in our nation of denominations of different governing styles and of national backgrounds.

RIDE ROUND

THE RIVERS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

This unique pleasure-boat tour is an 80-mile loop from Paducah up the Tennessee, through the hills to Paducah, Kentucky Lake, through the Land-between-the-Lakes Canal, down Barkley Lake, through Barkley, down the Cumberland to Smithland, and down the Ohio back to Paducah. It is the most navigable concentration of major rivers in world.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

McCracken County Chapter chartered May 14, 1917. Roosevelt, and Vice-Pres. Meyers, with W. F. Paxton as first chairman. Initial W. I. fund drive raised \$42,000. During great Ohio Valley Flood of 1937 carried on an amazing evacuation and relief program. W. F. I. fund campaign raised \$164,530. Serving McCracken County over fifty years. Marker in memory of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Wilson, Sr.

RED CROSS SERVES

MCCRACKEN COUNTY

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

1904-1929—\$3,021
1929-1937—19,239
1937-1938—\$812
1938-1939—\$2,061
1939-1940—\$751
1940-1941—\$866
1941-1942—\$7,281
1942-1943—\$4,590

THE FLOOD WALL

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Paducah's \$5,000,000 flood wall was built by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, is twelve miles long and protects the city to a height five feet above the 1937 flood level. The Flood of 1937 could not recur again in Paducah. It was the first of the TVA's Dams, and other upstream reservoirs in all. Flood control has cost \$200,000,000.

THE 1937 FLOOD

The Ohio Valley Flood of 1937 was the greatest natural disaster in the history of the U. S. and drove over one million people from their homes. When the Ohio River reached its crest in Paducah on Feb. 2, 1937, the water stood at 60.5 feet over the normal level. The city was inundated, 27,000 people were evacuated, and damage exceeded \$22,000,000.

HISTORIC RAILROAD

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

The Illinois Central is successor to Paducah's original railroad, the New Orleans and Ohio, which on July 4, 1854, was the first. The most prominent landmark in Paducah is company's large shop, on a 110-acre site, begun in 1925. Finished two years later. Since then Paducah Shop has been principal Illinois Central locomotive facility.

WASHINGTON STREET

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Organized August, 1874 as "German Evangelical Union Church" with Rev. Daniel Eichenbrenner, first pastor. Organized in "Old School House Church" on So. 3rd St. New church at 423 So. 5th St. dedicated August, 1894 and named in honor of the Church Services in English began in 1905. Located here in June, 1961.

WASHINGTON STREET

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Organized 1855 in log cabin near this site, led by George Brent, member Paducah First Baptist Church. Second was frame building, built by slaves, under leadership of Rev. George W. (Pappy) Dupes. First church constituted on February 4, 1855. See over. Marker donated by the Brotherhood of 1969.

WASHINGTON STREET

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Colonial brick structure built in 1893 under Rev. Baptist Church. Second was frame building, built by slaves, under leadership of Rev. George W. (Pappy) Dupes. First church constituted on February 4, 1855. See over. Marker donated by the Brotherhood of 1969.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Charles H. Markham was president of the railroad when it was dedicated to Paducah in 1927. His bus is on the shop grounds. The Illinois Central serves Paducah from all points of compass, including the great coal fields to the east. Its main north-south freight line, the Edgewood Cutoff, crosses the Ohio River near Metopon. A bridge a few miles downstream.

SECESSION ABANDONED

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

On hill one mile east of this point stood Camp Bearsgard. Training base for Confederate troops from six states 1861-1862. Severe epidemics killed heavy mortality rate here.

BARKLEY'S BIRTHPLACE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

John W. Barkley, U. S. Senator and Vice President, was born near here, November 24, 1817. A life long leader in Democratic Party. Elected Prosecuting Attorney for McCracken Co. 1860. Congressman 1913 and U. S. Senator 1927. Majority leader of Senate longer than any other man. Vice President, 1949-53. Died in 1954. Death April 30, 1956.

FORREST'S BIVOUAC

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and his CSA troops bivouaced one mile southwest of this spot after the Battle of Paducah, March 25, 1864. Forrest moved to Mayfield next day where he paroled his men in order that they could visit their homes in western Kentucky and Tennessee. After three day trudge through forest, loss of a man.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of United States, 1949-53. Member U. S. Senate, 1937. Came to Paducah 1898. Elected to first public office as McCracken County Attorney, 1900. County Judge, 1909. Ruled in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, in 1956. Loved and honored by nation.

FORREST'S HEADQUARTERS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

In a grove of trees at this site, CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest had headquarters, Battle of Paducah, March 25, 1864. USA Fort Anderson attacked, warships burned, about 60 homes destroyed by CSA after battle. CSA lost 300 men, withdrew that night. This battle eliminated Forrest's memorable raid seeking horses, ammunition, and medicines. Presented by Western Kentucky Gas Company.

STUBBLEFIELD BIRTHPLACE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Nathan Bowman Stubblefield was born near here in 1861. He successfully demonstrated wireless voice transmission as early as 1892. His early patents were granted in that year.

WARESBORO

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Two mile west was District seat of James Purchase area 1818, now being Kentucky's first and Tennessee's twenty westernmost counties. The Jackson Purchase in 1821 was US Public Land Office offered. Calloway County Sec. 1822-1844. Then it was moved to Murray.

COUNTY NAMED, 1822

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

For Col Richard Calloway. Came to Ky, with Daniel Boone, 1775. One of founders of Booneville, he settled confidence of success among other settlers. In one year, 1777, appointed Col. of Militia. One of the Peace elected a representative of Ky. County in General Assembly of 1780. Killed by Indians at Booneville 1780. County formed from Hickman.

CAMP BEARSGARD

(SW of Mayfield, U. S. 45, Graves Co.)

On hill one mile east of this point stood Camp Bearsgard. Training base for Confederate troops from six states 1861-1862. Severe epidemics killed heavy mortality rate here.

BARKLEY'S BIRTHPLACE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

John W. Barkley, U. S. Senator and Vice President, was born near here, November 24, 1817. A life long leader in Democratic Party. Elected Prosecuting Attorney for McCracken Co. 1860. Congressman 1913 and U. S. Senator 1927. Majority leader of Senate longer than any other man. Vice President, 1949-53. Died in 1954. Death April 30, 1956.

FORREST'S BIVOUAC

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and his CSA troops bivouaced one mile southwest of this spot after the Battle of Paducah, March 25, 1864. Forrest moved to Mayfield next day where he paroled his men in order that they could visit their homes in western Kentucky and Tennessee. After three day trudge through forest, loss of a man.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of United States, 1949-53. Member U. S. Senate, 1937. Came to Paducah 1898. Elected to first public office as McCracken County Attorney, 1900. County Judge, 1909. Ruled in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, in 1956. Loved and honored by nation.

FORREST'S HEADQUARTERS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

In a grove of trees at this site, CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest had headquarters, Battle of Paducah, March 25, 1864. USA Fort Anderson attacked, warships burned, about 60 homes destroyed by CSA after battle. CSA lost 300 men, withdrew that night. This battle eliminated Forrest's memorable raid seeking horses, ammunition, and medicines. Presented by Western Kentucky Gas Company.

STUBBLEFIELD BIRTHPLACE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Nathan Bowman Stubblefield was born near here in 1861. He successfully demonstrated wireless voice transmission as early as 1892. His early patents were granted in that year.

WARESBORO

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Two mile west was District seat of James Purchase area 1818, now being Kentucky's first and Tennessee's twenty westernmost counties. The Jackson Purchase in 1821 was US Public Land Office offered. Calloway County Sec. 1822-1844. Then it was moved to Murray.

COUNTY NAMED, 1822

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

For Col Richard Calloway. Came to Ky, with Daniel Boone, 1775. One of founders of Booneville, he settled confidence of success among other settlers. In one year, 1777, appointed Col. of Militia. One of the Peace elected a representative of Ky. County in General Assembly of 1780. Killed by Indians at Booneville 1780. County formed from Hickman.

CLARA BARTON'S VISIT

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

The organizer of the American Red Cross in 1861 Clara Barton, came to Paducah March 13, 1864, on the steamboat "Josh V. Throop" to bring relief work during the Ohio River Flood. Relief boats were sent from Pittsburgh to Cairo in first flood relief operation by the American Red Cross.

WOOLDRIDGE MONUMENTS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

This rare statutory, a memorial to loved ones was conceived by Col. Henry Wooldridge, who carved in Italy. Devoted to the memory of a love from early youth for his fiancée, Minnie, lost by accidental death, he won their engagement ring to his grave. Animal lover, famous fox hunter and member of Mammoth order, only he is entombed here.

JACKSON PURCHASE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

(Wickliffe, near end of Cairo Bridge, Ballad Co.) (Hazel, U. S. 41, Calloway Co.) (Fulton, U. S. 45, 51, Fulton Co.) (Paducah, U. S. 60, W. end of Tenn. River Bridge, McCracken Co.) (Kentucky Dam Village, U. S. 62, 641, Marshall County, U. S. 68, Ky. 94, Marshall Co.)

TWO SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest with main body of cavalry passed thru Mayfield to and on Paducah, March 25, 1864. Gen. Abraham Buford's division camped here. Kentucky regiments given leave to visit homes, enlist recruits. All returned to Union. Buford ordered to send Buford from Tenn. to capture horses mixed before.

TWO SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

CSA Gen. N. B. Forrest with main body of cavalry passed thru Mayfield to and on Paducah, March 25, 1864. Gen. Abraham Buford's division camped here. Kentucky regiments given leave to visit homes, enlist recruits. All returned to Union. Buford ordered to send Buford from Tenn. to capture horses mixed before.

FRENCH EXPLORERS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Accompanied by Pierre Jacques Marquette, the Sieur Louis Joliet, and Quabachek the French Government at Quebec to explore the Mississippi River. Stopped on this bank in 1673, according to the "Jesuit Relations" by Thonet. They were feasted by the Indians of the New France of Louisiana by the French Colonial Empire.

FORT JEFFERSON

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Erected here in 1780 by General George Rogers Clark to protect claim of infant United States to a western boundary on the Mississippi River.

JACKSON PURCHASE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

(Wickliffe, near end of Cairo Bridge, Ballad Co.) (Hazel, U. S. 41, Calloway Co.) (Fulton, U. S. 45, 51, Fulton Co.) (Paducah, U. S. 60, W. end of Tenn. River Bridge, McCracken Co.) (Kentucky Dam Village, U. S. 62, 641, Marshall County, U. S. 68, Ky. 94, Marshall Co.)

WOOLDRIDGE MONUMENTS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

These enduring here are parents, W. E. and Kessiah Wooldridge, who carved in Italy. Devoted to the memory of a love from early youth for his fiancée, Minnie, lost by accidental death, he won their engagement ring to his grave. Animal lover, famous fox hunter and member of Mammoth order, only he is entombed here.

UNION SUPPLY BASE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Fort Jefferson U. S. 51, 1 mi. South of Wickliffe.

COUNTY NAMED, 1822

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

For Col Richard Calloway. Came to Ky, with Daniel Boone, 1775. One of founders of Booneville, he settled confidence of success among other settlers. In one year, 1777, appointed Col. of Militia. One of the Peace elected a representative of Ky. County in General Assembly of 1780. Killed by Indians at Booneville 1780. County formed from Hickman.

JACKSON PURCHASE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

(Wickliffe, near end of Cairo Bridge, Ballad Co.) (Hazel, U. S. 41, Calloway Co.) (Fulton, U. S. 45, 51, Fulton Co.) (Paducah, U. S. 60, W. end of Tenn. River Bridge, McCracken Co.) (Kentucky Dam Village, U. S. 62, 641, Marshall County, U. S. 68, Ky. 94, Marshall Co.)

TWO SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

CSA Gen. Nathan B. Forrest with main body of cavalry passed thru Mayfield to and on Paducah, March 25, 1864. Gen. Abraham Buford's division camped here. Kentucky regiments given leave to visit homes, enlist recruits. All returned to Union. Buford ordered to send Buford from Tenn. to capture horses mixed before.

FRENCH EXPLORERS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Accompanied by Pierre Jacques Marquette, the Sieur Louis Joliet, and Quabachek the French Government at Quebec to explore the Mississippi River. Stopped on this bank in 1673, according to the "Jesuit Relations" by Thonet. They were feasted by the Indians of the New France of Louisiana by the French Colonial Empire.

FORT JEFFERSON

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Erected here in 1780 by General George Rogers Clark to protect claim of infant United States to a western boundary on the Mississippi River.

JACKSON PURCHASE

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

(Wickliffe, near end of Cairo Bridge, Ballad Co.) (Hazel, U. S. 41, Calloway Co.) (Fulton, U. S. 45, 51, Fulton Co.) (Paducah, U. S. 60, W. end of Tenn. River Bridge, McCracken Co.) (Kentucky Dam Village, U. S. 62, 641, Marshall County, U. S. 68, Ky. 94, Marshall Co.)

WOOLDRIDGE MONUMENTS

Signature line—
Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Dept. of Highways

Frank Stubblefield Is First District Congressman



Frank Albert Stubblefield broke a long line of tradition in 1958 when he beat a Democratic Congressman running for reelection. Stubblefield has since been returned to Congress for five more two year terms.

A biography of the Congressman from the First District.

By Danny R. Hatcher

Throughout history there have been those individuals who have shunned the private life of the average citizen and placed their services and talents at the disposal of the public. Whether they be County Judge or United States Senator they are representative of the democratic way of life. Perhaps the average citizen the most prominent of these positions in the United States is the Representative because it is he who voices the voice of thousands of others. It is he who bridges the canyon between the Federal Government and the private citizen. With one hand in Washington and the other in Kentucky's First Congressional District, Frank A. Stubblefield's life reflects the lives of thousands.

"A tall, spare man," wrote Bill Powell of the Paducah Sun-Democrat, Frank Stubblefield is "a man who tries to do the best he can for all who need his help." He is a quiet man with a friendly, easy-going personality. This six foot two inch, 165 pound man rarely utters a loud word. His soft spoken ways make one feel at home in his presence. Upon leaving his office one gances back and thinks, "Yes, there is a sincerity about that man and a certain humbleness."

His private life is reflected in many varied activities. He is a member of the Elks, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Woodmen of the World, Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Congressman Stubblefield is a member of the Methodist Church. During his free periods of free time he enjoys playing golf or hunting and fishing the woods and lakes of Kentucky's First District.

THE EARLY YEARS

Frank Albert Stubblefield was born April 5, 1907 in Murray, Kentucky. He was the

mark upon the small rural Western Kentucky town. He joined his older brother and father in their drugstore on the corner of 10th and Main Streets in Murray. "We used to set out in front of the store all summer leaning back in our chairs and watching the cars go by," he recalls in his easy "Stubblefield drawl," "just waiting for the farmer to pull their weeds and come in to pay their bills." He became the buyer and clerk for the store.

In 1924, Frank Stubblefield married Odessa Bower, daughter of Attorney Seth Bower of Mayfield. They had three daughters: Jenny Sue (Mrs. Hunt Smoot), Frankie Ann (Mrs. Robert Mason), and Mary Bess "Mollie" Stubblefield.

The Stubblefields now have four grandchildren. Stubblefield continued in the retail drug business until the coming of World War II.

Stubblefield entered the United States Navy in 1944 and was sent to a gunnery school in Boston. Following his training he was sent to Norfolk, Virginia and his gun crew was then sent to New York and stationed on the liberty ship, Horace Benny. At this time Stubblefield held the rank of Lieutenant (jg) and was commander of his gun crew. His ship ran cargo and troops to the invasion forces at the Battle of Iwo Jima. On May 8, 1945 he was having lunch in the mess hall of the Horace Benny when he was ordered to go to the deck and suffered a severe back injury. They were off to the coast of Belgium when the incident occurred. Frank Stubblefield received a Purple Heart upon his return to the States. "I recall Stubblefield, 'I never admitted it.'"

Political Career

Stubblefield first became involved in politics in 1936 when he became the Calloway County campaign chairman for Senator M. M. Logan in his primary race against J. C. W. Stuckey. In 1938 he was involved in another senatorial race but at this time he was the county chairman for Senator Albert Barkley's campaign. Barkley was running for reelection to the Senate and opposed by A. "Big Boy" Chandler. There was a feeling that Barkley's reelection was somewhat in danger but he best Chandler by a significant margin and also carried Calloway County.

He held his first political office in 1939 when he began serving a four year term as a member of the Murray City Council. The following year, Senator Barkley offered Stubblefield a job paying \$3600 a year as the Director of the United States Census for the Western half of Kentucky. This was his first chance to try his hand at administration and he proved to be very efficient. Stubblefield was afforded the opportunity to meet and become friends with many people and he won the respect of those who worked for him.

In 1951 he ran against Joe Stine of Smiths Grove, Kentucky for District Railroad Commissioner. "He learned how to campaign that year" and defeated Stine in the 42 county area for the four year term. The salary was \$3000 per year. He won reelection easily in 1955 but resigned before his term expired to run for Congress.

Frank Stubblefield had faced many difficulties in his life and had overcome them but none surpassed the difficulty of the race he had chosen to take. His opponent would be Noble J. Gregory of

Major General Harold Gingles Is Now Retired

Lettermen General Hospital Retirement Ceremony May 9, 1969

Major General Charles H. Gingles, MC Commanding General Lettermen General Hospital

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES HEROLD GINGLES, who served in the United States Army for 22 years, was promoted to Major General in 1964. He was born in Kirkey, Kentucky, on 22 June 1910. His father and grandfather were physicians. He earned three degrees from the University of Oklahoma: BA, 1932; BS, 1934; and MD, in 1937. Following four years of ROTC training at Oklahoma, he was commissioned a second lieutenant, field artillery on 31 May 1932. He served his internship at Brooke General Hospital at Ft. Belvoir, Illinois, then entered active duty 1 July 1937, as a first lieutenant, Medical Corps. The next month he was sworn into the Regular Army. He received early assignments at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and Fort McLean, Alabama.

At the entry of the United States into World War II, General Gingles activated the 53rd General Hospital at Fort Belvoir, Illinois. He was then placed in command of the 91st Medical Gas Treatment Battalion at Camp Livingston, Louisiana. Following his unit to Europe. He was promoted to colonel and commanded the 128th and 112th Evacuation Hospitals in France and Germany.

After World War II he was assigned to successive positions of increasing responsibility at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He served as the Surgeon General, Tripler General Hospital, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense Medical and Medical. He commanded the US Army Hospital in Berlin from 1952 to 1953, at which time he assumed command of the hospital at the US Military Academy, West Point. It was there that he was promoted to Brigadier General on 1 April 1964. His next assignment was as Chief of the Medical Service, Medical Supply Center, Brooklyn.

He assumed command of Lettermen General Hospital on 1 August 1965 and was promoted to his present grade of Major General on 1 March 1966. During his tenure at Lettermen, a new, modern, 10-story hospital was constructed and occupied.

General Gingles is a fellow and life member of the American College of Physicians. He is married to the former Mary Frances Royals of Meridian, Mississippi.

Upon his retirement from the Army after 37 years of continuous commissioned service, he is taking a position as Vice President for Medical Administration with the American Cancer Society in New York, General and Mrs. Gingles live in the Chancellors Building, Apt. 18K-300 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y. 10015.

The Army's first general hospital, now occupying the most modern physical plant in military medicine, Lettermen General Hospital has served the members and families of the US military since for more than seven decades. Its status as a general hospital dates from 1898, when the "USA General Hospital, resident" was established to treat the sick and wounded of the Spanish-American War.

Ten 40-bed wards were constructed in a quadrangle that remained as the core of the Lettermen Annex, now housing convalescent patients and military patients and Institute of Research.

The hospital has always enjoyed a close relationship with the city of San Francisco, reflected in today's manifold educational exchanges between Lettermen and the civilian community. Probably the oldest building block in the early development of this hospital was the hospital's service during the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. During the disaster the hospital provided for casualties and refugees while administering the city's sanitation.

The hospital received its present name in 1911, honoring Major William Lettermen, the Civil War physician who organized today's concepts of organization of battlefield medicine.

The hospital expanded greatly during each of the years following: to 2,200 beds in World War I; to 3,500 beds in World War II, when Lettermen served as a debarikation hospital; and to 1,500 during the Korean War.

Throughout these years the hospital's teaching role was expanding, highlighted by the start of the internship program for medical officers in 1924 and the residency program — for physicians and dentists studying to be specialists — in 1947.

Now serving the Army on a wartime basis for the fifth time — as "air-erc" patients arrive from Vietnam — Lettermen is housed in a new, 10-story hospital designed for optimal fulfillment of its three-fold mission: patient care, training, and research.

While Mayfield's commercial development moved ahead in the '60s, its institutional growth was substantial during the decade. New elementary schools have been constructed, and existing ones renovated and enlarged. A major addition to the entire area's health facilities came early this year with the dedication of the \$425,000 U. Kevil Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center just south of Mayfield on the Central Road.

The post-World War II years have seen much progress in the county, also. Its seven elementary high schools have been updated and improved. A county-wide telephone service has been available since 1955, while West Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative

has been making progress in rural roads since 1939.

Substantial highway has been made in agriculture in the county since the close of World War II. Gross farm income has increased an estimated 75%. During the period from 1959 to 1964, census data shows increased farm income was 20%. This increased farm income has resulted largely through more efficient farming rather than increased prices of farm products.

The number of farm tractors increased 12% in the five year period 1959-1964; commercial farms increased 3%; livestock on farms 27%; corn yields 28%; and soybean acreage 40%. Although the number of farms decreased 5%, farm ownership increased, with tenancy showing a decline. This trend had its beginning in the 1950's.

More than 13,000 landowners, owning 172,907 acres, are cooperating with the local Soil Conservation District in doing conservation and resource development work. Resources are being used and developed to be of the most benefit to all the people.

Soil erosion has been reduced, many ponds and farm lakes have been installed, and airplane seeding of cover crops is now being done on thousands of acres. In addition, Graves County is presently active in four multi-million dollar watershed programs.

The constantly interacting forces of challenge and response have marked the 150-year history of Mayfield and Graves county. At times, resulted in great achievement; while in other instances, such has not been the case. Nevertheless, the community today owes much to its citizens of years past, a debt which must be continuously renewed.

At the southeast edge of the city.

Highway at the southeast edge of the city.



From A Painting Showing General Jackson Signing the Treaty With Chickasaw Indians in 1819.

THE JACKSON PURCHASE

THE MAYFIELD HEART OF THE PURCHASE

SINCE 1896

For the past 73 years, The Mayfield Insurance Agents, through a succession of names, has served the general insurance needs of the people of the Jackson Purchase. We are very proud to be one of the oldest insurance agencies in the Purchase, but we grow older by keeping young ideas. We are continually striving ways to improve our insurance service to you, so that you will receive maximum coverage for your home and automobile at a minimum premium cost. So, we can't help but feel that Mayfield Insurance Agents, Incorporated points the way.

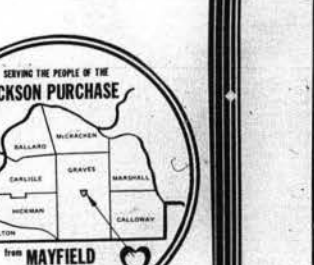
MAYFIELD INSURANCE AGENTS INC.
111 WEST BROADWAY MAYFIELD PHONE 247-1711
GEORGE COVINGTON, JR. - ERNEST EASLEY - SAMMIE TATE

Purchase Edition—Mayfield Messenger—Dec. 27, 1969—Page 9

Corporation has been functioning for rural roads since 1939.

WE PROUDLY ACCLAIM 73 YEARS OF SHARING IN GROWTH AND PROGRESS

THE JACKSON PURCHASE



From A Painting Showing General Jackson Signing the Treaty With Chickasaw Indians in 1819.

THE JACKSON PURCHASE

SINCE 1896

For the past 73 years, The Mayfield Insurance Agents, through a succession of names, has served the general insurance needs of the people of the Jackson Purchase. We are very proud to be one of the oldest insurance agencies in the Purchase, but we grow older by keeping young ideas. We are continually striving ways to improve our insurance service to you, so that you will receive maximum coverage for your home and automobile at a minimum premium cost. So, we can't help but feel that Mayfield Insurance Agents, Incorporated points the way.

MAYFIELD INSURANCE AGENTS INC.
111 WEST BROADWAY MAYFIELD PHONE 247-1711
GEORGE COVINGTON, JR. - ERNEST EASLEY - SAMMIE TATE

Group of workers at the Cresson & Dodd Tobacco Stemmary

In Mayfield's "Tobacco Town" during early 1900's. Foreman, W. B. (Boss) Adams, shown in center of photograph.

Carlisle County Was Last Formed In The Purchase



As a legal unit of government, Carlisle County can trace its being back to the year 1886. It was the last county formed in the Purchase and is the second youngest county of the Commonwealth.

Sentiment for organizing the county, however, was in evidence almost from the beginning of Ballard County's creation in 1842 by legislative act. That territory lying south of Mayfield Creek which now comprises Carlisle County was cut away from Hickman County with another parcel from McCracken to form Ballard.

Animosity of those residing south of Mayfield Creek toward those to the north came about largely because they were dissatisfied with the selection of county officials. An equal division of justices named in 1842 to put the county machinery in motion saw the six men from South Ballard thwarted in an attempt to name their choice as Clerk of the County Court.

From that time on it appears, there remained a spirited contest between the two regions at election times or any other time when county business was to be decided.

Although the territory remained a part of Ballard County for forty-four years, there were frequent political clashes between those residing on either side of Mayfield Creek.

Jacob Corbett had unanimous support from the six men from South Ballard for Clerk of the County Court in the divisional fight that developed on that day in June, 1842. An equal number of votes from those representing North Ballard was cast for James Waters of Paducah.

Hon. W. F. Fowler, presiding judge, called upon to settle the issue, promptly ruled in favor of Waters and the seed of discontent had been planted.

Adding to the disagreement was a second spirited fight which developed over the

naming of a county surveyor. Representatives of the two sections were again aligned to produce a six-six tie between Thomas Terrell of North Ballard and Henry Black of South Ballard. After several ballots had been taken, a trade developed which saw Black named as surveyor and Corbett named as County Clerk.

Whereupon, Judge Fowler named Waters as Clerk of the Circuit Court, a post he held for nearly twenty years before being replaced by Corbett.

Had the matter of which group would supply the county's first officers been the only source of discontent, Carlisle County might never have been. But a dispute over the location of the county seat arose which once again divided the county.

Blandville, the first county seat town, was chosen because of its central location. The location met with general approval at first, but within a few years came calls for a

division of the county and later a move to place the county seat somewhere on the Mississippi River.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made prior to 1880 to move the county seat from Blandville. In February of that year, fire destroyed the courthouse and proponents for moving the seat of justice saw their chance.

A new town, Wickliffe, had been located for the express purpose of providing a site for the courthouse. Judge Samuel H. Jenkins gave a boost to those favoring a change by agreeing to build, at his own expense, a court house in the village of Wickliffe.

Sensing that they could not win a division in the county, many favoring that came joined with those who sought to move the courthouse to Wickliffe and helped secure passage of a bill by the State

Legislature calling for an election on May 6, 1880 to decide between the towns of Wickliffe and Blandville.

The bill also provided that a majority of all voters registered in the county must favor the move and to place the outcome beyond doubt, the votes for Wickliffe were to be deducted from the total number registered as legal voters, with the remainder to be counted for Blandville.

When Wickliffe received 1,760 votes of the 2,950 persons listed on the books, it appeared those for removal had won by a handy margin. Blandville backers, however, took the matter to court. While the Common Pleas Court of

McCracken County ruled in favor of Wickliffe as the county seat and the ruling was later upheld by the Court of Appeals, the question was not then settled.

Both sides of the question were still writing letters to the editors of The Blandville Press, and on June 17, 1880, the newspaper published by Shaggs & Noble printed three letters on the subject.

One of the letters, signed by W. H. Davis lashed out at Judge Jenkins, claiming that if the people would but take time to inform themselves, they could learn the truth about statements made by the judge.

A second letter, signed simply "Farmer" noted that he had favored removal of the county seat, but saw no reason why those who opposed it should not be allowed to talk their complaint to the courts in a lawful manner.

Signing himself "Milburn", a third letter-writer disclosed that while some of the South Ballard residents had sided with the Wickliffe group on the removal question, it did not mean they would "go along" with their selections for county offices.

The fight for a division of the county was still brewing.

Friends of Blandville were loath to give up the honor they had known for some forty years and secured passage of still another act of the legislature in 1884 calling for submitting the question directly to the people.

Judge Jenkins debated the issue with the Hon. J. N. Nichols of Milburn at man meetings and barbecues across the county. Their oratory in support of their respective stances on the question caused a buildup of interest in the outcome and helped produce a near full vote by those eligible.

When Wickliffe was favored by a majority of 291 votes, the question was settled, but the animosity remained.

Two years later, in 1886, the division was effected by an act of the State Legislature and Carlisle County was created from that portion of Ballard County lying south of Mayfield Creek.

Congratulations To The Jackson Purchase

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

Sesquicentennial

General Tire & Rubber Company announced the Company's decision to build a plant in Mayfield, Kentucky, in January, 1959. The plant covering some 13 acres under one roof was built at a cost of \$15 million, and dedicated in July, 1961. An additional expansion of 250,000 square feet at a cost of \$6 million was made on the tire plant in 1966. The plant now employs around 1,000 people and produces original passenger and truck tires from the modern Mayfield facilities.

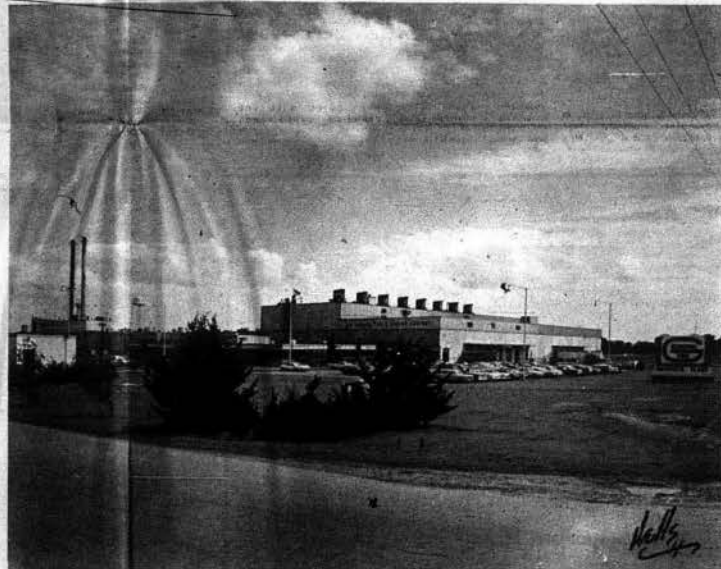
We are pleased to be a part of the Jackson Purchase and to participate with other area businesses in celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the buying of this 8-county area from the Chickasaw Indians in 1819. We look forward to serving the nation with General tires from this fine city and county. We are proud of our plant here and of our friendly relations with the people of this area.



Serving The Nation With Tires*



from MAYFIELD
—HEART OF THE PURCHASE



GENERAL TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY'S GIANT TIRE PLANT IN MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

General Tire & Rubber Co.

Mayfield, Kentucky

Porter Family Was Probably The First To Settle Arlington In 1831

By Dick Barclay

Among the earliest families who came to settle in the Arlington area, and long before there was any village or town there, were the James Stewart, Major F. Fields, Henry McDaniel and Eli Porter.

Eli Porter was probably the first of these families to settle in Arlington as he and his family arrived in the spring of 1831 from Henry County, Ky. Eli Porter, was born, June 20, 1772 in Outcopper county, Virginia and his death occurred October 24, 1832. He was married in 1800 to Miss Martha Ball, who was born, July 12, 1783 and she died August 5, 1833. She was a daughter of Col. John Ball and Sallie Payne Ball. Their children were:

Henry, who married Mary Williams;
 Althea, who married John Hall;
 William B., who first married Priscilla Magruder, then to Matilda Bowen, then to Mrs. Mary (Piper) Atwood, and to Mrs. Elizabeth (Mathews) Ringo;
 Charles R., who married to Neely Eldon;


George Lewis, son, Dr. Newton, was first married to Mary Rees, then to Keziah Scott;
 Joseph, was married to Joanna Cochran;
 Mary Elizabeth, was married to Thomas D. Ellis, and Sarah, who was married to Jonathan (Jot) Ellis;
 Eli and Martha Ball Porter and other members of the family were buried in the old Porter Cemetery on highway 51 in Arlington.

James Stewart, was a native of England and he settled in Virginia before coming to Kentucky. He bought about 300 acres of land from Edmund H. Taylor in 1833, and here he made his home until his death. His death occurred in 1857, aged about 83 years. He and his wife, Sarah had the following known children:



Lucinda, who married Jonathan Martin;
 Elizabeth, single;
 David M., who married Melissa Upchurch; and
 Mary Ellen, who married James Jacob Zook.

Lindsey's
JEWELERS

ONE OF MAYFIELD'S OLDEST BUSINESSES
CONGRATULATES THE PEOPLE OF THE
PURCHASE COUNTIES FOR OVER A 150
YEARS OF PROGRESS



The above picture is of the original Lindsey's Jewelry Store founded by A. L. Lindsey in 1914. This store was located on the North side of the Court Square, near the corner of Sixth & Broadway. The store is now located on the West side of the Square and operated by F. Alfred Lindsey, son of the founder, and F. Alfred Lindsey, Jr., grandson of the founder. The Lindseys also own and operate Lindsey's Jewelry Store in Murray, Kentucky, which they acquired from H. E. Bailey in 1950.

LINDSEY'S HAVE SHARED IN THE 150 YEARS OF PROGRESS OF WESTERN KENTUCKY FOR OVER 55 YEARS, AND HOPE TO CONTINUE FOR MANY MORE.

Lindsey's
JEWELERS

MAYFIELD MURRAY

They were buried in the old Stewart cemetery located on highway 51, just north of Arlington about 1 1/2 miles. The late Will O. McIntyre of Arlington was a great-grandson of James Stewart.

Major F. Fields, was a native of South Carolina and came to what is now Cassio county in the early 1830's and bought a tract of land near Arlington from Edmund H. Taylor. It is a mile northwest of Arlington. His land joined James Stewart's lands on the west and north. All that land was originally a part of the old Richard Taylor Military Survey. I believe that Major Fields had two sets of children. The older ones were: Sarah (Galle), who married John W. Edwards;
 Samuel, who married Emma Lockridge for his second wife;
 John, and Robert L.
 The younger children were: James;
 Mary E., who married first to a Holder, then to Newton J. Cherry;
 Matilda, who married Dick Sulinger;
 Julie, who married John Bryant.

Major F. Fields and his wife and other members of his family were buried in the old Fields family graveyard on the old farm.

Henry McDaniel, was a native of Virginia but went to Owen county, Kentucky, at an early day and then to this area in the 1830's. His wife was Sarah (Galle), who married about a mile and a half northwest of Arlington. It went by the name of the Bill Groves place in later years. Their children were:

John Montague Elsey;
 Aaron, was married to Nancy Chesnut;
 James Monroe, was married to Marjorie A. Nicholas;
 Louise A., was married to Jesse Lewis Collins;
 Gabriella, single;
 Elizabeth J., was married to Enoch Watson;
 Sarah Lindsay, was married to William R. Plabry;
 Mary, single, and Susan J., was married to Peter Carter;
 Henry and Mary McDaniel

Arlington was incorporated February 5, 1876. The post office was established February 11, 1874, with Phillip Q. Read being appointed the first postmaster. The postoffice was at Millville previous to the formation of Arlington.

The first businessmen of Arlington were: Thomas N. Holt and Isaac R. Boswell; Robert Cunningham; Willis Ringo; Christopher B. Plev; Dr. E. L. Earle; S. Roberts; Phillip Q. Read; Dr. Robert Patterson; E. A. and H. A. Baynes and Mrs. Sallie Wiley.

Mrs. Wiley was proprietor of the Wiley Hotel, Holt and Boswell had a general store, Willis Ringo and later C. R. File both had a saw and grist mill. S. Roberts was the first station agent, P. Q. Read was a druggist as well as the postmaster and for a time was a partner with Dr. Robert Patterson, who also was a druggist for a time before going into medicine full time. The Baynes' had a lively stable at

that time. Dr. John R. Owen came to Arlington about 1876 to set up his practice and some time later came, Dr. Don Slaughter and Dr. Marcus L. Herring. Dr. Earle left Arlington about the time and place of the Valley.

In 1880 these were some of the occupants of Arlington and their occupations:

The doctors were: John R. Owen, Don Slaughter, Marcus L. Herring, and G. W. Morris and Robert Patterson.

The druggists were Phillip Q. Read and William Thomas Davis.

Blacksmiths were: J. A. Hudson and Robert Gage.

Francis Arrows, Charles R. Mix, Charles Carr, B. F. Vaughan, J. L. Henderson, Daniel J. King and William Dean were carpenters, and W. D. McKay.

William McKendree had aivery stable.

E. Webber was a shoemaker; John S. Richards was an engineer; Jimmy James, and E. Ehrhridge were cabinetmakers; Angus Decker, cabinet maker; William J. Sullinger and Hope Hameline were grocers; W. H. Porter, dentist; William H. Dupree also had a grocery; Charles Barnett, was an operator of a four mill.

L. B. Dean and John T. Rowland were in the Dry-goods business as partners; Thomas A. Staley and Robert R. Magruder were also dry-goods merchants. Daniel Hudson, wheelwright and those who clerked in stores were: George W. Neville, George M. Porter, J. E. Kennedy, Charles Leonard, William Lightfoot and J. H. Patterson, George W. Magruder, trader, W. H. C. (Charatus) Boren, wheelwright, Francis M. Vaughn, dry-goods, and D. B. L. Robertson, miller (watermill).

C. D. Davis was the first minister of the Arlington Methodist Church South, and George L. Ellis was the first minister of the Arlington Baptist Church before the Arlington Baptist Church was built. The Baptists worshipped at Cane Run Baptist Church. W. K. Young, D. M. Green and Hedgeman Graves were ministers known to have been there, and perhaps T. H. Peitt. Soon after 1880 Arlington had more lively stables as well as saloons and hotels, as it grew and by 1884 the population was about 450. Being ideally located on the railroad did much to build Arlington into an active community for its size in the 1880's.

J. B. Lafon, whose parents were slaves of the Talton family of that area, faltered freely of his home and farm. Although his parents died before he was ten, he has prospered through his own labor and management. He remembers there was once a cemetery where Mose Foster had erected a new brick residence.

Mrs. Robert Decker of Water Valley has a number of old store bills from early days. For example:

"Marcus D. Mose debtor to Farr and Craig for groceries, bought at sundry times, in the amount of \$3.42. Recd. P.Y.T. 1937."

Another example of prices was:

"M. D. Mose bought of M. Travis box of pills \$1.31, Cato Brown 18" Recd. P.Y.T. 1937."

Another paper-cut Court Lafayette Winingham received 30c for attending court as a witness for John Anderson."

The once strong Roberts Masonic Lodge of Feliciana was moved to Falton after business in the town began to decline.

At one time the hotel was called "Wilson Inn" for the proprietor, Mills Ann Wilson, (grandmother of George Alley of Fulton, now deceased). Others who operated the hotel at various times were Ed Gordon, John Seaford, Mose Brothers, a Mr. Gause and perhaps others. It was a favorite stopping place for travelers, and many-makings after extended and the wee hours of the morning.

Dr. Mickle Home Only Original Home Left Standing At Feliciana

The post office, before mentioned, was discontinued July 6, 1864 and re-established on June 9, 1865. On March 9, 1869 the name was changed to "Morse". It was later called "Water Valley" and moved to that location on May 31, 1872. After a number of changes following 1829 Earl Bard has been post master at Water Valley since Jan. 1, 1936. Register show that Feliciana received its mail from Mayfield and Columbus, Kentucky and Dresden, Tennessee. 1837-1841.

The Dr. Mickle home, already mentioned, was bought in 1902 by Mr. Ed Firtle, who was already an extensive landowner. Its location was too remote for a view of the Old State Road, so he decided to move it nearer. It consisted of two large rooms and a wide hall. With the best help

available at that time it was put on skids and moved intact to the place it presently occupies. Another story was added and the two-story chimneys are usable today. That is the only one of the original houses standing.

Mr. Firtle who will soon be 89 lives with his daughter, Mrs. Foster and enjoys telling tales of the old days.

Considerable acreage was given to what around the turn of the century and it was delivered to Brent's (New Browder) Mill, Fulton at 5c a bushel. There was some cotton raised which was taken to Hickman for shipment.

About three miles east of the site that once was Feliciana, is the Old Bethlehem Cemetery. While there are a good many upright grave markers, quite a few were marble or concrete slabs placed over the graves. Vandals have

Amnosity was to strong against Jack, that is made no attempt to see his people after the war was over. Instead he settled in a remote section of Butler County where he spent the remainder of his life. About 1900 some of his relatives from the Feliciana area visited him, among them was the father of Hugh Pipes of Fulton, who relayed his story from his grand parents, Harrison and Jose Mose Pipe.

Once the Union and Confederate soldiers had a running battle along the Old State Road east of town. As the Northerners went cheese-cutter hill, Doctor George W. Clanton, who was watching from his yard fired a bullet which struck one of the horses. The horse fell, blocking the road so that those in the rear had to retreat, thus saving the day for the Rebels.

On one occasion the Rebels readers were charged Capt. Clanton, who had a horse named Black Beauty. When he reached a small stream, now called Pine Run, the horse jumped the creek, soveraulted, and his rider was knocked unconscious. After his pursuers departed, thinking him dead, his family revived him, little worse for the experience. However, the horse's name was changed to "Somersault".

During the war between the States, Indiana and even brothers, sometimes enlisted on opposite side. One such instance involved the family of Hughey Mose a blacksmith and gunsmith who fled Feliciana from his home in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1862. He had just fled two Union soldiers, who with abusive language, ordered him to catch and saddle his horse which they ran about to confiscate. He finally, with the exception of son son, Jack, who joined the Northern army, followed his wife and two other sons, Mac and George, joined the Southern army.

During the "War Between the States", Indiana and even brothers, sometimes enlisted on opposite side. One such instance involved the family of Hughey Mose a blacksmith and gunsmith who fled Feliciana from his home in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1862. He had just fled two Union soldiers, who with abusive language, ordered him to catch and saddle his horse which they ran about to confiscate. He finally, with the exception of son son, Jack, who joined the Northern army, followed his wife and two other sons, Mac and George, joined the Southern army.

During the "War Between the States", Indiana and even brothers, sometimes enlisted on opposite side. One such instance involved the family of Hughey Mose a blacksmith and gunsmith who fled Feliciana from his home in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1862. He had just fled two Union soldiers, who with abusive language, ordered him to catch and saddle his horse which they ran about to confiscate. He finally, with the exception of son son, Jack, who joined the Northern army, followed his wife and two other sons, Mac and George, joined the Southern army.

available at that time it was put on skids and moved intact to the place it presently occupies. Another story was added and the two-story chimneys are usable today. That is the only one of the original houses standing.

Mr. Firtle who will soon be 89 lives with his daughter, Mrs. Foster and enjoys telling tales of the old days.

Considerable acreage was given to what around the turn of the century and it was delivered to Brent's (New Browder) Mill, Fulton at 5c a bushel. There was some cotton raised which was taken to Hickman for shipment.

About three miles east of the site that once was Feliciana, is the Old Bethlehem Cemetery. While there are a good many upright grave markers, quite a few were marble or concrete slabs placed over the graves. Vandals have



Pictured is a monument dedicated to the late Alben Barclay, former vice-president from West Kentucky, born in Mayfield and raised in Paducah, he carried the name of West Kentucky to the White House.

Something to Crow About!



Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SEQUEL CENTENNIAL

Yes, all of us in The Jackson Purchase certainly do have something to crow about. . . 150 years of progressive growth! We are indeed proud of our history, and as we observe this Sequel Centennial Celebration, may we pause to thank the members of The Jackson Purchase Historical Society for their efforts in compiling this special edition.



BY SERVING THE PEOPLE OF THE

JACKSON PURCHASE

With

Insurance

• FIRE • AUTO • LIABILITY

If we may, we would also like to crow about our own Twenty-fifth Birthday. Since 1944, the Kentucky Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company has been serving the insurance needs of the people of this area. We pledge to continue our fine service, and to do our share in helping The Purchase to grow and prosper.




NOLEN E. YATES, MGR.

Ky. Farm Bureau Mutual Ins. Co.

Office 306 North 7th St., Mayfield
Call 328-8338 Res. 247-4436 Office

broken and marred some of these, until names and dates cannot be deciphered. However, there are some with very early dates.

"Ketch Woodridge, consort of Josiah Woodridge, born in Davidson County, Tennessee 17-"

"Joseph Woodridge, born 1790, died 1846, age 52 years." "Rev. Tho Smith, born Oct. 14, 1799 died June 30, 1857."

"Francis Clanton, daughter of John W. and A. E. Clanton, born Jan. 21, 1830. Died May 14, 1847."

U. S. Highway 94 was built in 1939 to take the place of the Old State Road. Where it intersects a side road, there is a grocery operated by O. M. Henley, which is the only remnant of a business in what was once a thriving town.

Mr. Clifford G. Mason, Public Relations Officer for the Illinois Central Railroad was enough to give us the following information, and I quote:

"On January 9, 1862, the Legislative of Kentucky chartered the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company to extend from Obion Junction to

Paducah, Kentucky, a distance of 59 miles. The record indicates that the road was promoted by Judge Campbell of Paducah and was constructed under joint contract between Judge Campbell and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, under which the M. and O. was to loan and equip the road when graded." "The town of Paducah was to loan Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in bonds and McCracken County was to loan Two Hundred Thousand, The railroad was considered as far as Mayfield, (Graves County) Kentucky, in the Fall of 1864 and to Gibbs, Tennessee, between 1866 and 1868". Unquote:


So it would seem that the railroad sought right-of-way through the town of Feliciana, which was the chosen route, sometime between 1864 and 1868. For various reasons the landowners preferred not to have the road so near. And refused to sell. One reason was that the trains would kill their stock. It was then built at its present location through Water Valley. As a result the business places of Feliciana moved to town on the railroad and today it is remembered as the town which died by its own refusal to progress.

Daniel Boone FRIED CHICKEN, INC.

Daniel Boone CHICKEN 'N BEEF Restaurants

Daniel Boone Inns

Daniel Boone Trading Posts
(Just Food Matters)



Home Office - 851 Porter Place, Lexington, Kentucky

Calloway County Was 72nd. In Order Of Formation

CALLOWAY county, the 72d in order of formation, embracing 358 square miles, was erected in 1822, out of part of Hickman county, and named in honor of Col. Richard Calloway. It then included all of the present county of Marshall, also. It is situated in the south-western part of the state, and bounded N. by Marshall county, E. by the Tennessee river, S. by the Tennessee state line, and W. by Graves county. The land level, the western half as level as a prairie — having been "harrowed" in 1830, but is now covered with heavy timber. The soil is fertile, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of "Gold Leaf Tobacco," the chief staple of the county. There are 10 tobacco factories in the county. The principal streams are Blood River, Clark's river, West fork of Clark's river, Rockhouse, Bee, and Jonathan creeks.

Towns — Murray, the county seat, named after the first settler, is 10 miles

from Murray, in S. E. part of the county; population about 150; has 5 stores, tobacco factory, wagon and carriage factory, 3 mechanical shops, 2 physicians, church, and academy. Wadesboro, 10 miles N. of Murray, has 1 store, hotel, blacksmith shop, tan yard, and 2 churches. Boydville, Callowaytown, and Pine Bluff, are very small villages.

Members Of Legislature From Calloway County Since 1859

Senate. — John L. Irwin, 1859-63; Col. G. A. Christian Holt, 1867-75 (elected speaker of the senate, Feb. 15, 1871, and acting lieutenant governor until Sept., 1871).

House of Representatives. — Virgil Coleman, 1859-61; Daniel Mathewson, 1861-63; but expelled Dec. 21, 1861, for being "connected" with the Confederate army, and for being a member of the Russellville convention, and succeeded by Leroy Brinkley, 1862-63; John Whitsell, 1863-65, but died in 1865, and succeeded by W. H. Covington, 1865-67; Francis U. Dadds, 1867-69; Wm. M. Hamlin, 1869-71; W. W. Ayers, 1871-75; John D. Gardner, 1875-79.

The first settlement, probably, was in 1818, by David Jones and James Stewart, from Caldwell county, Ky., on land about a mile east of where Wadesboro now stands. Western Kentucky was then called "Jacobson's Purchase."

The First County Seat, together with the Land Office, was at Wadesboro, which became a flourishing town of over 300 inhabitants, and was much frequented by emigrants and land speculators, for the purpose of entering vacant lands. The public land sales, authorized by the legislature, were largely attended, and occasions of great interest and excitement. After the public lands had been entered and sold, Wadesboro lost its prominence; many citizens moved away, the public buildings fell into ruins, and the county seat was removed to Murray.

The people of Calloway county, during the late civil war, were intensely Southern in their feelings. Over 500 men joined the army of the Confederate States, and about 200 the Federal army, out of about 1,000 of military age. The county was the scene of many encounters between small parties of the opposing

forces, and during the last half of the war was overrun by small bands of guerrillas, in the name and uniform of the United States army. Hundreds of the citizens of their homes, money, and other property, and murdered 30 to 40 in cold blood. The women and the kindly associations of peace, have rapidly soothed the bitterness of war, and buried its feud and hate.

Fort Helman, on the west bank of the Tennessee river, in the S. W. corner of Calloway county, was occupied for some time by Confederate forces under Gen. Abram Buford, with one brigade of cavalry, and another of infantry, and a mounted infantry under Col. G. A. C. Holt, and a battery of light artillery. These constituted the bulk of the Confederate army of Gen. Napoleon S. Forrest, when he made his famous assault on Johnson's Tennessee, on the E. bank of the Tennessee river, Nov. 4th and 5th, 1864.

Col. A. F. THOMPSON, of this county, at the head of his regiment (34 Ky. C.S.A.) was killed in the desperate assault on the fort at Paducah, March 25th and 26th, 1862.

Under its branches in security, with no one to molest or make us afraid.

"Since I left your part of the country I have passed through many perils. My baggage was ransacked at Trenton, Tenn, but I presume it was a military necessity. Arriving in the Green River country I went to work to replenish my stock of the root of all evil.

"When the forces of the Confederacy entered Kentucky, I commenced work in behalf of the Union, recruiting for the army and doing everything that was lawful for the preservation of the Union, but was only in the army eight months, a member of Co. E, 12th Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Stone's command.

"We had hard marching through the mountains of Tennessee, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas and the sands of South Carolina and Georgia.

"We had some severe skirmishing and a tolerable respectable fight of 3 or 4 hours duration at the town of Salisbury, N. C. The whistling of the musket and other small arm balls passing about a 'feller's' corpus making a noise like a hornet, whizz-ee-ee slip, and the infernal shells, sounding like a circular saw in motion, having a peculiar grave-yard twang as their finale is calculated to test the quality of sand a soldier has in his gizzard.

"Our marching was hard, upon an average of 48 hours in the saddle — sometimes after our Southern brothers and then on the skedaddle, with them after us, but I came out unharmed with the exception of a fall from 'my horse going down Blue Ridge.'

"He signed his letter off with this paragraph: "Accept this scribble as an assurance that you still have a place in the affections and are still remembered by your old and true friend."

"We had hard marching through the mountains of Tennessee, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas and the sands of South Carolina and Georgia.

"We had some severe skirmishing and a tolerable respectable fight of 3 or 4 hours duration at the town of Salisbury, N. C. The whistling of the musket and other small arm balls passing about a 'feller's' corpus making a noise like a hornet, whizz-ee-ee slip, and the infernal shells, sounding like a circular saw in motion, having a peculiar grave-yard twang as their finale is calculated to test the quality of sand a soldier has in his gizzard.

City Of Murray Was Established In 1843

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS

The new town of Murray was laid out on eighty acres of land which belonged to Charles Card and James Price. There were twenty nine city blocks and 137 town lots.

The boundaries of the old original plat started on the hill west of the railroad and on a line where the present Second Street is now located. The north boundary was on a line with the present Olive Street. The west side boundary was on a line with the present Seventh Street and the south boundary

Each side of the public square was laid out in five business lots. The owners of the North side of the square, starting at Fifth were: John Schreder, William W. Carr, Jobe Crabtree and W. H. Martin. The owners of the lot on the east side starting at Fifth were: Edward Card, John Smit E. Heath, Daniel Mathewson and Mr. McDaniel.

Starting at Fourth Street on the south side, the owners were: Beckham, Mr. Huddleston, W. C. Jones, Jane Murry (widow of John L. Murray) and George Linn. Starting at Maple street the owners of the west side were: John Irwin, Bufford Albritton, Williams Wade, Dr. J. F. Holt and John Keys.

Charles Card was appointed to lay off the new town but his plans were rejected because he had located the public square too far down on the side of the hill. Marcus Barnett then laid out the town plat locating the court square on top of Price's Ridge and his plans were accepted.



Calloway County Courthouse — Murray, Kentucky

Representatives From 'Gibraltar Of Purchase'

By William E. Burnette

The First Congressional District of Kentucky (as we know it today) had its inception with an "Act to divide the State into Congressional Districts," passed during the first session of the Forty-first General Assembly and approved by the Governor on February 2, 1833. Those counties selected by the Legislature to compose the new First District were Hickman, Livingston, Caldwell, Trigg and Union, formerly of the old Twelfth District, and Calloway, Graves and McCracken, counties separated from Hickman subsequent to the re-districting Act of 1822.

Over the years the physical composition of the First underwent many alterations, but the most outstanding characteristic of the area remained almost unchanged: in politics the people of the First traditionally and consistently endorsed the party of Andrew Jackson, William Jennings Bryan and Franklin D.

Pictured is the Ford Truck used by the system now brings TVA power to the city. Photo Courtesy Chester Givens.

Roosevelt, earning their District the reputation for military interference with elections not infrequent or uncommon.

Thus in the 135 years since the initial Congressional election was held in the First, only two individuals who could be classified as Republicans have been permitted to represent this District in the Congress of the United States. That these men were the choice of the people, moreover, seems very unlikely, since the tenure of their collective service was confined to one and a half terms during the troubled times of the Civil War — when the occupation of

this area by the Union Army was particularly oppressive and military interference with elections not infrequent or uncommon.

Public opinion in Western Kentucky in which a preponderance with the South during the 1860's. In fact, the First was the only District in Kentucky in which a secessionist candidate was victorious in the special Congressional elections of 1861. In that year Henry C. Burnette, candidate of the States Rights Party, received a majority of 2,763 votes out of a total of 15,213 cast in the First District. His expulsion

from Congress the same year opened the way for a Unionist to take his place, and this was accomplished only after Union forces were in complete control of this part of the State, and still, by mid-1863 only four out of the fourteen counties then comprising the First District had supplied as many as one hundred soldiers each to the armies of the North. Calloway County alone, in fact, furnished around eight hundred soldiers to the armies of the South.

A list of the Congressmen from the First District, their political affiliations, home counties and tenures of service is as follows:

Two Men Decide To "Bury Hatchet" Over Civil War

Virginia Jewell

In August, 1866, two old friends who had been on opposite sides during the War between the States, agreed to bury the hatchet and let bygones be bygones.

One of the men — the one who wore the gray — was H. C. Watson, great-grandfather of Ramer Jewell Jr. of Clinton, who included in the letter containing the renewal of friendship is an old trunk in 1962.

Watson, it seems, had written to his old friend, Joe L. Ferguson, then living in Nelson County, to see if their friendship continued. Here are fragments of the letter:

"Mr. H. C. Watson, Dear Friend,

"Years of the 13th inst. was received on Monday last. I assure you that I was surprised to receive a line from you, but to me the surprise was an agreeable one.

I had heard that you were in the Rebel Army (or Confederate States Army if you like the latter term best) and had never heard whether you had got down in the strife where crossed blades and contended for their rights real or imaginary; but your letter has removed all doubts as to your favoring me that you are still here and kicking.

"You are we were once good friends and that you see no cause that we should not still be friends. There is none of which I am aware.

"While the rebellion lasted we were poor enemies but personal enemies never. Had we met in battle I should have done my best to conquer you and of course expected you to do the same.

"The day over, the immense armies have been disbanded and the soldiers have quietly returned to the peaceful occupations of life from which hope they may never again be called by the tocsin of war engage in civil strife.

"May the Lethe of forgetfulness roll over the scenes and evils of the past few years that you and I and every other man that was engaged in the strife may truly and earnestly go to work and repair what has been injured and defaced — rebuild what has been destroyed — prune and cut out the rotten and decayed branches of our political vine and fig tree, that we may once more repose

Joe Lookofsky Men's Store

And

Joe Lookofsky Sporting Goods

Congratulates

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

We Are Proud Of Our 57 Years

OF SERVICE

We, at Lookofsky Sporting Goods and Lookofsky Men's Wear, are indeed pleased to join others in celebrating the Jackson Purchase 150th Sesquicentennial year. We are glad that our fellow West Kentuckians have allowed us to serve them for 57 of the 150 years the Jackson Purchase has existed. We look forward to continued good service to the fine people of the Purchase.

LOUIS, DAVID, AND WALTER LOOKOFSKY

SINCE 1912

Joe Lookofsky Men's Store

And

Joe Lookofsky Sporting Goods

Congresses	Representative	County	Affiliation	Tenure
24th	Linn Boyd	Trigg	Democrat	March 4, 1835- March 3, 1837
25th	John L. Murray	Galloway	Democrat	March 4, 1837- March 3, 1839
26th-33rd	Linn Boyd	Trigg McCracken	Democrat	March 4, 1839- March 3, 1855
34th-37th	Henry C. Burnette	Trigg	Democrat States Rights	March 4, 1855- Dec. 3, 1861
37th	Samuel L. Casey	Union	Republican Unionist	March 10, 1862- March 3, 1863
38th	Lucian Anderson	Graves	Republican Unionist	March 4, 1863- March 3, 1865
39th-41st	Lawrence S. Trimble	McCracken	Democrat	March 4, 1865- March 3, 1871
42nd-43rd	Edward Crossland	Hickman	Democrat	March 4, 1871- March 3, 1873
44th-45th	Andrew R. Boone	Graves	Democrat	March 4, 1873- March 3, 1879
46th-48th	Oscar Turner	Ballard	Democrat Independent	March 4, 1879- March 3, 1885
49th-53rd	William J. Stone	Lyon	Democrat	March 4, 1885- March 3, 1895
54th	John K. Hendrick	Livingston	Democrat	March 4, 1895- March 3, 1897
55th-57th	Charles K. Wheeler	McCracken	Democrat	March 4, 1897- March 3, 1903
58th-62nd	Ollie M. James	Crittenden	Democrat	March 4, 1903- March 3, 1913
63rd-69th	Alben W. Barkley	McCracken	Democrat	March 4, 1913- March 3, 1927
70th-74th	W. Voris Gregory	Graves	Democrat	March 4, 1927- October 10, 1936 (death)
75th-85th	Noble J. Gregory	Graves	Democrat	January 3, 1937- January 2, 1959
86th-91st	Frank A. Stubblefield	Calloway	Democrat	January 3, 1959- present

Marshall County of Yesterday And Today

MARSHALL COUNTY, YESTERDAY AND TODAY by J. Spencer Solomon

August 30, 1869

One would think, on first glance, that a Purchase area county carved out of another county, bordered on two sides by the famed and mighty Tennessee River, and once governed by various Indian tribes—would have a colorful and interesting past. If you think this, then you are right. Marshall County was an honor of former Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall, who served the high office of Justice from 1801 to 1835.

The county was once the northern part of Calloway County, bounded on the north and east by the once dangerous Tennessee—the river of the Cherokee—and was one of the original Chickasaw, Cherokee, Shawnee, and other tribes. It was the home of a multi-collared Indian nation, composed of two of the finest Kentucky State Parks and is the county with the second highest per capita income in the Bluegrass State.

A February 12, 1842 act of the Kentucky General Assembly created the County of Marshall, cutting its territory out of southern neighbor Calloway County. The County covered an area of 325 square miles and contained 29,920 acres of land. Its surface is undulating, but its location is in a valley well supplied with beautiful streams and lakes of living water that enrich the soil and lend a special pleasure to the tourist, but unlimited water oriented activities to the free Thursday afternoon swimmer.

Clark's River with its three branches, East, West and Middle Forks, is the largest and most picturesque stream that flows through the county. The river and its forks travel the county from South to North, with the river itself and its tributaries planting corn and tobacco. Jonathan Creek is the next largest stream in the county and it was called Harland's Creek until 1818, when his present name was given it. This creek rises at the southeast corner of the county, and is not the site of several resort areas around the Jonathan Creek area that empties into Kentucky Lake.

Bear Creek, with its rich bottom lands, lies in the western part of the county and also empties into the Tennessee River a few miles below the site of what was the community of Birmingham before Kentucky Lake was created. Soldier Creek, in the West part of the County, empties into the West Fork of Clark's River.

The most prominent natural resource of Marshall County includes development of the timber and tobacco industries. The county has always been well supplied with timber of many kinds, and the industry gave employment to thousands of men around the turn of the century. In 1818 or 1819, tobacco growers in the county far outnumbered the lumberjacks. Other products from the county include corn, oats, wheat and soybeans.

Historians seem to be uncertain as to the exact year that Marshall County was first settled, but the opinions range from the year 1816 to 1819 as to be the first years of settlement. Mr. Moses Stewart made the first permanent settlement on Wade's Creek, about one mile north of the site of the old town of Paducah, according to the Lenton's Hand Book of Marshall County. It is said that the creek received its name from Hans von Steiner, who first settled in its banks in the year 1819. It was in this year that the settlement began to grow in great numbers.

The early explorer discovered and settled Marshall County from its border to the west. The Tennessee River did not only did the river serve as the ideal place to settle, but it also furnished a quick escape route from the Indians. One who claimed the River and the land as their "happy hunting ground." When Hans von Steiner first settled there, each tribe bitterly resented what was considered the poaching of another tribe. And when the tribe of the collision of will against will was fierce, and as savage as it later was when the white men came.

Kentucky Dam—Kentucky Lake area of the river valley. And contemporaries of Daniel Boone, when they came to "trade water" to the Indians and "free water", always found Indians, but no Indian villages. According to this evidence, it seems that the various tribes covered the present lake region of the river valley solely as a private fishing and hunting ground. Who knows? When the time of the sap and the sun's call came, the Indians may have thought of this region as it is now thought of three centuries later, as an "unspoiled playground".

During the mid-nineteenth century, the county was known by the name of "Frontier". Horse thieves were not uncommon, but rather than a hanging they were usually sent to prison. During the Civil War the men of Marshall County were found carrying both stars and bars and the stars and stripes. Although there is little damage in the county, except by guerrilla raiders, their lives for both causes. There were few slave holders so we may presume that the guerrilla raiders were dedicated to State's Rights rather than slavery.

Other bits of Marshall County history recall that the first courthouse was built of logs about 1834, but in 1847 it was found to be insufficient for the business of the county and it was sold to the man who built it in 1846 for \$26.00. A new courthouse was erected in 1847, but in 1830 the old one and another was built in 1838, costing \$14,000.

Education recall the first free school ever taught in Marshall County. It was at the Old Liberty Church at Wadesboro in 1845. The Marshall County Seminary was organized in Benton in February 1868.

The Paducah, Tennessee, and Alabama Railroad were built in 1890, and ran within one-half mile of the courthouse, which greatly advanced the life and business of the county. It was the planting of corn and tobacco. Jonathan Creek is the next largest stream in the county and it was called Harland's Creek until 1818, when his present name was given it. This creek rises at the southeast corner of the county, and is not the site of several resort areas around the Jonathan Creek area that empties into Kentucky Lake.

Bear Creek, with its rich bottom lands, lies in the western part of the county and also empties into the Tennessee River a few miles below the site of what was the community of Birmingham before Kentucky Lake was created. Soldier Creek, in the West part of the County, empties into the West Fork of Clark's River.

The most prominent natural resource of Marshall County includes development of the timber and tobacco industries. The county has always been well supplied with timber of many kinds, and the industry gave employment to thousands of men around the turn of the century. In 1818 or 1819, tobacco growers in the county far outnumbered the lumberjacks. Other products from the county include corn, oats, wheat and soybeans.

Historians seem to be uncertain as to the exact year that Marshall County was first settled, but the opinions range from the year 1816 to 1819 as to be the first years of settlement. Mr. Moses Stewart made the first permanent settlement on Wade's Creek, about one mile north of the site of the old town of Paducah, according to the Lenton's Hand Book of Marshall County. It is said that the creek received its name from Hans von Steiner, who first settled in its banks in the year 1819. It was in this year that the settlement began to grow in great numbers.

Two of the earliest settlements, the town of Birmingham and Wadesboro, remain only in the minds of some and the many pages of history that were written about each. Birmingham, situated 12 miles East of Benton, on the Tennessee River, was incorporated in February of 1860. The old town site of Birmingham became a victim of the backwaters upon the completion of Kentucky Dam. Wadesboro, perhaps noted for the first free school ever taught in Marshall County, was also the home of the historic Old Liberty Church, one of the county's first. The history of Old Wadesboro is well known in Benton and well remembered by any of the Benton High School graduates who enrolled in any of A.N. Duke's math classes.

The earlier settlers also gave Marshall County other villages which are not towns such as Hardin, Draffeville, Briensburg, Palms, Tatumville, Gilbertsville, Postum, Trot, Aversville, and Fairdale.

Calvert City is located in the Northern part of the county and is the largest city. Prior to 1900 the main income for this rural hamlet was derived from agriculture and the sale of lumber, white oak for barrel staves, red oak for railroad crossings, hickory for ax handles, and sweet gum for barrels. From 1900 to 1920, a variety of products were shipped from the Calvert City area. These included lumber from three local sawmills, hickory, oak, maple, and chestnut. During the 1920's, hickory and chestnut nuts were sent to the city in the North.

Around 1830, the town of Calvert City consisted of one hotel, two stores, and about 200 citizens. In 1949-1950, there were only 250 residents and no industries although two plants were then under construction. With the advent of TVA's power, the Calvert City power for the Purchase area, industry then poured into the region and created its own power. The Calvert City plant, with a drainage area of 40,200 square miles, and it has 2,380 miles of shoreline.

The 206-foot high dam from foundation to operating deck) backs up a lake which possesses 4,010,800 acre-feet of water. The dam is about 1,900 feet above sea level. The lock measures 110 x 600 feet.

Kentucky Dam is the front door of the TVA system, and it stands at the low point of the system. The 359 feet above sea level at full pool. (The other end of the system stands in full pool at 1,909 feet above sea level.)

The dam thus created a mid-western wonderland of recreational activity, water sports, and summer homes. The dam is actually a part of Marshall County. Kentucky Dam Village State Park, which is about three miles from the dam, is a by-product of the dam. And Kentucky Lake State Park, which is about three miles from the dam, marks the beginning of numerous resorts and cove cottages all along both shorelines.

The dam created the sights for these tourists to see, and it still attracts many of them. Thousands of sport fishermen come to the fisherman who make their living off the sale of fish.

Of course, nothing ever resembling flood has been known in the area since the dam was completed on September 14, 1944. This, and the fact that low-cost electrical power is generated at the dam, has been the main reason for the \$250 million industrial complex which is located at Calvert City—about three miles downriver from the dam.

to furnish electrical power, better navigation, and recreational outlets.

The TVA has been an agency of the U. S. Government now for almost 36 years. And any student of this country's history, or any observer of the Tennessee Valley, can best witness to the physical change which has come over it in those years.

The Purchase area was a mirror of the valley in the post-depression days. A part of both the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, the Purchase was rich in water, but little else. The good tobacco and corn crops of the 1920's were slackening even before the depression. And always, the shelves of the local stores of the three great rivers stood meagarily by.

In 1937 Paducah, the Purchase's heartland city, was bedoged with the worst of five floods it had endured. People were homeless, worried, and jobless. That flood set-back helped to cause the birth of the TVA in Kentucky, although TVA had projects already completed at other points in Tennessee.

The following year, on July 1, of 1938, construction began on Kentucky Dam. The dam is 206 feet high and extends north-easterly portion of Marshall County, Livingston County meets the Marshall line at 4,422 feet in length, is the longest of TVA's 10 main channels and 19 tributary dams.

The same law, which in 1821 provided for the establishment of Hickman County, also provided for its division into four counties "as soon as the population thereof would justify."

The commissioners selected Wilmington as the county seat, and set the next meeting of the court at the home of Luke Swetnam. The Swetnam home was the "court house" of McCracken County until October 15, 1829.

Wilmington was located six miles west of Paducah, with the town being laid out in January, 1827. It covered 102 acres divided into 108 lots. A lot was sold to Gen. George Rogers Clark. He came into possession of it by way of Virginia land office treasury warrants.

Gen. William Clark personally laid out the town, when he came to Paducah from St. Louis in 1827. The pad was not registered until June 18, 1828, six months after the town was incorporated.

There was already a small settlement there when Clark surveyed the site. The town was called Pekin and Clark changed the name to Paducah. Nobody is certain how the town came by either of its names.



Left: A. E. (top) Stein, composing room foreman of Paducah Evening Star and later publisher of the Hickman County Gazette at Clinton, circa unknown; (top) John S. Lawrence, Paducah insurance man and brother of Henry and George Lawrence, Cadiz newspaperman. Pictured made late 1920's at Lender. Bottom on Paducah-Mayfield Highway. Photo Courtesy Paducah Sun Democrat.



Located at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, Paducah had long been troubled with floods. In 1927, from January 6 to April 18, the flood stage was reached four times, with its highest crest at 47.3 feet. This was nothing, however, the a flood on years later when the crest was around 61 feet. Paducah's flood stage is 43 feet.

Located at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, Paducah had long been troubled with floods. In 1927, from January 6 to April 18, the flood stage was reached four times, with its highest crest at 47.3 feet. This was nothing, however, the a flood on years later when the crest was around 61 feet. Paducah's flood stage is 43 feet.

About 90 percent of the town was covered by the 1937 flood, and 27,000 of its population became flood refugees taken care of in towns ranging from Mayfield to Union City, Tenn., to Hopkinsville and Madisonville.

Paducah has always been a river town with many of its people relying on the river for a livelihood. But it has also been a railroad town. The Illinois Central Railroad shops were once called the largest in the world. Locomotives built in the shop during World War I. When steam locomotives gave way to the Diesel, there was little use for the Paducah shops, although they are maintained to handle some diesel repair. A few years ago Paducah shops rebuilt the first diesel engines purchased by the IC.

The Paducah Marine Vaux, founded in 1846, is Paducah's oldest industry, still in operation. It builds barges and repair tow boats for river traffic. Paducah has one of the finest harbors on the Ohio River. Actually the harbor is a part of the Tennessee River commonly called "the Choke." The harbor is protected from high winds on the river by Owen's Island. It was a favorite wintering place for many of the fine old showboats that used to work on the Tennessee and Mississippi and the Cumberland.

General William Clark Founded City of Paducah On May 26, 1827

Irvin Cobb is pictured entertaining G.I.'s during the World War II. The humorist, newsmen is a native of Paducah in West Kentucky. Photos Courtesy Hall Allen.

The same law, which in 1821 provided for the establishment of Hickman County, also provided for its division into four counties "as soon as the population thereof would justify."

The commissioners selected Wilmington as the county seat, and set the next meeting of the court at the home of Luke Swetnam. The Swetnam home was the "court house" of McCracken County until October 15, 1829.

Wilmington was located six miles west of Paducah, with the town being laid out in January, 1827. It covered 102 acres divided into 108 lots. A lot was sold to Gen. George Rogers Clark. He came into possession of it by way of Virginia land office treasury warrants.

Gen. William Clark personally laid out the town, when he came to Paducah from St. Louis in 1827. The pad was not registered until June 18, 1828, six months after the town was incorporated.

There was already a small settlement there when Clark surveyed the site. The town was called Pekin and Clark changed the name to Paducah. Nobody is certain how the town came by either of its names.

There is a legend that the more the Paducah came during high water times, and that Benton Small loaded all the court records into a skiff and took them to Paducah. Mr. Small, it was also said, was a tall beegum hat and he frequently carried the most

Photo Courtesy Hall Allen

power plants used to operate it. One of the plants, the Tennessee Valley Authority's Shawnee Steam Plant, is in McCracken County; the other, the Electric Energy, Inc., combines of private power companies, is just across the Ohio River in Joppa, Ill.

Paducah has always been a river town with many of its people relying on the river for a livelihood. But it has also been a railroad town. The Illinois Central Railroad shops were once called the largest in the world. Locomotives built in the shop during World War I. When steam locomotives gave way to the Diesel, there was little use for the Paducah shops, although they are maintained to handle some diesel repair. A few years ago Paducah shops rebuilt the first diesel engines purchased by the IC.

The Paducah Marine Vaux, founded in 1846, is Paducah's oldest industry, still in operation. It builds barges and repair tow boats for river traffic. Paducah has one of the finest harbors on the Ohio River. Actually the harbor is a part of the Tennessee River commonly called "the Choke." The harbor is protected from high winds on the river by Owen's Island. It was a favorite wintering place for many of the fine old showboats that used to work on the Tennessee and Mississippi and the Cumberland.

There was already a small settlement there when Clark surveyed the site. The town was called Pekin and Clark changed the name to Paducah. Nobody is certain how the town came by either of its names.

There is a legend that the more the Paducah came during high water times, and that Benton Small loaded all the court records into a skiff and took them to Paducah. Mr. Small, it was also said, was a tall beegum hat and he frequently carried the most

There was already a small settlement there when Clark surveyed the site. The town was called Pekin and Clark changed the name to Paducah. Nobody is certain how the town came by either of its names.

There is a legend that the more the Paducah came during high water times, and that Benton Small loaded all the court records into a skiff and took them to Paducah. Mr. Small, it was also said, was a tall beegum hat and he frequently carried the most

There is a legend that the more the Paducah came during high water times, and that Benton Small loaded all the court records into a skiff and took them to Paducah. Mr. Small, it was also said, was a tall beegum hat and he frequently carried the most

Soils Found In Purchase Area Developed In Loess

Maurice E. Humphrey, Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service.

The upland soils of the Purchase area are developed in loess. Loess is a soft, silty material that is deposited by wind and that has a period of loess deposition from 10 to 20 thousand years ago.

Loess is composed mainly of silt size particles. Tests show that loess is 75 to 85 percent clay size particles comprise 15 to 30 percent and sand size particles comprise less than 10 percent of soils developed in loess.

In the western part of the Purchase area, the loess is thick. It is more than 30 feet thick on some ridge tops near the Mississippi River. It is 10 to 15 feet or more thick on the steep side slopes in this area.

The loess deposits in the eastern part of the Purchase area near Kentucky Lake range from 3 to 6 feet thick on the ridge tops and from 0 to 4 feet thick on the side slopes. There is a gradual decrease in the thickness of deposits in the western part of the Purchase area.

Old Calloway County Fair

Continued From Page 7
Of This Section

attractions to attract the visitors interest. The midway ended at the grandstand and racetrack. Almost to the grandstand and over on the right was a well house with a gasoline pump which pumped water continuously into a series of well tiles with one end closed. A series of pipes joined all these together. It was the most popular place on the grounds during the hot days. Not everyone brought drink. Cups and it was customary to borrow one from someone to get a drink. As a boy I carried one of the collapsible sectional cups that folded up when not in use and was easily carried in the shirt pocket. I never do go to get a drink that I didn't have to lend it a dozen times to other people. This would be unexcusable today. With all the stress being laid on sanitation, the west gate was located a short distance away from this well, a little further south. It was the secretary's office while over at the grandstand was First of All Hall and the agricultural building. Several Comfort Stations were provided over the area but they were not called by that high sounding name then.



OLD SAW MILL - Most of the lumber that built for the Purchase came from sawmills like the one pictured. There was plenty of timber and sawmills were kept busy supplying lumber for building in the area. Paducah Sun Democrat Photo.



Tobacco has long been one of the leading money crops in the Purchase. Three types of tobacco are grown in West Kentucky counties. Mayfield is one of two markets in the world that markets all three types of tobacco. There are also markets in Murray and Paducah. The three types of tobacco are burley, dark-fired and air-cured tobacco. Farmers' pockets have long jingled at sale time in West Kentucky. Paducah Sun Democrat Photo.



Cotton is grown in extreme West Kentucky and in many West Tennessee counties. The Purchase has the climate and soil to grow cotton and still has a good market for the product. Paducah Sun Democrat Photo.

Graves County Was 75th. To Be Formed

Chickasaw Treaty Sides Agreement

GRAVES county was the 75th of the counties of the state, formed in 1823, 90-64 part of Hickman county, and named in honor of Benjamin Graves. It is situated in the S. W. part of the state, in the "Jackson Purchase" territory, is bounded N. by McCracken, E. by Calloway and Marshall, S. by the Tennessee state line, W. by Hard and Hickman counties. Its staple products are corn, tobacco, and live stock.

Town - Mayfield, the seat of justice, is on Paducah and Gulf railroad, 26 miles from the Ohio river at Paducah, 253 from Louisville by railroad, and 284 from Frankfort; is a place of considerable business; has grown from 14 inhabitants in 1830, to 799 in 1870. The other towns are small - Farmington, Felicians, Dardone, the latter divided in half by the Tennessee state line.

To settle all territorial controversies, and to remove all ground of complaint or dissension, that might arise to interrupt the peace and harmony which have so long and so happily existed between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, James Monroe, President of the said United States, W. B. E. Howard and Andrew Jackson of the one part, and the whole Chickasaw nation, by their chiefs, head men and warriors, in full council assembled, of the other part, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States of America, shall form a treaty binding on all parties.

ART. 1. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established and made perpetual between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

ART. 2. To obtain the object of the foregoing article, the Chickasaw nation of Indians cede to the United States of America, the territory of such reservation as shall be hereafter mentioned, all claim or title which the said nation has to the land lying north of the south boundary of the state of Tennessee, which is bounded south by the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and which lands, hereby ceded, lie within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river, about thirty-five miles by water, below Colonel Colbert's ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the same; thence, due west, with said degree of north latitude, to where it cuts the Mississippi river or near the Chickasaw Bluffs; thence, up said Mississippi river, to the mouth of the Ohio; thence, up the Ohio river, to the mouth of Tennessee river; thence, up the Tennessee river, to the place of beginning.

ART. 3. In consideration of the relinquishment of claim and cession of lands in the preceding article, and to perpetuate the happiness of fifteen dollar per acre, the commissioners of the said nation, the commissioners of the United States, before named, agree to allow the said nation the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum, for fifteen successive years, to be paid annually, and as a further consideration for the objects aforesaid, and at the request of the chiefs of said nation, the commissioners agree to pay to the said nation, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars per year, to be expended, in supplying himself and forty-five soldiers from Tennessee, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, when assisting them (at their request and invitation), in defending their towns against the invasion of the Creek Indians; both which sums, (on the application of

their butts and bounds, as defined by said treaty, and agreeable to the marks and boundaries as laid off and marked by the surveyor of the United States, where that is the case, and where the reservations had not been laid off and marked by a surveyor of the United States, the same shall be so done as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable, on the application of the reserves, or their legally appointed agent under them, and agreeable to the definition in the before recited treaty. This agreement is made on the following express conditions: that the said land, and those lying on it, shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and all legal taxation that may be imposed on the land or citizens of the United States inhabiting the territory where said land is situate. The commissioners further agree, that the reservation secured to the Chickasaw nation, on the north side of Tennessee river, by the before recited treaty, in consequence of his having been raised in the state of Tennessee, and marrying a white woman, shall cease to be the sole use of the said John McClint, his heirs and assigns, forever, on the same conditions attached to the lands of Col. George Colbert, and Maj. Levi Colbert, in this article.

ART. 4. The two contracting parties covenant and agree, that the line of the south boundary of the state of Tennessee, as described in the second article of this treaty, shall be ascertained and marked by commissioners appointed by the President of the United States; that the marks shall be bold; the trees to be blazed on both sides of the line, and the fore and aft trees marked U. S.; and that the commissioners shall be designated by the Chickasaw nation, and the said nation shall have due and reasonable notice when said operation is to be commenced. It is further agreed by the commissioners, that all improvements actually made by individuals of the Chickasaw nation, which shall be found within the lands ceded by this treaty, that a fair and reasonable compensation shall be paid therefor, to the respective individuals having made or owned the same.

ART. 5. The commissioners agree, that there shall be paid to Opannamibby, a principal chief of the Chickasaw nation, within sixty days after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of five hundred dollars, as a full compensation for the reservation of two miles square, on the north side of Tennessee river, secured to him and his heirs by the treaty held, with the said Chickasaw nation, on the twentieth day of September, 1816, for the further sum of twenty-five dollars to John Lewis, a half bred, for a saddle he lost within the territory of the United States; and to show the regard the President of the United States has for the said Chickasaw nation, at the request of the chiefs of the said nation, said commissioners agree that the sum of one thousand and eighty-one dollars shall be paid to Maj. James Colbert, interpreter, within the period stated in the first part of this article, to be the amount of a sum of money taken from his pocket, in the month of June, 1816, at the residence of the said nation, as a further regard for said nation, to be paid to George Colbert and Levi Colbert, in the treaty held at the council house of said nation, on the twenty-fourth [twentieth] day of September, 1816, the first to Col. George Colbert, on the north side of Tennessee river, and those to Maj. Levi Colbert, on the east side of the Tombligh river, shall accrue to the sole use of the said Col. George Colbert, and Maj. Levi Colbert, their heirs and assigns, forever, with

The Legend Of Reelfoot Lake

The Yeoman's Tribute
Origin of Fort Jefferson, Jackson Purchase
of Reelfoot Lake
1811 - 1812

Reelfoot won his father's plea:
The Choctaws promised to agree
To stick by them on the bargain stand -
Not yield to Jackson and sell their land.
They swore they'd lend each other aid
If the white man then should seek to invade.
Never was Reelfoot so eloquent;
He aroused admiration in Laughing Eyes;
That she stirred his heart was no surprise.
He could not win the father's consent
To woo his daughter; so homeward he went -
The Chief would aid his friends in war,
But no club-footed brave for a son-in-law!

At home he could not forget her charms,
Returned to woo her and despite alarms,
Eloped with his bride to his cypress lands.
The Choctaw Chief then clapped his hands,
Called on his God to come to his aid -
A violation had been made.
The Spirit stirred his foot and he!
Soon Chickasaw land began to quake,
Fell in and formed the base of a lake.
The Father of Waters left his bed
And turned to where the lovers had fled.
They were swept along as the river snaked
And were drowned when the waters filled the lake
Called "Reelfoot" after the crippled male,
And so ended this Chickasaw tale.

Postscript:
The Chickasaw chief thought his God had spoken,
Assumed the tragedy a token
Of his displeasure at the Indian "may"
So never was his foot to be brought away;
Known as "Jackson Purchase" to this day.
Wilhelmine F. Stringfield

Members of Legislature From Graves County

Senate - John Eaker, 1848-51; J. D. Landrum, 1867-70; H. H. Hales, 1870-73; House of Representatives - Richard L. Mayo, 1836-45; John Wortham, 1840-41; J. R. E. Wilkinson, 1841-43; John Aker, 1844-47; John A. Board, 1848; Wm. M. Cargill, 1848; John H. Wilson, 1849-1849; '51-'53, '53-'55, '56; John W. Cook, 1850, '59-61; Lucien Anderson, 1855-57; Samuel F. Foston, 1857-59; A. J. Jones, 1861-63, expelled Dec. 21, 1861, "because directly or indirectly connected with, and giving aid and comfort to, the Confederate army, repudiating and acting against the Government of the United States and the commonwealth of Kentucky," succeeded by Richard Noel, 1862-63; E. W. Smith, 1863-65; Wm. Bondles, 1865-67, resigned 1866; Wm. C. Clarke, 1868-69; Ervin Anderson, 1869-71; T. J. Jones, 1871-73; James O. Watson, 1873-75; J. H. Emerson, 1875-77.

MAJOR BENJAMIN GRAVES, in honor of whom this county received its name, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky when quite young. He resided in Fayette county and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an amiable, staid, and intelligent man, and represented Fayette county for several years in the legislature of the state. In 1812, when war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, he was among the first to volunteer his services in defense of his country's rights. He received the appointment of Major in Colonel Lewis' regiment, and proved himself an active, valiant and gallant officer. He was killed in the ever memorable battle of Rainey, where his blood mingled with the blood of the best blood of Kentucky.

Levi Colbert, Secretary of the United States, where that is the case, and where the reservations had not been laid off and marked by a surveyor of the United States, the same shall be so done as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable, on the application of the reserves, or their legally appointed agent under them, and agreeable to the definition in the before recited treaty. This agreement is made on the following express conditions: that the said land, and those lying on it, shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and all legal taxation that may be imposed on the land or citizens of the United States inhabiting the territory where said land is situate. The commissioners further agree, that the reservation secured to the Chickasaw nation, on the north side of Tennessee river, by the before recited treaty, in consequence of his having been raised in the state of Tennessee, and marrying a white woman, shall cease to be the sole use of the said John McClint, his heirs and assigns, forever, on the same conditions attached to the lands of Col. George Colbert, and Maj. Levi Colbert, in this article.

ART. 6. The two contracting parties covenant and agree, that the line of the south boundary of the state of Tennessee, as described in the second article of this treaty, shall be ascertained and marked by commissioners appointed by the President of the United States; that the marks shall be bold; the trees to be blazed on both sides of the line, and the fore and aft trees marked U. S.; and that the commissioners shall be designated by the Chickasaw nation, and the said nation shall have due and reasonable notice when said operation is to be commenced. It is further agreed by the commissioners, that all improvements actually made by individuals of the Chickasaw nation, which shall be found within the lands ceded by this treaty, that a fair and reasonable compensation shall be paid therefor, to the respective individuals having made or owned the same.

ART. 7. In consideration of the friendly and conciliatory disposition evinced during the negotiation of this treaty, by the Chickasaw chiefs and warriors, but more particularly as a manifestation of the regard the President of the United States has for the said Chickasaw nation, at the request of the chiefs of the said nation, said commissioners agree that the sum of one thousand and eighty-one dollars shall be paid to Maj. James Colbert, interpreter, within the period stated in the first part of this article, to be the amount of a sum of money taken from his pocket, in the month of June, 1816, at the residence of the said nation, as a further regard for said nation, to be paid to George Colbert and Levi Colbert, in the treaty held at the council house of said nation, on the twenty-fourth [twentieth] day of September, 1816, the first to Col. George Colbert, on the north side of Tennessee river, and those to Maj. Levi Colbert, on the east side of the Tombligh river, shall accrue to the sole use of the said Col. George Colbert, and Maj. Levi Colbert, their heirs and assigns, forever, with

CELEBRATING

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL

Red Bird Lanes is the only bowling lane between St. Louis, Nashville and Memphis that has the most modern lanes and bowling equipment available. We feature the famous Brunswick A-Z Fast Pinsetters. Since 1959 we have made it a point to bring to the people of the Jackson Purchase the ultimate in bowling pleasure.

NOW FEATURING:
Leagues for all ages - Men - Women - Mixed - Jr. Leagues; Open Bowling; A Complete Bowling Pro Shop; Billiards and Snack Bar; Nursery; Comfort Conditioned.

EMPLOYEES
Robbie Robertson - Manager; Cap Powers - Assistant Manager; Rowland Hubbard - Accountant; Mrs. Harold Johnson - Snack Bar Manager; Mizzel Parrott - Maintenance.

RED BIRD LANES

North 17th Street Mayfield
247-6464

IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE THE JACKSON PURCHASE SESQUICENTENNIAL

When it's time for a LOAN... see

TIME FINANCE CO. LOAN PLAN

LOANS UP TO \$5000
210 E. Broadway, Mayfield, Ky. 247-2603



Pictured is The Ballard County Courthouse — Wickliffe, Ky.

Notebooks Of John Waters Tell Of Calloway Lore

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
The Justices of the Peace who served the county in 1825 were: James Watson, George Tucker, Philip Henson, William Jones, John Hodge, Edward Curd, William Rowlett, Nicholas Copeland, A. H. Davis, and Stephen Howard.

In 1830 they were: John W. List in May, William Craddock, John P. James B. Husband, John Hodge, Samuel Watson, Jesse William, John McCain, and William Jones.

Justices serving in 1840 were: J. P. McElrath, Jesse Gilbert, Enos Faughn, Joseph Stator, H. P. Utterback, Richard Nuckolls, M. Barnett, S. S. Way, Samuel Yandell, Edward Curd, and William Craddock.

The first land deed recorded in Calloway County is found in Deedbook A, page 1, and is dated March 13, 1823. The trustees of Wadesboro set a lot in the town to Daniel Rowlett.

About 1830 the legislature passed an act forming a new judicial district composed of Livingston, Caldwell, and all of the counties west of the Tennessee river. Rezin Davis, was appointed judge of the new district and held that position for several years.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
Calloway County Jail.
On March 13, 1823, the court appointed Henry Darrell, Eli Cochran and William Jones as commissioners to let the contract for the building of the first jail for Calloway County.

The specifications provided for it to be twelve feet square, built of hewed logs and covered with a cabin roof. The contract for this building was let to firm Derriogon for the sum of \$177.00. It was completed and accepted. This building was used by the court until 1827 when a new Court building was ordered.

This second jail was also built of logs and Samuel Pease received the contract for and contained 86 lots of \$490.68. It was a two story building and had one strong cell which was eight feet square and trap door from above. This and trap door was later destroyed by a prisoner setting fire to it. Cross, and Water Streets, with the hope that he could escape. This building was south west Poplar, Main, abandoned in 1835.

constructed of heavy oak blocks, securely spiked together, and the whole enclosed by brick. The building was twenty feet square. This building was destroyed by fire in 1841. It was started by a Negro prisoner who perished in the fire.

In 1841 a new jail was ordered built but the division of the county was effected before it could be completed.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
Wadesboro Founded.

The town of Wadesboro, first county seat of Calloway County, was established in 1822. In June of the same year an act was passed authorizing the opening of a land office there to dispose of all of the lands in the Jackson Purchase section of Kentucky.

This was the second town established in the "Purchase" and the plot for the town was found in Calloway County Deedbook A, pages 21-22. There is evidence that the town had been established for some time before the plot was recorded.

The location of Wadesboro is in the first book, page 1, of the Land Records West of the Tennessee River, and clearly proves that this was the first land transaction after the establishment of the land office in the village. These records are now on file at Frankfort, Kentucky, and are contained in 11 books showing a total of 7,713 grants.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
Wadesboro, Wadesboro, and Wadesborough in the record books and was named for Banister Wade, who was in the county as early as 1819. He was born in Halifax County, Virginia. He married Patsy Terry, May 29, 1798, and died in Calloway County, Kentucky, on June 21, 1828.

The town plot of Wadesboro was laid out from 160 acres received the contract for and contained 86 lots of \$490.68. It was a two story building and had one strong cell which was eight feet square and trap door from above. This and trap door was later destroyed by a prisoner setting fire to it. Cross, and Water Streets, with the hope that he could escape. This building was south west Poplar, Main, abandoned in 1835.

In 1836 a more substantial jail was erected at a cost of \$1,833.00. This building was their water supply was set aside

as public property and was on a lot located on the south side of the public square. Another lot was set aside as college lot.

The sale of lots in the town was handled by a group of trustees, and the first group of trustees were Arthur H. Davis and Henry Darrell, John Byrne, John Irvin and William Curd.

In Deedbook A, page 65 the deed for the public square of Wadesboro is recorded. It is dated July 17, 1825. At that time the owners of the business lots were John Byrne, who owned all of the east side and one half of the north side; James Wright, who owned the other half of the north side; Edmund Curd and Thomas Grubbs, who each owned one half of the west side; and Henry Edgington, who owned one half of the south side. The remainder of the south side was designated as public and on it was located the spring.

The land on which the town was laid out is broken and hilly. A large portion of it was laid out in the low lying bottom of Wade's Creek, but these lots were probably less in demand due to flooding during heavy rain seasons.

No lot in the town plot was given over for a cemetery, and after careful study of the plot and the location of this old cemetery, it appears that land was later acquired for this purpose. Due to its present location, it appears that the cemetery was located not far from the business district and possibly adjoined the rear of the business lots on the north side of the public square. It seems unlikely that all of the lots in the plot were improved during the twenty years the town was in existence as a county seat, but according to Lewis Collins, early historian of Kentucky, Wadesboro at one time had a population of fifteen hundred people, while J. H. Battle, another historian states that Wadesboro at one time had fourteen stores in successful operation.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
First Circuit Court
The first Circuit Court of Calloway County was held at Wadesboro on February 13, 1823; with the Honorable Benjamin Shackelford as judge. Reuban Rowland and John Dearden were the associate judges.

At this first court James W. Calloway and William Curd made applications for the office of Circuit Court Clerk. William Curd was already serving as county clerk and he wanted E. H. Curd, his older son to have the circuit clerk's office. Due to the youthful age of his son, William Curd was

Henry Darrell, William Jones and Eli Cochran were appointed to contract for and supervise the building of the first county jail. The next order called for a clerk's office to be erected.

At the April, 1823 term of court, Davis Ford was granted a license to establish a ferry across the Clark's river in the county seat of Calloway to

trying to get the office in his name. A ballot was taken and James W. Calloway was selected. E. H. Curd served as deputy clerk at the May term of 1825. E. H. Curd was elected to take the office due to James Calloway resigning.

In this first term of the Circuit Court, Benjamin Patton and James Breatitt were admitted to the bar and they became the first lawyers in Calloway County. Both men were admitted to practice the organization of the court.

The second term of the court was held on May 15, 1823. The grand jury of the court was made up of the following: William Brown, William Wade, William Clayton, Timothy Taylor, Nicholas Pyle, James Bell, John McGrew, George Goodwin, James Stewart, Chapman Miller, Dillon Ford, Joseph McLean, McGilbra Wyatt, Hezekiah Williams, Benjamin Perkins and Gilbert Gray.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
First Calloway County Court

Calloway County which then contained all of the area that is now Marshall County, was created by an act of the General Assembly, approved December 15, 1821. The act establishing Calloway County was passed in 1822.

On January 16, 1823 the Commissioners met at Wadesboro and completed a plan for a present organization. The members of the commission who made up the first County Court were: Andrew Thomas, Arthur H. Davis, Thomas Hill, Nicholas Copeland, William Short, Banister Wade, William Rowlett, Lindsey Martin, John Hodge and George Tucker.

When the court came to order, the first business was the selection of a County Court clerk. William Curd produced a certificate from the Court of Appeals, showing his qualifications for the office and he was appointed, thus becoming the first clerk of Calloway County.

The next order of business was the selection of a sheriff. Andrew Thomas came forward and proffered, thus becoming the first sheriff of Calloway County.

The second item mentioned in the record of that date reads as follows: "It appearing that there are not a sufficient number of ministers in the county to solemnize the rites of matrimony, it is ordered that license be granted to Arthur H. Davis, Thomas Hill, Jacob Rowland and William Rowlett to perform the ceremonies of marriage."

The third item called for the division of the county into six constable districts and the appointment of six constables. These constables were: Alexander Tucker, Ransom Rowlett, Joseph Stator, Merrill Ethkins, J. Gilbert and Eli Cochran.

At the third term of court, Anderson Jones, Nicholas Pyle, John Canady and Merrill Diley were appointed to establish a road from Wadesboro to Head's Ferry on the Tennessee River. William McElrath, Banister Wade, Eli Cochran, Bing Derriogon and John Dodge were appointed to lay out a road from Wadesboro to the county seat of Graves County.

Reuban E. Rowland made application for a tavern license. After posting bond to operate such to the strict letter of the law, the license was granted and he became the first hotel or inn keeper in the county.

court, Crayton Cloud, Andrew Canon and Isaac Sampson were granted licenses to establish ferries at various stated points on the Tennessee River.

The county tax levy for the year 1823 totaled \$591.12. To raise this amount, each taxable lot was assessed \$1.00, but the levy for the following year (1824) was only \$346.00 and fifty cents each was assessed.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
Calloway County Divided, June 7, 1842
As early as 1837 there was talk in the county about a division. At that time Colonel James Brien was the principal leader in the movement and was then running for the state legislature. He was defeated on that issue. However, by the next election the movement had grown more popular and Mr. Brien was elected by a decided margin.

In February of 1842, he put through a bill for the establishment of Marshall County from the western half of Calloway, and on July 7 of the same year the division took place.

Commissioners were appointed to locate the county seat of Calloway to a

more central location in the county. Several sites were proposed for the new seat of justice. Two of the most popular sites were the present location of Murray and one across Clark's river. The latter site was on the old Murray-Pine Bluff road and was near the location of McDaniel's store.

One of the foremost requirements for the site of the new county seat was a good water supply. Both sites were about equal in qualifications. There were several springs on the Murray site and Wyzmore Springs were located on the other site east of the river.

Both sites were cleared prior to the visit of the selection committee. The names of the selection committee have been lost though the year, but Thomas M. Jones, a judge of Calloway, headed the committee. He finally voted for the west site, yielding a two-to-one vote. Clark's river was considered a barrier to travel in those days. Judge Jones was never as popular on the east side of Clark's river as his vote.

The west side site was located in Section 26, Township 2 North, Range 4 East, and adjoined the little village of Pleasant Hill.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
First Calloway County Court

Calloway County which then contained all of the area that is now Marshall County, was created by an act of the General Assembly, approved December 15, 1821. The act establishing Calloway County was passed in 1822.

On January 16, 1823 the Commissioners met at Wadesboro and completed a plan for a present organization. The members of the commission who made up the first County Court were: Andrew Thomas, Arthur H. Davis, Thomas Hill, Nicholas Copeland, William Short, Banister Wade, William Rowlett, Lindsey Martin, John Hodge and George Tucker.

When the court came to order, the first business was the selection of a County Court clerk. William Curd produced a certificate from the Court of Appeals, showing his qualifications for the office and he was appointed, thus becoming the first clerk of Calloway County.

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOHN C. WATERS
First Court House Erected in Murray

In 1843, Charles McDonald, Perry G. Innes and William Brown were appointed to draw up the plans and specifications for a court house in Murray, the new county seat of Calloway County. These plans were made and accepted and a new set of commissioners were appointed to let the contract to the lowest bidder. The building was to be completed by July of 1844.

Charles Linn, Henry W. Harding, Obediah Watson, A. P. Caldwell and Nathan B. Rowman were the commissioners appointed and arrangements were made by the county to pay the contractors one thousand dollars a year until the debt was paid.

E. H. Curd was the successful bidder on the contract on a bid of \$4,179.00. James H. Goben received the contract for the brick and masonry work on a bid of \$1,789.00.

This building served as a county temple of justice for sixty years. In 1887 the grand jury reports stated that the building was in bad state of repair and recommended replacing windows and sills that had deteriorated to such an extent that the county records were in danger of ruin. The report further stated that stars and rods should be installed to reinforce the building and stated that if the

work was not done it was their opinion that the building would last but a short time.

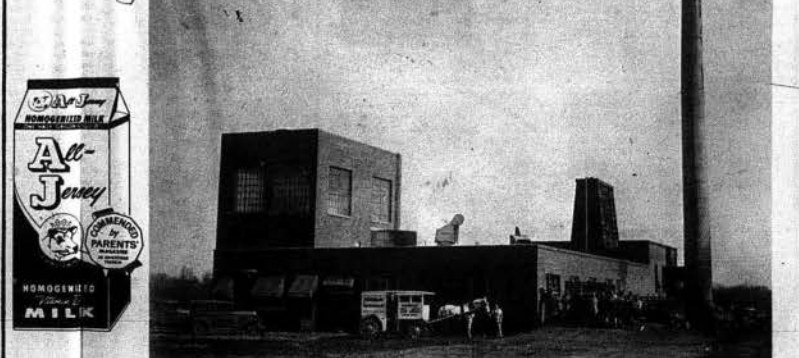
The old court house served as a community center and many programs of entertainment were given there. Danes were also held and it is also thought that various religious denominations held services there.

The building was destroyed in the spring of 1906 by fire. There were no water works in the town at that time and it was a total loss. Volunteer fire fighters managed to save the small wood annex, as well as the court records which were tossed down from the second floor while the fire raged. Others removed the books after they were thrown out and removed them to safety.

After the fire the present court house yard remained vacant for several years and traveling tent shows set up their tents there. Court was held during those years in the building on the south side of the square. The small frame annex also served as offices during the years the county had no court house. The present court house was erected in 1913.



WE REMEMBER THE PAST WITH PRIDE BUT LOOK FORWARD TO EVEN GREATER PROGRESS



From the early beginnings, with the construction of the original plant, shown above (built in 1928), Ryan Milk Company has progressed, with the times, to be one of the finest quality dairies in the State of Kentucky. Yearly improvement of plant facilities and equipment, along with constant and careful laboratory control insure the people Ryan Milk Company serves, all the plus factors in a healthy food diet.

Growing With The Purchase

All-Jersey Milk has extra fine Flavor! You can taste the difference. For good health you should drink All-Jersey Milk. It furnishes an extra liberal amount of different kinds of important nutrients: Energy Builders, Basic Minerals, and Essential Vitamins. All milk may look alike, but nutritious laboratory tests prove from Ryan cows supply more health-giving benefits... than the milk from other cows! All-Jersey Milk is guaranteed by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and your State Jersey Cattle Club, to come only from 100% Jersey Herds.

RYAN MILK CO.
SINCE 1928
MURRAY, KENTUCKY

ENJOY **All-Jersey MILK**
Queen of Quality

The Skirmish "John S. Hopkins" was seen on the river. "Old Kentucky from 1860 until 1917. Boat traffic is still important to the

ports and rivers in the Purchase area. Jobs and industry have been acquired due to the abundant rivers in the area. Photo Courtesy Paducah Sun Democrat.

History of Jackson Purchase

Continued From Page 10

their friends in Florida. The Indians appealed from this treaty to the Secretary of War, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, and by showing their claim to the lands below the Tennessee, known as the Choctaw, Chickasaw lands, and refused to enforce the treaty.

The Kentucky Legislature again memorialized Congress on this subject, and called upon the Representatives in Congress, to procure the extinguishment of the Indian claim to the territory, and this was accomplished by what was known as the "Kentucky Purchase."

The western boundary of this territory extends to low water mark on the farther side of the Ohio River. It may be interesting to note and learn why the boundary extends to the low water mark on the farther side of the Ohio River, the boundary of that part abutting on the Mississippi only extends to the middle of the stream.

When Virginia ceded to the Federal Government her northwestern territory, a vast domain containing over one hundred fifty millions of acres, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, she ceded all north and west of the Ohio River, thus making the northern shore of the Ohio the boundary line of the ceded territory.

In the Compact with Virginia we find this clause: "That the navigation of the River Ohio, so far as the territory of the proposed State, or the territory which remains to be ceded, is within the limits of this Commonwealth, the people, shall be free and common to the citizens of the United States, and the respective jurisdictions of this Commonwealth, and the proposed State, on the river as aforesaid, shall be concurrent only with the States which may possess the opposite shore of said river."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Handy's Lessee v. Anthony* and in an opinion by Chief Justice Marshall, under the Law Ed. 374, reverses Virginia's grant of the northwest territory, and the Compact with Virginia, and makes the Kentucky boundary to be on the northwest side of the Ohio River. The court states: "When a great river is the boundary between two nations or States, if the original proprietor is neither, and there is no convention respecting it, each holds to the middle of the stream. But when, as in this case, one State is the original proprietor, and grants the territory on one side only, it retains the river within its own domain, and the ceded State extends to the river only. The river, however, is its boundary."

The case is closely followed by the same court in the case of *Indiana v. Kentucky*, 136 U.S. (L. Ed., page 325).

The boundary along the Mississippi extends only to the middle of the stream. Virginia never having taken possession by conquest of the west of the Mississippi, but the same having been first subjected by France, the line between the two became established by operation of law, at the center of the stream, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Missouri v. Kentucky*, known as the *Wolfe Island* case, 78 U.S. (L. Ed., page 176).

The "Kentucky Purchase," made necessary a speedy settlement of the old boundary dispute between Kentucky and Tennessee, which had waged since the year 1801. There had never been any definite settlement of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, nor between Kentucky and Tennessee, after the formation of the new States. Spain, carried out of the territory of North Carolina, the Legislature of Kentucky, contending in this respect that the true line should run on a parallel 33 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, contending that this line was the line established by the Charter of King Charles II to the North Carolina Territory, and that the same parallel was recognized by the Constitutions of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Many years back North Carolina and Virginia undertook to locate the line, by a commission of surveyors, composed of Dr. Walker, Commissioner for Virginia, and Judge Richard Henderson for North Carolina, but the two could not agree and the North Carolina Commissioner abandoned the project, but Dr. Walker continued his line and marked the same to the Tennessee River.

The line, known as the Walker line, is located a considerable distance north of

between the true line and Walker's old line, but by the treaty made by Mr. Crittenden and others, it was agreed that a commission should lay north of the line from the Mississippi to the Tennessee, and which had been made by the State of Tennessee, and North Carolina, should be void, and that claims to land lying south of the said line and west of the Tennessee, between the Virginia or Kentucky, should in like manner be considered null and void, but that titles upon the Tennessee, on either side of the Walker line should not be disturbed. There is scarcely a single instance comprising an element of Kentucky territory which has not had its hearing, directly or indirectly upon politics in America, and many a hot political campaign has sprung around every great event, and in many cases where Kentucky was not herself one of the warm contestants she was shown as an innocent bystander, and the history of the Kentucky Purchase is no devoid of political interest. It is a story which figures such exalted characters as Clay, Crawford, Adams, but that is another story.

In December, 1821, the County of Hickman was created, and all the territory of the Kentucky Purchase which had formerly been within the boundary of Livingston and Caldwell counties, was embraced in the County of Hickman, but the Act establishing the county of Hickman provided for the division of the territory of the County of Hickman into three other counties one to be known as the County of Calloway, in honor of Major Benjamin Graves, who fell at the battle of the River Raisin; another to be known as the County of Richard Calloway, who fell at Booneboro; and another to be known as the County of McCracken, named in honor of Captain Virgil McCracken, who fell at the battle of the River Raisin. The Act prescribed the boundaries of the several counties and provided for laying off townships and sections of each of said counties. All of said counties were subsequently established and organized.

After this division of the territory, four other counties were established: Calloway, named in honor of the County of Calloway in 1842, and named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, in 1842, carved from Hickman and McCracken and named in honor of Captain Band Ballard, a distinguished Kentucky pioneer; Fulton County, in 1845, carved from the southwestern portion of Hickman County, and named in honor of Robert Fulton; Carlisle, carved from the southern portion of Ballard, created by an Act of April 3, 1856, and named in honor of John G. Carlisle.

I trust, gentlemen, you will, upon this evidence, agree with me that the present tenants in possession of the "Kentucky Purchase" have the right to retain the inheritance, and that you will join me in the hope that if ever the close be broken by a resolution of arms, the worthy inhabitants will defend it with the sword, with the same degree of valor and success they have maintained in a court of law.

Now, Mr. President, I am too old to enter into any such a contest of any reputation, and if any of you say that I have said what I say going to say now I will swear that I never said it. The people of Paducah are very proud of their name. You know they were named for an old Indian, named Paducah. You know they are a good old fashioned, rugged people down there and one day about six months ago along came a little puny-bunt fellow with one of these head sticking out in front and he said there never was any such a old Paducah. Now, he takes a man by the beard and a bandit and the destructive mind of an iconoclast to want to destroy a tradition of any people. That man, I believe, was called an Art critic, but he was an artless critic, and he was the destroyer of any people like the child's dream of Santa Claus. People don't like to have their harmless opinions disturbed or criticized. Why, Mr. President, a man who questions the traditions of any reputable community — a respectable number of people, assumes the burden of proof and the duty upon him in this case to prove a negative and I dare him to prove that there never was such an Indian as old Paducah! I must be excited, I have seen his statue sitting astraddle of a stump in the playgrounds of Paducah. I say the people of Paducah are right for clinging to their traditions.

DR. HARRY M. SPARKS, the fifth President of Murray State University, and Mrs. Sparks in front of "Cabinets," the home of Murray's presidents on the campus. Mr. Sparks is the former Lois Stiles of Davies County, and they have two sons and a daughter.



REELFOOT LAKE — Created by the earthquake the lake became a sporting resort area for several years, until Ky. Lake took some of the tourist traffic. The area still holds hunting and fishing attraction for the area. (Paducah Sun Democrat Photo)

Purchase Area Was First A Part of Christian Co.

Chronologically, the Purchase area was first a part of Christian County which was established in 1796; in 1798, Livingston was carved from Christian as the 29th county; it was then further subdivided by the establishment of Caldwell county, the 51st, in 1809.

At the Purchase, the area was divided over the years into eight counties: Hickman, the 71st, in 1821, divided out of the northern part of Livingston; Calloway, 72nd, out of Hickman in 1822; Graves, 73rd, out of Hickman in 1823; McCracken, 75th, out of Hickman in 1824; Ballard, 83rd, out of McCracken and Hickman in 1827; Marshall, 82nd, out of the northern part of Calloway in 1842; Fulton, the 99th, out of Hickman in 1845; and, lastly, Carlisle, the 119th, out of Hickman in 1856.

For the next twenty years there was much bickering between Tennessee and Kentucky as to the dividing line of the Purchase between the two states. Many commissions were appointed, made their reports, but these recommendations met with flat failure, mostly on the part of the Tennessee delegations. The two states' commissioners finally reached an agreement on February 2, 1820 which was ratified by the Kentucky Legislature on the 11th. Two surveys had been made by Walker and Alexander-Munsell which were the points in dispute. The final settlement, so ratified, determined the final boundary as "Walker's line from the beginning on the east westward to the Tennessee River, southward up that river to the Alexander and Munsell line (36 degrees 30 minutes) and thence westward along this line to a point on the Mississippi river below New Madrid in Missouri" (Kerr, Vol. 1, pp. pp. 520-23).

Ownership of lands in this area remaining a source of constant bickering until 1857-58 when God we ever more to the surveys to survey and mark the southern boundary in its entirety. Kerr states that stone posts were to be erected every five miles in a pathway cleared ten feet wide and lines were to be appropriately marked with a K or T. Topographical maps and other records were to be made in order to determine exactly and be all time the true boundary. In 1860 the results of the survey were accepted by both states and the question was definitely and forever settled.

DR. HARRY M. SPARKS, the fifth President of Murray State University, and Mrs. Sparks in front of "Cabinets," the home of Murray's presidents on the campus. Mr. Sparks is the former Lois Stiles of Davies County, and they have two sons and a daughter.

Purchase Area Is Often Called The "Bible Belt"

By Mrs. E. W. Neal

For many years, the Southern region of the United States has been referred to as the nation's "Bible Belt," and within this region the "Jackson Purchase" section of Kentucky has long claimed this title. The PADUCAH DOLLAR TIMES, a weekly newspaper published before the Civil War, reported the 16th issue of April 26, 1857, the meeting held in that city regarding a means of distributing Bibles. Besides McCracken County, Graves, Calloway, and Marshall counties sent delegates to the meeting, the proceedings of which were summarized in the newspaper as follows:

"We publish, with corrections, the proceedings of the Bible meeting held in Paducah recently, and its interesting and praiseworthy action to co-operate with the American Bible Society in supplying the United States with this best of books.

The executive committee have (sic) secured the services of Rev. Mr. Window as a general agent to attend the visitation of four counties, viz: Marshall, Graves, McCracken and Calloway. Few more trustworthy and devoted than he could be found for such a work. It will be seen that the Executive Committee have determined to attend to the visitation of our city. Under God we ever more to the dissemination of the Bible to enlighten and purify our citizens than any other one thing. We must have the Bible as well as railroads, and every reader ought to have a copy of Heron's revelation made for the use of the people of virtue and usefulness here, and the road to happiness and heaven-ward.

Agreeably to arrangements made at a meeting of officers and friends of the McCracken County Bible Society called by

Rev. H. L. Hunnaker, Rev. Mr. Probury of Graves County, Irwin Anderson of McCracken, Rev. C. B. Brown of Marshall, Rev. C. A. Waterfield of Calloway, A. B. Twigg, Esq. of Ballard; Jas. B. Hubbard, Secretary; John Marshall, Treasurer; Executive Committee — Rev. J. M. Scott, Rev. J. P. Gardner, Rev. A. T. Baucum, A. B. Kinkead, Esq., J. C. Call, Esq., and J. S. Hobbs, Esq.

Meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible Depository, at Mr. A. B. Kinkead's drug store, on Monday, April 6th. When the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED That this Board will appoint Bible Colporteurs in this and some of the adjoining counties whose duty it shall be with what voluntary aid can be procured, to visit every family in these counties for the purpose of selling as many Bibles and other Bibles as possible and giving a Bible to every destitute family that is either unable or unwilling to buy. It shall be the further duty of the Colporteur to make public or private collections for this Society whenever it is in their power.

Thereupon, the following gentlemen engaged with the other officers, to visit the City as follows: Rev. A. T. Baucum, the 1st Ward, Rev. L. H. Van Doren, the 2nd Ward, Rev. J. P. Gardner, the 3rd Ward, Mr. John Marshall, the 4th Ward, Rev. J. M. Scott, and Mr. J. S. Cole, the 5th Ward, and the Rev. H. L. Hunnaker, the 6th Ward.

RESOLVED That the Editors of our City papers be requested to publish the above proceedings.

L. H. Van Doren, President.
H. B. Hubbard, Secretary.

RESOLVED That the Pastors of all Churches in these counties, willing to co-operate in this Sacred Volume as early as practicable in every destitute household where there is a willfulness to receive it.

In response to this resolution, J. B. Hubbard, Esq. presented and advocated the following which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED That this Society hail this great movement with devout gratitude to God and pledges to the Parents Society their cordial co-operation and aid in the prosecution of this noble work. On motion, the name of the Society was changed to the Paducah and Vicinity Bible Society, and the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Reverend Luther H. Van Doren, President; Vice Presidents — Reverend Charles A. Campbell, Rev. John C. Walden, Rev. Wm. B. Walker, Mayfield, Ky. 105 South 7th

40% OF THE 150 YEARS SINCE THE JACKSON PURCHASE THERE HAS BEEN A MOREHEAD BROS STORE IN MAYFIELD.

MOREHEAD BROS.

150 Years

SEQUENTIAL

PRINTING FOR THE NATION

MAYFIELD

HEART OF THE PURCHASE

For 35 years, Mayfield Printing Company has watched the growth of the Jackson Purchase and has had the pleasure of serving the printing needs of most of the major businesses of this area. Mayfield Printing Company has grown with the Purchase, also, and now serves thousands of businesses in every state of this country. We pay tribute to this unique eight-county area on the occasion of its 150th anniversary, and take renewed pride in our own accomplishments during the past 35 years of serving the Purchase and the Nation from the heart of the Purchase, Mayfield, Kentucky.

MAYFIELD Printing COMPANY

128 NORTH SEVENTH STREET MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY 0204

"Protracted Meetings" In Purchase

By Mrs. E. W. Neel

Campgrounds originated with the Presbyterians in Kentucky at Cane Ridge, about 1800. The meeting was held under the trees to accommodate the great crowd; it was promoted to care for the incoming crowds. Did the Presbyterians give to Kentucky the term "protracted meeting." They brought both into the Purchase.

The Methodists were early to adopt this mode of worship for it would bring together a greater number of consecrated, devoted and laborious laity and clergy. This Divine influence would call forth a great congregation of the unconverted, of every type of character and place them directly under the power of the grace of God, which must act upon the sinner and await upon the church.

Again like the Presbyterians all Methodist campgrounds were made available to all churches wanting to preach the converting grace of God.

This list of campgrounds has been compiled as Purchase Campgrounds. Church identity not always clear:

Kennedy's, McElrath, Scotts, Mobleys, Firtles, Bethel, Oliver, Melber, Colos Owen, Fygh, Sutterlands, Hoods, Old Brush Island, Holyfield, Farmington, Wadesborough, Bigsville, Hale Springs, Wheeler, Ebenezer, Good Spring, Dittany, Reeds, Wiatts (Abraham Wright), Skays, New Hope, Lebanon Pond, Flower Garden Hill One near Clinton Station on the Mobile Road in Hickman County, Bethlehem, Dabedon.

Often the early church revivals were community sponsored.

See report: October 1833. A number represents the name of the church of community.

Church	Accessions to the church
1	62 58
2	55 55
3	100 90
4	208 100
5	75 50
6	83 83
7	75 59
8	190 140
9	60 50
10	82 70
11	75 50
12	85 78
13	58 48
14	65 60
15	52 52
16	60 56
17	55 50

Other church accessions were not listed.

HURAWAY VACATION

2 "Forgotten" Winter Cruises

Carnival in Rio Cruise: 31 days, 8 ports, Kingston, Curacao, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro at Carnival for 8 festive days! Bahia, Maracaibo, San Juan, St. Thomas. From \$1110. From New York January 23.

Hawaii Paradise Cruise: 41 days, 8 ports, St. Thomas, La Guaira, through the Panama Canal to Honolulu! When 3 heavenly days in Honolulu! Aloha! Bahaia, Cartagena Curacao, San Juan. From \$1475. From New York February 23.

Both cruises pick up passengers at Port Everglades, Fla. two days after leaving N.Y. Port Everglades-Port Everglades. Rates \$50 less than N.Y. fares.

Reserve your space now. Huraway is the only cruise line in the world's most popular ships.

Safety Information: The U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard registry, meets International Safety Standards for new ships developed in 1964 and meets 1966 fire safety requirements.

Italian Line

FAR LANDS TRAVEL AGENCY
127 South 7th St.
Mayfield, Kentucky
Phone 247-1289

OLD FASHIONED BARGAINS



JUST LIKE THE GOOD-OLD DAYS

WHEN YOU SHOP AT WATSON'S FOOD STORE

The only things you will find that are old fashioned at Watson's super modern super food center are our old fashioned good humor, friendly service . . . which is to say that we are not in such an all-fired big hurry to know you, and to give you the courteous, personal attention you expect and deserve . . . AND, of course, our old fashioned prices. We do our dead-level best to combat inflation and to see to it that your food dollars buy more. Shop here just once, and you'll quickly discover why our customers keep coming back . . . day after day . . . week after week.

Congratulations To The Jackson Purchase 150 Years Sesquicentennial



FROM A PAINTING SHOWING GENERAL JACKSON SIGNING THE TREATY WITH CHICKASAW INDIANS IN 1819.



Thanks!



Yes, we at Watson's would like to say Thanks to the pioneers of The Jackson Purchase, who suffered hardships and deprivation, but who had faith in the future of this area we love so well. We hope we can justify their faith by doing our share to help The Purchase to soar to undreamed of heights in economic progress and growth. Thanks too, to the folks who live here now. Without your support we would not have made the tremendous progress we have made in our quarter century of operation.

WATSON'S FOOD CENTER

Every Day Low Prices

"The Friendly Store . . .
That Saves You More"

STORE HOURS: 9 to 9
7 DAYS A WEEK SUPER MARKET

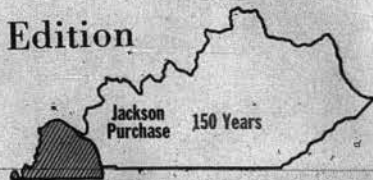
Since 1945



The Jackson Purchase Historical Society PRESENTS THIS

SESQUICENTENNIAL Edition

PUBLISHED BY THE MAYFIELD MESSENGER MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY



Dr. Harry M. Sparks Came To 47-Year-Old Murray State University From State Government To Become The Fifth President Of The School



Dr. and Mrs. Harry M. Sparks-- President Of Murray State University

INAUGURATED OCTOBER 21, 1968, as the fifth President of Murray State University, Dr. Harry M. Sparks, a native of Rockcastle County, Ky., is shown with his wife, the former Lois Stiles of Davies County, in his official inaugural photograph. Shown in academic attire and wearing the presidential medallion, Dr. Sparks was a member of the Murray State faculty for 16

years before resigning as chairman of the department of education in 1963 after being elected Kentucky's superintendent of public instruction. He succeeded Dr. Ralph H. Woods, who had served as the University's president for 23 years before his retirement in January, 1968. A keen administrator and a dedicated educator, Dr. Sparks also is a past president of the Kentucky Education Association, and is one of Kentucky's best and most popular speakers.

A keen administrator and a proven leader in the field of higher education, Dr. Harry M. Sparks is the fifth president of Murray State University.

the post for 23 years before his retirement.

A native of Rockcastle County, Ky., Dr. Sparks attended elementary and secondary schools at Mt. Vernon.

Elected president of the 47-year-old University in January, 1968, Dr. Sparks came to the office in the wake of a four-year term as Kentucky's superintendent of public instruction, succeeding Dr. Ralph H. Woods, who held

He attended Bethany College in West Virginia before transferring to Transylvania College at Lexington, where he graduated cum laude in 1930.

He started his educational career as a teacher at the McDaniels Elementary School in Breckinridge County, Ky., where he had charge of the upper four grades and "a handful of trouble."

His service at McDaniels School caused the school superintendent to offer him a teaching and coaching job the next year at Breckinridge County High School in

Hardinsburg, where he coached until 1935 with unusual success each year.

In 1935, he moved to Irvington, a small independent school district. Here, he was superintendent, principal and coach in one of the most difficult years of the depression era. He stayed there until 1941.

Then came the opportunity

to become principal of Russell High School, where he was until he entered the Navy in 1944.

He took to the Navy just as he had grasped his teaching job. This brought him quick promotions from lieutenant junior grade to lieutenant senior grade, and after a month and 11 days, the rank of lieutenant commander, the rank he held upon discharge.

After the war, Dr. Sparks was offered an assistantship at the University of Kentucky and used it and the GI Bill to obtain his doctorate in education administration.

From there he went to Mayfield High School as principal and then to Murray State College as part of the Department of Education. Here he remained until

successfully seeking the office of Kentucky superintendent of public instruction in 1963.

It was upon completion of his term in the state-wide office in January, 1968, that he was named president of the University.

A dedicated educator, Dr. Sparks also is past president of the Kentucky Education

Association and is one of Kentucky's best and most popular speakers. He has made as many as 22 high school graduation speeches in one year.

All this -- plus experience, maturity of motivation, balance of judgment, and plain reasoning at big educational and other tasks -- have made

Dr. Sparks remarkably well-qualified for the presidency of the growing Murray State University, an office in which he has inherited a tradition of devotion to the school and to public education characteristic of each of the four men who served before him.

A History Of Newspapers And Journalism in The Jackson Purchase



IN FORMER HOME — Prior to moving to its present location at West Broadway in 1912, Mayfield newspapers were published in the Old Wright Building between 7th and 8th Street on West Broadway. Some employees of the make-up department of the newspaper are shown in this picture made about 1912.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

MAYFIELD MESSENGER STAFF IN LATE 1904'S — Left to right, Robert Coleman, linotype operator, Tom Watson, linotype operator, Walter Beesley, news writer, Mrs. Ruth Baker, advertising compositor, and Ray Cope, commercial printing department. Miss Baker and Coleman recently retired from the Mayfield Messenger after combined total service of almost 100 years.

AT THE TIME OF THE JACKSON PURCHASE, the second in the line of newspapers and Alton Hammett was editor. Some of the equipment shown in this picture made in the 1920's was still in use when a change of offset production was made in May, 1966. The Messenger now has one of the most modern production facilities of any small newspaper in the nation.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

ABOUT 1912 — Left to right, John Newman, Tom Watson, and Linn Davis at the only linotype machine in use at the old newspaper shop.

A HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE JACKSON PURCHASE

By Victor R. Portman

Editor's Note: Victor R. Portman was born in Jackson, Miss., April 27, 1892. He was educated in St. Olaf College and in the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. After service in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 1917-19, he taught at the University of Arkansas for two years and came to the University of Kentucky in 1927 where he taught until 1962. He was head of the University Extension in June 1962. He served as Secretary-Manager of the Kentucky Press Association, 1942-66. Since his retirement he has been gathering material for a book on the history of Kentucky Journalism and the Jackson Purchase. The book is being published by the University of Kentucky Press. Mr. Portman is planning his material for this history of journalism in the Jackson Purchase. He is married and has three children: Mr. Sanford D. Neely, Kinross, Tenn.; Stanley Roy, Managing Editor, Franklin Fortner; Capt. Joelya V. Portman, now serving in Vietnam. Victor and his wife Catherine make their home in Lexington, Kentucky.

1848 Newspaper Directories (1848-1869): "Kentucky A History of the State" — H. S. Gentry, H. R. Perrin, and G. C. Kaffner, "History of Kentucky" — Lewis and Richard H. Collins, "History of Kentucky" — Judge Charles Kerr; and available county historical publications. Much information concerning the history of the Jackson Purchase is obtained from published articles by the Young Historical Society. It is recognized that many histories of Kentucky are simply biographical sketches of prominent old settler families, incidents, and war heroes, and references to newspapers and newspaper men, in many instances, are almost lacking whatsoever.

If we have missed references to newspapers in these early days, we hope that such information will be brought to the attention of the present-day publishers in each of the eight counties surveyed.

— Victor R. Portman.

The Columbus Dispatch appeared on August 5, 1867 as a 7-column folio with Robert Summers, editor-publisher. This paper was followed by the Columbus Sentinel, Charles R. Craven, publisher, until 1878 when Mr. Fyvie became co-publisher, however Craven again became sole publisher in 1879 and sold the paper to Mr. Gray and Ed R. Walber who changed its name to the Columbus Times. Six months later, Walker, later the publisher of the Clinton Democrat and founder of the present Hickman County Gazette, took Luther S. Taylor as partner and publication lasted for about 18 months.

On December 29, 1881 the *Clinton Democrat* was established and edited by Harze and Walker, but suspended publication after 12 issues in December, 1882. Luther S. Taylor established the *Columbus Herald*, and published the same until May, 1883, when he moved to the paper to Union City, Tenn. A frankly political-intent newspaper, the *Clinton Democrat*, Tribune, F. H. Thurman, publisher, was moved to Columbus for a short period but returned to the Ballantyne county city. Walker continued as editor of the Beacon until he assumed the editorship of the *Clinton Democrat*. His plan was purchased by Charles M. Walker who changed the name to the *Columbus Citizen* and continued publication until 1904 when the paper was suspended.

When Walker died, and the paper was taken over by Mrs. Walker and son, Ed. From 1914 to 1923, the paper was edited by young Ed or leased to various publishers: R. B. Totian in 1917; Harry D. Henderson in 1918; R. L. Yearwood in 1919; again to Henderson in 1920-21; Perry G. and Pat Melson in 1922-23.

Ed R. Walker established the *Clinton Democrat* in 1914 on November 15, 1901. At first Jerry M. Porter was listed as a partner. Walker died in 1914 and the paper was edited by Mr. Walker and the *Clinton Democrat*. For the next decade the paper was leased to various editors: R. B. Totian was "business manager" in 1917; Harry D. Henderson was editor-publisher in 1917; R. L. Yearwood in 1918; Henderson again leased the paper 1920-21; leased by Perry G. Melson and Pat Melson in 1922-23.

The *Gazette* was sold in 1923 to A. E. Stein and son, Edward. Stein sold to Earl Ward, and later to Roy Herschel. In 1932, who, in turn sold the property and goodwill to Harry Lee Waterfield, present publisher. Ed Semins has been editor of the paper for the past two decades.

The first Hickman town to host a newspaper was Arlington. Ayers (1897) Directory chronicles the *Clay County News*, Tom C. Pettit, editor/publisher, was listed. The *Clay County News* did not appear in the 1899 Directory, hence was rather short lived. In 1907, the *Clay County News* was listed. During the intervening years, the *Clay County News* was listed. McDonald, date of transaction unknown. McDonald published the paper until 1953, when Perry G. McNeill was listed as publisher.

The *Clay County News* changed hands about 1938 when the paper was sold to Erv A. Johnson and W. T. Bendick; the *Clay County News* was sold to R. McNutt who changed the name to the *Clay County News*. Harry L. Waterfield, publisher of the *Hickman County Gazette* purchased the good will and publisher. Mrs. E. M. Jennings was listed as editor.

The *Clay County News* was suspended in 1941 or 1942. A monthly publication with the *Gazette*, named the *Clay County News*, was issued for a few months. Since that time, the *Gazette* has catered to the needs of the Arlington citizens.

Case, was started in 1834 by R. B. Willis and lived about two years.

A second *Whig* paper, the *Whig*, was founded in 1834 by W. W. Lloyd in 1913 and was discontinued in 1915 because of financial difficulties.

A religious newspaper under the auspices of the Christian Church, The *Apostolic Church*, was established in Mayfield in 1880 by C. H. Kimball and L. B. Lester. It was moved to Louisville four years later.

An offset weekly newspaper, *The News Graphic*, was established in Mayfield in 1917, 1917, by Farland and Robbins with S. W. Doolittle as editor. Printed on common newsprint, it was one of the many production difficulties, and was discontinued after a nine-month trial.

Hickman County

Hickman, the 71st county, was taken from Caldwell, Wm. Livingston counties in 1821, and named after Capt. Pachel Hickman who served in the War of 1812 and was murdered in the massacre following the battle of River Rain.

While Clinton was the county seat, incorporated in 1831, the first newspapers in Hickman were established in Columbus, a village of less than 1,000 population on the Mississippi river. The first to appear was a small folio-sized sheet called *The Columbia Enterprise*, reported established in 1854 by W. R. Cox. Cox was joined by a Mr. Lennon, who printed a standardized form and in the issue dated 1854 as Vol. 1, No. 1; sources further do not indicate how long the paper existed. The second paper, the *Columbia Enterprise*, appeared in 1856 and lasted until March, 1860 (Vol. 4, No. 4), a doubling casualty of impact of war.

The *Daily Confederation News*, under army control of General Poff, was established on January 3, 1861, but was suspended when the Union Army secured control of Western Kentucky. The *Union "War Eagle"*, printed at Cairo, Ill., was moved to Columbus under direction of Sgt. H. L. Goodall, Co. D, 2nd Ill. Cavalry, and was finally suspended to the summer of 1865.

When Walker died, and the paper was taken over by Mrs. Walker and son, Ed. From 1914 to 1923, the paper was edited by young Ed or leased to various publishers: R. B. Totian in 1917; Harry D. Henderson in 1918; R. L. Yearwood in 1919; again to Henderson in 1920-21; Perry G. and Pat Melson in 1922-23.

Case, was started in 1834 by R. B. Willis and lived about two years.

A second *Whig* paper, the *Whig*, was founded in 1834 by W. W. Lloyd in 1913 and was discontinued in 1915 because of financial difficulties.

A religious newspaper under the auspices of the Christian Church, The *Apostolic Church*, was established in Mayfield in 1880 by C. H. Kimball and L. B. Lester. It was moved to Louisville four years later.

Case, was started in 1834 by R. B. Willis and lived about two years.

A second *Whig* paper, the *Whig*, was founded in 1834 by W. W. Lloyd in 1913 and was discontinued in 1915 because of financial difficulties.

A religious newspaper under the auspices of the Christian Church, The *Apostolic Church*, was established in Mayfield in 1880 by C. H. Kimball and L. B. Lester. It was moved to Louisville four years later.

This is a study of journalism in the Purchase. The story of each county is arranged in order of its establishment.

(Note: In the formative years of journalism in the Purchase, there may have been other newspapers established, especially political organs, which quickly passed into historical oblivion. This was true during the period when land-secession was sold and a newspaper would move into that area for the sole purpose of printed proof of purchase and ownership as required by Federal statute. Again, in this growing period of Western expansion, many towns existed as editor/publisher to cast his lot in the economic fortunes of the town's destiny. However, in many instances, the town was unable to support the institution, and the printer moved on. The old saying, "all a man needs to start a newspaper is a shirful of type, a couple of cases, an old Washington handspan, and a ready-made newspaper graveyard for a composing stone," was emphasized and exemplified whenever man sought opportunity.

The writer has searched many sources for factual evidence for this article. Chief sources surveyed include the

While Clinton was the county seat, incorporated in 1831, the first newspapers in Hickman were established in Columbus, a village of less than 1,000 population on the Mississippi river. The first to appear was a small folio-sized sheet called *The Columbia Enterprise*, reported established in 1854 by W. R. Cox. Cox was joined by a Mr. Lennon, who printed a standardized form and in the issue dated 1854 as Vol. 1, No. 1; sources further do not indicate how long the paper existed. The second paper, the *Columbia Enterprise*, appeared in 1856 and lasted until March, 1860 (Vol. 4, No. 4), a doubling casualty of impact of war.

The *Daily Confederation News*, under army control of General Poff, was established on January 3, 1861, but was suspended when the Union Army secured control of Western Kentucky. The *Union "War Eagle"*, printed at Cairo, Ill., was moved to Columbus under direction of Sgt. H. L. Goodall, Co. D, 2nd Ill. Cavalry, and was finally suspended to the summer of 1865.

When Walker died, and the paper was taken over by Mrs. Walker and son, Ed. From 1914 to 1923, the paper was edited by young Ed or leased to various publishers: R. B. Totian in 1917; Harry D. Henderson in 1918; R. L. Yearwood in 1919; again to Henderson in 1920-21; Perry G. and Pat Melson in 1922-23.

Case, was started in 1834 by R. B. Willis and lived about two years.

A second *Whig* paper, the *Whig*, was founded in 1834 by W. W. Lloyd in 1913 and was discontinued in 1915 because of financial difficulties.

A religious newspaper under the auspices of the Christian Church, The *Apostolic Church*, was established in Mayfield in 1880 by C. H. Kimball and L. B. Lester. It was moved to Louisville four years later.

Case, was started in 1834 by R. B. Willis and lived about two years.

A second *Whig* paper, the *Whig*, was founded in 1834 by W. W. Lloyd in 1913 and was discontinued in 1915 because of financial difficulties.

A religious newspaper under the auspices of the Christian Church, The *Apostolic Church*, was established in Mayfield in 1880 by C. H. Kimball and L. B. Lester. It was moved to Louisville four years later.

Case, was started in 1834 by R. B. Willis and lived about two years.

A second *Whig* paper, the *Whig*, was founded in 1834 by W. W. Lloyd in 1913 and was discontinued in 1915 because of financial difficulties.

A religious newspaper under the auspices of the Christian Church, The *Apostolic Church*, was established in Mayfield in 1880 by C. H. Kimball and L. B. Lester. It was moved to Louisville four years later.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

IN 1912 — Some of the print shop employees of the old Mayfield newspaper in its former location in the Old Wright Building on West Broadway are shown in this picture made about 1912.

PRINT CREW IN 1915 — By 1915, the Mayfield newspaper had moved into its present quarters on West Broadway and

expanded its print shop employee list. Some of the employees are pictured as follows: left to right, Robert Coleman, Ivan Poff, Linn Davis, Loh O. H. Via, and West Broadway.

expanded its print shop employee list. Some of the employees are pictured as follows: left to right, Robert Coleman, Ivan Poff, Linn Davis, Loh O. H. Via, and West Broadway.

expanded its print shop employee list. Some of the employees are pictured as follows: left to right, Robert Coleman, Ivan Poff, Linn Davis, Loh O. H. Via, and West Broadway.

expanded its print shop employee list. Some of the employees are pictured as follows: left to right, Robert Coleman, Ivan Poff, Linn Davis, Loh O. H. Via, and West Broadway.

expanded its print shop employee list. Some of the employees are pictured as follows: left to right, Robert Coleman, Ivan Poff, Linn Davis, Loh O. H. Via, and West Broadway.

operated a linotype machine at the time of the Jackson Purchase for almost 50 years before his retirement. Other employees pictured are not identified.

Since This Humble Beginning...



PICTURED IN 1924 is the first faculty and student body at Murray State Normal School, now Murray State University. Behind them is the school's first building, for 43 years the Administration Building and presently a classroom building and known as Wrather Hall. The building was nearing completion at the time of the photograph. The school's first president, Dr. John Wesley Carr, is shown near the

center of the front row holding his hat in his right hand. Identifiable faculty members, starting five to Dr. Carr's right, are: Ed F. Fibbeck, Miss Mary Moss (who later became Mrs. Carr), W. M. Cavill and Miss Emma Lynn Carter. On Dr. Carr's left are, left to right: Mrs. Catherine Coleman Hodges, Irby H. (Sharty) Koffman (the first athletic coach), E. H. Smith, G. A. Murphy and J. H. Hutchinson.

Murray State University

has been proud of the part it has played since 1923 in the development of the Jackson Purchase and surrounding areas.

As it enters its 48th year, Murray State restates its pledge to serve these areas and to provide well-educated men and women who will lead to a greater tomorrow.

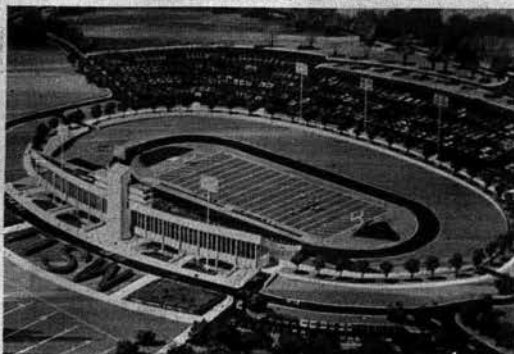
We are also proud of the growth we have made...from a very small normal school to a 7,500-student regional university...offering graduate degrees in 24 fields. The more we grow the more we can serve you, our loyal supporters.



From a painting showing General Jackson signing the treaty with Chickasaw Indians in 1819.



MORE THAN 50 MAJOR BUILDINGS dot the 185-acre main Murray State University campus.



SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION in 1971 in the northeast corner of the campus is this sprawling athletic-academic complex, the focal structure of which will be a 20,000-seat athletic stadium with an all-weather track.

BACHELOR DEGREES OFFERED

- Bachelor of Arts
- Bachelor of Fine Arts
- Bachelor of Music
- Bachelor of Music Education
- Bachelor of Science
- Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
- Bachelor of Science in Business
- Bachelor of Science in Home Economics
- Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education
- Bachelor of Science in Nursing

ASSOCIATE DEGREES OFFERED

- Associate of Science Degrees: Drafting, Electronics, and Printing
- Associate of Arts Degrees: Secretarial Science and General Business Administration.

PRE-PROFESSIONAL COURSES OFFERED

- Dentistry
- Engineering
- Forestry
- Law
- Medical Technology
- Medicine
- Pharmacy
- Theology
- Veterinary Medicine

GRADUATE DEGREES OFFERED

- Murray State University offers the following graduate degrees in the given fields:
- Master of Arts
 - English
 - Geography
 - German
 - Health, Physical Education & Recreation
 - History
 - Journalism
 - Mathematics
 - Psychology
 - Spanish
 - Speech
 - Studio Arts
 - Master of Arts in Education
 - Elementary Teaching
 - Counseling and Guidance
 - Secondary Teaching
 - Health, Physical Education (with emphasis in 26 Fields)
 - Master of Arts in Teaching
 - Biology
 - Chemistry
 - Foreign Language
 - Master of Business Administration
 - Master of Music Education

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

- Agriculture
- Home Economics

AND TECHNOLOGY

- Industrial Education
- Nursing

SCHOOL OF ARTS

- Biological Sciences
- Chemistry and Geology
- Earth Science*
- Communications
- Journalism, Speech, Radio and T. V.*
- English
- Foreign Languages
- French, German
- Spanish, Russian*
- Health, Physical Education and Recreation
- Park Administration*

AND SCIENCES

- History
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Social Science
- Geography
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Sociology*

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

- Accounting and Finance
- Business Education and Office Administration
- Economics
- Management and General Business
- Marketing

Master of Science

- Agriculture
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Communications
- Economics
- Home Economics
- Industrial Education
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Psychology
- Specialist in Education

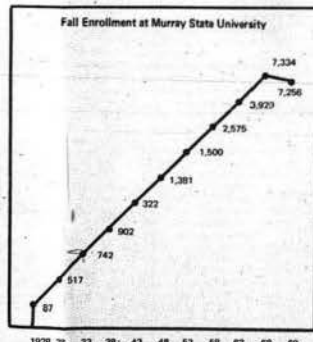
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

- Elementary Education
- Library Science
- Psychology
- Secondary Education
- Special Education
- Speech & Hearing Therapy

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

- Art
- Music
- Drama

*Areas of study not suggested by departmental titles.



THERE ARE MORE THAN 84 TIMES as many students on the Murray State campus today, as there were in the school's first year, 46 years ago.



THIS NEW FINE ARTS BUILDING will dominate the Murray State campus from a height of 14 stories when completed some time in 1970.

Jackson Purchase

150 Years

SESQUICENTENNIAL



THE SECOND OF A COMPLEX OF FOUR residence halls planned for the eastern side of the campus, this dormitory for women will house 396 Murray State coeds when completed next year.